

COUNTIES

OF

Warren, Benton, Jasper ^{AND} Newton,

INDIANA.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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P R E F A C E.

THIS volume goes forth to our patrons the result of months of arduous, unremitting and conscientious labor. None so well know as those who have been associated with us the almost insurmountable difficulties to be met with in the preparation of a work of this character. Since the inauguration of the enterprise, a large force has been employed in gathering material. During this time, most of the citizens of the four counties have been called upon to contribute from their recollections, carefully preserved letters, scraps of manuscript, printed fragments, memoranda, etc. Public records and semi-official documents have been searched, the newspaper files of the counties have been overhauled, and former citizens, now living out of the counties, have been corresponded with, for the verification of the information by a conference with many. In gathering from these numerous sources, both for the historical and biographical departments, the conflicting statements, the discrepancies and the fallible and incomplete nature of public documents, were almost appalling to our historians and biographers, who were expected to weave therefrom with some degree of accuracy, in panoramic review, a record of events. Members of the same families disagree as to the spelling of the family name, contradict each other's statements as to dates of birth, of settlement in the counties, nativity and other matters of fact. In this entangled condition, we have given preference to the preponderance of authority, and while we acknowledge the existence of errors and our inability to furnish a *perfect* history, we claim to have come up to the standard of our promises, and given as accurate a work as the nature of the surroundings would permit. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not and *will* not comprehend the difficulties to be met with, we feel assured that all just and thoughtful people will appreciate our efforts, and recognize the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished in preserving the valuable historical matter of the counties and biographies of many of their citizens, that perhaps would otherwise have passed into oblivion. To those who have given us their support and encouragement, we acknowledge our gratitude, and can assure them that as years go by the book will grow in value as a repository not only of pleasing reading matter, but of treasured information of the past that will become an enduring monument.

OCTOBER, 1883.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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PART I.

THE OLD NORTHWEST.

EARLY HISTORY AND EARLY OCCUPANCY.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

WHEN the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the General Government by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The river was at that time the western boundary of the United States, but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary was removed to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. This later addition has been called the "New Northwest" in distinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In the year 1541, De Soto first saw the "Great West" of the New World, but penetrated no further north than the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of which found its way to Cuba and thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. The Spaniard founded no settlements, left no permanent traces, and accomplished little more than to awaken the hostility of the natives and leave a disheartening failure to discourage such as might have been ready to follow his success in a career of discovery for better purposes. Complete as this failure proved, it opened up to the Old World a theater of activity which subsequently engrossed the attention of all Europe. It was a full century, however, before any serious attempt was made to realize on the possibilities suggested by De Soto's expedition. In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," LeCaron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the country of the Iroquois and Wyandots to the streams which run into Lake Huron, and in 1634 two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from De Soto's advent upon the Mississippi until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest

at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. It was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, and not until a year later that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest permanent habitation of the white man among the natives of this region. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present city of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following spring, when they were taken under the protection of the King, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This year, Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michilimackinac.

During the explorations authorized by the Canadian Government and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, rumors of a great river away to the West were rife, and the missionary fancied upon its banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Inspired by the wish to preach to these people, and in compliance with a request from the Governor General, Marquette set out, with Joliet as commander of the expedition, to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean. On the 13th of May, 1673, accompanied by five assistants, the hardy explorers set forth from Mackinaw. Coasting along the shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here they found a cross erected in the middle of the village, which marked the farthest outpost reached by Dablon and Allouez. Guides conducted the adventurers across the portage to the Wisconsin River, upon which they launched their canoes, descending with its current to the Mississippi. After varied experiences, they reached a village of the Arkansas tribe, about the latitude of thirty-three degrees, where they became satisfied of the true course of the river, and set about returning. Their course was up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up the latter to its source, whence they found their way to the lake, and back to Green Bay without loss. Marquette, in 1675, returned to the Illinois tribes and established a mission among them. On the 18th of May of this year, passing the mouth of a stream on his way up Lake Michigan, he landed to celebrate mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance alone and began his devotions. Considerable time elapsed, and as he did not return, a search for him was instituted by his companions, when he was found dead, but still in the kneeling posture. He had quietly passed away while at prayers, and was buried on the same spot.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, another explorer was preparing to follow in his footsteps, and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. This was René Robert Cavellier, Sieur de la Salle. In 1669, excited by the reports of the Indians in regard to a river which rose in the country of the Senecas and flowed to the sea, he started with a party of twenty-four, maintained at his own expense, on a tour of discovery. After surmounting the most vexatious difficulties, he reached the Ohio and descended it to the falls. Returning to his trading post of La Chine, and pondering his plan of discovering a new route to China and the East, he was startled by the reports of Marquette and Joliet. This seemed, to his eager mind, the first step toward the realization of his dream, and venturing everything in the enterprise, he sold his property and hastened to France, where he secured loans of money, and prepared to carry out his plans upon a large scale. Constructing a large vessel—the Griffin—he set out with a party of thirty men and three monks, August 7, 1679, for the scene of Marquette's discoveries. He first conceived the idea of securing the country, thus discovered, by a series of forts, which should form a barrier to resist the encroachments of the English, who were gaining a strong hold on the Atlantic border. This received the encouragement and aid of Frontenac, who was then Governor General of Canada, and rebuilding Fort Frontenac as a base of operations, he set sail for Lake Michigan. Arriving at Green Bay, he loaded his vessel with furs and sent it, under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors, on its return voyage. Waiting here for the Griffin's return until forced to give it up in despair, he set out with canoes to pursue his enterprise, and landed at St. Joseph. Following the river bearing the same name to its source, he reached the Kankakee by a short portage, and passed down that river to the Illinois. Marquette's mission had been established near the present site of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill. Here, in December of 1679, La Salle found an Indian town of 460 lodges temporarily deserted, and, passing on to where the city of Peoria now is, found another village of about eighty lodges, where he landed, and soon established amicable and permanent relations. With the consent of the tribes, La Salle soon built the fort of Crevecoeur, a half a league below, and then early in March of 1680, set out for Fort Frontenac, in Western New York, and thence to Montreal to repair the loss of his vessel, the Griffin.

In the meanwhile the Jesuit faction, engaged in fierce competition with him in securing the peltry trade of the Indians, and jealous of La Salle's success, and the English of the Atlantic border, striving to overreach the French in securing both territory and trade, united in stirring up the Iroquois to assault La Salle's Illinois allies in his absence. "Suddenly," says Parkman, "the village was awakened from its lethargy as by the crash of a thunderbolt. A Shawanoe, lately here on a visit, had

left his Illinois friends to return home. He now re-appeared, crossing the river in hot haste with the announcement that he had met on his way an army of Iroquois approaching to attack them. All was panic and confusion. The lodges disgorged their frightened inmates; women and children screamed; startled warriors snatched their weapons. There were less than five hundred of them, for the greater part of the young men had gone to war." Here Tonti, La Salle's able Lieutenant, left in charge of the fort, found himself weakened by the early desertion of most of his force, and now, an object of suspicion to his allies, in an awkward and dangerous predicament. Undaunted by the untoward circumstances, he joined the Illinois, and when the Iroquois came upon the scene, in the midst of the savage melee, faced the 580 warriors and declared that the Illinois were under the protection of the French King and the Governor of Canada, and demanded that they should be left in peace, backing his words with the statement that there were 1,200 of the Illinois and sixty Frenchmen across the river. These representations had the effect of checking the ardor of the attacking savages, and a temporary truce was effected. It was evident that the truce was but a ruse on the part of the Iroquois to gain an opportunity to test the truth of the Tonti's statements, and no sooner had the Illinois retired to their village on the north side of the river than numbers of the invading tribes, on the pretext of seeking food, crossed the river and gathered in increasing numbers about the village. The Illinois knew the design of their foe too well, and, hastily embarking, they set fire to their lodges, and retired down the river, when the whole band of Iroquois crossed over, and finished their work of havoc at their leisure. The Illinois, in the meanwhile, lulled into a false security, divided into small bands in search of food. One of the tribes, the Tamoroas, "had the fatuity to remain near the mouth of the Illinois, where they were assailed by all the force of the Iroquois. The men fled, and very few of them were killed; but the women and children were captured to the number, it is said, of 700," many of whom were put to death with horrible tortures. Soon after the retreat of the Illinois, the Iroquois discovered the deception of the Frenchmen, and only the wholesome fear they had of the French Governor's power restrained their venting their rage upon Tonti and his two or three companions. As it was, they were dismissed, and bidden to return to Canada.

It was in the wake of these events that La Salle returned in the winter of 1680 and found this once populous village devastated and deserted, surrounded by the frightful evidences of savage carnage. Disheartened but not cast down, he at once set about repairing his fortune. Discerning at once the means and object of his enemies, he set about building up a bulwark to stay a second assault. Returning to Fort Miami on the St. Joseph, by the borders of Lake Michigan, he sought to form a defensive

league among the Indians whom he proposed to colonize on the site of the destroyed village of the Illinois. He found ready material at hand in remnants of tribes fresh from fields of King Phillip's war; he visited the Miamis and by his wonderful power won them over to his plans; and then in the interval, before the tribes could arrange for their emigration, he launched out with a few followers and hurriedly explored the Mississippi to the Gulf. Returning to Michilimackinac in September, 1682, where he had found Tonti in May of the previous year, La Salle, after directing his trusty Lieutenant to repair to the Illinois, prepared to return to France for further supplies for his proposed colony, but learning that the Iroquois were planning another incursion, he returned to the site of the destroyed village and with Tonti began, in December, 1682, to build the fort of St. Louis, on the eminence which is now known in history as "Starved Rock." Thus the winter passed, and in the meanwhile, La Salle found employment for his active mind in conducting the negotiations which should result in reconciling the Illinois and the Miamis and in cementing the various tribes into a harmonious colony. The spring crowned his efforts with complete success. "La Salle looked down from his rocks on a concourse of wild human life. Lodges of bark and rushes, or cabins of logs, were clustered on the open plain, or along the edges of the bordering forests. Squaws labored, warriors lounged in the sun, naked children whooped and gamboled on the grass. Beyond the river, a mile and a half on the left, the banks were studded once more with the lodges of the Illinois, who, to the number of 6,000, had returned, since their defeat, to this their favorite dwelling place. Scattered along the valley, among the adjacent hills, or over the neighboring prairie, were the cantonments of half a score of other tribes and fragments of tribes, gathered under the protecting ægis of the French—Shawanoes, from the Ohio, Abenakis from Maine, and Miamis from the sources of the Kankakee." In the meanwhile, a party was sent to Montreal to secure supplies and munitions to put the colony in a state of defense, which, to the disappointment and chagrin of the sorely beset leader, he learned had been detained by his enemies, who, by a change of Governors, had come into official power. Devolving the command of the enterprise upon his faithful Lieutenant, La Salle set out in November, 1683, for Canada and France, where he hoped to thwart his enemies and snatch success from the very jaws of defeat. Triumphant over his enemies, he returned to America in 1685, and after wandering ineffectually for two years in the inhospitable wilderness of Texas, fell dead, pierced through the brain by the bullet of a treacherous desperado of his own band. It was not until the latter part of 1688 that Tonti, with grief and indignation, learned of the death of La Salle. In 1690, Tonti received from the French Government the proprietorship of Fort St. Louis on the Illinois, where he continued in

command until 1702, when by royal order the fort was abandoned, and Tonti transferred to Lower Louisiana. This fort was afterward re-occupied for a short time in 1718 by a party of traders, when it was finally abandoned.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

The French early improved the opening thus made for them. From 1688 to 1697, little progress was made in colonization, owing to the wars between France and Great Britain, but after the peace of Ryswick, the project was taken up with renewed activity. In 1698, large numbers of emigrants, under the lead of officers appointed by the Crown, left France for the New World, and in the following year made the settlement of Biloxi, on Mobile Bay. In 1700, the settlement of the French and Indians at old Kaskaskia was removed to the spot where the village of that name now stands. A year later, a permanent settlement was made at Detroit by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, who, in July of that year, arrived from Montreal with a missionary and one hundred men, and in 1795 was authorized by the French Government to grant land in small quantities to actual settlers in the vicinity of Detroit. In 1702, Sieur Juchereau and a missionary named Mermet established a "poste" at Vincennes. Trouble with the Indians, the wet, swampy condition of the surrounding country, delayed the development of the little settlement here, but throughout the early history of the country this post continued to be of the first importance. In 1718, Fort Chartres was erected on the Mississippi, sixteen miles above Kaskaskia. About the fort rapidly sprang up a village, which was subsequently called New Chartres; five miles away, the village of Prairie du Rocher became a growing settlement, while all along the river between Kaskaskia and the fort a strong chain of settlements was formed within a year after the fort was finished. The erection of Fort Chartres at this point, however, was dictated by national considerations rather than by fear of the savages. The colonization of Louisiana consequent upon the exploration of the Mississippi and the influx of colonists who found a home at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, made this section the key to the French possessions in America, the connecting link between Canada and Louisiana. Here the French settlers, but little disturbed by the forays of the Sacs and Foxes, pushed their improvements up to the Illinois, while lands were granted, though perhaps never occupied, some distance up this stream. The military force found occupation in supporting the friendly Illinois tribes against the Iroquois and Sacs and Foxes, and in unsatisfactory or disastrous campaigns against the Chickasaws. In the meantime, this "neck of the woods" was rapidly becoming a spot of national importance. From the southwest the Spaniards were jealously watching the French colonists, while the British, gradually pushing westward, were building forts near the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

The European war of 1741-46, in which France and England were opposed, was echoed in these Western wilds, and it was found that the fort must be strengthened or abandoned. The former course prevailed, and in 1750 the old fortress of wood was transformed into one of stone, and garrisoned by a full regiment of French grenadiers. It was from this point that an important contingent went out to the capture of George Washington and his forces at Fort Necessity, July 4, 1754, and thus furnished to George II one of the causes for a declaration of hostilities and a beginning of the "Old French war." In the ensuing war, a detachment burned Fort Granville, sixty miles from Philadelphia; another party routed Maj. Grant near Fort Duquesne, but, compelled to abandon that fortress, set it on fire and floated down the river in the light of its destroying flames; again a large detachment, augmented by a considerable number of friendly Indians, assisted in the vain attempt to raise the British siege of Niagara, leaving dead upon the field—the flower of the garrison. The fort was no longer in condition to maintain the offensive, and, learning that the British were preparing at Pittsburgh to make hostile descent upon him, the commandant writes to the Governor General: "I have made all arrangements, according to my strength, to receive the enemy." The victory on the Plains of Abraham decided the contest, but the little backwoods citadel, knowing but little of the nature of the struggle, dreamed that it might be the means of regaining, on more successful fields, the possessions thus lost to the French crown. The news that this fort, with all territory east of the river, had been surrendered without so much as a sight of the enemy, came like a thunder-clap upon this patriotic colony. Many of the settlers, with Laclède, who had just arrived at the head of a new colony, expressed their disgust by going to the site of St. Louis, which they supposed to be still French ground.

ACCESSION OF BRITISH.

Though transferred by treaty to the English in 1763, the fort was the last place in North America to lower the white ensign of the Bourbon King, and it was not until the latter part of 1765 that the British formally accepted the surrender of Fort Chartres. Pontiac, the unwavering friend of the French, took upon himself, unaided by his former allies, to hold back the victorious English. Maj. Loftus, Capts. Pitman and Morris, Lieut. Frazer, and George Crogan, some with force, some in disguise, and others with diplomacy, sought to reach the fort to accept its capitulation, but each one was foiled and turned back with his mission unaccomplished, glad to escape the fate of that Englishman for which Pontiac assured them he kept a "kettle boiling over a large fire." Wearied out with the inactivity of the French, the Indian sought an audience with the commandant, and explained his attitude.

"Father," said the chieftain, "I have long wished to see thee, to recall the battles which we fought together against the misguided Indians and the English dogs. I love the French, and I have come here with my warriors to avenge their wrongs." But assured by St. Ange that such service could no longer be accepted, he gave up the struggle, and the flag of St. George rose in the place of the fair lilies of France. Thus another nationality was projected into this restricted arena, a situation which was immediately afterward still further complicated by the secret Franco-Spanish treaty, which made the west bank of the Mississippi the boundary of the Spanish possessions. "It is significant of the different races, and the varying sovereignties in that portion of our country," says a writer, "that a French soldier from the Spanish city of St. Louis should be married to an Englishwoman by a French priest in the British colony of Illinois."

At the first announcement of the treaty, the natural hostility of the people to the English induced large numbers of the colonists to prepare to follow the French flag, and a *hégira* followed which swept out of the colony fully one-third of its 3,000 inhabitants. There was still a large number left, forming the largest colony in the West; but there were forces constantly at work which gradually depleted its numbers. Under the British rule, an abnormal activity among traders and land speculators was developed. The natives were constantly overreached in trade by unscrupulous persons, protected by the dominant power, and representatives of land purchasing organizations were acquiring vast tracts of country from ignorant savages, who had little comprehension of the meaning or consequences of these transactions. These schemes and practices, though happily brought to naught by the Revolution, rendered the Indians, for a time, savagely hostile, and left their blighting influence long after their removal. The lack of proper sympathy between the governing race and the governed, the hostility of the savages in which they were involved with the British, induced many of the French colonists to leave their old homes as rapidly as they could make arrangements to do so.

The British garrison had hitherto occupied the old French Fort Chartres, but one day in 1772, the river having overflowed its banks, and swept away a bastion and the river wall, the occupants fled with precipitate haste to the high ground above Kaskaskia, where they erected a palisade fort. This was the principal achievement of the British forces, up to the beginning of the war with the colonies. In this struggle, removed from the scene of active operations, the commandant, resorting to the favorite means of the British during their entire early history on this continent, furnished supplies and munitions of war to the savages, and thus equipped, incited them to war upon the unprotected frontier settlements in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia.

CLARK'S CAMPAIGN.

So disastrous in their consequences and distracting in their influence were these attacks, that Col. George Rogers Clark early set about procuring the means to effectually check them. Recognizing the British posts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes as the sources of the Indians' supplies and inspiration, he directed his efforts toward the capture of these points, and, enlisting the interest of Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, securing such help as he could give, Clark was able on June 24, 1778, to start from the falls of the Ohio with 153 men for Lower Illinois. So skillfully did he manage his movements that he caught the garrison napping, and captured, on the 5th of July, both force and fort without the spilling of a drop of blood. Cahokia fell in like manner without a blow.

Clark's original plan contemplated the attack of Vincennes as the first object of his campaign, but on reaching the Falls of the Ohio, his force being so much smaller than he had expected, he found it necessary to change his plan of operations. In his journal, Clark gives his reasons for the change as follows: "As Post Vincennes, at this time, was a town of considerable force, consisting of nearly 400 militia, with an Indian town adjoining, and great numbers continually in the neighborhood, and, in the scale of Indian affairs, of more importance than any other, I had thought of attacking it first; but now found that I could by no means venture near it. I resolved to begin my career in the Illinois, where there were more inhabitants, but scattered in different villages, and less danger of being immediately overpowered by the Indians; in case of necessity, we could probably make our retreat to the Spanish side of the Mississippi; but if successful, we might pave our way to the possession of Post Vincennes." This shrewd forecast of the situation was abundantly confirmed by the issue of events. His sagacity in dealing with the conquered posts of Kaskaskia and Cahokia was re-enforced by the announcement of the treaty entered into between France and the Colonies, and in August the delegation of French citizens, which had been sent from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, returned bearing the joyful news that the whole population had sworn public allegiance to the United States, and had displayed the American flag. On the receipt of this intelligence from Clark, the Virginia Assembly in October erected the whole territory thus conquered into the county of Illinois and provided for its government. This first attempt to organize the country west of the Ohio was thwarted, however, by the descent of the British from Detroit in the following December.

The French population had garrisoned the fort at the suggestion of Clark, who subsequently sent Capt. Helm as a representative of the American Government and an agent to the Indians. On the approach of the British, Capt. Helm and one private alone occupied the fort, who,

by putting on a bold front, obtained from the besiegers the honors of war. This sudden change in the situation boded serious evil to the Kentucky frontier, and necessitated prompt action upon the part of Col. Clark. Learning in December, 1779, that the English Commandant, Henry Hamilton, had greatly weakened his force by sending detachments elsewhere, Clark determined to attack the enemy at once with what troops he could collect. After enduring almost incredible hardships and overcoming obstacles that would have been insurmountable to any less determined officer, Clark found himself once more before the enemy. Here his skillful dispositions and unparalleled audacity were again crowned with success, and on February 24 he received the capitulation of the English garrison.

THE COUNTY ILLINOIS.

The temporary success of the English did not long defer the plans of the Virginia commonwealth, and the conquered territory was at once placed under control of civil authority, John Todd representing the sovereignty of Virginia as County Lieutenant. His instructions were broad enough to meet the whole case; he was to conciliate the French and Indians; to inculcate on the people the value of liberty, and to remove the grievances that obstruct the happiness, increase and prosperity of that country. These certainly were the great ends to be achieved if possible, but in the nature of things their accomplishment was *not* possible. The French population was easily conciliated, but the education of a life-time, and the hereditary characteristics of the race rendered them incapable of appreciating the value of liberty. They had grown up under the enervating influence of the most arbitrary manifestations of monarchical government, and self-government involved too great a risk for this simple folk. The result was a lack of sympathy with the new order of things, more decided, perhaps, than under British rule. To this was added a business competition, to which they were unaccustomed; more frequent hostile incursions of the Indians in which the savages gradually forgot the old-time love for the French, and repeated losses by the inundations of the river, made up a sum of discouragement which gradually depleted this country of the French inhabitants. This loss was but imperfectly repaired by the immigration which came in from Virginia and Maryland. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil had been widely published, and a considerable number had already found much better advantages here than the older colonies afforded, yet the Indian depredations that followed the Revolutionary war deterred others from following until the general pacification at Greenville in 1795.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

On the 13th of July, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which had been ceded to

the United States by Virginia three years before, and in October following Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress as Governor. In July, 1788, the Governor arrived at Fort Harmar (now Marietta), Ohio, where, during that year, the temporary government of the territory was organized. During the first two years of his administration, St. Clair was busily engaged with the details of governmental organization and negotiating with the Indian tribes, who found it difficult to understand the principles upon which the whites made war. On the 8th of January, 1790, the Governor found leisure to proceed to Kaskaskia to organize the government in that quarter. In August, 1788, Congress had provided for the adjustment of land disputes among the settlers at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and on the arrival of St. Clair early in 1790 this matter engrossed the larger part of his attention. Among the earliest acts of his administration was the erection of the first county, including all the present State of Illinois, extending as far north as the mouth of Little Mackinaw Creek, and named St. Clair after the Governor. The general situation is described by the Governor in his report to the Secretary of War as follows: "The Illinois country, as well as that upon the Wabash, has been involved in great distress ever since it fell under the American dominion. The people with great cheerfulness supplied the troops under George Rogers Clark and the Illinois regiment with everything they could spare, and often with much more than they could spare, with any convenience to themselves. Most of the certificates for these supplies are still in their hands unliquidated, and in many instances, when application has been made to the State of Virginia, under whose authority the certificates were granted, payment has been refused. The Illinois regiment being disbanded, a set of men, pretending to the authority of Virginia, embodied themselves, and a scene of general depredation ensued. To this succeeded three successive and extraordinary inundations of the Mississippi, which either swept away their crops or prevented their being planted. The loss of the greater part of their trade with the Indians, as well as the hostile incursions of some of the tribes which had ever before been in friendship with them; and to these was added the loss of the whole of their last crops of corn by an untimely frost. Extreme misery could not fail to be the consequence of such accumulated misfortunes."

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

On the 7th of May, 1800, the President of the United States approved an act of Congress, entitled "An act to divide the Territory northwest of the Ohio into two separate governments." The one retaining the former name was composed of the present State of Ohio, a small part of Michigan, and a small part of Indiana, being that part in the southeast corner which had been ceded to the United States by the Indians, in the treaty of Greenville. The other district was denominated the Indiana Territory, and embraced all the region east of the Mississippi, and between the lakes and the Ohio. The population of all this tract of country, by the census of 1800,

was 4,875, of which a small portion, in Clark's grant, was of English descent ; the remainder, mostly of French extraction, resided at or near Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and during his administration he discovered and thwarted the reckless speculation in public lands, which was greatly interfering with the prosperity of the new Territory. Gov. Harrison thus describes the situation in a letter from Vincennes to Mr. Madison : "The court established at this place, under the authority of the State of Virginia, in the year 1780, assumed to themselves the right of granting lands to every applicant. Having exercised this power for some time, without opposition, they began to conclude that their right over the land was supreme, and that they could, with as much propriety, grant to themselves as to others. Accordingly, an arrangement was made by which the whole country, to which the Indian title was supposed to be extinguished, was divided between the members of the court, and orders to that effect were entered on their journal, each member absenting himself from court on the day the order was to be made in his favor, so that it might appear to be the act of his fellows only. The authors of this ridiculous transaction soon found that no advantage could be derived from it, as they could find no purchasers, and the idea of holding any part of the land was by the greater part of them abandoned. A few years ago, however, the claim was discovered, and a part of it purchased by some of those speculators who infest our country, and through these people a number of others, in different parts of the United States, have become concerned, some of whom are actually preparing to make settlements. The price at which the land is sold enables anybody to become a purchaser, one thousand acres being frequently given for an indifferent horse or rifle gun." By the treaty of 1795, the whole of the Indiana Territory was reserved to the Indians, and, during his administration, Gov. Harrison was engaged in negotiating with the natives for further cessions of their lands.

In 1805, Michigan was made a separate Territory, and the same year the first Legislature for Indiana Territory was assembled at Vincennes. There were then five counties in the Territory—Knox, Dearborn and Clark within the present bounds of this State, and St. Clair and Randolph within those of Illinois. At the session of 1808, the county of Harrison was formed, and an apportionment of the Representatives to the Legislature was made, by which three members were to be elected from the county of Knox, one from Harrison, two from Clark and three from Dearborn—nine in all. The Territory of Indiana was divided in 1809, and the western part denominated Illinois. The boundary then, as now, was the Lower Wabash, and the line running north from Vincennes, where it last leaves the Wabash. In 1810, the counties of Franklin, Wayne and Jefferson were formed ; in 1814, the counties of Gibson, Warwick, Washington, Perry, Switzerland and Posey were added, and in 1815 the law creating Jackson and Orange was passed. Gov. Harrison having been appointed, in the fall of 1812, to command the Northwestern army, Thomas Posey was appointed Governor of the Territory,

and in the following year the seat of government was moved from Vincennes to Corydon.

THE LORDS OF THE SOIL.

It will be observed that when the colonies had achieved their independence, and as a nation, through the cession of Virginia, became heir to the vast territory northwest of the Ohio, there existed a prior claim to this area of country, and one that was not likely to be easily extinguished. Notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the National Government to obtain a peaceable possession and its partial success in securing favorable treaties with the various tribes, it required the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, before the Greenville treaty of 1795 gave to the whites the undisputed possession of what is now the State of Ohio. But the boundaries established by this treaty gave the Indian nations all the territory within the present State of Indiana, except the following tracts : 1. One tract six miles square, where the city of Ft. Wayne is now situated. 2. One tract two miles square, on the Wabash River, at the end of the portage from the Maumee River, about eight miles westward from Ft. Wayne. 3. One tract six miles square, at the old Wea towns on the Wabash. 4. The tract called the "Illinois Grant," made to Gen. George Rogers Clark, near the falls of the Ohio, consisting of 150,000 acres. 5. The town of Vincennes and adjacent lands, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and all similar lands at other places in possession of the French and other settlers. 6. The strip of land east of the boundary line, running directly from the site of Fort Recovery, so as to intersect the Ohio River at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky.

When Gen. Harrison became Governor of Indiana Territory, he was invested with authority by the General Government to make such further treaties as would best extinguish the claims of the Indians. Accordingly at Vincennes, September 17, 1802, a meeting of certain chiefs and head men of the Pottawatomie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia and Wea tribes, appointed the Pottawatomie chiefs, Winamae and Topinepik, and the Miami chiefs, Little Turtle and Richardville, to settle a treaty for the extinguishment of Indian claims to certain lands on the borders of the Wabash, in the vicinity of Vincennes. On June 7, 1803, at Ft. Wayne, certain chiefs and head men of the Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes ceded to the United States about 1,600,000 acres of land. Again at Vincennes, on the 18th day of August of the following year, the Delawares ceded their claim to the tract of land lying between the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers, and south of the road which led from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio, the Piankeshaws relinquishing their claims to the same tract a few days later in the same month. By a treaty concluded at Grouseland, near Vincennes, August 21, 1805, the Governor secured from certain chiefs and warriors of the Delaware, Pottawatomie, Miami, Eel River and Wea tribes the cession of their lands lying southeast of the line running northeasterly from a point about fifty-

seven miles due east from Vincennes, so as to strike the general boundary line (running from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery), at the distance of fifty miles from the commencement on the Ohio. On the 30th of December, this year, at Vincennes, the Piankeshaw tribe ceded about 2,600,000 acres of land lying west of the Wabash, and at Ft. Wayne, September 30, 1809, the chiefs of the Delaware, Eel River, Pottawatomic and Miami tribes ceded to the United States about 2,900,000 acres of land lying principally on the southeastern side of the Wabash, below the mouth of the Raccoon Creek. The chiefs of the Wea tribe in the following month met Gov. Harrison at Vincennes and acknowledged the validity of this treaty, which was also confirmed by the sachems and war chief of the Kickapoos December 9, 1809, besides ceding a further tract of about 113,000 acres of land.

Thus far the Indians had maintained amicable relations with the whites, though it was becoming evident that there was a disturbing element among them brewing discontent. In 1805, Tecumseh and his brother, La-le-was-i-kaw (Loud Voice) resided at one of the Delaware villages on the West Fork of the White River, within the present limits of the county of Delaware. Some time during this year, "Loud Voice" took upon himself the character of prophet and reformer, and earnestly inveighed against the use of whisky, the practice of Indian women marrying white men, and the selling of lands, pointing out the deterioration of the natives by their contact with the whites and the tendency of the policy adopted. His crusade against their evils attracted quite a band of Shawanoes about him, who about the end of this year moved to Greenville, Ohio. The increase of their numbers and the knowledge of their sentiments with reference to the whites, aroused considerable alarm among the settlers, until the spring of 1808, when the band removed to the Wabash near the mouth of Tippecanoe Creek, where they established the famous Prophet's town. These proceedings had not escaped the watchful eye of Gov. Harrison, who sent repeated remonstrances and warnings to the band. The only result was to call forth from the Prophet a deprecatory reply and a profession of friendship for the whites. The matter proceeded until in 1810 a rupture seemed likely to occur at any moment. In August, Tecumseh, accompanied by seventy-five warriors, came to Vincennes to have an interview with Gov. Harrison. From the 12th to the 22d there was a series of conferences which developed the grievances and determinations of the natives. In one of these conferences Tecumseh said: "Since the treaty of Greenville you have killed some of the Shawanoes, Winnebagoes, Delawares and Miamis, and you have taken our lands from us; and I do not see how we can remain at peace with you if you continue to do so. * * * * If the land is not restored to us, you will see, when we return to our homes, how it will be settled. We shall have a great council, at which all the tribes shall be present, when we shall show to those who sold that they had no right to the claim they set up; and we shall see what will be done with those chiefs that did sell the land to

you. I am not alone in this determination. It is the determination of all the warriors and red people that listen to me." At a subsequent talk Gov. Harrison asked Tecumseh, explicitly, if the Indians would forcibly resist an attempt to survey the lands ceded at Ft. Wayne, and was answered in substance, that they would resist. Said he: "We do not wish you to take the lands." Gov. Harrison replied that his "claims and pretensions would not be acknowledged by the President of the United States." "Well," said Tecumseh, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up the land. It is true he is so far off that he will not be injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine while you and I will have to fight it out."

In the meantime, this disaffection among the Indians was increased by the action of the British authorities in Canada, though no positive hostilities occurred until the middle of 1811. During the summer of this year, depredations were committed by straggling parties upon the property of the settlers. Several surveying parties were driven away, and others killed. During this period, Gov. Harrison was striving by peaceful means to break up the confederation of the tribes, and preparing to erect a fort on the Wabash for the protection of the settlers in that vicinity. In the latter part of June, Harrison sent an address to Tecumseh, and the Prophet, to which the chiefs made a lengthy reply, and proposed to visit the Governor again in person. In pursuance of this project, Tecumseh came to Vincennes in the latter part of July with about 300 attendants; but, being met by a formidable array of troops, repeated his assurance of amicable intentions, and immediately left to draw the Southern tribes into the confederation.

During these negotiations, the Governor had suspected the design of the Indians, and, though at one time partially convinced that the chiefs would allow matters to be adjusted without an appeal to arms, had finally become impressed that the confederation at the Prophet's town must be suppressed by force. To this end, acting under the authority of the General Government, a force of some 900 men set out in September from Vincennes under command of Harrison. The little army moved up the Wabash, and erected Fort Harrison on the east bank of the Wabash, above where the city of Terre Haute now stands. Leaving a small garrison here, the remainder of the army moved in the direction of Prophet's town, encamping on the 2d of November two miles below the mouth of Big Vermillion River, where a small block-house was erected on the west bank of the Wabash. Leaving a Sergeant with eight men to garrison it, with orders to protect the boats employed in transporting supplies to the army, the rest of the force proceeded to the Indian village, arriving at this point on the 6th of November. The Indians, showing no disposition to give battle, the little army selected a site for encampment on the banks of Burnett Creek, seven miles northeast of the present city of Lafayette. The troops encamped in order of battle, with clothes and accouterments on, fire arms loaded, and their bayonets

fixed. The Indians began the attack at quarter past 4 in the morning, immediately after the Governor had risen to prepare for the business of the day. But a single gun was fired by the sentinels, or by the guard, in the direction of the attack, as they retreated precipitately to the camp. As the troops were asleep on their arms, they were soon at their stations, though the war-whoop and the attack so soon followed the first alarm, that the lines were broken in several places, and one of the companies was driven from its position in the line toward the center of the camp. The want of concert among the Indians, and their irregular mode of warfare, did not allow them to take full advantage of their success, or of the blunders of their opponents, so that as the resistance was very obstinate along the line, they were in the end obliged to retreat in great haste. The loss of Gen. Harrison's force amounted to 37 killed and 151 wounded, of which latter number 25 afterward died of their wounds. The Indians engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe were probably between six and seven hundred, and their loss was about equal to that of the whites. After burning the Indian town, which had been abandoned by the savages, the army returned to Vincennes on the 17th of November. The result of the expedition was favorable to the peace of the frontiers. Immediately after their defeat, the surviving Indians, having lost faith in their leader, returned to their respective tribes, the Prophet taking up his residence among a small band of Wyandots.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The rupture of the peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain by the declaration of war by the former in June, 1812, was foreshadowed for some time previous, and the Canadian authorities taking advantage of the Indian disturbance of the preceding year found no difficulty in securing the support of the Northwestern tribes. Accordingly, the culmination of the international differences was preceded by various acts of hostility on the part of the defeated Indians. The American Government had not been unmindful of the situation, and during the spring and summer of this year had caused the erection of block-houses and picketed forts throughout the Indiana settlements which were exposed to Indian depredations. Notwithstanding these precautions, on the 11th of April preceding the declaration of war, an attack was made on a settlement on the west side of the Wabash, about thirty-five miles above Vincennes. The wife of Mr. Hutson, his four children and his hired man were murdered in his absence, and on the 22d Mr. Harryman, with his wife and five children, was killed on the same side of the Wabash, at the mouth of Embarrass Creek, about five miles from Vincennes. About the middle of the May following, a great council of the Indians was held at one of their villages on the Mississinewa River, at which nearly all the northwestern tribes were represented. The general expression at this council was in favor of maintaining peaceful relations with the United States, though at the same time refusing to surrender those who were guilty of the murders mentioned. Tecumseh, dissatisfied

with the action of the council, left with his following, and soon successfully attacked, with the assistance of the British, the northern forts at Mackinaw and Chicago. On the 16th of August, Gen. Hull surrendered Detroit, which so emboldened the Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos that they sent out war parties to prey upon the frontier settlements. Two men were killed while making hay near Fort Harrison on the 3d of September. On the 4th, an attack was made on the fort, during which one of the block-houses was set on fire, the garrison, however, eventually repelling the attack. On the 3d, occurred the "Pigeon Roost massacre." Two men hunting bee trees were surprised and killed by a party of ten or twelve Shawanoes, who that night attacked the Pigeon Roost settlement, situated within the present limits of Scott County, and in the space of an hour killed one man, five women and sixteen children.

In August, 1812, Gov. Harrison was appointed Major General of the forces raising in Kentucky, and in the middle of September arrived with a force of 2,700 men at Fort Wayne, where a force of Indians had been besieging the place since the beginning of the war. They retreated on the approach of the relieving force, Gen. Harrison sending out several detachments in pursuit. These detachments failed to overtake the savages, but destroyed the important village of O-nox-see, on the Elkhart River, Little Turtle's town on the Eel River, and a Miami village near the forks of the Wabash. In the latter part of September, Gen. Harrison was invested with the command of the Northwestern army, and assigning the duty of operating against the Indians on the Wabash and Illinois Rivers to a force of 2,000 troops stationed at Vincennes, he began preparations for his campaign against Detroit. The force at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Hopkins, set out early in November for the purpose of penetrating the Indian country as far as the Prophet's town, which had been rebuilt. This village and a large one in the near vicinity belonging to the Kickapoos were destroyed and a detachment sent out to destroy one seven miles out on Wild Cat Creek. Here the detachment met with a repulse. The whole force then prepared to attack the savages, but were delayed by stress of weather for a day or two, and when they reached the point, though naturally easy of defense, the Indians were found to have deserted the place. The lack of clothing and the severity of the weather made the further pursuit of the savages impracticable, and the expedition returned to Vincennes in safety.

In pursuance of his plans against Detroit, Gen. Harrison had established a depot of supplies at the rapids of the Maumee, with the intention of moving thence a choice detachment of his army, and, while making a demonstration against Detroit, to cross the straits on the ice and actually invest Malden, the British stronghold in Canada. Before attempting this, however, it became necessary to break up the Miami villages on the Mississinewa River, and thus cripple any attack that might be attempted from this quarter. Although the Miamis professed to be neutral, their participation in the attacks upon Forts Wayne and Harrison made it probable that a favorable

opportunity would render them susceptible to the influence of the hostile tribes. A detachment of 600 troops proceeded from Dayton, Ohio, in the middle of December, and a few days later surprised an Indian town occupied by a number of the Delawares and Miamis, and advancing down the river destroyed three other villages, when the expedition returned and encamped on the site of the first village. On the following morning, about a half-hour before day, while the officers were holding a council of war, the savages made a determined attack upon the camp. In this engagement, which lasted about an hour, the troops suffered a loss of eight killed and forty-two wounded. The Indians, who numbered about 300 and were under the command of Little Thunder, a nephew of Little Turtle, suffered a much heavier loss, and were forced to make a hasty retreat, leaving the whites in possession of the ground and of a large number of prisoners captured in the surprise of the first village. The want of provision and forage, the severity of the cold, and the rumor that Tecumseh was at the principal village further down the Mississinewa River, deterred the troops from making any further advance, and a retreat toward Greenville was begun and accomplished without serious annoyance from the savages. In the following summer, Perry's victory on the lake paved the way for Harrison's victory over the Indians and British in the battle of the Thames River, on the 6th of October, which ended the hostilities in the Northwest. On the 22d of July, 1814, Harrison concluded a treaty at Greenville, Ohio, by which the Indians buried the tomahawk, whether the war ceased with the British or not, but this proviso was put out of the question on the 24th of December by the treaty of Ghent. With the return of peace, further treaties were negotiated with the various Indian tribes, and the survey of the lands thus made secure was rapidly pushed forward.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands of the General Government were all surveyed upon the same general system. To this end, "meridian lines" running due north from the mouth of some river are first established. These are intersected at right angles by "base lines" running east and west. The "first principal meridian" is a line running due north from the mouth of the Miami, and is, in fact, the east line of the State of Indiana. The "second principal meridian" is a line running due north from the mouth of Little Blue River, eighty-nine miles west of the former. The only base line running through this State crosses it from east to west in latitude $38^{\circ} 30'$, leaving the Ohio twenty-five miles above Louisville, and striking the Wabash four miles above the mouth of the White River. From this base line the Congressional townships of six miles square are numbered north and south, and from the second principal meridian all the ranges of townships are numbered east and west, except the counties of Switzerland, Dearborn, and parts of Franklin, Union, Wayne and Randolph. This part of the State was surveyed in townships from a base line of fifteen miles north of the former, and in ranges west of the first principal meridian. The "Clark Grant" in Clark County and the

old French lands in Knox County are also exceptions to the regularity of the general survey of the State. Townships are subdivided into thirty-six equal parts, or thirty-six square miles, containing 640 acres each, called sections. These sections are subdivided into halves, of 320 acres, and quarters, of 160 acres each, which last are again subdivided into halves, of eighty acres, and quarters, of forty acres each. "Fractions" are parts of sections intersected by streams, or confirmed claims or reservations, and are of various sizes. The sections of a township are designated by numbers, beginning with the northeast corner and following in regular order to the west side, the second tier of sections beginning on the west side of the township and proceeding east. That portion of the State in the southeast corner, which was included in the Ohio survey, was disposed of at the Cincinnati land office. The rest of the public lands in this State were principally disposed of at offices established at Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Crawfordsville, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Winamac.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The restoration of peace with Great Britain, and the pacification of the Indians in 1815, brought a great increase of population to the Territory, so that in December of this year the General Assembly of the Territory adopted a memorial to Congress asking the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State. Under an enabling act of Congress, a convention to form a constitution was elected, and held its sessions from the 10th to the 29th of June, 1816, and, on the 11th of December following, the State was formally admitted to the Union by a joint resolution of Congress.

Until the close of the Territorial government, more than three-fourths of the State was in possession of the Indians, or had been so recently purchased as not to have been surveyed and exposed to sale. The maps of the State, even as late as 1818, represented the Indian boundary as starting from a point in the northern part of Jackson County and running northeast to the Ohio line, near Fort Recovery, and northwest to the Wabash, a few miles above Terre Haute. Vincennes was then by far the most considerable town in the new State. The Indian trade was then large; there was generally one or more companies of United States troops at Fort Knox at that place; the business at the land office and the bank, and the inclination of the French to settle in a village rather than on a farm, brought together a population of nearly two thousand.

Corydon, the seat of government, had a good stone court house built by the Speaker of the Territorial Legislature, who, it is said, was often called from the hammer and trowel to the chair. The other buildings there, not exceeding one hundred in number, were either cabins or of hewn logs. The sites of New Albany and Madison presented here and there a few comfortable houses, and perhaps a hundred cabins. Jeffersonville and Lawrenceburg had been longer settled, but except the then fine residence of Gov. Posey at

the former place there was no other good building in either, and Charleston, Salem, Vevay, Rising Sun and Brookville were then talked of as having magnificent prospects for the future. There were very few large farms in the State in 1816. The range of wild grass, the mast and roots were so abundant in the woods that hogs, cattle and horses required but little other food, and that was in general corn alone. It is probable that a single corn-field of from five to twenty acres constituted at least seven-eighths of the farms then cultivated in the State.

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND FORMATION OF COUNTIES.

In 1828, the General Government purchased the "ten-mile strip" along the northern end of the State, and, in 1832, extinguished the remaining claims of the Indians, save the numerous reservations in the northern part. In 1835, the greater part of the natives were removed west of the Mississippi, and by 1840 all save a few had emigrated from the special reservations. As the State was thus left free for settlement, the Surveyor pioneered the advancing civilization, and counties were rapidly organized in response to the growing demand of the increasing population. The tide of immigration came principally from the South at first, and later from the East, the organization of counties giving a pretty clear indication of the nature of this development. At the organization of the State government, fifteen counties had been formed, and others were organized as follows: 1817, Daviess, Pike, Jennings, Sullivan; 1818, Crawford, Dubois, Lawrence, Monroe, Randolph, Ripley, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Vigo; 1819, Fayette, Floyd, Owen; 1820, Scott, Martin; 1821, Bartholomew, Greene, Henry, Parke, Union; 1822, Decatur, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, Rush, Shelby; 1823, Hamilton, Johnson, Madison, Montgomery; 1824, Allen, Hendricks, Vermillion; 1825, Clay; 1826, Delaware, Fountain, Tippecanoe; 1828, Carroll, Hancock, Warren; 1829, Cass; 1830, Boone, Clinton, Elkhart, St. Joseph; 1831, Grant; 1832, La Grange, La Porte; 1834, Huntington, White; 1835, Miami, Wabash; 1836, Adams, Brown, DeKalb, Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Noble, Porter; 1837, Blackford, Lake, Steuben, Wells, Jay; 1838, Jasper; 1840, Benton; 1842, Whitley; 1844, Howard, Ohio, Tipton; 1850, Starke, 1859, Newton.

PART II.

HISTORY OF WARREN-COUNTY.

GEOLOGY AND SETTLEMENT.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

PERHAPS no other county in Indiana has a greater diversity of natural features than Warren. On the north and west are alluvial plains, as rich and productive as any on the globe, while bordering the Wabash and the various smaller streams that traverse the county, are vast beds of the finest building sandstone and the choicest block coal. Sand, gravel, marl, limestone, ironstone, potter's clay, mineral springs, cascades, valleys, hills, prairie, woodland and numerous views of picturesque grandeur combine to render the county one of the best in the State for the abode of civilized man. An occasional discovery of virgin gold, silver, lead or copper detracts nothing from the general interest felt in the county. There is scarcely a section of land that cannot be rendered fit for almost unlimited production. Even over the summits of the bluffs, below which lie the rich deposits of stone and coal, is found a mixed soil which yields a satisfactory return to the agriculturist. The "barrens" in the valley of the Wabash, though too cold for the cereals, are excellent for certain garden productions.

DRAINAGE.

The entire county is within the valley of the Wabash, which river forms the southeastern boundary. Big Pine Creek, the most important intersecting stream, enters the county in Adams Township from the north, thence flows southwesterly across Pine Township, thence southeasterly through Liberty, emptying into the Wabash at Attica. Little Pine Creek flows south through Medina and the eastern part of Warren. Kickapoo Creek rises in Medina, flows across southeastern Adams and across western Warren, with a general course of south-southwest. Mud Pine Creek drains all of western Pine Township and eastern Prairie, and joins Big Pine Creek near the northern line of Liberty. Rock Creek rises in Liberty and flows south-southeast, forming the boundary between Washington and Pike Townships. Redwood Creek rises in Jordan, crosses Steuben and Pike and reaches the Wabash with a southeast course. Opossum Run has its source in Steuben, thence it flows southeast across

Kent and Mound, into the Wabash. Jordan Creek drains southern Prairie and Northern Jordan, and flows southwest into Vermillion River in Illinois. Gopher Creek drains western Kent and the greater portion of Mound, and joins the Wabash in Vermillion County. A few smaller streams, such as Dry Creek, Fall Branch, Little Creek, Coal Run, Hall's Branch, Salt's Run, West Kickapoo Creek and Chesapeake Run have been properly christened.

THE LANDSCAPE.

Warren County has many natural scenes to delight the eye. Several bluffs along the Wabash, towering up like huge domes far above the water, command a view of over twenty miles along the valley and reveal the sinuous curves of the historical old river and the beautiful natural scenery along its banks. One may look down the river from above Independence and see five or six natural horizons of forestry until the view is terminated by a long belt of heavy timber over twenty miles away. But the most beautiful and picturesque views are along Big and Little Pine Creeks. Perpendicular embankments of sandstone, from which cascades as airy and bewitching as a bride's veil, leap from forty to eighty feet to the rocks below, and rise in mimic clouds of spray like a miniature Niagara, kindle in the beholder the highest emotion of grandeur. Natural groups of white pine, that most commanding of all trees seen at a distance, occur at intervals along the bluffs which skirt the valleys and stand like faithful sentinels over the vale below, through which the brook runs laughing aloud on its way to deeper bays and swifter currents. Even the prairies in early years, with their islands of groves, were the grandest sights to those whose view from infancy had been hemmed in by heavy bodies of timber. The eye greeted the boundless vista of green velvet until sky and prairie met in the far distance as it did the immensity of the starry spaces or the sublime expanse of the ocean. All this and much more is in Warren County. Many people in other counties and States would travel miles to enjoy the beauties which too many of the citizens of Warren do not appreciate. Warren has three or four great natural pleasure resorts.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The following is taken from the report of John Collet, State Geologist:

"The topographical features of Warren County are agreeably varied. The western and northern parts, embracing more than half its area, present a broad stretch of Grand Prairie. The surface is undulating, or gently rolling, and offers ample facilities for drainage, without any or but little waste lands; while from the tops of any of the slight knolls or prairie ridges the eye is delighted with miles of corn-fields, or leagues of blue grass pasture and meadow land, diversified with island groves or their partings of timber. Adjoining the prairie region to the south and east is a wide belt of high rolling or hilly land, that descends gently to the abrupt bluffs which the Wabash and the creeks that flow into it have cut down through the underlying coal measures, conglomerate sand rocks, and deep into the subcarboniferous formation. The soil of this belt is mostly yellowish clay, the decomposition of Silurian, Devonian and subcarboniferous lime rocks, imported by rivers anciently flowing at this level. It is rich in tree food, and was originally clothed in a dense forest of oak, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, beech, maple and other large

trees, beech and sugar trees predominating on the reddish clay soils, and oak trees on drift clays or sandy soils. The bluffs along the Wabash River and the principal creeks are from eighty to 150 feet in height, and are of romantic boldness. The tops at several stations are crowned with pines and cedars, and the sides are generally curtained with living walls of conglomerate or subcarboniferous sand rocks.

SURFACE GEOLOGY.

"The surface deposits of this county comprise two members of the Quaternary, or more recent of the geological formation, viz.: Aluvium, new or ancient, and the Boulder drift. The alluvial bottoms owe their origin to causes now in action. They are formed of sedimentary sands and clays, torn away and transported by streams at high water stage, and thrown upon the flood plain by overflow. The soil is sandy, largely intermixed with decayed leaves and other vegetable matter, and is in effect a rich garden-mold.

"At an elevation of sixty to ninety feet near the channel of the river, are found wide areas of the more ancient alluvial formation, as the Mound Prairie, in the southern portion of the county, and the "Barrens" south of Williamsport and southwest of Independence. The soil of this formation is generally a warm, black loam, but sometimes sand or colder clays predominate. It is underlaid by gravel, sand or the rounded fragments of sandstone; and from the wide range of the deposit, extending miles on either side of the river, and from the great depth and uniformity of the material, we may date back the age of these terraces to the time when they served as flood plains of the Wabash, then a mighty river miles in width, which poured, in a broad channel vexed with numerous islands of conglomerate sand rock, the surplus waters of Lake Erie to the sea.

"Still higher, reaching up to the most elevated point in the county, and full 200 feet above the bed of the Wabash River, are found the oldest alluvium terraces and banks of modified drift gravels and sand, as at Walnut Grove, in Prairie Township. These signalize the infancy of the river when, an insignificant and currentless stream with uncertain course, the Wabash, traversing all the region for thirty to forty miles on either side, sometimes flowing around through Illinois, sought by the line of least resistance the easiest pathway to the mouth of the valley of the continent.

THE BOWLERS.

"The Boulder drift next succeeds in age. This formation is well developed in the west and northern parts of the county, and in fact underlies all the Grand Prairie district. It consists of tenacious gray and blue clays, obscurely laminated, and holding a considerable proportion of worn and polished pebbles and boulders. Some of the latter are specimens of the Devonian and Silurian rocks in Northern Indiana and Illinois, but a larger proportion are metamorphic or transition rocks from the neighborhood of Lake Superior, or from still more arctic regions. The boulders and coarse gravel are scattered from near the top down to within five to twenty feet of the bottom of the drift; for these clays were in a soft and oozy condition, and the heavy granite would naturally sink some distance. As a consequence, where boulders are found on the surface, we may safely conclude that erosive action had carried away the

finer matrix, leaving bare the heavy rocks. These in return, by their number, are a measure of the amount of denudation. Partings of quicksands and thin layers of stony fragments from neighboring strata are found located at large intervals through this formation, showing that for short spaces during the drift period the great ice-bearing stream from the North was obstructed or overpowered by currents from the east or from the west, thus mingling with the northern drift fragmentary materials from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Near the base of the drift, and resting on a broken and irregular floor of coal measure rocks, is generally found a bed of potter's clay, intermixed with quicksand and black muck. A marked bed of the latter was found in sinking the West Lebanon shaft. From the soil here discovered was taken a large number of roots of trees, shrubs and plants of pre-glacial age.

SANDSTONE.

"Conglomerate sand rock, resting on subcarboniferous groups of rock, containing coal plants and dark pyritous clay, is of irregular formation. Upon exposure to the air, it decomposes, washes away, and gives origin to caves, cascades and rock houses, so common in Kentucky. It is often accompanied by a thin seam of coal. In Warren County, no coal was found more than two inches thick and a single band of black slate at Munson's old mill on Little Pine.

"In the northwestern portion of the county, outliers of conglomerate rock are found capping the highest tables, as at Black Rock and near Green Hill; also at Point of Rocks, below Rainsville, and Island Rock, in Mud Pine. It extends to the west with a slight dip to the west bank of Pine Creek, where the dip suddenly increases at the rate of twenty to thirty feet per mile. Southerly along the line of strike, Pine Creek flows in a deep valley, generally walled by bold mural escarpments or overhanging cliffs of massive sand rock, crowned with evergreen pines, cedars and juniper trees, combining scenery at once grand, wild and beautiful. The valley is from 150 to 200 feet deep, and the narrow margin of alluvial soil was originally covered with a tangled mass of thorny brush, briars and vines. These features made Pine Creek a strong line of defense in Indian warfare, well suited to their strategy, and in the campaign of 1811, the confederate tribes planned to fight here with Gen. Harrison. The gallant General, by a quick march to the left flank, crossed higher up to the open prairie, and ended the war by the brilliant victory of Tippecanoe. The conglomerate is well developed at Williamsport, on the Kickapoo, and in the bluffs near the mouth of Red Wood. This formation consists of massive, variously colored sandstone, and rarely presents the typical character from which the name is derived, but near the mouth of Kickapoo, at Black Rock and at Thompson's quarry, near Green Hill, specimens are found full of pebbles. These stones are easily quarried, freely cut, but harden upon exposure, making choice material for building purposes.

COAL.

"The coal measures occur next in order of time. They lie directly upon the conglomerate and in outcrop occupy the regions south and west of that deposit, in area more than one-half of the county. The outcrop of coal may be traced from near the Ohio River in Dubois and Pike Counties to the middle of Warren County. Good, choice semi-block

coal is found in the lower stream on Possum Run, at Steely's farm, at Adamson's and J. Briggs', from two to three and one-half feet thick. On Fall Creek, all the banks furnish choice block coal, free from sulphur, well suited for smelting iron and with an average of three feet in thickness. The dark, bituminous limestone roof is almost invariably present, ranging from one to four feet, sometimes changing to a calcareous shale. It is well developed at Main's mill on Red Wood, where huge blocks are laid bare in the bottom of the creek. Here the stone is high colored, homogeneous and compact. Specimens have been dressed by workmen. Locally, it is known as black marble. Fat coking coal, containing much sulphur, outcrops on Mud Pine, at Briscoe's and at Wilson's bank, at the head of Fall Creek. The product at this point meets a ready market. The seam ranges from six to eighteen inches in thickness. The roof of this coal seam generally consists of pyritous slate, lean iron stones and concretions of argillite, of no economic importance as far as visible in the outcrop. Good coking coal is found at Briscoe's Tinkler's Mines, near West Lebanon. Block coal is found at Hooper's and Barringer's, on Possum Run, and nearly as good at Lupold's, on Fall Creek. The lower stratum is generally crowded with leaves, fruits and trunks of carboniferous plants, in a remarkable state of preservation. Near the railway station, Fall Branch plunges from the summit of an overhanging mass of rock down sixty feet to the valley, and has thence cut a narrow outlet to the river, affording a first rate section of the conglomerate sand rock, in massive strata, from twenty to forty feet thick. Here a choice quarry is worked by the Hon. B. F. Gregory's heirs. As mentioned in the general outlines, it is probable that in the early ages, Wabash or Pine Creek, at a high level, flowed through this gap and thence south. At that time, was formed the valley and terrace plains along the railroad, widening southward to Rock Creek.

"A chalybeate spring is found on Dr. Boyer's land. The head being at an elevation, the water falls in spray or drops and in the winter time forms fairy grottoes of ice and frost. Near by is a sulphur spring. Prof. Cox, State Geologist, analyzed the water of the Boyer Spring as follows: Sulphate of protoxide of iron, carbonate of protoxide of iron, bicarbonate of lime, chloride of sodium (common salt), sulphate of soda (Glauber salts), sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts), and free carbonic acid gas. Black Rock, near the eastern line of the county, on the Wabash River, is a notable and romantic feature in river scenery. A bold, precipitous cliff overhanging rises 140 feet above the bed of the river. The top is composed of red, brown or black conglomerate sand rock, highly ferruginous and in part pebbly. At the base of the sand rock and where it joins upon the underlying carbonaceous and pyritous shales, are 'Pot Rock Houses.' Some of these of no great height have been tumbled back under the cliff, to a distance of thirty or forty feet, by the force of the ancient river flowing at this level."

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

It is a well known and conceded fact that all of Indiana and all her neighboring States were once inhabited by a semi-barbarous people, known as the Mound-Builders. Some authorities maintain that they were the ancestors of the Indian tribes, and that the lapse of several thousand years will account for the divergence in habit and osseous

structure. Others insist that they were a distinct race of people and that the lapse of the probable time between the lives of the two races will not account for such divergence. All agree that the Mound-Builders were an agricultural people. They were idolatrous and immolated the lower animals and even human beings to secure the favor of their Deity. They cultivated the soil with rude stone implements, wove a rude cloth from bark and reeds, and erected huge stone and earthen structures of various forms and uses. Three kinds of mounds are found in Warren County—sepulchral, sacrificial and memorial. Within the first class are found the crumbling skeletons of this people, besides various trinkets or ornaments. Within the second are baked clay altars upon which are heaps of ashes, charcoal, and very often burnt fragments of human bones. The sacrifices to the Deity were offered on these altars. The third class contain nothing; they seem to have been erected, like the Bunker Hill monument, to commemorate some important tribal event. Mounds are found in Medina, Pine, Prairie, Adams, Liberty, Mound, and possibly other townships. Mound Township received its name from this circumstance.

THE INDIANS.

For several hundred years prior to the appearance of the white race, all the United States was inhabited by this people. Who they were or how they came here is unknown. As far back as definite accounts can be had, the Miamis occupied the following tract of country: From Detroit south to the Ohio River, thence down the same to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the same to about the boundary between Vermillion and Warren Counties, thence north to the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, thence east to Detroit. This fact comes from various reliable sources, the most noteworthy being from Mish-e-ken-o-quah, or Little Turtle, a Miami Indian of great intelligence and renown, who lived in Northern Indiana during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first of the nineteenth. Warren County was thus on the boundary between the Miamis and the Kickapoos of Illinois. This was the condition of things previous to about one hundred years ago. But from 1780 to the war of 1812, so great was the rush of white settlers into Eastern Ohio that the Indians resident there were compelled to abandon their ancient home and seek a new one farther west, and thus numerous other tribes began to invade the domain of the Miamis. The Pottawatomies soon occupied almost all of Indiana north of the Wabash, while the Miamis retired mostly south of that river. Thus Warren County was so situated that Miamis, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos were found within its borders by the French traders who began to come up the Wabash from Vincennes in pirogues loaded with whisky and trinkets to trade with the Indians as early, probably, as the beginning of the present century, and certainly before the war of 1812. The Wabash had been the highway of travel for Frenchmen and missionaries between Detroit and the French settlements at Vincennes and at several places in Illinois since the latter part of the seventeenth century, and it is not unlikely that temporary trading posts were established in Warren County at very early periods.

ZACHARIAH CICOTT.

This man was a French Canadian, who at the age of about sixteen years came down the Wabash to Vincennes, where he lived for a number

of years and then began the business of conveying boats or pirogues loaded with fancy articles and whisky up the river to trade with the Indians for their furs. Nothing is known of these voyagers except what he himself told, and as the information comes from various mouths and recollections, it should be taken with some grain of allowance. If Cicott's statements were correct, he came to trade with the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at Independence, Warren County, as early as eight or ten years before the war of 1812. So profitable became his trade, especially when he could get the Indians under the influence of whisky, that he became a comparatively wealthy man. Interesting stories, without limit in number, could be told regarding these trading voyages. Many times Cicott's life was in extreme danger, but he was watchful and brave, and managed to secure a confidential Indian, who speedily informed him of all plots involving danger to his person or interests. Mr. Cicott was a swarthy man of average size, was quick, wiry and very strong for his weight, and possessed considerable skill and bravery and an iron constitution. He married a squaw of the Pottawatomic tribe, by whom he had two children, John Battiece and Sophia. At Independence were two or more natural springs of excellent water, which circumstance had caused that point to become a great place for the Indians to encamp. Cicott, in nearly all his voyages, found it profitable to stop there to trade, although he occasionally went up to Hackberry Island or stopped to trade with the Kickapoos at the mouth of Kickapoo Creek, there being quite a large encampment of the tribe there. He erected a rude building, probably before the war of 1812, and usually occupied it while trading. On one occasion,* just before the war of 1812 broke out, he found the Indians so savage and threatening that he thought it prudent not to unload his liquor from the pirogue, but moored close to the bank, where he dealt out the liquid for the valuable furs which were handed from the bank to him. Finding that his liquor was sure to be consumed before all the furs had been secured, he instructed his companion to cautiously pour water into one end of the barrel while he dealt out the mixture from the other. In this shrewd way he got all their furs and had considerable liquor left. But the Indians became clamorous and violent and demanded more whisky, and were refused because they had no more furs and were without money. One savage looking fellow, half-frenzied with intoxication, drew a huge knife and shouted that he must have more whisky or he would murder the trader, and made preparations to put this threat into execution; but Cicott also drew his knife and swore that the Indian could have no more unless he were the better man. A collision seemed inevitable. Several hundred Indians were present, swarming like maddened bees on the bank, the most of whom were drunk and all were more or less infuriated at the loss of their furs and ready to wreak their revenge on the trader, who was careful to keep on his pirogue and out of their reach. The old chief Parish came forward and bought the remainder of the whisky, and taking the barrel on his shoulders, carried it to the top of the bluff, knocked in the head, and told the Indians who crowded around to help themselves, which they quickly did. Cicott saw that this was his opportunity to escape, and quickly and quietly pulled out into the middle of the river and began to row rapidly down the stream, his departure being greatly

*Cicott told this incident to David Moffit, from whom it was obtained by the writer.

favored by the approach of darkness. About a mile down, he stopped under the shade of the opposite shore to listen. He could distinctly hear the savage revelry behind him, and finally could hear his own name shouted from scores of throats, "Se-e-cott, Se-e-cott." He did not dare to return, and continued on down the river.

CICOTT AND THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN.

A short time before the war of 1812, Cicott received a note from Gen. Harrison at Vincennes, directing him to go immediately to that point prepared to act as a scout for the army, which was on the eve of marching against the Indians. The trader had noticed that the Indians of Warren County were in a state of great excitement, and soon became aware that some great disturbance was on foot, as they were holding war and scalp dances and were arming themselves and ornamenting their persons with red and black paint and other horrid paraphernalia of savage warfare. The note was no sooner received than Cicott began making hurried preparations for his departure. He secretly packed everything of value that he could take in pirogues, and, unknown to the Indians, left Independence at night, pulling rapidly down the Wabash. His confidential Indian was left on shore to drive about forty ponies around through Warren County on the way down to a place of safety. This the faithful fellow succeeded in doing, though all the cattle, sheep and hogs were killed. Upon his arrival at Vincennes, Cicott was selected as a scout for the army, which soon afterward passed northward to invade the Indian country. The plan of the Indians was to bring on an encounter in the ravines and timber, where their mode of warfare would be greatly favored, one of the places being on Big Pine Creek, eight or ten miles from its mouth; but Harrison was too prudent and experienced to be caught in that manner, and in his march sought the open country but kept near the timber, occasionally passing through detached portions of woodland. His army entered the county in the southwestern part of Mound Township, thence passing northeastward through Kent about a mile east of State Line City, thence on through Steuben and southwestern Jordan, and possibly northwestern Pike, thence on diagonally on through the center of Liberty, crossing Big Pine Creek about a mile and a half northeast of Carbondale, at a place known as the "Army Ford," thence on through Adams and Medina Townships and into northern Tippecanoe County, where, on the 7th of November, 1811, the Indians were subdued in the bloody battle of Tippecanoe. Judge Isaac Naylor, Cicott and several others who afterward lived in the county, were with this army on its march out and at the battle, and afterward, when the county was settling up, went over the route or trail of the army and identified its camping places and related many interesting anecdotes. The army encamped in Warren County first in Kent Township, in a detached grove, where two of the men died and were buried. The spot is used now as the Gopher Hill Cemetery. Much of the route of the army lay along an old Indian trail, and as it was afterward traveled considerably, it was worn so deep that it can yet be traced in the county some ten or twelve miles. In the door yard of G. H. Lucas, who lives about a mile east of State Line City, the trail is at least a foot deep and five or six yards wide. The army also encamped on the east bank of Big Pine Creek immediately after crossing the stream. A few traces of this encampment were yet visible when the county was first settled.

CICOTT AFTER THE WAR.

After the war of 1812 had terminated, probably about the year 1816, Cicott resumed his voyages up the Wabash to trade with the Indians. The following year* he erected the hewed-log house which is yet standing, though on the verge of falling down from neglect and decay. It stands on the bank of the river a few rods east of the town of Independence, and is surrounded by about four acres of land which were cleared by Cicott and used by his family for a garden. A few old apple trees planted by the family are yet standing. At the Indian treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, on the 2d of October, 1818, a section of land on Flint River, Mich., was reserved for Perig, a Pottawatomic chief, but at the treaty with the Pottawatomies at Chicago on the 29th of August, 1821, the claim of Perig was transferred to John Battiece, son of Zachariah Cicott, by a Pottawatomic woman, though the section thus reserved was not the same, but was to be located by the President the United States, who, at the request of the Cicotts, established it at Independence. The Cicott reserve was located on Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, Township 22 north, Range 7 west. Upon reflection, it would hardly seem that Cicott would go to the trouble and expense of erecting his large hewed-log house on land which did not belong to himself or some member of his family; and therefore the writer concludes that Cicott's recollection of the time when the building was constructed, or Mr. Jacob Hanes' recollection of what Cicott told him regarding the date, is at fault, and the log house was not really erected until after the section was reserved to John Battiece Cicott, or probably about the year 1822. Here Zachariah Cicott lived until his death, about the year 1850, continuing to trade with the Indians as long as they remained in the county. John B. Cicott could not sell the reservation without authority from the President of the United States, but this was finally gained through John Tipton, Indian Agent, who certified (when the land passed from J. B. Cicott to his father, Zachariah Cicott, in about 1830) that J. B. Cicott was receiving a valuable and sufficient consideration. The recorded consideration for the transfer is \$1,000, though David Moffit informed the writer that as a matter of fact the consideration was an Indian pony almost thin enough to warrant being followed by the crows, and a saddle which looked as if a thunderbolt had fallen on it. Mr. Moffit is no doubt correct, as it would not take much ingenuity to have the pony and saddle valued at \$1,000. In March, 1830, Cicott mortgaged the reservation to Menard and Valle, French traders of St. Genevieve, for \$3,000, which amount was due them for merchandise obtained by Cicott for the Indian trade. The mortgage also covered the following personal property: Two large two horse wagons, one small wagon, two yokes of work oxen, eighteen stock cattle, twelve horses, 100 hogs, one cherry bureau, two butt rifle guns, eleven head of sheep, four promissory notes of \$155 each and Cicott's Indian book account.† This mortgage was afterward largely satisfied by the transfer to Menard and Valle of numerous town lots in Independence, which was laid out by Cicott in 1832. In his latter years, Cicott was partially paralyzed, the disorder seizing his tongue and preventing speech, which made him an object of general sympathy. At last, in 1850, he died at

*From the recollection of Jacob Hanes, Sr., of Independence, who obtained the facts from Cicott.

†The Indians were better to pay when trusted than the whites, and this fact led Cicott and all other traders to keep running accounts with them. His old account book would be an interesting object if it could be found. In 1830, he was the wealthiest resident of the county.

an age of over eighty years, and now lies buried in the cemetery at Independence, near the spot made historic by his own energy and daring.

THE CHATTERLIE RESERVATION.

At the treaty of St. Mary's, in Ohio, in 1818, a section of land was granted to or reserved for Mary Chatterlie, a daughter of Neibust, a Pottawatomie chief, and was located on Sections 1 and 2, Township 21 north, Range 8 west, on Section 36, Township 22 north, Range 2 west, and on Section 6, Township 21 north, Range 7 west.

In the early settlement of the county, Amos Griffith became the husband of Mary, and in about 1830 a considerable portion of the reservation was sold to John Seaman, the consent of the President of the United States having been obtained upon the certificate of A. Finch, of La Fayette, and S. B. Clark, of Warren County, who had been appointed by the Indian Agent, John Tipton, for that purpose. The remainder of the reservation was soon afterward disposed of.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

During the spring of 1832, all the Wabash Valley was thrown into a fever of consternation by the reports that the Indians of the Sac and Fox nations on Rock River, Illinois, led by the implacable old chief, Black Hawk, had taken up the hatchet and were sweeping eastward, murdering and torturing the whites without limit or discrimination. Fugitives on horses and on foot scoured the country with wildly exaggerated accounts, confirming the reports that fifteen persons had been cruelly murdered at the Hickory Creek settlement in Illinois, and about the 18th of May the report spread like wildfire down the western side of the Wabash that a large body of hostile Indians had killed two men within fifteen miles of La Fayette. About half the settlers in Warren County west of the river hurriedly packed their handiest valuables and fled across the river, where rude forts and block-houses were quickly prepared and guarded. Companies of militia were immediately organized to scour the country for signs of danger and to check the advance of the Indians upon the villages and neighborhoods where the women, children, helpless and cowards had assembled. A small company of about twenty-five men was formed in Warren County. Col. James Gregory was elected Captain, and the men, thoroughly armed and provisioned, started northwestward on a scouting expedition. A few families in the county did not leave their farms nor neglect their daily work; still fewer, in isolated places, knew nothing of the reports until the alarm was over, when they had their scare. The company went as far as the Hickory Creek settlement in Illinois, remaining in that vicinity for a few days, when they returned, the apprehension of danger having been quieted. While the alarm was highest, a man riding along Mud Pine Creek in Warren County saw two Indians skulking through the bushes off some distance to one side, and surmising that they were endeavoring to cut him off and murder him, he put whip to his horse in a paroxysm of fear, and fled as if pursued by the Furies. The animal that bore him was a splendid one, and he was soon far beyond the clutches of the savages, though he still continued to ply whip and spur. The faithful animal was nearly ruined. He told all he met that the Indians were on Mud Pine Creek and had chased him some distance, but his own skill and the

fleetness of his horse had baffled them, but that they would soon be down in Adams and Medina Townships, scalping and murdering. The few families remaining in the neighborhood gathered together to defend themselves and their property. Several men mounted their horses to go on a reconnoitering expedition, Daniel Moffit, mounted on a borrowed gray mare, being among the number. Away they went, but Mr. Moffit soon discovered that his mare was uncertain, for whenever he attempted to go too fast, she would stop suddenly, and kick as if her hind legs were a perpetual motion. Whip or spur increased the power and rapidity of the kicks, while the report of a rifle caused her to buck furiously as well. Mr. Moffit, though a brave man, became very uneasy. Suppose a band of Indians should charge upon them, that old mare would stand like a post and kick like a pile driver till the air would be filled with hoofs and sod. But would that stop the Indians? Mr. Moffit sorrowfully thought to himself that it would not. He begged his companions to go slower and to do nothing that would rouse the old mare. Accordingly, they all struck a moderate gait and were soon on the ground where the two Indians had been seen. In a short time they discovered the Indians in a small grove where they had killed and dressed a deer and were resting and eating after their chase. Upon being questioned, it became clear they had been following the wounded deer when seen by the man who had roused the neighborhood with his fears and were perfectly friendly to the whites. The horsemen returned home, old mare and all.

SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES.

Of course, Zachariah Cicott was the first white man to reside permanently within the present limits of Warren County. Probably no others appeared until about the year 1822, at which time a very few came in, and during the succeeding two or three years the settlement was quite slow. Amongst those who came into the south-western part of the county prior to June, 1827, were Samuel Watkins, William Jolly, Thomas Cunningham, Joseph Thomas, John N. Lewin, Nicholas DeLong, Lewis Evans, John Black, Humphrey Becket, Benjamin Becket, William Becket, John Ferrell, Elias Oxford, Sylvester Stone, Elisha Miles, Hiram Miles, James Holmes, James McCune, Robert Mills, Enoch Stran, Jacob Ferrell, and others; while farther northeast were J. C. Watson, Thomas Kitchen, Luther Tillotson, James Kitchen, Nelson DeMoss, Peter High, Amos Clark, William Hall, Samuel Clem, Henry Coons, Adam Coons, Augustus Watson, William Kent, Nathaniel Butterfield, Holder Sisson, James Shaw, Lemuel Boyd, Benjamin Cheneweth, John Jones, James Forbuer and Joseph King. Near the center portion of the county were Ransom Wilkinson, Seth Shippy, James Oxford, William Harrison, Nathan Billings, Samuel Harrison, Uriah Dunn, George Billings, Marcus Shippy, John Fields, Jr., James Gilbert, Christopher Pitzer, David Dickinson, William Harrington, Mathias Redding, John Hankins, John Fields, James Fipps, James B. Harrison, Thomas B. Clark, Jonathan Shippy, Daniel and Robert Benjamin, Jonathan Pitzer, John Dickinson, Thomas Doan, Joan Seaman, Daniel Clark, Nimrod Harrison, David Fleming, Andrew Fleming, William Pugh, Peter Fleming, Lyman Judd, Marshal Billings, Jacob Halstead, and farther east were David White, Constantine Messmore, Zachariah Cicott, Thomas Herron, Solomon Pitzer, Francis Boggs, M. Hunt, Daniel Tevebaugh, John Teve-

baugh; Adam White, James McCord, John and Enoch Farmer, Joseph Cox and others, while farther north, along Big and Little Pine Creeks, were James Bidwell, Archibald Davis, Samuel B. Clark, Edward Mace, Samuel Green, Isaac Rains, John Anderson, John Jackson, Jeremiah Davis, John Gradner and several others, whose names cannot be learned with certainty. In 1827, the county was organized, and during the succeeding five or six years the settlement was very rapid. The first tracts of land entered in the county were as follows:

PURCHASER.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	ACRES.	LOCATION.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Wm. & Jonas Seaman	21	8	2	80	w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	December 16, 1820.
John Blind.....	23	7	14	40	n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	September 11, 1822.
Benjamin Landon....	22	8	29	80	e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	September 15, 1822.
James Barnes.....	20	9	33	80	e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 15, 1822.
James Barnes.....	20	9	33	80	e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 15, 1822.
James Barnes.....	20	9	33	80	w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 15, 1822.
John Black.....	20	9	33	80	w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 15, 1822.
John Black.....	20	9	33	80	e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 15, 1822.
Thomas Cunningham.	20	9	33	80	e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 15, 1822.
Thomas Cunningham.	20	9	33	80	w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 15, 1822.
Thomas Wright.....	20	9	28	80	{ e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ & } { w. fr. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$. }	November 18, 1822.
Samuel Watkins.....	20	9	28	80	e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	September 20, 1823.
Samuel Green.....	22	6	4	41.86	n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	November 9, 1823.
William Newell.....	23	6	7	80	e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	January 22, 1824.
Silas Hooker.....	23	8	15	40	n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	February 25, 1824.
James McCune.....	20	9	34	80	w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	May 29, 1824.
Unknown.....	20	10	21	274.80	s. $\frac{1}{2}$.	August 9, 1824.
Lewis Colleyer.....	22	7	11	80	n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	August 28, 1824.
Lewis Evans.....	20	9	27	70	s. e. fr. w. $\frac{1}{4}$.	December 27, 1824.
Enoch Farmer.....	22	7	30	80	w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$.	December 31, 1824.

In 1825, the following men entered land: Thomas Bowyer, Township 23, Range 6; William H. Mace, Township 23, Range 6; James Bidwell, Township 23, Range 6; John S. Reid, Township 23, Range 6; John Cox, Township 22, Range 7; John McCord, Township 22, Range 7; Jonathan Cox, Township 22, Range 7; Samuel B. Clark, Township 22, Range 7; Nancy Maudlin, Township 22, Range 8; Henry Coons, Township 20, Range 9; Thomas Lewis, Township 20, Range 9; Lewis Evans, Township 20, Range 9; Benedict Morris, Township 20, Range 9. In 1826, the following men entered land: Isaac Shelby, Township 22, Range 6; John Stanley, Township 23, Range 6; Jeremiah Davis, Township 23, Range 6; Samuel B. Clark, Township 23, Range 6; John Rhode, Township 22, Range 7; David White, Township 22, Range 7; Samuel Ensley, Township 22, Range 7; Henry Wetchell, Township 23, Range 7; William Kendall, Township 22, Range 8; William Worthington, Township 23, Range 8; Levi Osborn, Township 23, Range 8; Abel Oxford, Township 20, Range 9; Joseph Thomes, Township 20, Range 9; William Henderson, Township 20, Range 9; Joseph Foster, Township 20, Range 9; William White, Township 21, Range 9.

After this, the settlement was more rapid. A great many families came in—some from neighboring older counties and some direct from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States east. The early settlers sought the timber for four reasons: First, because, as they had been reared in a tim-

bered country they knew nothing of the prairie, and thought the soil was too poor for the production of forests, and consequently too poor to be cultivated; secondly, they thought it impossible to survive the cold winters in such an exposed situation; thirdly, they preferred to remain where wood was abundant; fourthly, they concluded to locate near some water-courses which were then the great commercial highway. It is therefore seen that the very earliest settlers preferred the timbered land, and selected their farms on streams where there was a good mill site and where never-failing springs of good water issued from the ground. Some of the settlers had learned the value of prairie land, and they resolutely pushed out on the broad expanse despite the scoffs of those who pretended to be wiser. Many of the earliest settlers squatted upon their farms, being too poor to pay the entry price until after the harvest of the first or second crop. Others had barely sufficient to enter their lands. Others still had considerable means, and found that settling up a new country was not so hard after all. Still others were obliged to return whence they came. Money was very scarce, and people were often enforced to resort to barter in order to effect exchanges. The comparative demand and supply regulated the price of all articles. A yard of calico was worth so many pounds of butter; a deer skin was worth so much sugar or coffee, and an ax was worth so many bushels of potatoes. The tanneries supplied leather, which was obtained and made for whole families at once into shoes and boots. Sheep were early introduced, and those that were not killed by wolves supplied wool, which was taken, very often, by the backwoods mother, and washed, rolled, carded, spun, woven into cloth, dressed, cut and made into suits without once leaving the house where it had been clipped from the sheep. Everybody had ox teams. Young men went courting with ox teams, and many young couples went gayly off to some old "Squire" to get married, driving a span of fast young cattle. If they were fortunate enough to own a horse, they would both mount the animal, the girl on behind, and away they would go, followed by a shower of old shoes, horseshoes and rice. The first marriage in the county was after this fashion. It occurred on the 1st of January, 1828, between Noble Owens and Catharine Coons, Nathaniel Butterfield, Associate Judge, performing the ceremony. The second marriage was June 19, 1828, between James Perrin and Cassandra Clarke, Lemuel Boyd, Justice of the Peace. The third was November 30, 1828, between Jonathan Pitzer and Nancy Bivens, by Squire Dunn. On this occasion the evening was passed in an old-fashioned backwoods dance. It must have been a sight to have seen them whirling around the room of the little log cabin, shaking their feet to some familiar tune on an old fiddle,

"As the fiddler touched the string,
Some youngster cut the pigeon wing."

The Scotch, Virginia and other varieties of reel were indulged in; old men took the floor under the inspiration, and unlimbered themselves in a manner to elicit rounds of applause from boys of less skill and experience.

There were no "stuck-up" people in the new country; all were friendly, for all were poor. The latch string hung out for everybody; this hospitality was so universal that every settler seemed to keep tavern.

It would not do to turn travelers away, for the cabins were so few that the night would probably have to be passed in the woods. The only question was, can they put up with what we have? Travelers in the backwoods usually could and did.

OLD TIME CUSTOMS.

The first thing for the family to do was to erect the little log cabin; and while this was being done by the men, often assisted by the neighbors, who came for that purpose often four or five miles, the families were obliged to live in the wagon, or in a tent of boughs, bark and blankets, or in the cabin of some near neighbor. The cabin, such as it was, often without floor or permanent roof, and destitute of door or windows, was very often ready for occupancy at night of the day it was begun. Blankets served for doors, greased paper for windows, while the floor was, perhaps, the bare earth. The next few days were passed in getting comfortable. The chinks must be daubed with mud; the chimney and fire-place must be made serviceable and reliable; puncheon floors and doors must be split out, and the latter hung on wooden hinges, with a huge wooden latch on the inside provided with a string which extended outside through a small hole in the door. To draw in the string was to prevent entrance, and hence the old saying that "the latch-string is out" is tantamount to an invitation to all in need of hospitality to enter the humble cabin home. After the family had been made comfortable, active work was begun to clear a spot of ground for the first crop. The men would cut down trees all day and far into favorable nights, while the women would often pile and burn the brush. Mrs. William Robb said she did that many a time and enjoyed it. Her husband, William Robb, said he would rather live in a log cabin on the frontier with the family he loved and with all the surrounding hardships and privations than to live in a palace amid the gilt and pride of to-day. Many of the old settlers think likewise. Those were active, happy times for them—the sunshine in their long lives, and now, when the twilight of age comes swiftly on, it is happiness to see the old times again, even in a momentary vision. How nice it was some crisp, bright moonlight night in winter, when the snow lay thick upon the ground, to close the house and all take a brisk walk through the sharp air a mile or two to the house of a neighbor to spend the long evening! There is inspiration in the thought of old times. We see the pioneers building their log cabins and cutting down the great trees; we hear the echoing axes and the thunder of falling timber; we see the blazing brush and the sky is filled with the glare of burning heaps of logs, and the sun is darkened with blinding smoke; we hear the sturdy pioneers shouting to their oxen as they roll the logs or turn the soil for the expected crop; we hear the sound of mauls as the rails for the little fields are split; we see men and women planting corn with hoes and weeding pumpkins and potatoes among the roots and stumps. The autumn comes and the corn is husked and the potatoes dug. The evening comes and we hear the ding-dong of the cow-bells—for the cows have returned from the prairie and are standing down by the bars, with distended sides, waiting to be milked. The chores are done and night has thrown her curtain upon the earth, and the long-drawn mournful howl of the wolf and the weird hootings of the owl are heard down by the swamp. Now the scene is changed. The crops are gathered, the corn is cribbed,

the potatoes are buried, the great yellow pumpkins are covered with hay and vines to protect them from the frost, the prairie hay is cut and stacked and great beaps of logs have been hauled into the door-yard for winter use. The boys and girls have bright new suits of home-made linsey, or the faded old ones have been patched; and each with a new pair of cow-hide shoes (which must last a year), is getting ready for the winter school in the new log schoolhouse, with a great open fire-place and windows of greased paper, and long benches hewed out of split logs. There is the old schoolmaster. What an important personage he is! How stately he looks, as, with whip in hand, he marches up and down the room, hearing the little ones saying their A B C's and showing the older ones how to eipher. Occasionally he touches up some of the boys who are caught whispering to the girls. How they jump and scratch! for their pants are thin, and the whip is hickory, well seasoned in the hot embers of the glowing fire. There is the school standing in a long row with folded arms, ready to spell—yes, ready to spell every word in the old spelling book. How hungry the scholars are at noon, and what dinners they have! Johnny-cake, venison, and sometimes a big piece of pumpkin pie, and once in a great while a slice of wheat bread with butter and a little sugar sprinkled on the butter. Now they are at home, gathered around the blazing fire-place. What fires! How they roared and snapped those cold winter nights! There sits father, smoking his wooden pipe, and mother with her knitting, while the girls are making the old spinning-wheel hum as they spin into yarn the rolls which have been carded by hand, and there are the boys working their sums, cracking hickory nuts or whittling puzzles out of little wooden blocks, while the great fire throws out a cheering heat and gleam, and comfort pervades the whole house. Now it is the fall of the year. The poison of the undrained swamps has made all to shake and shiver with the ague, or lay for weeks burning with fever, without well ones enough to wait on the sick. There comes the old doctor, picking his way among the logs and swamps, on horseback, with blazed trees for his guide and an old Indian trail for his road. What doses of medicine he doles out! Calomel, jalap, ipecac, Dover's powders, Peruvian bark, pink and senna and snake root, and pills as big as peas. How the patient is vomited, purged and bled, and how, after weeks of shaking and burning fever, he pulls through, a mere skeleton, a yellow, bilious-looking wreck.

EARLY MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Warren County was well supplied with early mills, owing to the ease with which the water powers along the creeks were made available. However, the settlers, prior to 1828 were obliged to go south into Fountain County. Henry Stump started a saw mill on Big Pine Creek in 1828; Isaac Rains started one soon afterward at what afterward became Rainsville. He conducted a small corn-craeker. Francis Boggs also began sawing about the same time northeast of Williamsport, on Big Pine Creek. Peter Cristman's mill was started later on the same creek. Enoch Farmer started the first saw mill on Kickapoo Creek. Isaac Rains started a saw mill lower down on Big Pine Creek, afterward known as the Brier Mill, as early as 1828. A small grist mill or corn-craeker was conducted at the same place. The Cristman Mill was afterward owned by Mr. Dick. William Rhodes built a saw mill on Big Pine Creek, as

early as 1833, about two miles northeast of Rainsville. A corn-cracker was also located there, and afterward an excellent grist mill. William Fincher, Isaac Waymire, William Boggs, Jonathan Cox, Levi Douthert and Frederick Waymire built early saw mills on Kickapoo Creek. Isaac Waymire also started a small flouring mill. S. and O. Munson built a saw and grist mill on Little Pine Creek as early as 1831. Christopher Henry built a saw mill on the same creek, and a Mr. Burchren a grist mill. Henry Stewart and John Talbert built saw mills on the same creek early. Stewart conducted a small carding mill, as did Brier also, on Big Pine Creek. These old factories were well patronized.

WILD ANIMALS.

A few bears have been killed in the county, two or three of them being stragglers, in comparatively late years. Early in the '30s and in the month of October, Wesley Gray and others were hunting by moonlight one night, when the dogs started a bear not far from Rainsville. The large animal started northward at a rapid rate, closely pursued by the dogs and followed by Mr. Gray, who was on horseback, and who could scarcely keep up with it, owing to the swamps and woods. But finally he reached the fierce animal near the northern boundary of the county, just as it was in the act of killing one of his dogs. It had seized the dog in its deadly embrace and was crushing the unfortunate animal to death by repeated hugs. Mr. Gray jumped from his horse, which was very restless, and threw his rifle to his shoulder just as the bear, with mouth open and gleaming teeth, displayed in the moonlight, released the dog and made a dash at him. He fired as the animal reared up, and a half ounce of lead went crashing into its body near the heart. The maddened animal gave a spasmodic bound, fell over on the leaves, and after a few feeble kicks was dead. The Grays and some of their neighbors ate bear steak for breakfast the following morning.

Wolves were very numerous, especially in very early years, and sometimes in winter, when rendered desperate by hunger, they would enter door and stable-yards and attack domestic animals, and sometimes would pursue and attack man himself. This, however, was only when they were half starved and desperate. A settler in Liberty Township once pursued a large wolf, chasing it on horseback. He ran over it once, but the horse was severely bitten by the wolf, and would avoid the beast upon subsequent charges. At last it was brought to bay, and the settler, having no gun, took off his stirrup, intending, if possible, to brain the animal by one blow. He advanced upon it, and it, in turn, rendered furious by the long chase, advanced upon him, showing two rows of teeth that a crocodile might have envied, and that snapped together like a steel trap. When close enough, he struck it upon the head with the heavy iron stirrup, stretching it upon the ground, and finishing the work by repeated blows upon the head. Cattle in the woods, becoming mired down in the swamps at night, often furnished a feast for a ravenous pack of wolves. Ordinarily the wolves were not dangerous to man. Sheep constantly fell victims to their rapacity. The County Commissioners offered a heavy bounty, which had the effect of largely ridding the county of the nocturnal marauders. They continued, however, to do serious damage to sheep folds long after the county was quite well populated. Finally, some time in the early part of the '40s, it was resolved to organize a

grand circular hunt in order to exterminate as many of the animals as possible. The time came, and the night before a large pole was erected on the big mound at Walnut Grove, from the top of which four wagon covers sewed together were spread to the breeze. Eighty acres at this place were staked off, the flag pole being the center, and this tract of land was to be the center where the game was to be driven, and upon which none of the hunters were to advance without orders from the Captains. Bright and early the next morning, the settlers started from Benton County, Vermillion County, Ill., and Tippecanoe County on the east, and the Wabash River on the south, and as they moved along they were joined by hundreds, until the great circular line was almost solid. They made loud and constant noise to scare up all game. The big flag could be seen for ten miles, and steadily toward it the line of excited and anxious men advanced. Animals could be seen running in front of the line, and at last opposite lines could see each other. The circle of men at this time was complete, and the fun began. Herds of deer, led by some fine old stag, would dash madly round and round the circle, and were met everywhere by volleys of rifles. Sometimes, when made desperate by the noise and by fear, they would dash at the line, and, jumping over the heads of the hunters, or breaking through the line, would go wildly off at full speed and escape. Notwithstanding the care which had been used, nearly all the game except deer had managed to escape through the lines during the march. A few wolves were hemmed in and shot, and a few foxes were seen and, perhaps, a few killed. Several herds of deer also had managed to escape during the advance; but there were about 300 in the circle when the lines reached the limit of march. Many of these escaped by breaking through the lines or leaping over the heads of the hunters. Many men were so excited that they scarcely knew what they did, and the line was sometimes very irregular and broken, thus admitting the escape of the animals. About 160 deer were killed; also six or eight wolves. It had been expected that not less than twenty-five wolves would be hemmed in and killed, so that the hunt, as a whole, did not come up to the expectations. Fortunately no man was injured by a stray bullet. This was the most extensive hunt ever in the county. David Moffit was one of the most successful hunters and trappers ever in the county. He enjoys the sport even at this day, and for a man who has seen fourscore of years, is remarkably clear mentally, and strong and active physically.

VIGILANT COMPANIES.

In comparatively early years, when through all this Western country the lack of law and measures to bring criminals to justice led to the formation of organized bands of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, Redwood Point became a notorious resort for their depredations; and at times large numbers of horses and quantities of jewelry, merchandise, etc., stolen farther east and across the Wabash, were secreted in the ravines and heavy woods until such property could be safely disposed of by the thieves. So far as known, no bogus coin or counterfeit paper money was ever manufactured in the county, although, many years ago, the necessary implements for such manufacture were found concealed in the ravine at Redwood Point. Reports were once circulated that a man had been murdered not many miles from West Lebanon—an inoffensive peddler, supposed to have had in his possession a considerable quantity of

money and jewelry—after which his body was said to have been thrown into a certain well, and the reports pretended to point out several of the guilty parties. One dark night, a company of Vigilants called upon the alleged guilty persons who lived near by, and informed them that they were wanted, and accordingly conducted them to the well, around which they were stationed well guarded, while the water was thoroughly dragged for the body of the missing peddler. No such body was found, and the suspected parties were conducted home, no doubt greatly to their relief. In consequence of the resort made of the county ravines and woods by criminals and the mysterious disappearance of horses, cattle, goods, etc., various companies for the detection and arrest of the rascals were organized and continued to be so until the present. In 1853, two companies for catching horse-thieves and other criminals were organized in the county, the Milford Regulators, with a membership of thirty-five, in the eastern part of the county, and the Grand Prairie Rangers, with about the same membership in the northern part. These companies were thoroughly organized, with Captains and Lieutenants, and were instrumental in breaking up organized bands of law-breakers. These were the first companies of the kind in the county. The Warren Regulators were organized in 1859. Among the members were J. L. Dick, J. M. Fleming, Adam Troxel, H. L. Calton, Daniel Meyers, Solomon Dick, Josiah Clawson, John Stephenson, John Young, John Bigham, J. C. Adams, George Nelson and Austin Heigh. The Grand Prairie Rangers were organized in 1861, for the same purpose, some of the members being Wesley Clark, J. R. Marshall, Andrew Brier, Isaac Christman, W. H. H. Reed, M. A. Osborn, Elias Thompson, John Mellett, Thomas J. Cheneweth and Isaac Cheneweth. The Warren Detectives were organized in 1865, in Liberty and Washington Townships, and the Pine Creek Rangers, the same year, in Southern Liberty and Southern Prairie and Pine. In 1865, also, Warren Township organized the Warren County Minute Men. The State Line Detective Company was formed in 1866 in Kent, Mound and Steuben Townships. Soon after this, the Liberty Police Rangers, the Warren County Minute Men, the Pine Village Detectives, the Liberty Guards, the Rainsville Detectives, the West Lebanon Detectives, the Jordan Rangers, the Kickapoo Guards, and similar companies, were formed, the object being to bring criminals, especially horse-thieves, to justice. Such a general organization has had a salutary effect upon the commission of crime.

M'CLURE WORKINGMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The object of this association, which was organized in 1857, was "to procure and sustain a library of useful books, to improve ourselves in reading, discussions and lectures, and to acquire useful and practical knowledge." The members were composed of those only "who labor with their hands and earn their living by the sweat of their brows." The fund to secure the library was left by the McClure bequest. The members were G. H. Norduft, J. M. Norduft, P. W. Lewis, Robert Pearson, Peter Mahn, M. P. Woods, G. R. Livingood, Samuel Duckett, Levi Miller, A. Suhler, E. A. Boardmar, J. F. Reiff, Joseph Jones, John Moore, John Cox, Henry Wright, A. S. Jones, H. P. Downey, James Park, Alvin Heigh and H. B. Thomas. The organization amounted to but little.

THE COUNTY LIBRARY.

An early enactment of the Legislature provided that ten per centum of the proceeds of the sale of county lots should be a library fund, and a short time before 1840, a small library was purchased, and added to afterward as the fund accumulated. Many of the books may yet be seen in the county. In 1855, the State distributed to the townships what became known as township libraries, then considered a most important means of disseminating knowledge to poor persons. In 1868, the township libraries amounted to 2,199 volumes, some of which, owing to neglect, were in poor condition.

RAILROADS.

The Wabash Railroad was fully completed through the county in 1857, but trains ran over portions of the county the year before. In 1869, the citizens of Mound Township were called upon to vote for or against a tax to aid the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad, with this result—for, 140; against, 1,090. The vote to aid the Northern Indiana and Southern Railroad was also unfavorable about the same time. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad was built across Mound Township, and the coal branch of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad was graded across Mound, Kent and Steuben Townships, but never finished. The coming year, 1883, or at any rate 1884, will see the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad constructed across the county from north to south. Warren County will then be well supplied with transportation facilities.

MOUND TOWNSHIP, 1836.

At the Presidential election, November, 1836, in Mound Township, at the town of Baltimore, the following settlers polled their votes: Joseph Foster, John Wilcox, Camron Rosshand, Edmund McGinnis, Silas Hall, Joseph Steeley, Hiram Hoagland, Charles W. Loney, Harry Johnston, G. W. Dickson, Daniel Hoover, Henry Henderson, J. D. Loney, Stephen Osborn, Abraham Henderson, Mark Kinnison, Harris Gammon, William Taylor, Sr., Jesse Wright, W. H. Taylor, G. W. Alexander, Tarpley Taylor, Shelby Ballot, William Carey, Aaron Woods, George W. Hobbs, George Dickson, James Parrin, Thomas Johnston, William Lawrence, Peter Dickson, William Calhoun, Stephen Ames, Lewis Evans, Solomon Long, Nelson De Moss, Barnabas Dawson, J. R. Clark, James Rose, G. W. Moore, John Sheets, Henry Dickson, William Lee, Thomas Kitchen, Thomas Lewis, William Wilmeth, Jesse Dickson, Henry Garrish, W. Y. Taylor, John Starr, Sylvester Stone, Joel Rose, J. D. Taylor, Daniel Starry, Jr., John McConnell, Z. Story, Joseph Story, William Henderson, Jacob Stingley, William Henderson, Samuel Osborn, Isaac Sturtzer, Thomas Cunningham, Samuel Rosebaugh, T. D. Taylor, Sanford Payne, John Taylor, John Killer, S. H. Garrison, Daniel Beck, John Henderson, Alexander Stewart, B. H. Becket, J. C. Taylor, Daniel Henepin, James Black, Nicholas Hizer, George Murphey, Daniel Rinor, David Lockwood, Joshua Lawrence, John Clem, James M. Clarke, David Atridge, J. M. Clem, Thomas Miser, William H. Dill, Squire Lee, David White, Jonathan Bart, John Hummer, Daniel Story, Daniel Miller, Michael Clem, Lawrence Kinnison, Samuel Starry, Jeffrey Wilson, James Bullington, Alfred Beckett, William Scroggins, G. P. Saunders, Levi Murdock, J. B. King, John Black, John Osborn,

Egbert Beckett, George Mosier, Robert Crawford, James Kitchen, David Clem, G. W. Beckett, Amos Clark, James Johnson, John Benjamin, Jacob Rush, Jesse Houchin, Enoch Ballot, James M. Oren and Hezekiah Ballot. Total, 119.

PIKE TOWNSHIP, 1836.

At the Presidential election, November, 1836, held in Pike Township, at Lebanon, the following men polled their votes: Jesse Morris, James Hickenbottom, Jacob Piatt, Elisha A. Wood, Jacob Uline. C. L. Moore, John Stuart, Thomas Lyon, Peter Miller, Benjamin Rodrick, Oren Cronkhite, Nehemiah Brodrick, Samuel Peet, J. H. Simpson. Abel Cook, Benjamin Smauley, Caleb Train, Ephraim Norton, John Fleming, Hugh Jackson, John Clinton, Robert Lyon, Hiram Hyatt, Josiah Biggs, Sr., James Wason, Chancey Adkins, Jacob Myers, Alexander Marphet, M. L. Mitchell. Eleazur Purviance, T. P. Kinkmain, Daniel Garrison, Bernard Seals, Jacob Stingley, Silas Garrison, Alexander Starry, B. Payne, Abel Farshey, Cornelius B. Fleming, Samuel Nowls, John Nowls, James M. Smith, Jacob Baugh, Levi Fleming, John Wason. David Coon, Samuel Kratzer, Joab White, David French, J. H. McIntosh, Samuel Adams, Daniel McGregor, James White, Samuel Woods, Josiah Biggs, John McIntosh, James Piatt, Daniel D. Hall, Peter Fleming, Robert Ringle, William Smiley, J. H. Simpson, Joseph Ewing, Joshua Nixon, Eli Woodard, Nathan Harner, Right Glen, John Rosebraugh, John Musgrave and Nathaniel Butterfield; total, 70.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, 1836.

The following vote was polled in Washington Township at the Presidential election in November, 1836: Cyrus Pearson, J. M. Rhodifer, J. R. Harris, T. R. Irwin, John Shearer, George Folger, C. M. Hughes, N. Sheffer, James Goodwine, Thomas Brown, John C. Irvin, John F. Irvin, H. S. Ludington, John Higginbotham, John Marshall, Jacob Wilkinson, Miller Watkins, James Stanford, Charles McAllister, J. K. Higginbotham, Henry Lowery, William Search, Joseph Cunningham, Thomas Goodwine, William Brown, James Todd, M. J. Lincoln, George Pugh, Francis Davis, J. J. Seaman, Hiram Wilkinson, John Spigard, William Bush, William Bunnell, Seth St. John, John Durkey, John Russell, Thomas O'Neill, Daniel Mace, James B. McDonald, William Robb, Aaron Taylor, Ichabod Norton, Abraham Howery, C. M. Thomas, John Johnson, James Goodwine, Jr., William Harrington, Moses Case, C. M. Woods, C. Rakestraw, J. L. Johnson, Daniel Biggs, Perrin Kent, Abram Hathaway, John Seaman, Roland Harris, J. D. Fleming, Freeman Marshall, Freeman Davis, John Bush, Samuel Pearson, James J. McAlilly, J. N. Wilson, N. F. Cunningham, William Bristow, John Swank, John Wilkinson, Oliver Wallace, John Merial, James Birch, James Buckles, William Hough, Aaron Stevenson, Robert O'Neal, Robert Clifton, William Fipps, Seth Wilkinson, Henry Buckley, Samuel Watkins, Mitchell Gill, J. W. Dickson, Elijah Osborn, Newbold Moore, William Barkshire, Sr., Jacob Houghman, Silas Harris, Robert Doughty, Eden Stovall, W. M. Haines, R. M. Kathers, Mason Tucker, Samuel Tucker, Eli Pritchett, Isaac Forman, David Fleming, Lawrence Russell, Peter Dump, Jacob Saum, Adam Troxall, Benjamin Landon, Dennis Sianter, John Shwisher, James Stewart, George Tucker, Henry Hall, David Forman, Clement Jones, John W. Skillmon, John White,

John Moore, W. C. Holman, Allen Brown, John Keester, Gideon Bailey, William Barkshire, George Maines, Dempsey Scott, Reuben Biggs, R. A. Chandler, John Landon, John Miller, Nathan Davidson, Thomas Doan, Samuel Campbell, Bartlett Clem, David Etnire, Henry Coates, Hiram Brawrick, William Farnsworth, E. F. Lucas, Isaac Bennett, Henry Stump, George Pence, Thomas Thomas, James Rowland, Joshua Ray, Elijah Fleming, John Williams, C. Tapperry, Aaron Spurrier, William Coldren, Jesse Tumbleson, James H. Buell, Caleb Rhodes, Henry High, John Kent, William Biggs, James Bell, John Rhodes, D. A. Rhodes, Thomas Rhodes, Obadiah Little, John Goings, Abner Dooley, George Saun, Jonathan Rhodes, James McCoy, Henry Waymire, Thomas Casad, William Cunningham, Robert Person, Joseph S. Robb, J. W. Shannon, W. A. Crawford, Asa Spencer, Orvil Cronkrite, Reuben Warbritton, T. D. Marshall, Sidney Cronkrite, George Williams, Augustus Watson, William Collard, David Shanklin, William Boss, Amos Griffith, J. W. Purviance, Jasper Nixon, Seymour Rhodes, Samuel Seeley, William Campbell, Pierce Eggleston, Moses Dooley, Peter Forman, Joseph Spooner, Burrell Cameron, Constantine McMahon, Horatio Thomas, Luther Tillotson, Jacob Casad, Peter Hickman, Zebulon Foster, William Swisher, William Wallace, Jacob Miller, Hosea Cronkrite, N. L. Coffinberry, J. T. Cratson, Ellis Casad, John Rhodes, Jr., George Oglesby, Jacob Forman, Joseph Wilkinson, J. K. Fleming, M. Simpson, William White, Silas Bennett, James Shannon, John Lowrey, George Shrawry, Charles Person, Cyrus Stanley, John Slutton, Thomas Rakestraw, John Crow, Elias Porter, Stephen Schoonover, Thomas Clifton, Wesley Waldrup, Richard Purzue, Benjamin Crow, Wesley Clark, Michael Harness, Isaac Slanter, W. M. Pugh, Jesse Sharrer, Jesse Swisher, Fred Zimmerman, Thomas Clawson, Nicholas Saun, William Buckles, H. H. Crawford, John Baird, William Billings, J. H. Norduft, G. H. Norduft, Jacob Halstead, David Wilburn, Oliver Swank, George Brier, Abraham Houser, Andrew Fleming, James Hopkins, David Crisman, Asa Wortham, E. B. Tillotson, John Swingler, James McCord, Constadt Harris, Solomon Sharret, Jesse Doan, John Stufflebeam, Francis Boggs, W. S. Simpson, Walter Pawley, Henry Keester, John Pritchett, Clement Hopkins, Jacob Miller, William Miller, O. S. Hunter, C. Brown, Wilford Pugh, Abel Potter, Daniel Hutson, N. G. Crawford, Richard Pitman, Thomas Morris, Jackson Purque, Isaac High, George Owens, W. E. Williams, Jacob Etnire, F. C. Pain, Henry Jackson, Thomas Brewster, Jacob Hanaway, Peter Chrisman, W. R. Boyer, Samuel Williams, Thomas Martin, David Evans, Jarrett Davis, James Quick, Jeremiah Pritchett, Henry Milby, John Cox, Gilbert Vannatta, Robert Robb, Eli Stratton, Isaac Bunnell, Gibson Hurst, Charles Barkshire, and "Unknown;" total, 296.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, 1836.

At the Presidential election, November, 1836, at the house of Matthew Sriver, in Warren Township, the following men cast their votes: William Benson, Benjamin Pike, Moses Clifton, Burnet Frost, Michael Coffett, David Begertow, Peter Mosmore, Isaac Jones, Andrew Davis, Philander Thomas, Jonathan Case, James Jacobs, Isaac Hinshaw, Jeremiah Canaw, John Hall, William Farmer, Moses Michels, Peter Mason, Zimri Holmes, John Carey, John Cox, John Campbell, Ephraim Pike,

John Stevenson, Henry Rittenour, John Tweed, Samuel Thomas, Samuel Murphey, Joseph Little, James Farrell, John Jackson, John McCord, Edward Hemp, John Mitchell, Henry Jackson, Edward Mace, John B. J. Mace, Sylvanus Cox, William Young, Henry Jacobs, Adam Sriver, Joseph Talbert, Peter Sriver, Jacob Haines, Robert Brady, D. R. Parker, Frederick Waymire, Abraham Haines, Samuel Hanson, Job Tevebaugh, Matthew Sriver, Joseph Michler, Daniel Doty, John Debra, D. C. Sriver, Joseph Haines, Thomas Dunn, Nathan Jackson, Zachariah Cicott, Thomas Spray, William Farrell, Daniel Clifton, Robert Campbell, John Cassel, Rufus Wells, Hiram Farmer, Samuel Benefel, Stephen Cook, William Fincher, Thomas Kearns, Enoch Farmer, John W. Knapp, David Moffit, Daniel McCord, Levi Doutsil, James Smith, Ezra Gaskell, Louis Collier, John Newell, David Waymire, Edward Hemphill, Joshua P. Smith, Lemuel B. Pierce, Andrew Franklin, Leonard Eller, Job Carrell, Zedekiah Herley, John Sriver, Valentine Bone and William Railsback; total. 90.

PINE TOWNSHIP, 1836.

The following persons voted in Pine Township at the Presidential election, November, 1836: Jesse Endicott, Henry Ruble, Isaac Ellis, Jacob Bert, James Gregory, Benjamin Longman, Allen Campbell, Jefferson Bartlett, Isaac Brier, Stephen Haneman, Isaac Templeton, John Huffman, John A. West, J. B. Harris, George Brown, Madison Collins, Michael Creekpau, Branson Sanders, Nathan Beeson, Gideon Cox, John Dinwiddie, Silas Hooker, Aaron Coffinberry, Thomas A. Johnson, Manden Cook, John Oilar, Baldwin Heaton, James Thornton, Samuel Jolly, Isaac Rose, Calaway Sanders, John Mulkner, William Moore, G. L. Coffinberry, John Lewis, Thomas Collins, Jesse Sergeant, George Sigler, John Cassel, John Jones, William Trullinger, William Lewis, James McConnell, Enoch Fenton, Daniel Brier, Martin Beaver, John Brier, David Lane, John Lane, Samuel Richards, Lewis Lewis, William Smith, Thomas Smith, David Dawson, John Orr, John Campbell, M. Milford, George Sergeant, Samuel Harris, Joseph Stump, John Melcher, John Welch, Joseph Welch, Ransom Brown, John Bartlett, Joseph Beeson, John Ray, James Richardson, Seymour Cobb, J. J. Wilson, Jacob Coffinberry, Henry Beaver, Jesse Harlin, Harvey Robbins, Reuben Mitchell, Thomas Bartlett, Abner Mitchell, Fred Fenton, James Brier, Harry Eggleston, William Hickman, Thomas Monell, Henry Manes, James Armstrong, Jacob Mills, Benjamin Freeman, Joseph Whitney, Silas Dawson, Benjamin Monell, William Carson, Henry Robertson, William Monell, Hugh Monell, Samuel Monell, John Hunter, John Jolly, Reeves Lewis, Ira Cobb, William Trueblood, Eli Carmon, Nathan Mendenhall Bazil Justice, Thomas Smith, Madison Lewis, Stephen Milton, Lawrence Rains, Thomas Pennell, James Rains, Stephen Rains, William Hooker, Sr., Samuel Freeman, James Jolly, David Horner, Enoch Evans, Henry Miller, Isaac Lewis, John Hodson, John Smith, William Gray, Nathan Ballou, Bazil West, Adam Glaze, A. B. Harris, Nathan Rains, Urin Sergeant, Jacob Mendenhall, William Smalley, Ebenezer Hooker, John Sergeant, William Rhodes, Jr., Carpenter Morey, L. L. Freeman, James Barnes, Joseph Osborn, Caleb Cobb, William Dickson, Joseph Clark, Thomas Taylor, Burrell Eggleston, James Musgrave, Jesse Rains, William Hooker, Edward Michel, Jeremiah Williams, Nathan Endicott, William Pringle, John Brown, Charles High, Jacob

Dickson, Lawrence Reem, Jonas Heag, and Christopher Pepper; total, 155.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP, 1836.

The following persons voted in Medina Township at the Presidential election, November, 1836: W. B. Bailey, William Moore, John Rittenour, Minor Rittenour, B. Iseley, John Peniwell, A. Davis, S. Benson, C. Henry, E. H. Bailey, G. Little, J. Allen, T. Benson, H. Nichols, I. Metsker, A. Stewart, A. Fisher, S. Davis, W. German, T. Literal, J. Truitt, G. Wolf, I. Bowyer, D. Nichols, J. Stewart, R. G. Smith, J. D. Bailey, D. McConnell, J. Benson, James Benson, Philip Williams, William Burk, J. Burk, Moses Doty, J. Coughenour, William Burk, Jr., S. White, Eli Mendenhall, G. Argabright, A. More, C. Dawson, Daniel Smith, J. D. White, J. W. Newell, G. W. Coffinberry, J. Anderson, William Odell, H. C. Benson, J. Ward, William Newell, Orren Munson, L. Foster, William Mears, R. Doty, E. Jackson, J. Carswell, William Shockley, J. Campbell, W. Pease, S. Munson, G. Reed, N. Lemons, Daniel Harp, T. M. Cahan, C. Benson, R. Odell, M. Thomas, G. Davis, T. Mitcham, T. Odell, J. Doty, J. Lindsey, J. Clark, J. Simpson, P. Brown, J. E. Thompson, I. Myrove, J. Crouch, William Dillman, C. Crouch, S. Bone, J. A. Franklin, C. Vredenburg, John Moore, John Mathers, J. Southard, T. Dawson, Ed Dawson, Ezra Dawson, E. Allen, M. Wagner, S. Green, R. Anderson, T. Johnson, J. B. Foster, G. Johnson, N. F. Brown, John Macahan, J. McClatchy, J. Smiley, E. Moore, T. Bowyer, J. Harmon, P. Randle, J. Dillman, J. Bone, John Bone, R. Myers, J. Reed, E. Shockley, H. Bailey, L. Guthridge, W. Smiley, W. Carter, W. Doty, A. Bowyer, I. Bowyer, P. Woodfield, W. Cantrell, J. Dills, John Burk, John Gillour, L. Williams, G. Burk, and M. Henry; total, 125.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

BY WESTON F. GOODSPEED.

CREATION OF THE COUNTY OF WARREN.

THE territory comprising the present county of Warren, together with a large portion of the remainder of Northwestern Indiana, including the counties of Benton, Jasper and Newton, was formerly attached to the county of Wabash; but during the legislative session of 1825-26, when the act creating the county of Fountain was passed, the following proceeding, relative to what afterward became Warren County, was made Section 7 of that enactment:

SECTION 7. All that part of the county of Wabash lying north and west of the said county of Fountain shall be and hereafter is attached to the said county for the purpose of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Approved December 30, 1825.

No further change was made until the session of 1826-27, when the following enactment was passed:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the first day of March next all that part of the county of Wabash contained within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county to be designated the county of Warren, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Vermillion County, on the Wabash River, thence west to the State line, thence north to the line dividing Townships 23 and 24 north, thence east with said line to the

western line of Tippecanoe County, thence south on the said western line of Tippecanoe County to the Wabash River, and thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning.

SECTION 2. The said new county shall, from and after the said first day of March next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate and independent counties properly appertain.

SEC. 3. Daniel Sigler, of Putnam County, James Strange, of Park County, Thomas Lampson, of Montgomery County, James Paige, of Tippecanoe County, and Robert Wilson, of Vigo County, are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of said new county agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The Commissioners above named, or a majority of them, shall convene at the house of Enoch Farmer in said new county on the first Monday in June next, and proceed to the discharge of the duties assigned them by law.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Fountain County to notify the Commissioners herein above named, either in person or by written notification, of their appointment on or before the 10th day of April next, and for such service the Board of Justices of the said new county shall allow him a reasonable compensation, payable out of the County Treasury thereof.

SEC. 5. The Circuit and other courts of the said new county of Warren shall be held at the house of Enoch Farmer, in said county, or at any other place therein the said courts may adjourn to until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice of said county when the courts shall adjourn to meet there.

SEC. 6. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the said new county of Warren shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also ten per centum out of all donations to said county, and shall pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed according to law to receive the same for the use of a county library.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the qualified voters of the said new county of Warren at the time of electing a Clerk, Recorder and Associate Judges for the said county to elect five Justices of the Peace within and for said county, who shall constitute a board for transacting as well the duties heretofore devolving on the Board of Commissioners as other regular county business.

SEC. 8. The said new county of Warren is hereby attached to the county of Fountain until otherwise provided for all judicial purposes except what may be within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

Approved January 19, 1827.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

In accordance with the provisions of the above enactment, the Locating Commissioners named above, except Mr. Wilson, met, and after viewing the various eligible sites and taking into consideration the donations of land, money, services, etc., finally located the county seat on the east fraction of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 22 north, Range 7 west; receiving from George Hollingsworth and Enoch Farmer, in consideration of the location of the county seat upon such tract of land, certain obligations to donate to the county specified lands named within the papers, after the county seat had been permanently located on such land, and receiving, also, from certain citizens of Warren and Fountain Counties, for the same consideration, two obligations, conditioned that certain sums of money would be paid the county of Warren when the stake for the county seat had been permanently fixed. This report of the Locating Commissioners was presented to the Board of Justices, in March, 1823, and formally accepted, and the Commissioners were ordered paid and discharged. Immediately after this, the county seat was laid off on the land above described, and was named *Warrenton*. The details will be found elsewhere in this volume.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The 23d of June, 1827, was fixed as the date upon which an election

of Clerk, Recorder, two Associate Judges and five Justices of the Peace, for the transaction of county business, should be held, and the county was divided into five election districts; the necessary number of Inspectors, Clerks and Judges of Election were appointed, and the election was advertised and ordered held by Luther Tillotson, Organizing Sheriff. The following were the voters in the First District: John N. Lewin, Joseph Thomas, Nicholas DeLong, John Black, Lewis Evans Samuel Watkins, Humphrey Becket, Benjamin Becket, John Miles, William Becket, John Ferrell, William Jolly, Elias Oxford, Sylvester Stone, Thomas Cunningham, Elisha Miles, James Holmes, Hiram Miles, James McCune, Robert Mill, Enoch Stran, Jacob Ferrell and William Henoersh: total, twenty-three. The voters in the Second Election District were James C. Watson, Thomas Kitchen, Luther Tillotson, James Kitchen, Nelson De Moss, Peter High, Amos Clark, William Hall, Samuel Clem, Henry Coons, Adam Coons, Augustus Watson, William Kent, Nathaniel Butterfield, Holder Sisson, James Shaw, Lemuel Boyd, Benjamin Cheneweth, John Jones, James Forbner and Joseph King; total, twenty-one. The voters in the Third District were Ransom Wilkinson, Seth Shippy, James Oxford, William Harrison, Nathan Billings, Samuel Harrison, Uriah Dunn, George Billings, Marcus Shippy, John Fields, Jr., James Gilbert, Christopher Pitzer, David Dickinson, Joseph Readine Jonathan Pitzer, Robert Benjamin, William Harrington, Mathias Reading, John Hankins, William Harrison, Jr., John Fields, James Fipps, James B. Harrison, Thomas B. Clark, Jonathan Shippy, Daniel Benjamin, John Dickson, Thomas Doan, John Seaman, Daniel Clark, Nimrod Harrison, David Fleming, William Pugh, Andrew Fleming, Peter Fleming, Lyman Judd, Marshal Billings and Jacob Halstead; total, thirty-eight. The voters in the Fourth District were Constantine Messmore, Zechariah Cicott, Thomas Horren, Solomon Pitzer, Francis Boggs, Marshfield Hunt, Daniel Tevebaugh, Adam White, John Tevebaugh, James McCase, John Farmer, Enoch Farmer and Joseph Cox; total, fifteen. The voters in the Fifth District were James Bidwell, Daniel White, Archibald Davis, Samuel B. Clark, Samuel Green, Isaac Rains, John Anderson, John Jackson, Jeremiah Davis and John Gardner; total, eleven. Grand total, 108. This election resulted as follows:

WHERE HELD.	ONE CLERK.		ONE RECORDER.		TWO ASSOCIATE JUDGES.			FIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.					
	James Cunningham.	Marshal Billings.	James Cunningham.	Marshal Billings.	Samuel B. Clark.	William Jolly.	Nathaniel Butterfield.	Humphrey Becket.	Edward Mace.	Thomas Kearns.	William Harrington.	Lemuel Boyd.	Thomas Cunningham.
First District.....	23	23	11	8	23								23
Second District.....	21	18	11	17	10							11	
Third District.....	1	37	1	37	29	8	13	5			21		
Fourth District.....	13	10	11	12	13	4	15						
Fifth District.....		11	11	11	8		3	4					
Total.....	58	50	52	48	62	29	51	45	4	15	21	11	23

This was really the organizing election of the county, and was the first in the county, of any description, after the passage of the act by the Legislature which brought Warren into existence. Soon after this, the officers elected took the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties.

RE-LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

On the 22d of January, 1829, the act was approved to re-locate the county seat of Warren County, the Commissioners being Ezekiel McConnell, of Montgomery County, Peyton Wilson, of Parke County, John Porter, of Vermillion County, S. M. George, of Tippecanoe County, and Jonathan Birch, of Fountain County. All the reasons why a re location was demanded cannot be stated. It was soon found that the site was not as good as farther west, and even at other points, and, besides, the donations did not prove as valuable as expected, or half as valuable as might have been obtained. Excellent donations were tendered the county by William Harrison and Thomas Gilbert, the first of whom had laid out Williamsport in November, 1828, and this induced the citizens to wish a re-location of the county seat where the county could receive much greater benefit, or a re-establishment of it at Warrenton if the proprietors of that town would come down, in a handsome manner, with satisfactory donations. These and other matters led to the passage of the act of re-location. This act provided that the Commissioners should meet on the second Monday of June next (1829), at the Clerk's office, examine the various eligible sites in the county, and if, in their judgment, the donations of any other suitable place than Warrenton were sufficiently valuable, and if the sale of lots would probably be sufficiently large to defray the expense of erecting the necessary county buildings, then the Commissioners were to re-locate the seat of justice at that point; but nothing was to prevent the Commissioners from continuing the county seat at Warrenton, providing the donations were made sufficiently valuable by the proprietors of that town. The Commissioners met on the day fixed, and after receiving valuable offers of money and lands from the proprietors of Williamsport and others interested, established the seat permanently at Williamsport. The act of re-location provided that the lots in Williamsport should be numbered as nearly as possible as those in Warrenton, and that persons who had purchased lots in the latter town should have the right to exchange them for lots similarly located in the new county seat, provided the exchange was made within twelve months after the re-location. It was also provided that the depreciation in the value of buildings at Warrenton, owing to a change of the county seat, should be made good by the county. As soon as suitable buildings could be prepared at Williamsport, the county officers were ordered to remove there. The provision in the enactment creating the county, regarding the reservation of 10 per centum of the proceeds of the sale of county lots for the establishment of a county library, was reaffirmed and made binding. William Harrison, Jr., proprietor of the county seat, deeded to the county eighty acres of land, where Williamsport had been laid out, reserving for his own use the greater portion of the original plat of 1828, consisting of four blocks of eight lots each, besides one-fifth of the lots that should be subsequently laid out from additions from the donation of eighty acres. The first addition was laid

out southwest along the river's bank, in July, 1829, by Thomas Gilbert. In August, 1829, Isaac Rains, County Agent, laid out the celebrated West Addition to Williamsport, from a portion of the Harrison donation. On the day of the public sale of lots, free whisky was furnished at the county's expense!

COUNTY BOUNDARY ALTERATION.

On the 30th of January, 1830, by legislative enactment, the southern tier of townships of the present Benton County was attached to the county of Warren for civil and criminal jurisdiction. On the 3d of February, 1832, the Legislature enacted that a Commissioner from each of the counties of Warren and Vermillion should be appointed, to more fully establish the boundary between those two counties; but what was done cannot certainly be learned. In January, 1833, the following enactment was passed, and the boundary thus fixed has endured until the present:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following shall form and constitute the dividing line between the counties of Vermillion and Warren, to wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Wabash River where the township line dividing the townships number 19 and 20 intersects the same, thence west with said township line to the range line dividing Ranges 9 and 10 west, thence north with said range line to the township line dividing Townships 19 and 20 north in Range 10 west, thence west with said township line to the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Approved January 15, 1833.

FIRST SITTING OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Board of Justices of Warren County, on the first Monday in March, 1828, met and selected the following grand jury to serve at the May term, 1828, of the first Circuit Court of the county: Perrin Kent, Samuel Watkins, Amos Clark, Robert Hill, Enoch Strawn, Holder Sisson, Peter Fleming, Lewis Stephens, John Seamen, Daniel Benjamin, John Pugh, James McCord, John Case, of Warren Township, John Case, of Medina Township, John S. Reed, Edward Moore, John Jackson and James Bedwell. A writ was then issued directing the Sheriff to summon this first grand jury to appear on the first day of the May term of the Circuit Court, at the house of Enoch Farmer, the place selected by the State Legislature for the sitting of that court. On that day, the jurors were all present, but as the Judges did not put in an appearance, court was adjourned until the following day, and as they were still absent the court was adjourned "until court in course," which was on the 25th day of September, 1828. On the first Monday in September, the following grand jury was selected: Jacob Clem, Nicholas DeLong, Gabriel Read, Job Tevebaugh, Andrew Fleming, James Oxford, Henry Stump, Elisha Miles, James Johnson, Samuel Ferguson, Joseph King, John A. Lewin, John McCord, Lawrence Russell, John King, Joseph Thomas, Daniel R. Parker and Jonathan Cox. On the 25th of September, 1828, the first Circuit Court held in Warren County convened at the house of Enoch Farmer; present, John R. Porter, Presiding Judge, and Nathaniel Butterfield and Samuel B. Clark, Associate Judges. The grand jurors drawn were called, but only the following were present: Gabriel Read, Henry Stump, James Oxford, John McCord, Lawrence Russell, Job Tevebaugh, Jonathan Cox, D. R. Parker, Nicholas DeLong, J. A. Lewin and Samuel Ferguson. As there was not a quorum of grand jurors present, the court ordered those that had assembled discharged, and then called up the first case before the Circuit Court of

Warren County: The State of Indiana *vs.* Elizabeth Connor, charged with breach of the peace, under a recognizance returned by Thomas Kearns, Justice of the Peace. The court ordered the recognizance discharged and the case dismissed. The second case was Lewis Dequindre and Timothy Dequindre *vs.* Zechariah Cicott, trespass on the case. The plaintiffs appeared by their attorney, A. Ingram, and the defendant appeared "in his own proper person." The latter, by agreement, confessed judgment to the amount of \$539.69, whereupon, by further agreement, the plaintiffs agreed to wait one year for the payment of that sum, upon the condition that sufficient security be given. The court then ordered judgment in accordance with these agreements, and taxed the costs to the defendant. Appended to this order was the following: "April 1, 1830, received this day the balance of the above judgment. A. Ingram, attorney for plaintiff." The third case, John Glasspell *vs.* Enos Hankins, domestic attachment, on appeal from Justice's court, the plaintiff appeared by Rogers, his attorney, and the defendant "in his own proper person." On motion, the case was continued at the cost of the defendant. The fourth was an application of Francis Boggs for a writ of *ad quod damnum*; whereupon it was "Ordered, That a writ of *ad quod damnum* be issued, to cause an inquest to be held at the place contemplated by said Boggs for the erection of a mill dam, across Pine Creek, on the east fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 22 north, Range 8 west, on the third Monday in October next." The fifth case was a petition for divorce, Polly Broady *vs.* Azariah Broady. Lawyer Patterson appeared for the complainant. Evidence was introduced to prove that the defendant was not a resident of Indiana. The pendency of the suit was ordered published in the *Western Register* and the *Terre Haute Advertiser*, to the effect that if the defendant did not appear at the next term of the court and answer the bill, the charges would be taken as confessed. The case was accordingly continued, and the court then adjourned "until the court in course." Thus the first term of Circuit Court in Warren County was at an end. At this term, a "scroll" was adopted as the seal of the court, until otherwise ordered.

THE SECOND SESSION OF CIRCUIT COURT.

This term began May 7, 1829, the Presiding Judge not being present. Peter H. Patterson, Albert L. White, David Patton, Jacob Anglin and Theodore C. Caw were sworn in and admitted as counsellors at law. The case of John Glasspell *vs.* Enos Hankins was dismissed, on motion of the defendant, for want of a sufficient affidavit in the proceedings below. The divorce case, Broady *vs.* Broady, was dismissed on motion of the complainant, upon whom the cost was taxed. A petition for divorce was presented by Elizabeth Barnes *vs.* Elijah Barnes, the former appearing by her attorney, D. Patton. The defendant was absent, and the pendency of the case was ordered published. The grand jury returned the following "true bills:" The State *vs.* Seth Shippy, for an assault and battery; the State *vs.* John Dixon, for aiding and assisting in assault and battery. The jury was then discharged. In the case John Conner *vs.* David White, domestic attachment, the following petition was called, sworn and given the case: William Russell, Samuel Enderly, Jonathan Cox, John Cox, David White, Constantine McMahon, John E. Smith, Francis Boggs, John Jackson, Luther Tillotson, Law-



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rence Rains and Isaac Rains. The jury gave the plaintiff \$194.62½ damages and the costs, amounting in all to \$286. The case of Boggs, for a writ of *ad quod damnun* was dismissed, and the costs assessed to Mr. Boggs. The second session of Circuit Court was thus at an end.

SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

At the October term, 1829, John R. Porter, President Judge, and Nathaniel Butterfield and Samuel B. Clark, Associate Judges, were present. At this term came up the case in chancery, Milton Gerard *vs.* Emily Gerard, *et al.* The case was ordered published and continued. Five cases were considered at this term, and two bills of indictment returned by the grand jury. On motion, the following seal was adopted: "A brass die, on the outer circle of which the letters 'Warren Circ. Courts,' with thirteen stars, all on the inner circle except two, one in the center and the other on the outer circle." The court, up to this period, had been held in the house of Enoch Farmer, in Warrenton; but in April, 1830, it convened at the house of William Harrison, at Williamsport, though no session was then held, owing to the absence of the President Judge and one Associate Judge. On the 7th of October, 1830, the court convened at the court house, all the Judges being present. Moses Cox, Edward A. Hannegan and Aaron Finch were admitted as attorneys. In the Gerard Chancery case, after the evidence was all in, it was "Ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court now here, that the bill of the said complainant be taken as confessed;" whereupon certain lands were orderd conveyed to the complainant. Fourteen cases were disposed of at the October term, 1830. The session of April, 1831, was held at the house of William Harrison. Peter Christman, upon petition, was given permission to construct a dam and mill on Pine Creek, on the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 22 north, Range 8 west. This was in response to his petition for a writ of *ad quod damnun*, which had been issued the preceding October. Thomas J. Evans, Joseph Tatman and Isaac Pearson were admitted as attorneys. Twenty-six cases were disposed of at this term of the court. A decree of divorce was granted Polly Broady, though the defendant was absent. This was the first decree of the kind granted in Warren County. The last session held at the house of William Harrison was in April, 1831; after that the "court house" was used. Actions during these years were case, trespass on the case, debt, assault and battery on appeal, affray, adultery against Mathias Redding, domestic attachment, divorce, replevin, to convey land, *sci. fa.*, on transcript, chancery cases, gaming, breach of peace, presentment, etc. E. A. Hannegan was Prosecuting Attorney in most of the State cases. Other attorneys admitted about this time were David Wallace, A. B. Patterson and R. A. Chandler. In 1833, many indictments for retailing liquor and foreign and domestic groceries and merchandise were returned. Isaac Naylor and T. R. Brown were admitted to the bar, 1833; David Brier and Henry D. Lane were admitted in 1834; John Bryce, R. A. Lockwood were admitted in 1836.

FIRST PROBATE COURT.

The first Court of Probate of Warren County was held at the house of Enoch Farmer, on the 2d day of November, 1829; present, William Willmeth, Judge-elect, who presented his commission, signed by Gov.

James B. Ray, and was sworn by James Cunningham to faithfully discharge the duties of that office. About the first act of the Judge was to adopt a seal, of the "letters L. S.; W. P. C., with a scrawl around them." Letters of administration, which had been issued by the Clerk in the preceding August to John Cox, for Jonathan Cox, deceased, were confirmed. Rebecca Dawson, widow of David Dawson, was appointed guardian of her children, the minor heirs of her deceased husband, and required to file her bond as such. Thus ended the first term of Probate Court.

THE SECOND PROBATE COURT.

This term was held at the house of Enoch Farmer the 4th of January, 1830; but in the afternoon of the first day court adjourned, to meet at the home of William Harrison, in Williamsport. Samuel Ensley and Abram Ensley were appointed administrators of the estate of Thomas Haslett, deceased. At the March term, 1830, this order was revoked, and Elizabeth Haslett, widow of Thomas Haslett, was appointed administratrix. In May, James Cunningham was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Joseph Thomas. No business was before the court in July. In September, Charity Cox, widow of Jonathan Cox, was selected as administratrix of the real estate of her deceased husband, and Israel Boswell was selected as administrator of the personal property. At the same time, a citation was issued against John Cox, requiring him to appear and show cause why settlement of the estate should not be made. Upon the application of Sally Shippy, widow of Jonathan Shippy, Lyman Judd was appointed administrator of the personal estate of Jonathan Shippy, deceased. In 1831, John B. King was made administrator of the estate of Phipps Waldo, deceased, and Abraham Stewart of the estate of William Williams. John Cox appeared, and stated that though he had made great exertions, he had been unable to settle the estate of Jonathan Cox, and he was granted two months of additional time. B. M. Hays was appointed administrator of the "goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects" of Jonathan Pitzer, deceased. John P. Hays and John Jones were appointed guardians of the minor heirs of Jonathan Pitzer.

The following is a list of the early Justices of the Peace of Warren County, with the date of their commencement of service: Lemuel Boyd, 1827; Thomas Kearns, 1827; Edward Mace, 1827; Thomas Cunningham, 1827; Samuel Merrill, 1828; Levi Cronkhite, 1828; Jonathan Shippy, 1828; Lawrence Rains, 1828; Benjamin Cheneweth, 1829; David McConnell, 1830; Thomas Robb, 1830; Benjamin Crow, 1831; William Newell, 1831; Eleazar Purviance, 1831; John Tweed, 1831; John Jones, 1831; Simon Snyder, 1831; James H. Buell, 1832; John B. King, 1832; Isaac Rains, 1832; William Harrington, 1833; Nicholas Shaffer, 1833; William Allen, 1833; Abraham Howrey, 1833; William Coldren, 1834; Bernard Seals, 1834; William Cunningham, 1835; Michael Creekpaum, 1835; David Lockwood, 1835; John Lyons, 1835; John Foster, 1835; Jacob Miller, 1835; John Clinton, 1835; Benjamin Crow, 1836; George Pence, 1836; Abraham Timmons, 1837; William Harrington, 1838; E. B. Tillotson, 1838; N. Shaffer, 1838; Peter Schoonover, 1838; John Campbell, 1838; Silas Hooker, 1838; M. H. Lewis, 1838; Rufus Webb, 1838; J. C. Taylor, 1838; Courtland Harris, 1839; Sanford Payne, 1840; F. C. Webb, 1840; John Cowgill, 1840.

CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

On the 6th of November, 1827, the second day of the first session of the first Justices' Court, the county was divided into the following townships: *Mound*, bounded east by the Wabash River, south by the south line of the county, west by Illinois and north by the north line of Township 20. *Pike*, bounded east by the Wabash, south by Mound Township, west by Illinois and north by the north line of Township 21. *Warren*, bounded south by Pike Township, west by Illinois, north by the north line of Township 24, and east by the line dividing Sections 4 and 5, Township 24 north, Range 7 west. *Medina*, bounded east by Tippecanoe County, south by the Wabash, west by Warren Township and north by the north line of Township 24 north. The southern tier of townships of the present Benton County (Township 24 north) was then a part of Warren County.

- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY ALTERATIONS.

At the March session of the Board of Justices, in 1830, Washington Township was created, with the following limits: Beginning on the Wabash River, at the mouth of Big Pine Creek; thence up said creek to the line dividing Townships 22 and 23 north; thence west on said line to the State line; thence south to the line dividing Townships 21 and 22 north; thence east on the north line of Township 21 to Rock Creek; thence down said creek to its junction with the Wabash; thence up said river to the place of beginning. At the same time, the following territory was attached to Pike Township, being taken from Mound Township: Beginning on the Wabash, where the line dividing Sections 10 and 15, Township 20, Range 9 west, intersects the same; thence due west to King's Creek; thence up said creek to the north line of said Township 20; thence east with said township line to the Wabash; thence down said river to the place of beginning. This territory was taken from the northeastern corner of old Mound Township. At this time, also, Pine Township was created, with the following limits: Bounded east by the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8, south by the north line of Township 22 north, west by the State line and north by the north line of the county. The township then included the present Prairie and Pine Townships, and the southwestern portion of the present Benton County. At this time, also, all of old Warren Township remaining, lying east of the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8 west and in Township 23 north, was attached to Medina Township; and all of old Medina, in Township 22, was attached to Warren. It was also ordered that all the territory on the north attached to Warren County by an act approved January 30, 1830, and lying west of Big Pine Creek, should be attached to Pine Township; and all that portion of such territory east of Big Pine Creek should be attached to Medina Township, the order to be in force after July 30, 1830, at which time the enactment of the Legislature took effect. A little later, in March, 1830, all of Warren east of the line dividing Sections 2 and 3, Range 7 west, was attached to Medina Township.

In May, 1830, the following re-arrangement of the township boundaries took place: *Mound*, beginning on the Wabash River, at the Vermillion County line; thence west to the Illinois line; thence north to the line dividing Townships 20 and 21 north; thence east to King's Creek; thence down the same to the line between Sections 7 and 8,

Township 20, Range 9; thence east to the Wabash; thence down the same to the place of beginning. *Pike*, beginning at the northeast corner of Mound Township; thence west to King's Creek; thence up the same to the line dividing Townships 20 and 21; thence west to the State line; thence north to the line dividing Townships 21 and 22; thence east to Rock Creek; thence down the same to the Wabash; thence down the same to the place of beginning. *Washington*, beginning on the Wabash, at the mouth of Rock Creek; thence up said creek to the line dividing Townships 21 and 22; thence west to the State line; thence north to the line between Townships 22 and 23; thence east to Pine Creek; thence down the same to the Wabash River; thence down the same to the place of beginning. *Warren*, beginning at the mouth of Pine Creek; thence up said creek to the line between Townships 22 and 23; thence east to the line between Sections 2 and 3, Range 7; thence south to the Wabash; thence to the place of beginning. *Medina*, beginning on the Wabash, where the eastern boundary of Warren Township intersects the same; thence north to the line dividing Townships 22 and 23; thence west to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8; thence north to the county line; thence east to the northeast corner of the county; thence south to the Wabash; thence to the place of beginning. *Pine*, beginning at the northwest corner of Medina Township; thence south to the line between Townships 22 and 23; thence west to the State line; thence north to the northwest corner of Warren County; thence east to the place of beginning. All the attached territory on the north, west of Big Pine Creek, was attached to Pine Township; and all of such territory east of such creek was attached to Medina Township. A few months later, all of Medina Township in Township 22, Range 7, was attached to Warren Township, and the eastern boundary of Warren was made the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7, and its northern boundary was made the line dividing Townships 22 and 23, from the east side of Range 7 to Pine Creek.

In March, 1834, all of Pine Township, south and west of Redwood Creek, was created as Steuben Township. In January, 1835, all of the county in Township 22, Range 6, was attached to Warren Township; and in May all the attached territory on the north of Warren County (Benton County, etc.), was created as Madison Township, and the election of a Justice of the Peace was ordered. In March, 1843, Liberty Township was created as follows: Beginning on Big Pine Creek, where the line between Townships 22 and 23 crosses the same; thence west to the State line; thence south to the line between Townships 21 and 22; thence east to the southeast corner of Congressional Township 22, Range 8 west; thence north to Big Pine Creek; thence up the same to the place of beginning. In December, 1843, all of Township 22, Range 8 east, of Big Pine Creek, was severed from Warren and attached to Liberty. In 1848, Adams Township* was created, with about the same limits it has at present. In March, 1850, Jordan Township was created as it is at present, from the western part of Liberty. Numerous small changes were made in the boundaries of the townships from time to time—so numerous that they cannot be followed in these pages. The last township created was Kent, in September, 1864, from the northern part of Mound, the creation to take effect April, 1865. This gave the county of Warren about its present shape.

* The full name of this township, as created, was "J. Q. Adams;" but the tendency, during the past score of years, has been to drop the initials, and to call the township simply "Adams."

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The first act of importance was the division of the county into townships and Commissioners' districts, and the appointment of the necessary local officers. Elections were ordered held, and a "scroll" was adopted, as a temporary seal for the County Board. The viewing and establishing of county and State roads was immediately commenced, and as time progressed county affairs greatly multiplied. The county seat question, the taxes and finances, the local administration of justice, the erection of public buildings, the regulation of various licences, the establishment of roads and the general welfare of the county soon engrossed the attention of the Commissioners and the county at large as well. Constant alterations in the boundaries of the townships and of road districts were necessary, to meet the demand, as the centers of population shifted. Early in the thirties, the county jail and county court house were built. John Seaman was Census Taker in 1830. In May, 1831, a public pound was built at Williamsport, the first in the county. A set of standard weights and measures was purchased, and kept at the county seat, that commercial people might have the advantage of a uniform system of the estimate of quantity. Circuit Court sat in houses owned by Harrison and Price. A bounty of \$1 was offered for wolf scalps. In 1842, Benjamin Crow put a new roof on the court house for \$125. Horse-thieves were too numerous and daring to suit the settled condition of things, and numerous associations for apprehending them were formed, receiving the approval of the County Board. The court house was used for public lectures and religious services. Ferries at various points on the Wabash, and on Pine and other Creeks, were established very early. Young men were selected, upon application, to represent the county in the Indiana University. Various wooden bridges were built across the streams of the county at the public expense. One over Big Pine Creek, near Brier's Mill, built in 1853, cost about \$1,000. About 1850, the question of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors was submitted to the townships for settlement at the polls. Pike Township cast thirty-five votes against the license, and only two for it, while Washington cast sixty for it and twenty-four against it. The result in other townships is not known. In 1852, the Commissioners ordered paid to William Kent the sum of \$300, to assist in the survey of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, provided the county might be credited with that amount of stock if the road was completed. By June, 1855, the engine had entered La Fayette. During the war of 1861-65, vast sums were paid out for bounty and relief. The question of aiding the Northern Indiana & Southern Railway, by a county tax, was submitted to the citizens in 1869, with the result of 140 votes for the tax and 1,090 against it. Mound Township voted upon the question of aiding the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad, to the amount of about \$5,000, in 1869, but rejected the aid by a vote of twenty-four to forty-four. Kent Township voted upon the question of aiding the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railway, with what result is not known. Early in 1871, a reward of \$400 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons making the unsuccessful attempt to rifle the County Treasury, April 19, 1870, and again December 18, 1870. No discoveries were made. In 1871, Charles Seldon, of Cincinnati, was ordered paid \$1,500 for the right to use his system of keeping the county

accounts. The amount expended for county iron bridges, during the year ending June, 1875, was \$20,856.51.

COURT HOUSES.

The first building in which the Board of Justices met, or, in other words, the first "court house," if the term is not too dignified to be applicable, was a hewed-log structure standing at Warrenton, the first county seat, and owned by Enoch Farmer, who, with others, had made such munificent offers of money, lots, lands, services and donations as to induce the Locating Commissioners appointed by the State Legislature to establish the seat of justice of the new county of Warren, to fix such seat of justice on lands owned by Mr. Farmer. This building was nothing better than a rude building in which the family of Mr. Farmer resided, and was used for general court and county purposes until the removal of the county seat to Williamsport, when all public transactions of the county officials were conducted in a memorable old hewed-log building owned by William Harrison, the proprietor of the town of Williamsport. This house of Mr. Harrison's was first used in July, 1829, and continued to be used until the autumn of 1830, at which time a building owned by Samuel Ullery, Bolly B. Ullery, J. C. Irvin, Malinda Beard and Eliza C. Finch was rented for county purposes, but, owing to some unforeseen circumstances, was not occupied until the following March. Within a year from this time, the first steps toward the erection of a respectable court house were taken. John Merial was employed to clear the public square of timber, etc., for \$10. For some reason, the Ullery building was used only once or twice, the courts and Commissioners re-occupying the Harrison building. But in 1831, the County Board felt too poor to order the erection of a court house, and the subject was postponed. County business had been conducted by the issuance of county orders, which had accumulated since 1827. The orders had sold at about 95 cents on the dollar, and had depreciated even lower than this. There was no money in the country. What little was brought in was invested in land, until three-fourths of the settlers were scarcely able to pay their taxes. The orders circulated like money, and were receivable at the County Treasury for taxes, public labor, etc. County officers were obliged to take them as a consideration of their services. The very low assessments of taxes were met with long delinquent lists. Money could not be obtained; time alone could remedy matters. The enormous immigration into the county during the years 1831 and 1832 soon served to redeem the county orders, replenish its empty treasury, and inspire the Commissioners to order the erection of a court house. Specifications were prepared and placed on public exhibition in May, 1832, and bids were solicited from contractors. The building was to be of brick, forty feet square and twenty-three feet high. Arrangements were completed in July, 1832, whereby E. W. Jones and Seth Flowers contracted to build the house. They were to receive \$300 on the 1st of September, and the balance was to be paid in installments as the work progressed. The court house was to be ready for occupancy August, 1833.

Among the donations to the county at the time of the re-location of the county seat, was one of 50,000 bricks from Thomas Gilbert, who had agreed to furnish them at the time of the erection of the first court house. Mr. Gilbert was now called upon to redeem his promise, but

postponed doing so until at last the County Board ordered the County Agent to contract for such quantity of brick with any responsible party. This was in May, 1833. Suit was begun against Mr. Gilbert to recover damages for his failure to comply with his agreement, and a judgment was recovered and steps were taken to satisfy the judgment by a sale of his property; but at last the judgment was compromised, upon what terms cannot be stated. These and other matters postponed the completion of the building until about June, 1834. Disinterested committees were appointed to investigate and report on the work, and a deficiency of \$64.60 was returned, which was accepted by Mr. Jones, the contractor. The cost of the building was about \$2,000. B. H. Magee was paid \$129 to paint it. It was found necessary, in 1835, to strengthen the house, provide it with certain floors, stairways, etc.; but the county officers were compelled to look elsewhere for room. Among other buildings, they occupied one owned by James Cunningham. In June, 1845, the Board contracted with Richard Treadway to build a structure on the south side of the square, which was to contain two rooms for county offices. This was done, and Mr. Treadway was paid \$868.50 for the job. Three years later, he was paid \$627 for building brick fireproof safes for the county records. In 1853, a second building, for Clerk's and Recorder's offices, was erected; James Jones taking the contract for \$1,050. These buildings were used until the erection of the present court house.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

In 1870, a committee appointed to examine the condition of the old court house reported it unsafe, and about the same time B. F. Gregory and others made certain tenders of land and other property, provided the Commissioners would immediately erect a new court house. Considerable opposition was encountered at the time, although specifications were prepared and bids from contractors were called for. Mr. G. R. Randall, architect, of Chicago, was employed. Sessions of court were held in store rooms and elsewhere. Still, a majority of the Commissioners defeated any further progress of the work at that time. The question was renewed early in 1871, B. F. Gregory leading the movement, and bids were again called for from contractors. After an examination of such bids, in March, 1871, the contract was awarded to Hays & Evans, of Bloomington, Ill., for \$48,400. Mr. Randall was given the superintendency of the work, his compensation to be 2½ per cent on the cost of the building. There was considerable money in the County Treasury at this time, but not enough to complete the work, and accordingly \$10,000 worth of county bonds were issued. The old court house was sold to Cyrus Romine for \$325. The new house, a fine brick structure, with native stone trimmings, was accepted in December, 1872, and the contractors were paid in full for their labor. This house is yet in use, and, doubtless, will last many years to come.

JAILS.

The county was provided with a jail before a court house was built. As early as the summer of 1830, the contract to erect such a building was advertised. The contract was awarded to Benjamin Crow, for \$560, and work was commenced without delay. The building, a heavy, hewed-log structure, well protected with stone, was accepted in November, 1831,

with a deduction of \$20. This jail answered the purpose until 1848, at which time Richard Treadway was employed to construct a new one, which he did, completing the work in the fall of 1849. The contract price was \$2,500, but Mr. Treadway, claiming that he had lost \$500 by the job, asked the Commissioners to reimburse him, which they partly did to the amount of \$200. This old jail is yet used by the county.

POPULATION AND NAME OF THE COUNTY.

In 1830, the total population of the county was 2,861; in 1840, 5,656; in 1850, 7,387; in 1860, 10,057; in 1870, 10,204; in 1880, 11,497. The county was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill.

THE FIRST COUNTY PAUPER.

The first assistance furnished by the county of Warren to her indigent and poor was in 1831, when Levi Murdock was paid \$20, upon the order of the Commissioners, for keeping John Campbell, a transient pauper, five months. After this, orders of a similar nature are found with great frequency. Each township had Overseers of the Poor, whose duty was to see that the helpless of his township were provided with the necessaries of life, and given a Christian burial upon their death. The bills of expense, when properly authenticated, were paid by the County Board. Occasionally, in more than one township of Warren County, the township officers would order poor persons to "depart the township forthwith," that they might not become a "township charge." But that barbarous custom soon gave place to one of broader charity and humanity. The custom of "farming out" the paupers to the lowest bidders took the place of all others, and was continued many years. Sometimes the poor fell into cruel hands, and received rough treatment and fare from the "farmers" who had taken the charge solely to make money. Generally, however, the humanity of the early settlers provided the county poor with comfortable homes. In 1833, Seymour Cobb was paid quite a sum for furnishing Elizabeth Bell, a pauper, with comfortable clothing and a home. James Foreman, a pauper, was buried at county expense in 1837. Thomas Thomas built the coffin. The annual county expense for the poor, during these years, ranged from about \$20 to \$70; but about 1837, the figures began to grow. The following is one of the early bills paid by the County Board:

NOVEMBER THE 20TH, A. D. 1838.

Board of Commissioners of Warren County, Dr. to Isaac High for keeping Eliphalet Lovelett, a poor boy, four months, \$27; nursing by Jerusha Ford for three months, \$30; board for the nurse thirteen weeks, \$13; doctor bill paid to Dr. J. H. Buell, \$15; total debits, \$85. Credits—One chest and one fiddle, \$4; one coat and one pair of pants, \$7; total credits, \$11. Whole amount due, \$74.

Personally appeared before us, James S. Crawford and Ephraim Norton, Overseers of the Poor in Steuben Township, Warren County, the said Isaac High, and being by us sworn, says that the above amount is just and unpaid this 1st day of September, 1845.

ISAAC X HIGH.
mark.

We, the Overseers of the Poor of Steuben Township, Warren County, Ind., after examining several disinterested witnesses under oath, allow the above amount to be legal and just this 1st day of September, 1845.

JAMES S. CRAWFORD, }
EPHRAIM NORTON, } *Overseers of the Poor.*

This was the largest pauper bill paid up to November, 1838. Provision was made for a period, in each township, for the care of paupers at township expense, instead of at county expense, but to what extent cannot be stated, as the township records have been destroyed. As early as 1840, physicians in the county contracted by the year to doctor the poor of townships, and finally of the entire county. The pauper expense of the county for the year ending June, 1843, was \$337.20, and for the year ending June, 1848, was \$495.43; for 1849, it was \$398.06; for 1850, \$878.14.

POOR FARM.

In December, 1853, a farm of 120 acres, being the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 29 and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 22 north, Range 8 west, was purchased of a Mrs. Brown for \$2,000, to be used as a County Poor Farm. Upon the farm was an ordinary dwelling, which was fitted up for the reception of the public poor. Buildings were erected, barns built, and James Quick was employed to take charge of the farm and the paupers. These arrangements were not completed until the autumn of 1854. For some reason unknown, the contract with Quick was canceled and Reuben R. Ranson was appointed Superintendent of the Poor Farm. The Commissioners directed the paupers scattered in private families throughout the county to be taken to the poor house, but only about half were thus provided for, as many preferred to remain in private families, or in their own families, provided their necessary expense was borne by the county. In March, 1855, Dr. J. C. Book contracted to doctor the paupers in the poor house six months for \$37.50. The poor expense for the year ending June, 1856, was \$1,720.72. This included some expense in fitting the farm. Owing to unexpected expense, in this and other directions, the Commissioners, in 1856-57, borrowed \$2,000. C. R. Rogers contracted, for \$100, to doctor the poor during the year 1856. E. A. Sanders became County Physician in 1857. Ranson remained Superintendent until 1859, when he was succeeded by Daniel J. Doty. In 1859, the paupers cost \$2,000.16; in 1862, \$2,640.52; in 1863, \$2,310.82; in 1864, \$3,479.15; in 1866, \$3,819.58; in 1867, \$5,004.83; in 1870, \$5,700.86; in 1874, \$3,714.98; in 1878, \$7,535.90, and in 1882, \$5,468.65. John Berry became Superintendent in 1864, and Andrew Cole in 1865. In 1869, Alexander Mehaffy took charge, and in 1870, J. S. Howland. Howland and David Moore took the farm together in 1871 and 1872, and Howland, in 1873, rented it for three consecutive years, but Alexander Mehaffy was employed in 1875. Howland went in again in 1876, continuing until 1879, when Mehaffy again took charge, remaining until his death, in 1882, since which time his son Edward has been Superintendent. In 1869, a fine farm, of about 440 acres, lying near the center of Liberty Township, was purchased of Thomas J. Cheneweth, to be used as a Poor Farm. The old one had become too small to meet the demands of the poor, and the buildings were often overflowing and still others requiring home and shelter. The farm was no sooner purchased than arrangements were made to erect thereon a county asylum of suitable dimensions. Jacob Holtz was employed to do the cellar and foundation stone work for \$3 per perch, and the cut stone work for 65 cents per linear foot. Bids were called for from contractors for the contemplated building and that of James R. Shatell, of \$10,282,

was finally accepted. The old farm of 120 acres was sold to Samuel Warrenfelts for \$1,000 down, \$1,400 on the 1st of March, 1872, \$1,200 on the 1st of March, 1873, and \$1,200 on the 1st of March, 1874. The present fine brick building is a credit to the county. The number of paupers in the asylum at one time has exceeded forty. Warren County deserves great praise for the care she has taken of her poor.

WARREN COUNTY FAIR.

In 1853, the farmers of Warren and Fountain Counties organized an agricultural society, and on the 6th and 7th of September held the first fair, at Independence, Warren County. J. J. Schermerhorn was President of the society. There was quite a large display of live stock, grains, vegetables and fancy articles, and between three and four hundred men and women were present. The following year the fair was held at Attica, many of the farmers of Warren County participating; but after that as it continued to be held in Fountain County, and as the farmers of Warren gradually dropped out from participating in it, the further consideration of that society will be omitted. In 1856, the farmers in the northern part of the county organized the Grand Prairie Agricultural Society, and held the first fair in the autumn of that year on ground just east of Pine Village, that was rented of Ichabod Boyer. George Wagner was the first President, and Thomas Atkinson first Treasurer, and a premium list of about \$600 was offered. The rent of the ground was mostly paid in fences, etc., built by the society. After two or three years, the society bought ten acres south of Pine Village, using the same for a fair ground a few years, when the land was sold and the proceeds used toward buying thirty acres for a new ground, near the village. Some years the fair was very successful, nearly \$1,000 being paid in premiums. A fair was held at Pine Village for nine consecutive years, the last being in 1864, after which time the society went down, to rise no more in the old place. West Lebanon, however, came to the front soon afterward, and effected an organization which has endured until the present. James Crawford and Hudson Wood headed the movement. A large subscription was raised, amounting, it is said, to \$6,000, and a strong organization of the leading citizens of the county was perfected, under the euphonious designation, "The Warren County Agricultural Joint Stock Association." After a time, thirty acres of woodland, about half a mile northwest of West Lebanon, were purchased for \$2,550, which amount was furnished by the County Commissioners from the county treasury, upon the solicitation of numerous citizens. It was largely due to James Goodwine and William Crow that this amount was secured from the county. But the ground needed great improvement before it could be used, and work was begun in 1875. Now there is no better county fair ground in the State. It is stated that more than \$16,000 have been spent upon the ground. There are more than two hundred excellent stalls for stock. A floral hall, an agricultural hall, a large, fine amphitheater for spectators, and various other buildings for the use and convenience of officers and citizens have been erected. A fine stream of water courses through the ground, over which the race track has been built, at great expense. The entire ground is clothed with fine native timber, and surrounded with a tight board fence, which is painted white, as are also all the buildings. The county may well be proud of its

fair ground. James Goodwine was first President of the new organization; William Crow, Vice President; George T. Bell, Secretary; John C. Lincoln, Treasurer. The highest receipts for any one year were about \$3,500, and the lowest about \$2,000. Much of this is paid out annually in premiums. In 1872, an effort was made at Pine Village to re-organize the old agricultural society, but the attempt was soon abandoned.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Warren County Historical Pioneer Association was organized at Williamsport in July, 1876, at which time the following first officers were elected: Bolivar Robb, President; Robinson Fletcher, Vice President; H. C. Johnson, Secretary. The first regular meeting was held at the county seat in August of the same year. There was a large assemblage of old men and women present, besides many of their descendants, and many more curious spectators. Rev. Jewell, of Danville, Ill., was the orator of the day. A most enjoyable occasion was passed in talking of old times. The second annual meeting was held in August, 1877, at West Lebanon, Rev. Hargrave officiating as orator. The third was held at Williamsport, the orator being Judge Gregory, of La Fayette. The fourth meeting was held in 1879, at Pine Village, H. S. Lingual being the speaker. The fifth was held at Independence, in 1880, the speaker being Rev. Colbreath Hall. The sixth was held at Carbondale in 1881, Judge Davidson, of Covington, delivering the oration. The seventh and last was held at West Lebanon in 1882, the orator of the day being Col. John Lee, of Crawfordsville. The meetings have been greatly enjoyed by young and old. Bolivar Robb has been President of the association every year but one. The great error the association is making is not placing on record the corrected stories of the old settlers. They meet, have a good time, but their experiences, trials, labors in making the county what it is, are thoughtlessly permitted to pass into forgetfulness. A competent Secretary should be appointed for each annual meeting, who should be required to put on record all such items. He should be paid for such service, and then the work would be done. The crowd would furnish the money.

COUNTY STATISTICS OF 1840.

Number of persons in agriculture, 694; in commerce, 24; in manufacture and trade, 185; learned professions or engineers, 25; military pensioners, 2; blind, 2; insane or idiotic, 6; number of primary or common schools, 8; number of scholars, 185; number over twenty years who can read and write, 465; total population, 5,656; bushels of coal, 25,420; men employed, 11; capital, \$1,500; horses and mules, 3,288; neat cattle, 7,936; sheep, 9,515; swine, 15,851; value of poultry, \$4,275; bushels of wheat, 32,198; bushels of barley, 150; bushels of oats, 89,955; bushels of rye, 1,447; bushels of buckwheat, 422; bushels of corn, 414,046; pounds of wool, 18,556; pounds of wax, 225; bushels of potatoes, 15,543; tons of hay, 2,277; tons of hemp and flax, 17; pounds of tobacco, \$30; pounds of sugar, 8,200; cords of wood sold, 1,550; value of dairy products, \$10,300; value of orchard products, \$150; value of home-made goods, \$21,361; retail dry goods, grocery and other stores, 8; capital, \$25,000; value of brick and lime, \$800; men employed, 6; capital, \$300; tanneries, 6; sides of sole leather tanned, 1,500; sides of

upper leather tanned, 2,100; men employed, 7; capital, \$3,050; value of manufactured articles, \$2,000; distilleries, 1; gallons produced, 2,800; men employed, 2; capital invested, \$300; value of wagons and carriages manufactured, \$1,350; men employed, 5; capital, \$700; flouring mills, 1; barrels of flour manufactured, 300; grist mills, 4; saw mills, 19; value of manufactures, \$7,100; men employed, 27; capital, \$17,700; number of wooden houses built, 19; capital in all manufactures, \$30,193.

COUNTY POLITICS.

It did not take long to develop a political antagonism in the administration of county affairs. The settlers had come from older localities, where the political waves had run high, and they could not forget their old exciting habits so easily. The following vote of August, 1827, displays a decided political division:

WHERE HELD.	SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVE.			SHERIFF.		CORONER.		TOTAL VOTE.	
	James Blair (Whig.)	Amos Robinson (Democrat.)	John Beard (Whig.)	Henry Ristine (Democrat.)	Jonathan Birch (Democrat.)	Nimrod Harrison (Whig.)	Holder Sisson (Democrat.)	William Becket (Whig.)	Francis Biggs (Whig.)		Joseph Thomas (Democrat.)
Samuel Watkins' (1)*.....	13	17	19	6	5	.....	3	26	.....	28	30
John Jones' (2).....	9	.....	.....	8	1	.....	6	3	9	.....	9
Schoolhouse (3).....	32	.....	21	11	.....	18	14	.....	12	.....	32
David White's (4).....	16	5	16	5	.....	13	6	1	13	.....	21
John Read's (5).....	10	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Total	80	22	66	31	6	31	29	41	34	28	103

The county was organized in good season, to take up the Presidential campaign of November, 1828, and although news of the outer world was hard to get, and when it did come was deficient, owing to the fact that the settlers had weightier matters on their minds to contend with, and took no pains to inform themselves; still, what little came kindled considerable interest, and neighbors met to discuss political events which had transpired several months previously, and the news of which had just reached them. About this time, the parties opposed to the Democratic organization were known as National Republicans, Whigs or Anti-Masons, and in 1828 the Democrats brought forward a very popular man, Gen. Jackson, who was confronted with John Quincy Adams, who had been placed in the Presidential chair in 1824 by the House of Representatives. There was scarcely any excitement in the county over the contest, but the citizens met to enjoy the privilege of freemen in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The electors in Medina Township at the November election, 1828, were as follows: Samuel Hart, Aaron Stevenson, Edward Mace, Joseph Moore, John E. Smith, John B. Mace, Edward Moore, John S. Reed, Freeman Fishback, Curtis Smith, John Jackson, Jeremiah Davis, John Morris, Zachariah Cicott, Mathew Sriver, Andrew Robb, D. R. Parker,

* These numbers correspond with the districts of the first election in the county given a few pages back.

Adam Sriver, Jesse Douthward, Samuel B. Clark, Thomas Dawson, John Anderson, William Franklin, Thomas Boyer, Elisha Dawson and John McGhan; total, 26. The voters in Warren Township at the same election were William Harrington, Jonathan Cox, George Willard, Christopher Pillser, Job Tevebaugh, Joseph Cox, David Reeves, William Harrison, Moses Finch, A. W. Finch, Francis Boggs, Thomas Kearns, Jonathan Shippy, William Willmeth, William Harrison, Sr., John Whelkel, David White, Joseph Tolbert, William Price, Daniel Benjamin, Robert Benjamin, Adam White, John Seaman, Eben Smith, James Birch, Alois Smith, James Goodwin, James Quick, Jonathan Pillser, Daniel Clark, Abraham Tweed, William F. Becket, Hiram Clark, Samuel Rains, John McCord, Alexis Jackson, Enoch Farmer, James McCord, Samuel Ensley, James Cunningham, John Pugh, John Cox, Hiram Farmer, William Anderson, A. S. Smith, Thomas Cunningham, Isaac Rains, Constantine McMeehan, Joseph A. Franklin, Daniel Mace, James Bedwell, Archibald Davis and Charles Dawson; total, 53. The voters in Pike Township at this election were Silas Garrison, John Garrison, David Fleming, Alexander Hanson, William Pugh, Thomas Garrison, Luther Tillotson, Lewis Stephens, John Fleming, Allen Wykoff, Marcus Shippy, Andrew Fleming, Levi Cronkhite, Seth Shippy, Holder Sisson, Peter Fleming, John High, James H. Simpson and John Jones; total, 19. The voters in Mound Township were Daniel Miller, Nelson DeMoss, Enoch Straun, George Coonse, John King, Henry Coonse, Amos Clark, Ferguson Moorehead, Nicholas DeLong, William Hall, William Woods, Joseph Foster, William Henderson, John Ferrill, David Ganack, Humphrey Becket, Thomas Kitchen, Samuel Clum, Thomas Lewis, John Black, Noble Owens, Lewis Evans, Joseph Thomas, Elisha Miles, Benjamin Becket, Benjamin Cheneweth, Perrin Kent, William Jolly, Jennings Wilkinson, Thomas Rittenhouse, Isaac Switser, Jacob Clem, Nathaniel Butterfield, Sylvester Stone, David Coonse, James Watson, Augustus Watson, Ebenezer F. Lucas, John Ray, Abner Garrison and James Perrin. The result of this election, by townships, was as follows: Adams and Rush, National Republican ticket—Mound, 16; Medina 16; Warren, 26; Pike, 19; total, 77. Jackson and Calhoun, Democratic ticket—Mound, 26; Medina, 10; Warren, 27; Pike, none; total, 63.

It will be seen from this that whatever may be said of the majority at that time in the county, it was certainly not Democratic. But the opposers of Democracy could scarcely boast of a uniform and settled policy or rule of action, except that of protective tariff; they were opposed, generally, to Democratic principles; and all united, as they sometimes do yet, after the fashion of "anything to beat Grant." It was this lack of definite policy, and the positions taken on the tariff, that contributed mainly to the success of Jackson and the party of which he was the chosen standard-bearer. His administration was so satisfactory that in November, 1832, he was re-elected. The following was the vote in Warren County: Clay and Sargent, Whig ticket—Warren Township, 33; Washington, 151; Pike, 28; Mound, 39; Medina, 34; Pine, 16; total, 301. Jackson and Van Buren, Democratic ticket—Warren, 13; Washington, 81; Pike, 5; Mound, 79; Medina, 57; Pine, 32; total, 267.

The county still remained anti-Democrat. In 1834, a coalition was formed between the various fragments, resulting in the formation of the

Whig party, which began an active canvass for political supremacy. It was during this canvass—that of 1836—that the first really distinct partisan lines were publicly drawn in Warren County. Candidates for political honors were to be seen shaking hands with the *dear* people, and perambulating the county, offering to sacrifice themselves for the public good, very much after the fashion of the present day. The meetings were well attended, for the settlers not only received valuable instruction regarding political events of which they were very much in the dark, but they were highly entertained, likewise, by the rude sports which seemed an indispensable adjunct of such occasions, and without which it is doubtful whether a respectable assemblage, numerically, could have been secured.

The vote of the county, by townships, at the November election, 1836, was as follows: Harrison and Granger, Whig ticket—Warren, 56; Washington, 207; Medina, 85; Mound, 49; Pike, 50; Pine, 90; Steuben*; Madison, † 4; total, 541. Van Buren and Johnson, Democratic ticket—Warren, 36; Washington, 89; Medina, 40; Mound, 69; Pike, 20; Pine, 63; Steuben; Madison, 12; total, 329.

Again the county went anti-Democratic, by an increased proportionate majority.

But the Presidential campaign of 1840 was destined to eclipse any going before it in Warren County, in interest and activity. Public meetings were held in various portions of the county, clubs were formed, and at last, just before the election, a large proportion of the citizens went informally, in wagons and on horseback, to the Tippecanoe battle ground, where a vast crowd assembled to do honor to "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." More than one canoe, or log cabin, was placed upon wheels and hauled around, and more than one barrel of "hard cider" (they called it by that name) was tapped to elevate the spirits of the enthusiastic Whigs. The vote in Warren County was as follows:

Harrison and Tyler, Whig—Washington, 248; Pine, 77; Mound, 67; Pike, 41; Warren, 163; Steuben, 42; Medina, 102; total, 740. Van Buren and Johnson, Democrat—Washington, 104; Pine, 53; Mound, 63; Pike, 20; Warren, 73; Steuben, 3; Medina, 32; total, 348.

It was about this time that the question of an increase of slave territory began to warmly interest many citizens of Warren County, and a limited abolition sentiment was manifested here and there, which was usually laughed down by some ridiculous allusion. Early in 1844, it was well known that the efforts of the Democracy would be directed, in the coming campaign, toward the election of a President who favored the admission of Texas into the Union, and thereby an increase of slave territory; while the Whigs, on the contrary, took an opposite stand, opposing the admission of Texas, in order to limit the domain of slavery, and they accordingly nominated Henry Clay, while the Democrats selected James K. Polk. These were the principal tickets, though not the only ones. The Liberty party placed in the field Birney and Morris, the platform differing, somewhat, from that of the Whigs, but resembling it in opposing an increase of slave territory. The vote in the county in November, 1844, was as follows:

* No election held.

† Benton County.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG. Clay and Fre- linghuysen.	DEM. Polk and Dallas.	LIBERTY. Birney and Morris.
Mound.....	60	79	.....
Steuben.....	41	14	.....
Pike.....	62	16	3
Washington.....	213	133	7
Liberty.....	36	11	.....
Pine.....	104	78	.....
Warren.....	172	104	.....
Medina.....	91	35	.....
Total.....	779	470	10

In the Presidential campaign of 1848, the first extensive Free-Soil movement was made. The violent debates in Congress on questions growing out of slavery, attracted universal attention and interest. In 1846, David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, had introduced in Congress what became known as the Wilmot Proviso, which prohibited slavery in any territory which might be acquired from Mexico or elsewhere. Though the measure was defeated finally, some of the most eloquent and passionate speeches in American history were delivered in Congress while it was pending. Neither did the excitement die out with the campaign of 1848, but continued until 1850. The interest in Warren County led to the partial organization of a Free-Soil party, which conducted a spirited campaign, many citizens who had formerly figured prominently in both old parties joining its ranks. The full vote in the county, November, 1848, was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	DEM. Cass and But- ler.	FREE SOIL. Van Buren and Adams.
Medina.....	48	24	40
Adams.....	52	34	2
Pine.....	91	80	6
Warren.....	109	78	2
Liberty.....	125	51	5
Washington.....	86	58	12
Pike.....	79	30	1
Steuben.....	61	30	.....
Mound.....	57	75	.....
Total.....	708	460	68

After this election, there was no abatement of interest throughout the country, nor any cessation of hostile activities in Congress, until the passage of the celebrated Omnibus Bill, introduced by Henry Clay, the "Great Pacificator," in 1850. The question of the admission of California into the Union had come up, and had stirred to intense bitterness the sentiments of both parties in Congress, and in all portions of the country, and when Henry Clay came forward with his celebrated compromise, which provided, among other things, for the admission of California into the Union as a free State, and for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, both Clay and his compromise were hailed by all, except the abolitionists, with universal joy. The Free-Soil party was determined, and kept the South violently nettled. The party constantly grew in strength in Warren County. The vote of November, 1852, was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	DEM. Pierce and King.	FREE SOIL. Hale and Julian.
Mound.....	59	70	.....
Steuben.....	75	61	.....
Pike.....	108	20	.....
Washington.....	125	93	2
Warren.....	92	76	5
Liberty.....	111	63	.....
Jordan.....	41	18	2
Medina.....	48	30	37
Adams.....	73	40	.....
Pine.....	118	81	10
Total.....	850	552	56

But the excitement had not yet reached its climax. The Fugitive Slave law was intensely odious to all the North, except a few who were, by nature and training, slave-holders and slave-catchers. Numerous outbreaks occurred, and abolitionists who had violated the law were concerned therein. In 1853, the straw which broke the camel's back was added. Stephen A. Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which supported the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," that each State, upon its admission into the Union, might decide by ballot whether slavery should be introduced and propagated within its borders. It was the repeal of the compromises of 1820 and of 1850, and its passage in 1854 roused the North to a state of fury bordering on open rebellion. The "Kansas war" occurred, and the pitiful tragedy of John Brown, a few years later, kindled a flame that was not wholly quenched until Appomattox was reached. The Republican party sprang into life, and conducted one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the nation. The vote in Warren County in 1856 was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	REP. Fremont and Dayton.	DEM. Buchanan and Breckinridge.	AMERICAN. Fillmore and Donelson.
Medina.....	117	32	2
Adams.....	109	48	1
Pine.....	104	64	.....
Prairie.....	62	40	.....
Warren.....	127	111	14
Liberty.....	117	69	15
Jordan.....	78	41	4
Washington.....	142	136	33
Pike.....	113	27	6
Steuben.....	131	124	1
Mound.....	67	75	.....
Total.....	1,167	767	76

The Democratic party, of which the Southern wing, having the majority, held control, was content to remain in the Union as long as the institution of slavery was not interfered with, even though it was deprived of the executive head of the Government. It had been the custom of the South, for one or more generations preceding 1860, to threaten that, in case any serious danger menacing slavery should prove victorious, sufficient cause would have arisen to dissolve the Union. For a few years preceding 1860, the sentiment on both sides had become so bitter, and

the North, and especially the Republican party, had been so outspoken against slavery, that the South instinctively felt that the election of Mr. Lincoln meant serious interference with their favorite institution, if not the adoption of steps leading to its total and eventual abolition. The election of November, 1860, was scarcely over ere ordinances of secession were passed, and preparations for war were made. During all this period, the excitement in Warren County was very great. Unfortunately, the vote of November, 1860, cannot be given, as the election returns have been misplaced or destroyed. Of course the county went strongly Republican.

In 1864, the contest was really upon the question of continuing the war. As the States in rebellion were out of the contest, the question was decided wholly by the Northern States. Lincoln's re-election developed the fact that the country was in favor of continuing the war, and the struggle for supremacy was vigorously renewed. The election in Warren County, November, 1864. resulted as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	REP. Lincoln and Johnson.	DEM. McClellan and Pendleton.
Mound (1).....	29	8
Mound (2).	80	122
Liberty.....	140	95
Pine.....	89	85
Steuben	179	46
Pike.....	121	35
Medina.....	102	25
Warren.....	126	104
Adams	142	53
Jordan.....	118	16
Prairie	66	53
Washington.....	181	119
Total.....	1,373	761

The Presidential election of 1868 placed Gen. Grant at the head of the nation. The election returns in Warren County, like those of 1860, seem to have been misplaced. In 1872, Grant came up for re-election. The Republicans who opposed him united with the mass of the Democracy, and placed Horace Greeley in the field. The Straight, or Bourbon Democracy, nominated O'Connor. Warren County voted as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	REP. Grant and Wilson.	LIB. REP. Greeley and Brown.	BOUR. DEM. O'Connor and Adams.
Washington.....	174	137	.....
Kent.....	63	74	8
Pike.....	175	37	2
Jordan.....	89	17	.....
Pine.....	110	102	1
Medina.....	113	23	.....
Steuben.....	201	55	1
Mound.....	55	22	.....
Liberty.....	167	82	1
Warren.....	132	112	2
Adams.....	145	39	.....
Prairie.....	80	79	.....
Total.....	1,504	775	15

Soon after this election, the Greenback party was formed. Its origin was due to the hard times growing out of the depreciation of values at the close of the war. The party favored an abolition of National Banks, opposed refunding or re-issuing Government bonds except within certain limitations, and declared against a return to specie payments. Three tickets were placed in the field in November, 1876, as will be seen from the following return for Warren County:

TOWNSHIPS.	REP. Hayes and Wheeler.	DEM. Tilden and Hendricks.	GREENBACK. Cooper and Cary.
Kent.....	57	107	1
Prairie.....	132	77	2
Adams.....	154	43	.....
Liberty.....	164	101	14
Jordan.....	101	13	15
Washington.....	163	139	14
Mound.....	41	41	14
Pike.....	132	34	5
Warren.....	168	113	15
Medina.....	132	25	5
Steuben.....	198	75	3
Pine.....	148	112	.....
Total.....	1,590	880	88

The rapid strides of the country in prosperity, the successful return to a specie basis in 1879, and the conciliatory policy of President Hayes' administration were the means of carrying the election of November, 1880, for the Republican party. In the meantime, however, the Greenback party grew to respectable proportions, continuing to augment, even, for a time after the return to a specie basis. A general reform of the civil service was demanded, and many particular evils were pointed out. The question of specie resumption was dropped, the National Banks were assailed with renewed vigor, and a strong sentiment hostile to corporations was developed in all parts of the country. The election in Warren gave the following return:

TOWNSHIPS.	REP. Garfield and Arthur.	DEM. Hancock and English.	GREENBACK. Weaver and Chambers.
Medina.....	154	25	4
Prairie.....	159	75	3
Jordan.....	83	28	20
Liberty.....	183	102	20
Pike.....	245	40	10
Kent.....	78	58	5
Pine.....	136	119	1
Warren.....	190	131	13
Mound.....	48	44	12
Adams.....	163	36	2
Steuben.....	209	87	16
Washington.....	202	126	18
Total.....	1,850	901	124

Thus it will be seen that Warren County has been, from the first, either Whig or Republican, and that, too, by a majority which numerous disasters have been unable to overcome. It has frequently been the

case that numbers of other parties have been elected to important positions in the county, but this was due to the forbearance of the Republican party, owing to the recognized prominence and worth of the candidate.

GRAVEL ROADS.

In 1867, the Pine Creek Gravel Road Company was organized, with a stock of 1,200 shares, of \$25 each, the road to extend from the county seat northward on the Chicago road to the county line. The company afterward became the Williamsport & Carbondale Gravel Road Company, with a stock of about \$5,000. About three miles of the road was built, next to Williamsport, and then further work was abandoned. S. B. Knour & Co. owned fifty-two shares and Kent & Hitchens forty shares when the project was first undertaken. In 1869, the West Lebanon & Walnut Grove Gravel Road Company was formed, the stock amounting to \$20,000, with shares of \$25 each. The route was to extend due north, or nearly so, from the old town of Lebanon eight and one-half miles. The heaviest stock-holders were C. J. Tinkler, twenty shares, and A. C. & F. Goodwine, twenty shares. A short portion of the road was completed. A company also organized to extend a road from Independence northward to the county line, and, like the others, was only partially completed. Sections of various public roads in the county have been graveled. The tendency now is to accomplish this excellent work at the public expense, and not through the efforts of a company. Warren County has abundant and excellent gravel beds.

In 1850, the Independence & Oxford Plank Road Company was granted the right to put down plank on the Independence & Oxford public road. The company was large, and had a declared capital of over \$20,000. Saw mills were erected, old ones were set at work and a number of miles of plank were soon down, and travelers began to "ante up" to toll-keepers; but within a year the work was abandoned, as the subscribed stock could not be secured. Some of the old plank may yet be seen.

CUTTER BAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

About eight years ago, there was organized at Williamsport the Reaper & Mower Cutter Bar Manufacturing Company, with announced capital stock of \$300,000, the principal stockholders being Daniel and Edward Bowlers, Martin Schoonover, S. F. Messner, R. W. Smith, J. W. Sutton, William Moffitt, R. W. Claypool, L. T. Miller and Alvin High. The company was formed to manufacture "Oxer's improvement in cutter bars and Oxer's improvement in harvest cutters," but nothing was accomplished, and the organization soon became a thing of the past, owing largely to the fact that the inventions of Mr. Oxer were not received with as much favor as had been expected.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In May, 1875, the Warren County Medical Society was organized, "any graduate in medicine of a respectable medical school, or licentiate of any regularly organized medical society" being allowed to become a member. Among the incorporators were A. M. Porter, W. N. Sherman, Justin Ross, C. W. Osborn, J. G. Blanchard, J. De Hart, S. N. Osborn, and perhaps others. Many of the physicians in the county have since joined the society. Dr. Orin Aborn is President of the organization at

this writing. The county physicians at present are, Orin Aborn, O. D. Benson, E. R. Birch, T. B. Campbell, Jacob De Hart, J. Fleming, S. C. Fenton, C. H. Hoffman, A. J. McAdams, A. V. Moore, J. W. McMullen, S. N. Osborn, C. W. Osborn, A. M. Porter, G. W. Riggle, Justin Ross, J. C. Stewart, J. C. Simpkins, R. J. Simpkins, T. H. Trent, W. B. Vick, B. H. Wicoff, James B. Webb and Walter R. Wilson.

THE GRANGERS.

In March, 1876, many of the farmers of Warren County, with headquarters at Williamsport, organized the Warren County Co-operative Association, with a capital stock of \$10,000. This movement was made by the Grangers, and was designed to effect the purchase of farm implements of all descriptions at much less than ordinary rates, by dealing directly with the manufacturers, and thus doing away with "middle men." The organization was abandoned before any movement of note was made, but the Grangers—and there were many in the county—accomplished a great deal of good, in a general manner, by example.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners—The first Board of Justices, in 1827, consisted of Lemuel Boyd, Thomas Kearns, Thomas Cunningham and Edward Mace. Levi Cronkhite began in 1828; Samuel Merrill, 1828; Jonathan Shippy, 1828; Laurence Rains, 1828; Benjamin Chenoweth, 1829; Daniel McConnell, 1830. In November, 1830, the county management passed to three Commissioners—Josiah B. Magie, one year; Isaac Switzer, two years, and James Goodwine, three years. James McCord began in 1831; Isaac Switzer, 1832; James Goodwine, 1833; Luther Tillotson, 1833; Seth St. John, 1834; James Goodwine, 1836; Samuel Watkins, 1836; L. D. Osborn, 1837; Seth St. John, 1838; Nathaniel Butterfield, 1839; Carpenter Morey, 1840; John Jones, 1841; Seth St. John, 1841; John E. Stufflebeam, 1842; David Shankland, 1843; Ozias Deyo, 1844; Elijah Thomas, 1846; E. B. Tillotson, 1847; William Crow, 1848; Elijah Thomas, 1849; J. R. Johnson, 1851; Isaac Bowyer, 1852; Isaac Slauter, 1853; Sanford Payne, 1854; Sidney Cronkhite, June, 1856; Thomas J. Chenenweth, 1856; C. V. White, 1857; Alfred Fisher, 1858; T. J. Chenenweth, 1859; Elisha Rogers, 1860; David Moffitt, 1861; T. J. Chenenweth, 1862; Elisha Rodgers, 1863; David Moffitt, 1864; T. J. Chenenweth, 1865; William Haines, 1866; David Moffitt, 1867; L. R. Van Reed, 1868; Samuel W. Frame, 1869; D. A. Messner, 1870; Zimri Atkinson, 1870; Andrew Brier, 1871; S. M. Frame, 1872; Zimri Atkinson, 1873; Andrew Brier, 1874; S. M. Frame, 1875; Zimri Atkinson, 1876; R. W. Alexander, 1877; S. M. Frame, 1878; Z. Atkinson, 1879; R. W. Alexander, 1880; George T. Buell, 1881; James I. Barr, 1882.

Clerks of the Circuit Court—James Cunningham, 1827-38; Thomas O'Neal, by appointment, April, 1838; William Robb, by appointment, 1838; E. F. Lucas, 1838; William R. Boyer, 1841; H. R. Pomeroy, 1856; William C. Smith, 1863; Fry Bryant, 1870; Henry C. Johnson, 1879.

Auditors—Prior to 1848, the business of this office was done by the Clerk or Treasurer. Walter B. Miller, 1848; Isaac S. Jones, 1852; James H. Bonebrake, 1860; W. H. Thomas, 1864; William Moffitt, 1868; George Adams, 1876; William Moffitt, 1881.

Recorders—James Cunningham, 1827; Thomas O'Neal, 1838; Henry J. Parker, 1844; William R. Boyer, 1845; Robert M. Allen, 1852; John B. Wright, 1856; William H. Thomas, 1860; George Adams, 1864; J. D. Livingood, 1872; Thomas J. Graves, 1880.

Sheriffs—William F. Beckett, 1827; John Seaman, 1829; William Robb, 1833; Aaron Stevenson, 1839; Nicholas Sheffer, 1841; Isaac Templeton, 1846; John P. Pugh, 1847; William Robb, appointed 1849; George Oglesby, 1849; George W. Armstrong, 1851; C. V. White, 1853; Abram S. Jones, 1857; George Miner, 1861; William L. Hamilton, 1862; Samuel Clark, 1862; Henry C. Dawson, 1865; H. M. Billings, 1867; Asa J. Fisher, 1868; Mahlon J. Haines, 1872; M. H. Pearson, 1876; Joseph L. Stump, 1880-84.

Treasurers—Enoch Farmer, 1828 (\$1,000 bond); John C. Irvin, 1831; James Todd, 1832; James H. Buell, 1834; William R. Boyer, 1838; B. F. Gregory, 1840; E. F. Lucas, 1842 (\$15,000 bond); James C. McAlilly, 1844 (died in office, 1852); Samuel J. McAlilly, 1852; Benjamin F. Gregory, 1852; James H. Buell, 1855; Lewis Haines, 1857; Samuel F. Messner, 1859; George Hitchens, 1863 (\$100,000 bond); Alvin High, 1867; Cyrus Romine, 1871; Samuel Bittinger, 1875; Phillip Gemmer, 1879.

Agents of three per cent fund—James H. Buell, 1831; Nicholas Sheffer, 1832; B. F. Gregory, 1838; E. F. Lucas, 1839; Benjamin Crow, 1840.

Surveyors—Perrin Kent, 1828; Ferdinand Woodward, 1852; Isaac N. Taylor, 1862; Ferdinand Woodward, 1866; Thomas J. Webb, 1872; John L. Trimble, 1874; Samuel Smith, 1878.

Circuit Court Judges—John R. Porter, 1828; Isaac Naylor, 1838; William P. Bryant, 1853; John M. Cowan, 1862; Thomas F. Davidson, 1870; Joseph M. Rabb, 1882.

Probate Judges—William Willmeth served in 1828; John B. King, 1836; Edward Mace, 1840; Peter Schoonover, 1846. In 1852, the Common Pleas Court assumed jurisdiction of probate matters.

Common Pleas Judges—This court was created in 1852. Daniel Mills served as Judge in 1853; William R. Boyer, 1856; Isaac Naylor, 1861; James Park, 1867; John M. La Rue, 1867. In 1873, the Common Pleas Court was abolished, the Circuit Court assuming exclusive jurisdiction.

School Commissioners or Superintendents—Daniel R. Parker, 1828; James J. McAlilly, 1831; James Todd, 1837; John R. Harris, 1837; Wesley Clark, 1840, resigned 1845; B. F. Gregory, 1845; J. R. M. Bryant, J. H. Buell and E. S. Thomas, three "Examiners," appointed 1847; B. F. Gregory, 1848; James J. McAlilly, 1849; J. O. Wade, B. H. Boyd and Sanford Payne, 1853; Amos Jones, J. O. Wade and Andrew M. Shepard, 1854; Delos Warren, J. O. Wade and Joseph Franklin, 1855-56; * * * William P. Rhodes, 1860; M. T. Case, 1866; John L. Boyd, 1868; James W. McMullen, 1869; Henry Rittenour, 1871; C. M. Parks, first "County Superintendent," 1873; Alonzo Nebaker, 1875; John Bowman, 1877; Alonzo Nebaker, 1881.

Coroners—William Search, 1829; J. R. Coffin, 1832; Charles McAlister, 1836; Samuel Campbell, 1840; * * * Josiah Tharp, 1851; Aaron Lesley, 1853; John Cox, 1855; E. A. Sanders, 1863; Phillip W. Lewis, 1863; Isaiah P. Ross, 1872; John Jordan, 1874; P. W. Lewis, 1881.

Associate Judges—Nathaniel Butterfield and Samuel B. Clark, 1828; Isaac Rains, 1831; James Crawford and David McConnell, 1833; Hugh M. King, 1834; Thomas Collins, 1836; Levi Jennings, 1840; William Coldren, 1840; Eleazur Purviance, 1845; Josiah Tharp, 1847; Silas Hooker, 1847; Peter Schoonover, 1851. The office was abolished in 1852.

County Agents—Luther Tillotson, 1827; Holder Sisson, 1828; Isaac Rains, 1828; J. J. McAlilly, 1829; Samuel B. Clark, 1830; Charles Barkshire, 1836; Lemuel W. Joiner, 1839; Benjamin Crow, 1846; Elisha Hitchens, 1848. There were many others, but their names cannot be learned with certainty.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The alteration, during the years since the organization of the county, in the receipts and expenditures necessary to carry on public affairs, affords a fruitful theme for contemplation. The county began without money by issuing "county orders," which passed about as currently as the paper money of that period. They bore no interest, were transferrable at will and were placed upon the market at a discount of from 1 to 8 cents on the dollar. In their passage from hand to hand, a further depreciation of value took place. The first order paid by the county of Warren was \$28, early in 1828, to James Page, one of the Commissioners to locate the county seat: No. 2 was for \$32, to George Hollingsworth, for the same service; No. 3 was for \$15, to Luther Tillotson, for services as Sheriff; No. 4 was for \$12.62, to Holder Sisson, Deputy Sheriff; No. 5 was for 2.50, to Andrew Fleming, Deputy Sheriff. A total of twenty-eight orders was issued in 1828, aggregating \$377.31 $\frac{1}{4}$. The cash receipts for the same period (the year 1828) were \$185.43 $\frac{3}{4}$; orders received at the Treasury and canceled, \$174.25, leaving a cash balance in the Treasury of \$11.18 $\frac{3}{4}$, with orders still in circulation, \$203.06 $\frac{1}{4}$. The tax assessed for this year (1828) was as follows: Poll tax, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; horse, mule or ass, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; stallion, once the season rate; ox, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; silver or pinchbeck watch, 25 cents; gold watch, \$1; brass clock, \$1; pleasure carriage, \$1.50; 100 acres of first-class land, 50 cents; 100 acres of second-class land, 40 cents; 100 acres of third-class land, 30 cents. A portion of the receipts was from the sale of town lots, and another considerable portion was from store and tavern licenses. A small expense had been incurred in 1827, and the total expense of the county for the years 1827 and 1828 was \$392.81 $\frac{1}{4}$; truly a wonderful amount for the entire expense of Warren County for nearly a year and a half. During this entire period, \$11.93 $\frac{3}{4}$ had been received for town lots; 75 cents had been paid for whisky,* furnished on the day of the sale of the lots; county orders of \$10.25 had been received as license to vend merchandise; and county orders of \$164 had been received in payment of county revenue.

In 1829, county orders of \$353 were issued, of which \$196.93 $\frac{1}{2}$ worth were paid off. Up to January, 1830, fifty-six orders had been issued, amounting to \$556.06 $\frac{1}{4}$. Of these, \$220.63 $\frac{1}{2}$ worth had been liquidated,

* A public sale of lots without whisky was a dull affair, and was scarcely ever seen. It was well-known to all that if whisky was free and abundant, the bidding was much livelier and higher, and the seller would more than reap a return for the outlay in the greater number and higher price of the sales. Accordingly, on the record of all the early sales of county lots in Warren County, is found an order from the Board of Commissioners for from three to ten gallons of whisky. It loosened the tongue of the auctioneer, opened the hearts and pockets of the bidders, assembled large crowds, and oiled the occasion with satisfactory success.

leaving the county debt at that time \$335.37 $\frac{3}{4}$. This was considered, at the time, a heavy indebtedness, and perplexed the Commissioners to no small extent. In 1830, orders to the amount of \$342.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ were issued, increasing the debt to \$677.56 $\frac{1}{2}$; but \$625.95 worth were liquidated, leaving the debt, on the 1st of January, 1831, \$51.61 $\frac{1}{2}$. In 1831, orders to the amount of \$1,084 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ were issued, increasing the debt to \$1,136.-41 $\frac{3}{4}$; but during the same time, \$1,064.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ of orders were canceled, leaving the debt, on the 1st of January, 1832, \$71.89 $\frac{1}{4}$. By May, 1833, 256 orders had been issued.

On the 6th of November, 1837, there was on hand \$416.22. During the year ending November 6, 1838, there was received \$3,091.16; the expenses were \$2,006.73, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,501.10. At last the county was on a firm financial foundation. At the beginning of the year ending June, 1843, there was on hand \$954.23; received during the year, \$3,629.83; expenses, \$3,659.50; balance on hand, \$1,024.56. For the year ending May 31, 1848, on hand, \$2,897.75; receipts, \$6,378.16; expenses, \$6,786.67; on hand, end of year, \$2,389.-24. Among the receipts were merchants' license, \$62.47; peddlers, license, \$10; clock sellers' license, \$13; grocery license, \$45; ferry license, \$19. Among the expenses were officers' salaries, \$839.80; paupers' account, \$495.43. For the year ending May, 1850, the receipts from merchants', grocers' and peddlers' licenses were \$154.87; an important force of revenue. The receipts in 1856 were \$17,517.58. This sum included about \$2,500 which remained in the Treasury from the previous year. The expense was \$15,151.37; leaving a balance of \$2,376.21. For the year ending May 31, 1859, the county receipts were \$24,771.32; expenses, \$24,561.40. For the year ending May 31, 1862, there was on hand at the beginning \$3,438.07; receipts, \$25,684.21; expenses, \$19,-995.99; balance on hand, \$9,126.29; officers' salaries, \$2,713.54. For the year ending May 31, 1870, there was on hand at the commencement of the year, \$24,377.29; receipts, \$90,584.85; expenses, \$82,580.63; balance on hand, \$32,381.51; orders outstanding, \$9,530.70; county officers' salaries during the year, \$6,078.51; bridge expenses, \$10,373.-68. Before the war, the county's financial condition was comparatively dormant; but the demands for bounty and relief became so great, that heavier assessments were levied, and the Treasurer's report showed much larger amounts collected and expended. For the year ending June, 1874, the total receipts, including what was left over, were \$91,804.88, and the expenditures were \$64,967.35; the county officers cost \$5,118.84; the geological survey of the county, \$638.50; the poor, \$3,714.98, and fox scalps, \$154.50. In June, 1878, the receipts were \$42,045.59 on hand at the beginning of the year, and \$107,778.84 collected, giving a total of \$149,824.43; the expense was \$99,726.52; the county officers cost \$5,091.28

The following is a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of Warren County, Ind., for the year ending May 31, 1882:

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT ON HAND JUNE 1, 1881.	AMOUNT RECEIVED DURING YEAR.	TOTAL.
County Revenue.....	\$14,563 41	\$24,060 57	\$38,623 98
Township Revenue.....	3,510 93	3,377 22	6,888 15
Road Revenue.....	3,087 59	9,583 36	12,670 95
Special School Revenue.....	6,595 38	7,283 94	13,879 32
Dog Revenue.....	923 79	917 83	1,841 62
Common School Revenue.....	5,259 19	11,845 36	17,104 55
Tuition Revenue.....	6,780 10	8,664 80	15,444 90
Corporation Revenue.....	172 59	1,093 63	1,266 22
Additional Special School Revenue.....		1,358 67	1,358 67
Redemptions.....	131 11	880 06	1,011 17
Refunders—" Taxes Refunded ".....			
Estray Fund.....	15 23	17 00	32 23
Docket Fees.....		54 00	54 00
Three Per Cent Fund.....		56 78	56 78
Railroad Tax.....	2,192 75	869 56	3,062 31
Common School Principal.....	80 66	2,511 75	2,592 41
Common School Interest.....		1,472 10	1,472 10
Town 22, Range 8, principal.....		461 10	461 10
Town 21, Range 8, principal.....		87 85	87 85
Town 23, Range 6, principal.....		752 38	752 38
Town 22, Range 7, principal.....	470 77		470 77
Town 20, Range 9, principal.....	45 97	46 89	92 86
Town 20, Range 10, principal.....	68 11		68 11
Town 23, Range 7, principal.....	144 46	60 01	204 47
Town 22, Range 9, principal.....			
Town 21, Range 9, principal.....	500 00		500 00
Town 21, Range 10, principal.....		466 00	466 00
Town 23, Range 8, principal.....			
Town 22, Range 10, principal.....		3,690 00	3,690 00
Town 23, Range 9, principal.....	1,475 00	2,118 75	3,593 75
Town 22, Range 8, interest.....	46 82	126 25	173 07
Town 21, Range 8, interest.....	15 79	67 46	83 25
Town 23, Range 6, interest.....	147 33	111 87	259 20
Town 22, Range 7, interest.....	253 42	305 30	558 72
Town 20, Range 9, interest.....	103 56	92 38	195 94
Town 20, Range 10, interest.....	122 60	32 53	155 13
Town 23, Range 7, interest.....	184 49	155 47	339 96
Town 22, Range 9, interest.....	6 56	15 96	22 52
Town 21, Range 9, interest.....	134 50	107 70	242 20
Town 21, Range 10, interest.....	147 50	283 13	430 63
Town 23, Range 8, interest.....	38 70	64 46	103 16
Town 22, Range 10, interest.....	163 70	856 69	1,020 39
Town 23, Range 9, interest.....	827 29	1,127 82	1,955 11
Town 22, Range 6, interest.....		55 04	55 04
Town 22, Range 10, rents.....	378 90		378 90
Town 23, Range 10, rents.....	300 00		300 00
Town 21, Range 10, surplus principal.....		437 63	437 63
Damages.....	34 00		34 00
Common School Rents.....		40 00	40 00
Totals.....	\$48,922 20	\$85,609 30	\$134,531 50

EXPENDITURES.	Amount Overpaid May 31, 1882	Amount Overpaid June 1, 1881	Expended During Year.	Balance in Treasury.
County Revenue.....			\$26,801 84	\$11,822 14
Township Revenue.....			4,199 58	2,688 57
Road Revenue.....			10,661 68	2,009 27
Special School Revenue.....			9,007 99	4,871 33
Dog Revenue.....			791 52	1,050 10
Common School Revenue.....			11,883 38	5,221 17
Tuition Revenue.....			11,079 66	4,365 24
Corporation Revenue.....			666 65	599 57
Additional Special School Revenue.....			636 13	722 54
Redemptions.....			870 71	140 46
Refunders—"Taxes Refunded".....	\$148 51	\$148 51		
Estray Fund.....			15 23	17 00
Docket Fees.....			54 00	
Three Per Cent Fund.....				56 78
Railroad Tax.....			2,192 75	869 56
Common School Principal.....			2,440 00	152 41
Common School Interest.....				1,472 10
Town 22, Range 8, principal.....			460 00	1 10
Town 21, Range 8, principal.....			87 85	
Town 23, Range 6, principal.....		73 33	679 05	
Town 22, Range 7, principal.....			450 00	20 77
Town 20, Range 9, principal.....			91 94	92
Town 20, Range 10, principal.....				68 11
Town 23, Range 7, principal.....				204 47
Town 22, Range 9, principal.....				
Town 21, Range 9, principal.....			500 00	
Town 21, Range 10, principal.....	474 00		940 00	
Town 23, Range 8, principal.....				
Town 22, Range 10, principal.....	225 00		3,915 00	
Town 23, Range 9, principal.....			3,150 00	443 75
Town 22, Range 8, interest.....				173 07
Town 21, Range 8, interest.....			30 09	53 17
Town 23, Range 6, interest.....			245 96	13 24
Town 22, Range 7, interest.....			236 77	321 95
Town 20, Range 9, interest.....			164 97	30 97
Town 20, Range 10, interest.....			155 13	
Town 23, Range 7, interest.....			305 55	34 41
Town 22, Range 9, interest.....				22 52
Town 21, Range 9, interest.....			152 49	89 71
Town 21, Range 10, interest.....			259 18	171 45
Town 23, Range 8, interest.....			64 46	38 70
Town 22, Range 10, interest.....				1,020 39
Town 23, Range 9, interest.....			1,261 08	694 03
Town 22, Range 6, interest.....				55 04
Town 22, Range 10, rents.....				378 90
Town 23, Range 10, rents.....				300 00
Town 21, Range 10, surplus principal.....			437 63	
Damages.....			34 00	
Common School Rents.....				40 00
Totals.....	\$847 51	\$221 84	\$94,922 27	\$40,234 90
Deduct amounts overdrawn.....				847 51
Balance in Treasury, provided all orders were redeemed.....				\$39,387 39
Add outstanding orders.....				3,125 36
Actual balance in Treasury.....				\$42,512 75

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY REVENUE.

On account of assessing.....	\$ 1,346 00
On account of attorneys.....	30 00
On account of bailiffs.....	280 50
On account of books and stationery.....	1,269 10
On account of blind at blind asylum.....	75
On account of bridges.....	5,282 58
On account of county officers' salaries.....	3,572 33
On account of criminals.....	479 85
On account of Circuit Court.....	824 70
On account of elections.....	98 40
On account of equalization of assessments.....	20 00
On account of fuel.....	288 85
On account of inquests.....	84 70
On account of insane.....	318 59
On account of jurors.....	1,394 85
On account of poor.....	5,468 65
On account of poor farm.....	1,458 01
On account of printing.....	509 35
On account of public buildings.....	940 08
On account of returning fines.....	17 00
On account of roads and highways.....	816 35
On account of County Superintendent's salary.....	1,001 20
On account of teachers' institute.....	50 00
On account of war—"tombstones for soldiers".....	54 00
On account of fox scalps.....	153 00
On account of wolf scalps.....	23 00
On account of special judges.....	70 00
On account of insurance.....	920 00
On account of ditch.....	30 00
Total.....	\$26,801 84

R. W. ALEXANDER, }
 GEORGE T. BELL, } *Commissioners.*
 JAMES I. BARR, }

WILLIAM MOFFITT, *Auditor.*
 PHILIP GEMMER, *Treasurer.*

RECAPITULATION OF TAXES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Land.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Value of Telegraph Property.	Value of Railroad Property.	Total Value of Taxables.	Polls.
Washington...	\$226,110	\$43,055	760	\$480	\$83,465	\$1,400	\$91,000	\$446,270	70
Pine.....	350,175	52,085	640	3,000	160,350	.....	.....	566,250	171
Mound.....	193,760	29,425	.....	.....	53,820	260	54,910	332,175	70
Stenben.....	461,455	81,950	1,655	5,970	120,560	1,280	98,355	770,905	226
Pike.....	201,875	33,380	620	1,455	107,785	620	53,680	399,415	89
Medina.....	271,225	43,630	875	2,420	103,455	.....	.....	421,605	122
Warren.....	297,160	54,740	1,090	6,805	175,875	.....	.....	535,670	247
Liberty.....	487,545	71,425	.....	.....	146,985	.....	.....	705,955	225
Jordan.....	259,205	69,570	935	8,235	186,875	.....	.....	524,820	150
Adams.....	424,100	41,700	150	1,200	107,025	.....	6,240	580,415	126
Williamsport.....	10,890	40,250	8,165	54,270	161,355	.....	14,730	289,660	152
Prairie.....	529,485	61,850	.....	.....	124,195	.....	.....	715,530	198
Kent.....	130,830	25,185	.....	.....	28,095	485	31,385	215,980	81
West Lebanon.....	3,885	7,215	10,705	35,280	66,845	.....	.....	123,430	94
State Line City.....	2,185	165	3,685	12,240	14,035	.....	7,410	39,720	41
Total.....	3,849,885	653,325	29,260	131,355	1,640,220	4,045	357,710	6,667,800	2,062

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE TAX.	NEW STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	TUITION TAX.	ROAD TAX.	SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.	TOTAL TAX OF 1882.
Washington.....	9,570 38	68 89 23	\$ 748 84	\$1,631 64	\$ 169 88	\$1,175 28	\$1,255 46	.....	\$4,295 55
Pine.....	765 02	113 25	991 53	2,152 94	166 05	498 17	1,757 68	.....	7,974 98
Mound.....	433 53	66 42	566 38	1,232 39	231 12	.....	638 17	232 11	3,533 22
Steuben.....	1,037 46	154 08	1,345 61	2,922 34	199 68	.....	1,992 77	1,309 66	8,993 04
Pike.....	523 72	79 87	683 47	1,486 73	290 80	.....	976 71	399 36	5,033 01
Medina.....	566 93	84 32	735 57	1,597 63	.....	1,054 00	1,087 22	1,084 50	6,420 97
Warren.....	766 26	107 12	980 50	2,121 70	.....	964 14	1,833 08	803 45	7,576 25
Liberty.....	939 65	141 19	1,242 03	2,695 83	141 19	1,058 93	2,214 89	917 75	9,371 46
Adams.....	704 64	104 94	914 52	1,986 44	787 05	824 55	1,349 40	787 05	7,458 59
Jordan.....	759 48	116 08	991 65	2,157 42	290 21	348 24	1,296 74	495 82	6,455 64
Williamsport.....	423 48	57 91	539 31	1,165 50	.....	434 35	.....	434 35	5,775 01
Prairie.....	957 64	143 10	1,243 85	2,702 39	214 66	1,073 30	2,184 84	1,717 28	10,237 06
Kent.....	299 62	43 18	386 00	836 78	323 90	539 84	593 88	215 93	3,239 13
West Lebanon.....	195 08	24 68	244 43	525 88	.....	232 09	.....	270 28	1,862 63
Star Line City.....	68 10	7 93	83 97	179 85	.....	119 00	.....	218 83	836 35
Total.....	9,030 99	1,333 30	11,697 66	25,395 46	2,734 54	9,005 36	17,180 81	9,835 77	89,462 89

NOTE.—Additional special school tax—Williamsport, \$1,523.84; West Lebanon, \$370.19; State Line City, \$39.67. Corporation tax—Williamsport, \$1,196.27; State Line City, \$119. Total delinquent tax, \$11,482.47.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF WARREN COUNTY.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

WARRENTON.

THE life of this defunct village was very short. It was laid out by the County Agent, Luther Tillotson, early in July, 1828, on a tract of land which had been donated to the county by a Mr. Hollingsworth, in consideration that the county seat should be located there. It appears that Enoch Farmer had some interest in the land, or at least in land that had been donated by him to the county. Seven full blocks of eight lots each, and a public square of one and eight tenths acres, and four half blocks, each containing four lots, were laid out on the east fraction of the southwest quarter of Section 31. Township 22 north, Range 7 west. Perrin Kent was surveyor and was assisted by Luther Tillotson, John Wheelchel, Francis Boggs and Job Tevebaugh. Enoch Farmer boarded the men and also assisted in the survey. It was in May, 1828, that the Board of Justices ordered the survey and at the same time they ordered that on the 5th of August, 1828, a certain portion of the county lots should be sold at public auction, one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in advance and the remainder in three semi-annual installments. This sale took place as advertised, and free whisky was furnished for the occasion, at the county's expense, probably to loosen the tongue of the auctioneer or "crier" and the generosity of the buyers. Lots sold for from \$10 to \$20, according to the location. The cash receipts of the sale were \$11,933. Francis Boggs was paid 75 cents for whisky furnished. If any buildings were erected in Warrenton, such fact could not be learned. David

Moffit says there were none. In January, the act was approved re-locating the county seat, which proved the death knell of Warrenton and stopped every improvement, if any had been commenced. The provisions of this act may be seen in another chapter. One was that men who had purchased lots should be permitted to transfer their claim to lots similarly situated in the new county seat. Several availed themselves of this provision. Farmer, Hollingsworth, and others who had donated land, money, or other property, or service in consideration of having the county seat located at Warrenton, were released from all such obligations.

WILLIAMSPORT.

In November, 1828, William Harrison, owner and proprietor, employed Perrin Kent, surveyor, and laid out Williamsport on the south end of the east fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 21 north, Range 8 west. Four blocks of eight lots each were laid out, the streets extending back from the river being Water, Second and Third, while in the center, extending southeast and northwest, was Main, and on the northeast, Warren. The town is said to have been named for the owner, William Harrison, by annexing "port" to the given name in the possessive case—William's port, or Williamsport. The re-location of the county seat did not take place until June, 1829, and before this and after the news was received that a re-location had been ordered, but little improvement took place, owing to the uncertainty of the place to be selected by the Re-locating Commissioners. Harrison, Seaman, Gilbert, and perhaps others, made valuable donations to secure the county seat. William Harrison was no doubt the first resident of the town. About the time he laid out the first lots (November, 1828), he built a log dwelling on the bank of the river at the foot of Main street, where he began selling whisky and a few notions, paying a license of \$5 per annum. He also obtained a horse ferry-boat, which he began running across the river to and from his "port," and which he conducted several years. Mr. Harrison donated \$40 toward the payment of the Re-locating Commissioners, which amount was paid in July, 1829, but was refunded a few years later. The first addition was laid out by Thomas Gilbert, owner, in July, 1829, at which time four blocks of eight lots each and one half block of four lots, were laid out on the southwest side of the original plat along the Wabash River. The addition shows the same streets running back from the river as the original plat, but running southwest are Washington and Jefferson streets. Perrin Kent was Surveyor. Early in August, 1829, Isaac Rains, County Agent, laid out the celebrated "West Addition" to Williamsport, on land that had been donated to the county by Mr. Harrison. Twelve blocks of eight lots each, including a public square, were surveyed northwest of the original plat, and back farther from the river. This afterward became the business portion of the town, the stores and other business houses being mostly on the southeast side of the square and along Main street. Perrin Kent was surveyor, and William Russell, John Seaman, William Search, James Watson, and John Regan assisted him. On the 6th of August, 1829, occurred the first public sale of lots in the new county seat. John Seaman was the "crier" of the sale. The following men were the purchasers: Sylvester Stone, Benjamin Cheneweth, Isaac Martin, Samuel Rogers, E. W. Jones, Henry Boston, Elijah Osborn,

William Hanon, ——— Jennings, Levi Cronkhite, Samuel Connaway, James Cunningham, William Pugh and John Marlott. The total footings of the sale were \$635.38½. Only two or three of these men lived in Williamsport. Other sales were ordered from time to time as the needs demanded. Thomas Gilbert laid out a continuation of his South Addition in June, 1831, and in October, 1831, Thomas B. Clark, County Agent, laid out the Northeast Addition. Soon afterward, a continuation of the West Addition was also laid out. In May, 1832, Thomas Gilbert had surveyed another addition, and in March, 1836, the County Agent added about sixty new lots from the donated lands. A public sale of county lots occurred about once each year, and whisky was invariably furnished at the expense of the county, pursuant to an order from the County Board.

Merchants and Mechanics.—Isaac Martin sold the first dry goods in Williamsport. He was licensed to “vend foreign and domestic merchandise” in July, 1829, paying \$10 for his license for one year. His stock of goods was worth about \$600. At the same time, William Harrison renewed his license to retail spirituous liquors. Martin did not remain more than two years, and might have left at the end of about a year. His stay was so short that but few remember him at all. It is possible that no other families located in town until the following year, and even then not more than half a dozen came in. If any others came in 1829, one must have been James Cunningham, who officiated in a multiplicity of county transactions, and was a sort of sun around which lesser satellites revolved. William Search was probably the next resident. Or it may be that he came about the time Cunningham came, as the office of the latter was a portion of the time, at least, in his house. Harrison kept a tavern, and in addition to liquor sold from a small stock of groceries. Search also kept a boarding house. Cunningham quite early began to buy corn for shipment on flat-boats down the river to New Orleans. He employed a considerable portion of his time in this manner and employed a young man named Sanford C. Cox, who was one of the first school teachers in Williamsport, to write on the county records. Cunningham constructed his own flat-boats, bought enough corn to load them and then sent them down the river to New Orleans, usually, where boat and cargo were sold. Dr. J. H. Buell was the first resident physician, and became one of the county’s most prominent and honored citizens. Thomas Gilbert, William Harrington, Cyrus Pearson, Joel James, William Covington, Thomas Robb, Samuel Ullery, “Wildeat” Wilson and Russell were among the residents of the few earliest years. Thomas Gilbert began selling liquors and “foreign and domestic” groceries about the middle of the year 1831. His stock was worth less than \$500. About the same time, Samuel Ullery opened the same kind of an establishment. It was an almost every-day sight to see Indians passing through the town and stopping at the liquor shops for whisky, tobacco, etc. It was the commonest sight to see deer feeding in herds near the town or cropping the twigs or grass near glades or clumps of bushes. The winter of 1831-32 was very severe on all wild animals, as, early in the season, a deep snow came, which lay on the ground all winter. A heavy crust was formed on the surface, through which deer broke, but which sustained the weight of man. Hundreds of deer were killed on the bottoms and near the town, often with clubs, for they could not run. On more than

one occasion the poor, half-starved creatures came timidly into stable-yards to feed with domestic cattle.

During the winter of 1831-32, there were about twelve families residing in the county seat. The names of all cannot be given. After that, the population rapidly increased. In 1832, Samuel Hardestie opened a store of wet and dry groceries, and the following year Cyrus Pearson brought in an excellent stock of general merchandise. It may be that Harrison did not open his tavern until 1832 or 1833. Courtlandt Lawson began with foreign and domestic groceries in 1834. Henry Lowrey was selling merchandise as early as 1833, his license being \$10. Merchants, tavern-keepers, ferrymen, clock peddlers, etc., were obliged in those days to pay a license. Lawyers and doctors were placed in the same category. It was thought very sensibly then that pursuits that would furnish comfortable incomes should be placed on the same basis of taxation as land or personal property, and, accordingly almost every profession or pursuit was taxed what seemed a proportionate amount. Silver and gold watches, and other valuable jewelry or ornaments, were levied upon to assist in paying public expenses. These various direct taxations were one of the most important sources of county revenue, that would have been difficult to supply had they been omitted. William H. Covington opened a store of general merchandise in 1834, and Joseph McMurter commenced selling liquor and groceries the following spring. Harrison was yet keeping tavern and conducting the horse ferry across the river. McDonald & Haynes began merchandising later in the year of 1835, as did C. M. Thomas, James Todd & Co., and, perhaps, others. John F. Irwin, John R. Harris, Berkshire & Joiner, J. L. Johnson, Hayes & Dickson, Milby & Boyer, and, perhaps, others, began business in some branch of merchandising during the year 1836. Of course, all mentioned above were not yet in business. Some had left the county never to return; others had engaged in different pursuits, while a few yet held forth at their old places of business. The town had grown quite rapidly up to this period, and now consisted of about twenty-five families. There were blacksmiths, carpenters and the usual number of mechanics, artisans and idlers. The town had a flourishing school, and various religious organizations had been represented by pioneer ministers. Lawyers and doctors had begun to cut quite a figure and the portly figure and imposing dignity of a Judge of the Circuit Court had become a periodical and expected sight. The old horse-ferry, which was operated by Israel Canby, was kept busy transferring teams of new settlers across the river. A few hogs were bought, and, after being packed, were shipped down the river, usually on flat-boats, but often on freight or keel-boats or barges. Grain had begun to find a steady market. Money was scarce. Merchants received but little, and were generally obliged to take some farm production for goods. The productions were then shipped to distant markets, and the proceeds were used in replenishing the supply of goods. Commercial transactions were effected by exchanges, and even balances were left for time to settle in the same manner. Williamsport was a thriving little town.

Moses Cox opened a tavern in 1836, and Hiram Wilkinson a saloon at the same time. In 1837, Stephen Schoonover and Daniel Cristman were selling merchandise in the village. The date when the first post office was established at Williamsport cannot be definitely ascertained,

but was prior to 1836, as at that time G. W. King was handling the mails of Uncle Sam. His duties were not burdensome, and not more than a dozen assistants or deputies were required. D. Jennings & Co. and William Robb & Co. began selling from a general stock in 1838. Haynes & Dickson, Samuel Harris, J. L. Johnson, McDonald & Haynes, Stephen Schoonover, Robert Pearson, Charles Berkshire, Henry Lowery and others were yet in business. Morris Watkins began making wagons about this time or soon afterward, and Francis M. Dowler conducted a cabinet shop, where many chairs were manufactured. Thomas Thomas was also in the cabinet business before this period. He made coffins for several paupers who had died, and was paid from the county funds. One of these paupers was James Foreman. Aaron Stephenson was manufacturing chairs as early as 1837. In 1838, he was paid \$18 for two dozen chairs for the court house. G. W. King, Schoonover & Berkshire, McAlilly & Joiner and Robert Pearson were selling goods in 1839 and 1840. If the stock of goods exceeded \$1,000 in value, the license was raised above \$10. Pearson, Haynes & Dickson, McAlilly & Joiner and Schoonover & Berkshire paid each from \$25 to \$37 license. The heaviest stock of goods then ran up to nearly \$4,000. At this time (1840), the town had an estimated population of about 250.

The principal business men early in the '40's were James Stewart, G. W. & M. King, Haynes & Dickson, King & Treadway, Schoonover & Berkshire, McAlilly & Joiner, McDonald & Spears, Coblinton & Klean, Ebenezer King, J. L. Johnson, William Cessna, King & Dewalt, Stephen Cessna, and in 1848 Samuel F. and W. Messner, Dimmick & Allen, Kent & Hitchens and Cessna & Miller were also in business during the '40s. The town had grown from a population of about 250 in 1840, to about 350 in 1850. The grain trade and the pork-packing had grown to much larger proportions, as in 1847 the canal boats had begun to run on the other side of the river; but although the buyers lived in Williamsport and in many instances bought grain there, the warehouses were in Attica and other places on the canal, and the trade of Williamsport was much smaller in comparison than any place on the canal which had the great advantage of easy shipment. This was early seen by the citizens to be a serious drawback to the growth of the town, and as early as 1848, the subject of having a side-cut canal was broached. The citizens were all anxious to have the side cut, but the cost would be enormous, and it was several years before all were worked up to the pitch of substantial help. In 1849 or 1850, a subscription paper was started to raise the necessary funds to carry the scheme into effect, and William Kent headed the list with \$1,000, and many others followed with amounts up in the hundreds, and the lists were circulated in the country and subscribed to liberally by the farmers in the vicinity of the county seat and by others in more distant portions of the county who would be benefited by the side cut at Williamsport. It took a year or more to raise the amount which an experienced engineer had stated would be necessary to complete the work. The contract of digging the cut was given to a man named Barcus. The entire cost of construction was about \$16,000; but when the work was finished and boats began to run up and down the cut to and from the warehouses, Williamsport received the greatest "boom" in all her history. Every branch of business was greatly augmented, and the builders of the cut were more than repaid for their outlay. This in-

crease began in about 1851. Among the business firms early in the '50's were Haynes & Dickson, Warren, Regar & Co., B. H. Boyd & Co., Park & Claypool, Kent & Hitchens, Allen & Ray, Cessna & Warren, McAlilly & Son, Bush & Templeton, Hanley & Haynes, Cessna & Miller, Hayes & Landon, James Thomas, Sturgeon & Landon and others, or the same under different combinations. In the spring of 1853, the town had six dry goods stores, one clothing store, one drug store, one hardware store, three grocery and provision stores, three large warehouses, a steam mill, a newspaper, and numerous mechanics and manufacturers.

Under the activity and prosperity created by the side-cut canal, steps were taken in March, 1854, to incorporate the town. A petition signed by J. R. M. Bryant, Samuel Sturgeon and fifty-seven others was presented to the County Board, praying for the incorporation. The question was submitted to the voters as required by law, and carried by a majority of forty-two votes, there being a total of fifty-two votes polled on the question. The population of the town at the time the petition was being signed the 8th and 9th of February, 1854, was as follows, the figures after each name being the total number of persons, relatives or others, in the family: J. R. M. Bryant, 7; John W. Dickson, 7; Samuel Sturgeon, 5; R. A. Chandler, 7; W. M. Haynes, 5; Isaac N. Dickson, 3; John Cox, 2; Robert M. Allen, 6; James Thomas, 4; Peter Dimmick, 2; Archibald Shockley, 6; William Kent, 4; Elisha Hitchens, 9; B. F. Boyd, 6; Stephen Cessna, 4; Francis Hall, 6; Jacob Feld, 7; Leonard Rowland, 2; Washington Wynn, 2; Samuel Landon, 4; Lewis Haynes, 5; Jacob Farris, 5; Robert Pearson, 7; G. H. Norduft, 10; Mrs. Russell, 3; Enos Canutt, 8; Isaac Jones, 3; James Jones, 4; John Shafer, 4; H. J. Parker, 6; William Hopkins, 5; Morris Watkins, 3; George Livingood, 5; B. F. Gregory, 5; H. R. Pomeroy, 4; Henry Regar, 7; Mrs. Schoonover, 6; Mrs. Stephens, 1; Mrs. Swingler, 3; Peter Mahn, 7; John Shode, 5; Isaac Swartz, 3; John Long, 6; Jacob Ray, 3; T. W. Swigart, 2; Miles Jones, 3; J. G. Whitehead, 4; Dr. Fennimore, 7; Perry Shafer, 5; R. Robinson, 4; Daniel Bush, 6; William Blangea, 4; Mrs. Yeaman, 5; Cain Blangea, 2; Francis Walls, 4; G. W. Clark, 2; John Hankins, 7; George Call, 8; John Wynn, 4; Henry Conner, 3; Mrs. Littlewood, 4; Vincent Virgin, 4; Delos Warren, 4; Joseph Spencer, 6; Jonathan Walls, 6; Thomas Templeton, 14; Robert Hogue, 2; Mrs. Hughes, 5; Mrs. Fume, 1; Daniel Swartz, 45; Mrs. Johnson, 7; S. J. McAlilly, 4; Isaac Covington, 1; James Whitaker, 3; James Martin, 7; Mrs. Jackson, 7; Christian Homan, 2; Mrs. Laslie, 9; Daniel Holycross, 5; Peter Struble, 12; Mrs. Moliere, 6; Mr. Dalglish, 4; Jacob Goodman, 4; J. W. Bush, 6; Mrs. Jones, 3; Mr. Rider, 5; John Howard, 4; Edward Maxwell, 15; Mr. Brelgn, 7; J. B. Wright, 7; Mr. Dickson, 5; Abraham Jones, 5; Calvin Slaughter, 6; Mr. Pearson, 6; total, 532. The section incorporated comprised about 116 acres of the oldest portion of the town; also Kent & Hitchens' Addition on the north. At this period Williamsport was familiarly known as the Side Cut City. It was very prosperous, its trade coming from as far north as the Kankakee River, and from far over on the fertile prairies of Illinois.

In June, 1853, the surveyors of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad appeared and located the route of the proposed road through Warren County. This had the effect of arousing great public interest,

and added no little to the growth of Williamsport. The County Commissioners donated about \$500 conditionally toward assisting the survey, and when a subscription of stock was called for, to commence the construction, the citizens responded as liberally as their means warranted. Many thousands of dollars' worth of stock were taken in the county, to be paid in 5 and 10 per centum monthly installments as the work progressed. It was not until 1856 that regular trains began running across the county, and soon after this the old side cut canal began to decline in usefulness. In a comparatively few years, its field of importance was wholly usurped by that more progressive means of effecting commercial transactions--the railroad.

It seems a matter of historic importance to notice somewhat in detail the development of trade and industry in the "Side Cut City" late in the '40's and during nearly the whole of the '50's. The *Wabash Commercial*, established in 1848 by Enos Canutt, assisted much in placing Williamsport among the list of important commercial centers of Western Indiana. The beneficial influence of the canal as a means of augmenting commerce had already increased the population and inspired the relations of supply and demand. The side-cut canal had just been built by popular and organized subscription of stock, giving Williamsport all the advantage of location on the great highway between the producer and the consumer. Enormous warehouses had been erected, mills and factories had begun to roll their busy wheels, and retail merchants had received wholesale patronage. All this gave great encouragement to the future of the county seat.

Late in the '40's, the packing and shipping of pork and the shipment of grain assumed mammoth proportions. James Goodwine packed about 3,000 hogs annually for several years, shipping the same to market via canal. He also bought considerable grain, as did George King and others.

Early in the '50's, Kent & Hitchens, Haynes & Dickson and Jessna & Warren built three large grain and pork warehouses, each about 40x80 feet, and three stories in height. Here for a number of years these firms bought and shipped an average of more than 250,000 bushels of wheat, oats and corn. Scores of teams would stand for hours waiting their turn to unload. Before the warehouses had been built or the side-cut made, grain, although bought extensively at Williamsport, was taken to Attica for storage in the warehouses there, to be shipped more readily on the canal. But in about 1852, when the side-cut canal was completed, and the location of Williamsport thus rendered as advantageous for purposes of shipment as that of Attica or any other town or point on the canal, the three large warehouses were built and the trade and activity of the county seat were multiplied many fold. Several of the firms owned canal boats. The three firms mentioned above and others began to buy and pack pork. Slaughter yards were soon in full operation. Some seasons about 11,000 hogs were cut up, salted down, and sent off to market via canal. Often five or six canal boats could be seen at once loading with pork or grain. The old *Wabash Commercial* noticed that in the fall of 1852, although the toll on the side-cut canal was only the fraction of one cent per hundred weight of pork or per bushel of grain, a total toll of over \$100 was received in one week. In May, 1853, Warren, Regar & Co shipped 11,000 bushels of corn at one time, and Kent & Hitchens and Haynes & Dickson did almost as well. About this time,

the celebrated Jack Stinson appeared in the paper with the following characteristic letter:

The harvest is great, the laborers are few in consequence of the canal; steam-boats and towns and cities now arising amidst the once dreary forest. Better prospect for fruit and crops was never witnessed in Warren County. I have lived in good old Warren when there were pre-emption rights on coon tracks.

J. STEPHENSON, *alias* JACK STINSON,
Christian Philosopher of the nineteenth century.

This was published in June, 1853; at the same time the paper said:

Williamsport is the county seat of Warren, one of the best counties in the State, but as to churches and schoolhouses we are entirely behind the times. The population of our town has almost doubled within the last twelve months.

In two days in November, 1853, Warren, Regar & Co. sold to Illinois customers \$2,000 worth of goods; a portion of this sale was wholesale. It was a common thing during those days for three or four of the principal merchandising houses to retail \$500 worth of goods daily. Mr. Hitchens says that he himself sold as high as \$300 worth in one day, and at night felt completely worn out with the effort. The packing of hogs began about November and ended about March. Many of the hogs packed were purchased already slaughtered and dressed. During the winter of 1853-54, 7,300 were packed in Williamsport. In the spring of 1854, flour was worth \$7.25; wheat, \$1.25; corn 37 to 40 cents; oats, 27 cents; salt, \$3, and butter, 15 cents. At this time there were seven dry goods stores, one drug store, one hardware store, two grocery stores, one bakery, two wagon factories, one plow factory, two saddlery stores, one steam saw, lath and stave mill, two tailors, four blacksmiths, two hotels, four lawyers and four doctors. At no time during the history of the county seat were the times more prosperous than during the first half of the decade of '50's. The town enjoyed a trade over a tract of country ten times as extensive as at present. The population was not as dense then as now, but the trade was greater.

Mills and Factories.—The saw-mill was built early in the '50's by the Nordufts, but after a few years it was destroyed by fire, though soon after another was built. Late in the '50's, Myers & Co. obtained the old Haynes & Dickson warehouse and fitted it up with a first-class set of machinery for grinding grain. Within about two years, it was sold to the Jones Brothers. Mr. Haynes at one time had an interest in the mill. It was finally burned to the ground in about 1865. Soon after this, the Jones Brothers erected a new mill near the depot, at a cost of not less than \$18,000, but in a short time the brothers failed in business, with liabilities amounting to nearly \$100,000. Many of whom they had obtained money on credit, paying as high as 20 per centum interest, suffered severely and lost all they had loaned. B. F. Gregory, S. F. Messner, Norduft & Kennard, and several others, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, erected a brick building, 30x40 feet, in which five looms and other necessary machinery for carding, spinning and weaving wool were placed. Flannels, blankets, jeans, satinets, yarns, etc., were furnished to the patrons of the factory. Asa Fisher was for a time connected with the factory. It was operated about four years. Bennett Hoxton carried on the same business afterward. Cyrus Sylvester built the foundry structure in about 1861, and did general repair work there for a few years. Sylvester manufactured wagons about this time. The Nordufts for many years have had an excellent steam saw-mill in the old town. During the '50's, Livingood & Wood manufactured plows and wagons on quite an

extensive scale. It is said they built not less than eighty plows per annum, besides about twenty wagons, and employed four or five regular assistants. The Dowler Chair Factory was for many years an important industrial feature of the town. Many of the old chairs may yet be seen in the dwellings of the older citizens. The packing of pork led to a strong demand for hogsheads or barrels, and as a consequence, various excellent cooper shops were established, several of the most extensive being in the country in the vicinity of Williamsport. John Bush manufactured at Williamsport, and William Wilson, Nathan Gallimore and Norton & McIntosh in the country. The stocks of goods kept by the merchants did not exceed in value about \$15,000. At the time of the heavy pork-packing in the '50's, the merchants conducting the same could do nothing with the offal, which was thrown away or given to those who were willing to take it for the lard which it contained. The back bones and valuable portions of the heads and feet were likewise thrown or given away. Now-a-days nothing is lost. Bones, hair, intestines, toe-nails, blood—all are utilized. How wonderful it all is, anyway!

The New Town.—The completion of the Wabash Railroad in 1856 was the signal for the disuse of the canal and the river and the gradual decadence of the "Old Town" of Williamsport. William Kent laid out the first lots in the new town soon after the railroad was finished. Among the earliest residents of the new town were Robert Pearson, Charles Pitcher, William Fox and a man called H. D. Thomas. Kent & Hitchens erected the big warehouse, or rather brought the material from the old town and after a short time bought as high as 212,000 bushels of grain. At one time, seventy-eight teams were waiting to unload. Other early residents were W. P. Moore, Joshua Cantrell, — — — Parker, Milton Whinery, R. Hunter, Levi Moore, and John Reif. Grain has been bought by W. P. Moore, Phillip Gemmer, W. B. Brownley and Mr. Breckenridge. R. W. and E. P. Claypool began in 1876, and are yet in the business. They buy about 100,000 bushels of grain annually. The old warehouse built by Kent & Hitchens has been owned by the railroad company for a number of years. Gradually the business interests have been transferred to the new town. During the last war, among the business men were Isaac S. Jones & Co., drugs; William M. Haynes & Brother, general merchandise; F. M. Dowler, furniture; P. Dimmick, boots and shoes, Frank Weiner, boots and shoes, C. F. Danrow, merchant tailor, R. M. Allen & Co., general merchandise; John R. Moore, stoves; Wolf & Waltz, furniture; Jones, Miller & Co., general merchandise; Isaiah Whinery, jewelry; P. Mahu & Son, bakery; E. A. Boardman, hotel. The first brass band was organized during the war, and was called out at all the military meetings and other public gatherings. At present, the business portion of the old town is almost wholly deserted. The new has grown up at the expense of the old.

The incorporation of the town in 1854 died out in two years, and remained dormant for some time, but was finally revived, and has endured since, until the present. The municipal officers now are as follows: Trustees, John Hodgson, Charles H. Porch and Samuel Bittinger; Clerk, T. R. Harbaugh; Treasurer, T. R. Harbaugh; Marshal, John R. Hunter. The present population of the town is about 1,000. It has a bonded debt of \$10,000, incurred in building the brick school structure.

Postmasters and Attorneys.—Among the Postmasters at the county

seat have been G. W. King, 1834; Robert A. Chandler, 1840; * * * Lewis Haynes, 1853; H. J. Parker, 1855; Delos Warren, 1856; J. M. Rhodifer, 1857; B. S. Wheeler, 1862; Elisha Hitchens, 1873 to 1883. Among the lawyers who have practiced at the county seat, have been David Wallace, A. B. Patterson, Robert A. Chandler, Isaac Naylor, Joseph A. Wright, John R. Porter, James R. M. Bryant, Benjamin F. Gregory, J. H. Buell, Lewis Wallace, W. C. Wilson, J. J. Taylor, E. A. Saunders, S. C. Fisher, G. H. Aysworth, Jonathan Birch, J. H. Beckwith, T. C. W. Seele, H. T. McKee, G. A. May, V. A. Cobb, I. M. Hall, R. F. Fahnestock, J. M. Butler, Michael White, A. C. Durborow, G. O. Behm, H. M. Nourse, Levin Miller, W. P. Rhodes, Richard DeHart, Richard Nebeker, Levi Cronkhite, John Benson, D. B. Beers, Frank Goben, Jesse Harper, James Park, Luke Riley, R. A. Vance, John B. Yeager, Charles McAdams, a man called McCobe and another called Bryant.

Secret Organizations.—Williamsport Lodge, No. 38, A., F. & A. M., received its first dispensation May 29, 1844, the first officers being R. A. Chandler, W. M.; Levin Miller, S. W.; James H. Buell, J. W. The organization seems to have about died out after a few years, for in May, 1849, it received another dispensation to work, the following being the officers: R. A. Chandler, W. M.; J. H. Buell, S. W.; J. J. McAlilly, J. W. In May, 1850, the charter was received, the following being the officers at the time: R. A. Chandler, W. M.; J. H. Buell, S. W.; J. J. McAlilly, J. W.; William Hopkins, Secretary; Samuel M. Bush, Treasurer; John Ray, S. D.; Isaac Lutz, J. D.; Robert M. Allen, Tiler. From that day to this the lodge has enjoyed great prosperity. It has had a total of 188 members, and at present has forty. It is one of the best lodges in the State. In 1878, the members erected the brick business building in the second story of which is their fine hall. Every other Masonic Lodge in the county was founded upon elements from this lodge. It is in excellent financial condition. Its present officers are G. W. Barget, W. M.; William Moffitt, S. W.; Ellis Rouse, J. W.; Philip Gemmer, Treasurer; Justin Ross, Secretary; S. C. Fisher, S. D.; G. P. Swartz, J. D.; William Hirlinger, Tiler; William Moffitt and William Waltz, Trustees; John H. Messner and William Waltz, Stewards.

Warren Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., was organized in September, 1848, with the following first officers: Thomas Templeton, N. G.; W. H. Thomas, V. G.; S. J. McAlilly, Secretary; John Kent, Treasurer. After about ten years, the lodge so ran down that it finally surrendered its charter in December, 1859, and was dead or inactive until May, 1866, when it was revived and re-chartered with the following first membership: A. S. Jones, Henry Held, G. R. Livingood, Jacob Held and M. P. Woods. The first officers of the re-organization were: W. H. Thomas, N. G.; G. R. Livingood, V. G.; William Moffitt, R. S.; M. P. Woods, P. S.; G. T. Richardson, Treasurer. Since 1866, the lodge has been prosperous. It owns a fine hall, has a large active membership, and is well fixed financially. The present officers are Jacob Hanes, N. G.; A. V. Holmes, V. G.; M. H. Pearson, R. S.; Henry Held, P. S.; William Moffitt, Treasurer.

During the '40's, when the temperance wave was sweeping over all the West, among the organizations in the county was St. Jerome's Division of the Sons of Temperance, instituted at Williamsport. Many of the leading citizens belonged, among them being B. F. Gregory, Enos Canutt, Elisha Hitchens, J. H. Buell, J. J. McAlilly, R. A. Chandler,

William Kent and others. During the latter part of the '40's the question of licensing the sale of alcoholic beverages was submitted to the voters of the various townships, with the following results in Pike and Washington Townships: Pike, for license, 2; against license, 35; Washington, for license, 60; against license, 24. The result in other townships cannot be stated. The temperance reform kept steadily on its way, meeting constant opposition, as it does yet, from the liquor element. Early in the '50's temperance camp-meetings became popular, and were held at Williamsport, Lebanon, Milford, Independence and other places. No season passed without meetings of this character. The church organizations of the county entered heart and soul into the work. Temperance conventions to petition the Legislature for more stringent liquor laws were held in various portions of the county. A very large one was held at the county seat in December, 1853, Elisha Hitchens, Enos Canutt, Colbreath Hall, B. F. Gregory and Jesse Harper serving as managing committee. The following season, the convention was held at Lebanon. In 1859, the Brown Lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T., was organized at Williamsport with the following incorporators: H. C. Johnson, Henry Held, Alvin High, J. C. Miller, Elisha Hitchens, G. H. Norduft, Thomas Bartlett, J. H. Bonebreak, P. W. Lewis, Jesse Harper, T. P. Hatch and T. M. Whinery. For a number of years, this lodge did good work. Various temperance organizations have since been held in the town. The present temperance literary society was organized in November, 1881. It was started first by the young people, but finally in a big temperance revival conducted by Mrs. Mallay from abroad, nearly all the temperance people of the town joined it. About 300 signed the pledge at this time, and the meetings continued for two weeks. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is another excellent organization. The leading ladies of the town belong to it.

The Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 2045, was organized at Williamsport in February, 1880, with thirty-three charter members. The first officers were Frank P. Longley, Dictator; W. J. Mawherter, V. D.; John Gregory, Reporter; John H. Schlosser, Treasurer; A. R. Owen Chaplain; Dr. O. D. Benson, Medical Examiner. The present membership is fifty-four. The lodge meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers are William Moffitt, Dictator; T. J. Graves, V. D.; John Hunter, Reporter; John Fox, Treasurer; A. C. Pomeroy, Chaplain. The lodge is highly prosperous.

Bryant Post, G. A. R., No. 62, named in honor of Col. J. R. M. Bryant, was organized in April, 1882, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were S. C. Fisher, Commander, Jacob DeHart, Surgeon; J. H. Stunp, J. V. C.; Philip Gemmer, Quartermaster; Theodore Harbaugh, O. D.; Hosea Cronkhite, O. G.; A. Holmes, Chaplain; Isaiah Smith, Adjutant. The lodge meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall and is prosperous.

Present Business.—General stores, H. D. Thomas, J. H. Messner, W. T. Moore, W. F. Nichol; groceries, S. B. Mathis, Samuel Bittinger, W. W. Stark, John Chambers, James Slauter, Henry Shurtz, William Slauter, Charles Pitcher and Ellis Ross; hardware, F. P. Longley, Hottenstine & Lupold; drugs, A. Nebeker and W. C. Fearn; restaurant, John Armstrong; milliners, Misses J. and A. Thomas; meat market, Benjamin Stevens; hotels, Farmers' and Commercial; merchant tailor, W. K. Ward; saloons, Eli Mathis, W. P. James and Henry Karst.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

During the year 1844, Enos Canutt, with a small quantity of printing material and an old-fashioned hand-press, began issuing at Independence, Warren County, a small sheet, of strong Whig proclivities, called the *Wabash Register*. The paper was a five or six-column folio, subscription price, \$2 per annum, and after a time a circulation of about 300 was obtained, a portion of which came from Fountain County. Late in 1845 or early in 1846, Mr. Canutt moved the office to Attica, which at that period gave promise of becoming a town of great commercial influence, and continued issuing the paper there, changing the name to the *Attica Journal*. At least half of the circulation was in Warren County. In 1848, the office was moved to Williamsport, which town at that period gave almost as great promise as Attica, as the side-cut canal was in process of construction and a vast country north and west began to pour its commercial wealth into the large warehouses just erected. Williamsport then seemed a more eligible site for a newspaper than Attica. There was a strong demand at this period for news, as the attitude of Congress on the Wilmot Proviso and the slavery question in general created much excitement in the county and widely extended the circulation of the paper. The old building in which the paper was printed is yet standing on Main street in the old town. In December, 1854, A. S. Foster bought the office and issued the first number of the *Warren Republican*, a seven-column folio. In June, 1855, Isaiah Whinery became associated with Mr. Foster as joint editor and proprietor, and upon Mr. Foster's death in December, 1855, continued alone until February, 1856, when Delos Warren purchased the interest formerly owned by Mr. Foster. In September, 1856, the veteran editor, Mr. Canutt, bought Mr. Whinery's interest, and in May, 1857, bought Mr. Warren's interest, and was thus again sole editor and proprietor. Politics in the county during the last few years had run high. The largest crowd ever in Williamsport up to that time met during the campaign of 1856, and listened to eloquent orators, from home and abroad, upon the leading topics of the day. The population of the county seat had almost doubled, and all things combined to extend the circulation and usefulness of the *Republican*, which entered upon a season of great prosperity. In September, 1856, as the duties of Mr. Canutt had greatly multiplied, and as he was getting well advanced in years, he employed W. P. Rhodes, a brilliant young lawyer and forcible writer, to furnish regular articles for the paper on the leading subjects of the day. The paper went with the new party, Republican, steadfastly maintained its doctrines and principles, and did more than anything else to give the county a heavy Republican majority. In January, 1860, Mr. Rhodes ceased writing for the paper, after which Mr. Canutt remained alone until his lamented death, in September, 1861. The paper went to his heirs, and his son John A. Canutt, assumed control, and W. P. Rhodes was employed to write for the paper. Henry F. Canutt became connected with the paper in May, 1863. In March, 1864, Orin E. Harper bought the office, and Jesse Harper became principal editor and gave the paper a strong religious caste. Almost every article written by him, on whatever subject, contained Scriptural quotations and invocations to the Deity. In the autumn of 1866, the office passed to the control of a company consisting of William C. Smith, W. P. Rhodes, and W. H. Thomas, Rhodes officiating as editor, and Smith as business manager. The com-

pany paid \$1,700 for the office, and employed J. A. Canutt to publish the paper. In June, 1867, the office was again sold for \$1,600 to J. A. and H. F. Canutt, who published the paper and employed Dr. G. F. Richardson to act as editor. No other change took place until February, 1870, when John Gregory, son of Benjamin F. Gregory, one of the most worthy and influential men ever a resident of the county, bought the office, and has since remained editor and publisher. The paper has a large circulation, and the office an excellent job and advertising patronage. The strong position taken by Mr. Gregory on the question of temperance and on all questions of social and political reform has widely extended the usefulness of the *Republican*.

Upon the sale of the *Republican* in 1870, to Mr. Gregory, the Canutt brothers moved to Kansas, where they were connected with the newspaper business for about twelve years. While there, the elder brother died, and in 1882, Henry F. Canutt returned to Williamsport and founded the *Wabash Commercial*, reviving the old name which his father, Enos Canutt, had bestowed upon the first paper issued in Williamsport in 1848. Although the paper has just started, the circulation and the job and advertising patronage are fast increasing. In 1871, an Independent Republican paper was started at Williamsport. It was called the *Warren Leader*, but after a few months it expired.

WEST LEBANON.

The early history of this flourishing town is somewhat obscure and uninteresting. From the fact that it was an inland town, remote from any navigable water course, then the great highway along which flowed the streams of commerce, it was destined to remain in comparative obscurity until steam was harnessed and driven with enormous burdens through the heart of the continent. It was one of the first towns in the county to be laid off, but for many years was small, having less than fifteen families. In September, 1830, Eleazar Purviance, John G. Jemison and Andrew Fleming employed Perrin Kent, Surveyor, and laid out Lebanon (not West Lebanon), on portions of sections 13 and 24, Township 21 north, Range 9 west. Sixty-four lots of the usual size were laid out, besides several large outlots, numbered A, B, C and D. The old plat shows Front, Main and Water streets, and Walnut, Kent, High, Clinton and Church streets. Outlot B was donated for a meeting house, as was also Outlot C. The large Outlot D, off some distance from the others, was donated by Mr. Jemison for a burying ground. Some time before this, however, possibly as early as the fall of 1829, and certainly as early as March, 1830, Mr. Jemison had opened a store on the site of the old town, with a stock worth about \$800. He paid \$10 for his license. He had a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of backwoods people. The Flemings and Purviances were early at the town. For ten or twelve years there were not to exceed about a dozen families in the place. Thomas R. Vanmeter began selling goods in 1831, his stock including liquors, then about the most profitable commodity. In 1834, Andrew Fleming opened a store of "foreign and domestic groceries," but the following year went into partnership with a man named Lyon, under the name Lyon & Fleming, and a short time afterward became known as Lyon, Fleming & Co. In 1835, Nathan Horner opened up with some sort of commodity, just what is not known. It was about this time, or perhaps a little before, that Mr. Jemison retired from the mercantile pursuit. In 1836, Lyon & Forshay were associated in business, and

about the same time William Farnsworth began selling liquor, as did also Cummings & Meeker. At this time, the town was as large as at any period during the first fifteen years of its history. It had blacksmiths, carpenters and other usual artisans and mechanics, and was quite a flourishing little place. L. D. Northrup was selling goods in 1837. In 1839, James M. Dean and Conover & Shaw opened stores of merchandise; and in 1841, William Rook commenced with liquor and groceries. Before this period the town had begun to run down, until, in 1843, according to Dr. Jackson Fleming, there was not a store in the place and business enterprise was almost at a standstill. Later in the '40s, it began to revive again. Probably John Mick, who opened a store of merchandise in 1845, was the first merchant after the town began to revive. During the fall of 1846 or the spring of 1847, the well-known firm of Warren & Purviance brought a large stock of general merchandise to the town, and about a year later S. F. and W. Messner followed suit. Soon afterward, Dr. J. Fleming became connected with the mercantile pursuit, as did also John W. Gearing. In 1853, J. M. Rhodifer commenced the same pursuit. At this time, Lebanon contained a population of about 150. James Sinks was an early cabinet-maker in the town, and a Mr. Stephens an early blacksmith. James Rhodifer was an early Postmaster. A man named Anderson sold goods late in the '40s. Dickson Fleming was associated in business with Dr. Jackson Fleming. In the early part of the '50s, they were succeeded by N. S. Brown. Soon after this, the new town began to grow at the expense of the old.

The Railroad Station.—Trains began to run on the railroad regularly after 1856. A station was obtained about a mile north of the old town through the influence of the Flemings, Briggses, Purviances, et al. Five acres of land were donated for a side track and for station houses, and the side track was to be graded along the town, which cost the citizens \$224 only. John Ruark built the first house in the new town about 1855 and opened a shoe shop. Other early residents of the new town were Charles Last, Henry Last, James Stevens, George Carithers, Elijah Fleming, Mr. Chaney, John Ross, Cornelius Fleming, Jonas Lowe and others. Chaney opened the first store, his stock consisting of groceries and provisions. Cornelius Fleming sold dry goods in 1857. Elijah Fleming was the first blacksmith, Stephens was the second and Lowe the third. George Isler sold dry goods in 1856. Dr. Richardson sold the first drugs. Mr. Cubberly sold general merchandise during the last war. Spinnings & Anderson opened the first distinct hardware store in the '60s. Subsequent business men have been Mr. Swazey, drugs; John Pribble, dry goods and clothing; Sirenus Tellus, drugs; George Donnelly, drugs; Dr. A. C. Walker, drugs, since 1867; Hastie & Aldrich, dry goods; C. S. Sanford, dry goods; Mr. Hopkins, dry goods; John Brice, clothing; William Bell, hardware; Edwin Brice, hardware; James Goodwin, dry goods; Harvey Bonebrake, dry goods; and clothing, Fleming Brothers.

Industries.—A company was organized in 1866 and incorporated, with a declared capital of \$6,000, to build a large steam flouring mill. There was a total of twenty-three stockholders, the principal ones being Thomas Crone, twenty shares; P. W. Fleming, ten shares; C. V. Fleming, ten shares; and the others with less interest. The corporate name was the "West Lebanon Mill Company." The mill, a frame structure, three stories high and 40x50 feet on the ground, was erected and three

runs of stone placed therein. The mill started out well, and two years afterward was sold to Bowers & Burline, and not long afterward was accidentally destroyed by fire. Mr. Tinkler also started a grist mill early in the '70s, placing the necessary machinery in the old warehouse. It amounted to but little.

The large warehouse was built in 1857 by Dr. Jackson Fleming. It cost \$2,500. Large quantities of grain were bought in the early history of the new town. Morgan Davis bought many thousands of bushels annually for a Lafayette company. James McDonald owned the building for a time. The Tinklers own the warehouse at present. For a number of years George Laub manufactured his own castings for a pump which he had patented and was selling. Bateman was one of the grain buyers. Ward & Cheseman manufactured buggies and wagons quite extensively over twenty years ago. Mr. Bell followed the same occupation, turning out between thirty and forty vehicles per year.

Incorporation.—In the year 1869, West Lebanon, as the new town was named, concluded to become incorporated; whereupon the County Commissioners were petitioned to order an election to decide the question, which was accordingly done. A majority of votes were cast in favor of the project, and the village was duly declared to be the incorporated town of West Lebanon; thus it has remained until the present. The first trustees elected in September, 1869, were R. Preble, F. Ross, J. Ward, J. Brown and F. Spinning; Marshal, S. J. Smith; Treasurer and Assessor, P. W. Fleming; Clerk, W. Y. Fleming. The present town officers are, Trustees, John Stevens, John Fritz and Warren Fleming; Clerk and Treasurer, W. L. Rabourn; Marshal, John Amerman. In 1870-72, when the new court house was built, West Lebanon applied for the location of the court house and the county seat. Her claims were so strong that she succeeded in postponing the erection of the house a year or better, and came near wresting the prize from Williamsport. Her location was more central, and had her citizens been as active and as generous with donations of land and money as those of Williamsport, the result might have been different.

Newspapers.—The town has not been without its newspaper enterprises. The *Lebanon Patriot* was issued during the war. The second owner was Andrew Hall. The next venture was a seven-column folio, called the *West Lebanon Advance*, edited by S. P. Conner. The first issue appeared in 1871. Its politics was Republican, and a circulation of about 400 was secured. At the expiration of about a year, the paper passed to Dr. A. C. Walker, Joseph Tinkler and P. W. Fleming, Dr. Walker officiating as editor. At the end of about two years, the *Advance* became defunct. Its successor was the *Gazette*, conducted by a Mr. Bloomer. It passed to Mr. Rosenburg, when its name became the *Times*. A Methodist minister named Morgan conducted it for a short period changing the name to the *Commonwealth*, after which Dr. Walker again put on editorial harness, with Rufus Fleming as partner. After a time, it was rented to Shark & Edmunds, of Illinois, but in a few months they retired, not having made their fortunes, and a son of Dr. Walker tried his hand at the business. About this time, the name was changed to the *Statesman*. William Olds next rented the sheet and conducted it about eighteen months, at the end of which time he shook the dust of the place from his feet, and the organ was sold to A. W. Baker, who edited it until about a year and a half ago, when the office was removed to

Waynesville, Ill. Thus ended the series of newspaper enterprises, none of which were profitable to the owners. West Lebanon should have a newspaper by all means.

Secret Societies.—In 1853, a lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at Lebanon, and was named Colfax Lodge, No. 109, in honor of Schuyler Colfax, who not long before had created the Rebekah Degree in that society. R. Hamilton was the first Noble Grand and A. S. Foster the first Secretary. The old books of this lodge could not be found, and but little can be learned regarding it. This lodge finally ran down somewhat and was removed to Marshfield.

The charter of the Masonic Lodge No. 352, was granted in May, 1867, with the following charter members: J. M. Fleming, Josiah Woodward, John Fritz, John W. Brown, John Ray, Isaac Cadwallader, G. S. Fleming, N. V. Wire, M. L. Stephenson, W. M. James, J. S. Fleming and J. W. Cadwallader. The first officers were J. S. Fleming, W. M.; G. S. Fleming, S. W.; J. M. Fleming, J. W. The present officers are A. R. Cadwallader, W. M.; B. D. Callaway, S. W.; A. E. Wilson, J. W. The present membership is thirty-nine, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of West Lebanon was organized in September, 1880, at the residence of Mrs. Ann S. Fleming. The early members were the following ladies: Ann S. Fleming, Mrs. Cheseman, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. P. W. Fleming, Mrs. E. E. Hayward, Mrs. S. A. Ward, Mrs. S. Porter, Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. Dr. Fleming, Mrs. Lower, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. L. L. Cadwallader, Miss Ann E. Fleming and Miss Laura Stevens. The first officers were Mrs. J. P. Cheseman, President; Miss Ann E. Fleming, Secretary; Mrs. William Wood, Treasurer. The present officers are Mrs. V. P. Demott, President; Mrs. J. P. Cheseman, Secretary; Mrs. P. W. Fleming, Treasurer. The number of active members at present is fifteen. The greatest number at any one time was twenty-seven. The organization is in a flourishing condition.

The population of West Lebanon in 1840 was about fifteen families; in 1850 it was about 150 persons; in 1860, about 300; in 1870, about 500; and in 1880, nearly 700. For thrift, energy and importance, it is not excelled by any other town in Warren County. It has not relinquished its claim to the county seat, and may one day be the county metropolis and seat of justice. Many think the change of the county seat to West Lebanon would centralize the county and largely prevent the constant drain of wealth into neighboring counties.

INDEPENDENCE.

The presence, in early years, at this place of the French trader Zachariah Cicott, made the locality famous; not only because the trader had considerable money and a great deal of live stock and other personal property, but because his personal experience, love of adventure and faculty to tell well what he had seen and undergone, made him an attractive companion for all the hardy and daring old settlers who came to the county. They delighted to hear him tell of his own exploits, and his contact with the Indians. His presence in the county before and at the time of the white settlement caused his cabin to become a great rendezvous for land speculators, settlers and travelers. Some years before, he had married his second wife, a squaw of the Six Nations, by whom he

had several children. Cicott, then, was the first white man in the county, and for a number of years wielded no little influence, as his property and repute made him an object of interest, especially to those who were fortunate enough to be able to get the pecuniary advantage of him in trading or selling. It is stated that some of the most prominent men at Independence in early years, owed their good fortune in this world's goods to the skill with which they fleeced Cicott as he had fleeced the Indians. He was an inveterate card player, and lost much of his property to those who were bright enough to trap him. He loved to race horses with the whites as well as the Indians. Many of the old settlers can yet remember how he and a number of Indians would wager a heap of fine blankets, or a few fine ponies, or other valuable property, and then go out a mile or two in the woods and ride back under whip and spur, through the bushes and around the trees, all yelling like demons and filling the air with curses, until the place fairly smelled of brimstone: the one getting back first would carry off the prize, and this lucky person was usually the wily old trader. After the town was laid out, its rapid growth, and the location there of men of capital and greater commercial ability and enterprise, soon cast Cicott in the shade, from which he never rose. He laid out the town in October, 1832. Ninety-one lots were laid out by Perrin Kent, Surveyor, on the "Cicott Reserve," in Township 22 north, Range 7 west. The plat shows Marion, Warren, Clay, Washington, Main and Liberty streets, and Water, Second, Third and Fourth streets. Whether any other settlers besides Cicott were there before the town was laid out, cannot certainly be learned by the writer, though the evidence seems to imply that there were. They were very few, however. Probably the second settler at Independence was Abraham Howery, who located there in 1832, and opened a liquor establishment, paying \$5 for his license. Then Dr. Lyon came in, and immediately afterward David Moffitt appeared, erected the first frame house in town, and began the manufacture of hats. After this, the rush in there was quite rapid. Jacob Hanes, Rufus Webb, William Farmer, Isaac Waymire, John Evans, Dr. Talman Tripp, Frederick Rittenour, Ann Holstock, Daniel Doty, Peter Messmore, Dr. W. G. Montgomery, Dr. Wade, Charles Steadman, Andrew Young, Thomas Julian, Isaac Bunnell, Henry Farrell, Elijah Young, Edward S. Coates, Samuel Thomas, John Crow, Ailer Perry, Thomas Jefferson, were among the early residents of Independence. Farrell and Young were blacksmiths. Moffitt was a hatter, and also one of the best hunters and trappers ever in the county. He did not neglect his business to hunt; at odd times he would shoulder his gun, and when he came back, game usually came with him. He kept on hand a stock of several hundred hats, of the latest backwoods fashion. He bought his wool from the few settlers who owned sheep. In a few years, Independence became as promising a town as any along the Wabash. Towns along large water-courses had the advantage in those days, as almost all commercial transactions were confined there. Jacob Hanes, in 1833, began selling *wet* and dry groceries. A few years later, Joseph Hanes became associated with him. James Hemphill began selling merchandise in 1835. William Farmer built the first brick house in 1834-35, making the brick himself. Soon after this, Shoup & Tate began buying and packing hogs. They bought several hundred during the colder months, packed them in barrels that were manufactured at the town or near there, and shipped them by flat-boats down the river, and on down,

usually to New Orleans, where cargo and boats were sold, and the packers came back in steamboats. They also bought some grain James Hemphill, Newton Morgan and others engaged in this business much more extensively. It is probable that early in the '40's he packed as high as 2,000 hogs during the season, and others there at the same time did as well or better; so that, many seasons, from 2,000 to 5,000 hogs were slaughtered, packed and shipped on the river from Independence. The grain trade was even more marvelous. A much larger country than at present sought a market there. There were no railroads then. The river was the great highway where vessels, from pirogues to steamboats, drawing ten or twelve feet of water, were seen daily during the high water season. The smaller vessels and the pirogues, and numerous keel boats and rafts, were running the year round, going down the river with large loads of corn, wheat, oats, wool, pork and beef, and returning with all kinds of merchandise and store goods. From 1835 to 1845, Independence was one of the best trading points on the river. From 10,000 to 60,000 bushels of grain were shipped annually. The population in 1840 was about 350, and in 1842-43 was about 400; this was the highest flood of human beings. But all the industries of the town have not been mentioned. Late in the '30's, Isaac Bunnell started a carding mill and a corn cracker, although the latter really exceeded the modest capacity of a corn cracker proper, as considerable flour was manufactured, though of a rather poor quality. It met a want, however, and was well patronized. The present mill there is the legitimate successor of the old "corn cracker." The carding mill, also, met a want, and soon had a thriving business, during the wool season. Two or three hands were employed. Farmers carried their wool there and had it carded into rolls, when it was taken back home and woven into cloth by the pioneer mothers. Henderson & Boxley erected a distillery about half a mile below the town proper, and began to manufacture the best quality of rectified spirits. This was about 1835. They also kept for sale a small stock of merchandise, as their old license to sell the same was discovered among the old papers in the court house. They gradually increased the scope of their business until, within two or three years after starting, they were consuming not less than 200 bushels of corn daily, and some think the quantity would reach nearer 350 bushels. This was a vast business for a new country, and an important one also, as it afforded an excellent market for corn—a great blessing to the moneyless settlers. On the opposite side of the river, in Fountain County, were three or more other distilleries, the largest one consuming not less than 500 bushels of corn daily. Perhaps all these distilleries within a radius of ten or twelve miles, consumed 1,000 bushels of corn each day, or from 300,000 to 365,000 bushels per year. These are, perhaps, too large figures, as certain seasons of the year the quantity manufactured was quite small. Everybody drank whisky in those days. It was on every mantel-piece. Children took it for the happy effect, women for the strength and nerve it gave them, and men because it inspired them with new life. It was taken in warm weather to cool, and in cool weather to warm. And the whisky in those days *was* whisky. It had no strychnine, nor coculus indicus, nor sulphuric acid, nor other poisons which destroy the delicate tissues of the interior membranes. Old settlers yet living positively aver that there was less drunkenness in those days than at present. Men, women and children were moderate drinkers, and would rarely get

intoxicated. They knew when to stop. There was no house-raising, or barn-raising, or any public gathering for work where whisky was not furnished by the employer. Men who early become impressed with a sense of the evil, and who endeavored to introduce the custom of house-raising or log-rolling without whisky, were left to raise their own houses or roll their own logs. Tavern keepers did not pretend to open their doors without a bar, where whisky could be had for the money. This immense demand led to the erection of many distilleries all through the country, gave the farmer or mechanic what he regarded as a "necessity," and also furnished him with a handy market for his corn. The Henderson & Boxley distillery was well patronized for some eight or ten years, when it was abandoned.

This large manufacture of liquor led to a strong and steady demand for barrels, and numerous cooper shops arose, in consequence. Samuel Thomas began the work as early as 1835-36, and for several years, or while the great demand continued, turned out about 1,000 kegs, whisky barrels, slack hogsheads annually. He gave five or six men constant employment. Jacob Harmon and Jesse Tumbleson bought cattle all over the county, and drove them through to Baltimore or New York; later, Chicago became the market. James Young opened up a harness and saddlery shop, which he conducted on quite an extensive scale. Isaiah and William Young started the old tannery with some twenty vats, and, soon had a thriving business. Much of their leather was used in the harness shop of Mr. James Young. Ryan & Smith and Julian & Rittenour were grain buyers from about 1838 onward. The latter firm built a large warehouse across the river, on the canal. Fred Rittenour built a large flouring mill in town about 1846, but unfortunately it was soon destroyed by fire. He did a big business for about three years. Peter Messmore and Henry Wilson were merchant tailors of Independence in early years. So great was the rush into the town before 1837, that in the spring of that year Joseph Hanes found it profitable to lay out an addition to the town, which was done above and adjoining the original plat. John Bunnell sold goods, beginning in 1836, and about the same time William Meeks opened a grocery. A few months later, M. M. Milford opened up with a stock of merchandise worth about \$1,000. James Hemphill conducted a general store, as well as his pork-packing and grain buying. Henry Lowrey opened a store as early as 1836. Henry Miller was among the first tavern keepers; he kept liquor at his bar. Rufus Webb, Edward S. Coates and the firm Wells & Bradley started three good general stores in 1837. Talman Tripp kept the ferry across the river. The travel then was very great, and a ferry on a well-traveled highway was a profitable source of revenue. Hundreds of teams, drawing huge wagons that had come from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and other States, loaded with household goods and weary, hungry-looking settlers, often had to wait their turn before they could cross. Hotels sprang into existence to accommodate the demand. The purchase and transfer of land were a daily talk. Speculators were present with tempting offers of money at high rates of interest; to be given for first mortgages, that were tantamount to downright sales. Everybody was busy. Edward K. Wilson opened a store in 1839, but he soon went into partnership with Mr. Hemphill, under the style of Hemphill & Wilson. They had a large stock. John Crow was selling liquor and groceries in 1842. Clark & Ogilvie did the same with a general stock

of merchandise at the same time. Crow changed his stock to merchandise in 1843. Jacob Doty was ferryman in 1843. James Wilson began merchandising in 1844. Coates was yet in the same business, and probably at that time had the largest stock in town. Peter H. Messmore was selling liquor in 1844. John E. Walker opened a general store in 1845. Coates, James Wilson, Samuel Ogilvie, Fred Rittenour, Messmore, and perhaps some of the others, were still selling goods in 1845. Thompson & Barlow began in 1846, as did J. Williams and J. M. Austin. Coates & Clark held forth in 1849. John B. Yeager came in with goods in 1850, as did J. W. Bunnell, P. E. Abbott, A. G. Young, M. L. Clark, John Ryan, Peter Lobdy, Henry Welch, J. Killenbarger, G. F. Hastings, T. P. Fulton, within the next two years. Henry Welch was ferryman in 1855.

It was during the forties, while the travel northward through Independence was very great, that a company was formed to build a bridge over the Wabash at Independence. A large subscription was raised, but after the work was begun the project was abandoned, as the subscribers failed to respond according to contract. Another abortive enterprise was the attempt to raise means to build a side cut canal. Timber was gotten out, and money was subscribed, but at length the work was postponed and finally stopped. A few years later, or in 1850, the plank road company undertook to extend their toll route from the town northward to the county line, in the direction of Oxford; but this scheme, after a few miles of plank had been laid, shared the fate of the side cut canal and the bridge. Independence enjoys the distinction of having had the first newspaper in the county, an account of which may be found elsewhere in this volume. It was started in 1844, when the town was at the height of its prosperity and promise, and when but few neighboring towns could boast of greater activity in trade. After about 1850, the town began to take its destined place. Like Rome, it could not die immediately, but lingered long in the lap of its former greatness and grandeur, loth to become extinct, like the crater of some pre-historic volcano whose activity had forever stopped. Its decadence was gradual, extending to the present time. Among the business men of the last five-and-twenty years are David James, Thomas Julian, Bryan & Smith, Isaac Julian, John and Robert Lank, John Clawson, Newlin Yount, Dr. Reed, Joseph McFerren, William Adair, Jasper McClatchy, who conducts a saw mill, Isaac Collyer, who conducts the old grist mill with water from the old spring, and many others. The present population is about two hundred.

STATE LINE CITY.

This town derived much of its early growth and importance from its location at the junction of the two old branches of the Wabash Railroad—in fact, it owes its existence to the construction of the road. Its growth during the first five or six years was rapid, and for a time the town promised to become a formidable rival in population, enterprise and wealth of Danville, Ill. In June, 1857, Robert Casement, who had just purchased the land, employed a surveyor, and laid out about thirteen blocks of eight lots each, besides one block for a public square—the same upon which the new schoolhouse now stands. This was scarcely accomplished before A. P. Andrews and John Brier, who had been selling goods northwestward in Illinois about three miles, removed their store—building and all—to the town. William Van Horn had been living

on the town site for a number of years before this. Andrews & Brier were soon joined by Barkley, and about the same time by Ross, both of whom opened small stores of general merchandise. William Toole erected his dwelling, and began dealing out liquor and a few groceries. The railroad companies had erected depots and eating-houses, and for a number of years passengers were furnished with a substantial meals or a luncheon. Freight of every description was transferred, and the work thus made necessary required the attention of numerous employes. Numerous buildings were erected to accommodate the rush; hotels were opened, and saloons began to deal out their infernal liquid. The town gained a hard name, mainly by reason of the presence of a rough class of railroad and other hands, who would drink and carouse with bacchanalian delight, often until nearly morning.

Among the early residents and business men were A. P. Andrews, William Edenburn, Patrick Cavanagh, L. A. Andrews, Dr. A. M. Porter, B. F. Marple, J. P. Lucas, John Brier, David Mead, Uriah Cleveland, Samuel Andrews, Dr. Foy, Andrew Van Allen, J. H. Barkley, David Frazier, Charles Pratt, Luke Riley, Robert Casement. James Hollister, John Crane, William Dennison, Harry Ross, S. C. Boyd, Michael Griffin, William Jones and many others. Frasier kept the railroad eating-house, and Pratt kept hotel at first, but later became town butcher. Riley and Boyd kept boarding-houses. Andrews, Brier, Barkley and Ross sold dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. Casement and Hollister were grain buyers. Van Allen was car repairer. Dennison and Crane kept saloons, as did Cavanagh, who is yet in the same business. Marple soon went into the drug business, which he yet continues. He is one of the best citizens of the town. Porter, the first doctor, yet ministers to the bodily welfare of the inhabitants. Among the later business men have been Ross & Hardy, J. W. Villers, Wright & Denny, Brittingham & Delay, Whitehead & Asbury, J. R. & G. W. Johnson, Oliver Osborn, Mr. Lyons, John Stephens, C. R. Dubois, George H. Lucas, Taylor & Son, T. H. Stephens, M. P. Sennett, B. F. Bonebrake, William Barger, Mr. Dowler, A. R. Simpson and David Shepard. William Kent established a grain warehouse very early, as did Mr. Casement. The quantities of grain bought were enormous, and probably, during some seasons, exceeded 200,000 bushels. Teams would stand waiting their turn until the drivers had replenished their stock of patience by frequent potations, during certain intervals, at the dram shops. It seemed easier for them to wait after that—the drivers, not the teams. Care, with heavy wings, flew away, and Mirth, with laughing face, touched the heart with delight. The profits of the sales of grain were often left in the possession of ye dram seller. And the grain buyers made money.

Each of the two railroads, in about 1858 or 1859, built a round house, where engines and cars were stored and cared for. The presence of these shops was alone sufficient to insure the town a considerable population. In fact, State Line City, with its big stores, its immense grain trade, its hotels and saloons, its transfer of freight and passengers, its round houses and depots and its seminary, was at the pinnacle of its activity, promise and prosperity. This was during the period from about 1859 to about 1867; the highest population, including the floating railroad men, being about 550. It was a lively scene at the depot when

passenger trains came steaming in, and unloaded their burdens of miscellaneous, though homogeneous, humanity.

Mound Lodge, No. 274, F. & A. M., was instituted in May, 1861, and for several years worked without a charter. Among the early members were Walker Hurd, William Jones, W. M. Dixon, David Frasier, A. M. Porter, J. R. Johnson, A. J. Lyon, J. D. Ludlow and Adam Myers. Walker Hurd was the first Master. The lodge is doing well, has valuable property and a large membership. Simmons Lodge, No. 240, Odd Fellows, was instituted in May, 1865, with the following first members: John Simmons, Divan Smalley, R. S. Burke, Thomas S. Jones and John M. Knox. In 1868, the name was changed from Simmons to Illiana. John Simmons was the first Noble Grand, Burke Vice Grand, and Knox Secretary. A Rebekah degree was started in May, 1875, but died out. The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

PINE VILLAGE.

This is younger than most of its sister towns. It was laid out in about 1851, by Isaac and John R. Metsker, owners and proprietors, Perrin Kent doing the surveying. Daniel Connell erected the first dwelling, and began working at the blacksmith trade. Soon afterward, Woods & Fisher opened a store in the Connell dwelling, the stock being worth about \$1,700. Mr. Woods did not deal fairly with his partner, and a rupture between the two transferred the goods to Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Woods left the county and State within a few months after the store had been established. Mr. Woods built the second house in town before leaving. S. C. Fisher built the third house, and for about eight years conducted one of the best stores ever in Pine Village. At one time, his goods were worth about \$5,000, and his trade was large and lucrative. He made money, and finally established himself as a practitioner of the law at the county seat, where he now lives, respected and honored. Newton Morgan opened the second store, not long after Woods & Fisher began, placing his stock in a storeroom which William Moon had erected. Among those who built early in the town were Frank Hegler, J. M. Swadley, G. W. Freeman, James B. Rowan and others. Among the business firms were Kern & Julian, Julian & Julian, John Smith, Swadley & Thomas, Campbell & Pierson, Martindale & Little, John Shawcross, James B. Rowan, Vance & Wiggins, the Turners, Ichabod Boyer, John Craig, Dr. William Messner & Son, Fenton & Buckley, R. C. Clark, Nelson Metsker, A. H. Haun, yet in business, George Smith, T. J. Farden, Frederick Cain, W. E. Wakeman, H. W. Wagner, A. P. Rowan, J. B. Rowan, J. F. Rowan, yet in business; Haun & Farden, the Messners, Rhode & Cobb, McCord & Cobb, Rowan & Kigor, Daniel Bell, harness, in 1861, Fenton & Literal, Fisher, Gunkle; James Swadley, manufactured wagons and is yet in the business. Anderson & Hall, built a large grist mill in 1860, at a cost of \$5,000. It was an excellent mill, but for some reason did not do well after about six years, and the greater portion of it was finally removed to West Lebanon. It was built, largely, by subscription of the citizens.

About six years ago, Fenton & Buckles established a brick and tile factory south of town, which has continued to furnish large quantities of material in its line. The demand is growing stronger, as is also the factory. Mr. Buckles is the sole owner at present. S. C. Fisher built the hotel (now the Union House) about 1853, and a man named John

Ferguson rented it and became first "mine host." The cognomen of the hotel was "Our House." John F. Sale is the present landlord. Among the Postmasters have been Vance, Henry Webb, J. B. Rowan, Dr. William Messner, A. P. Rowan, A. H. Haun, Y. F. Turman, Miss Mary Turman, J. B. Rowan, Frank Rowan, John Wagner and William R. Streets, the present agent of Uncle Sam. Among the physicians have been Jones, Lacey, Hall, Harbinson, Messner (two), Demming, Kidney, Pike, and Fenton; and McMullen at present. A man named Haven conducted a lumber yard for about one year. A few years ago, Haun & Haven began issuing a small advertising sheet, which met with such encouragement that A. P. Rowan was induced to extend the scope of the enterprise, and soon afterward issued quite a little paper. It was newsy, bright, and pleased the citizens very much; but after a few issues, when the novelty of having a paper published in the town wore off, the inclination to pay any money to assist the enterprise also wore off, and Rowan was compelled to suspend the issue. People were anxious to have the sheet continued, were perfectly willing to read it without being solicited or paid for so doing, but when they were expected to pay something in return—were asked to reach down in their breeches pockets for greenbacks—such an intimation met with a chilling negation. The frozen disdain with which they met such a proposition would have put to shame a book agent or an historian. And no wonder! The price of subscription was \$1 per annum!

The Knights of Honor established a lodge in town about four years ago, the following being the charter members: S. C. Fenton, W. T. Wagner, W. R. Streets, A. H. Haun, W. H. Smith, Jonathan Howell, S. H. Eberley, G. M. Smith, Samuel Thomas, R. G. Odle, Thomas Farden, N. S. Ogburn, James Metsker, and J. B. Rowan. W. T. Wagner was first Dictator and R. G. Odle Secretary. Eli Fenters is the present Dictator; Dr. Fenton, Secretary, and A. J. Eberly, Treasurer. The present membership is fourteen. Mrs. Sarah Swadley was the first milliner in town. Mrs. Elizabeth Ambler is the present milliner. John Drummond was probably the first butcher. Ambler & Smith hold forth as such at present. For many years, the town has been without a saloon. One was started, but proved to be unprofitable. About twelve years ago, the old fair ground, just south of town, was transformed into a camp-meeting ground. A large shed was erected, and other accommodations were provided. Annually the ground is used for this purpose. For the past fifteen years, W. W. Fenton has sold sewing machines, with headquarters in Pine Village. His sales are large. A. H. Haun has been buying grain for the last two or three years. He is getting ready for the railroad, which is sure to pass within reasonable distance of the village. This is one of the finest little towns in Northwestern Indiana. The citizens are intelligent, moral and enterprising. The present population is almost 250, but this will be doubled when the iron horse visits the town.

MILFORD OR GREEN HILL.

This beautiful little village was laid out in March, 1832, by William B. Bailey, proprietor, on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 23 north, Range 6 west, and comprised forty-eight lots, with East and Main streets, and Pine, Center and Warren streets. Ezekiel Timmons was surveyor. Horatio Bailey had something to do

with laying out the town, which was named for a town in Delaware—Milford. Alvin Potter and Joseph Timmons built houses about the same time in the village, and probably soon after the lots were laid out. Lorenzo Westgate opened the first store in 1833, placing his small stock of goods in the Timmons building. Thomas Literal began to sell liquor in 1836, and at the same time Nathan H. Biddlecome came in with a general stock of goods. This man was the first Postmaster. Among the other early residents were Joseph Gray, a shoe-maker, William Jerman, John Peniwell, Thomas Shockley, John Patterson, who kept a store after Westgate, Newton Morgan, also a store for many years, Nathan Worley, Joseph Thompson, the first tavern-keeper, Frederick Fenton, a cabinet-maker, Abraham Timmons and Jonathan Bailey, both of whom kept cabinet shops, made coffins, etc.; John Ward, the first blacksmith; James Stewart, who sold groceries; William Morgau; Selby Timmons, a shoe-maker; Clem Watkins; Hiram Nichols, a tavern-keeper; John Cowgill, who conducted a tannery; Lemuel Cowgill, a shoe-maker; Zed Lewis; George Scott, a blacksmith; Stephen Moore, a wagon-maker; Dr. Poole, the first resident physician, after whom the first post office—Poolesville—was named; Henson Watts; Aaron Stephenson, whose murder a few months ago so excited the little village; William Virgin, who conducted a tannery; George Harris, a tavern-keeper; William Jones, a tailor; Asa Robb, a shoe maker; Dr. Osborn and many others. Marshall M. Milford sold merchandise as early as 1836. Newton Morgan, who had previously lived a short distance north of the village, opened his store in 1838. It is said that his first goods were obtained from Chicago. He drove a small herd of cattle to that market, but was compelled to take considerable commercial paper in payment. While there, he found that while merchants would not cash the notes for anything near what they were worth, they were willing to take the same at a small discount for goods. He therefore traded them for goods, but was obliged to endorse all the notes. It is said that, fifteen years later, some of those notes came to him for payment, on account of his indorsement. He established his store with the goods, but continued to live on his farm. Every morning he would ride his tough little white horse, "Joe," down to the store, where the animal would stand all day without food, and at night horse and rider would return on the gallop—always on the gallop—and yet the pony was sleek and fat. Morgan packed some pork, and bought large numbers of cattle, which were driven east into Ohio, where they were disposed of to be fatted for the Eastern market. His goods came by river or canal to Independence, whence they were conveyed to Milford by wagon. He established branch stores at Rainsville and Pine Village, and made his fortune by judicious management. At his death in 1857, he had amassed a fortune of about \$60,000. He owned valuable property in La Fayette. For years he was the principal business man in the northeastern part of the county. James Stewart's grocery store was established in 1838. A. S. Smith sold goods in 1841. Biddlecome was in the mercantile business in 1850, but whether he continued from the time he first established his store until then, cannot be learned with certainty. Peniwell & Shockley started a store early in the forties, but broke up in a few months. John Truitt sold whisky early. Henry Foster and John Dougherty conducted stores, the former during the forties and the latter after the death of Morgan. Westgate boarded at Mr. Bailey's, just north of town, for a time after he had first started his

store. He was a sensitive fellow, and a great lover of the sublime effects of alcohol when trouble arose. Mrs. Pratt, whose maiden name was Bailey, tells that when the wonderful meteoric shower occurred, in November, 1833, Westgate was terribly frightened, and really thought the day of judgment was at hand. He took to whisky to drown his anxiety, and for two weeks, wallowed in a continual debauch. The world did not end, but the protracted drunk did, and Westgate came out like the boy after the mule had kicked him—wiser, but not so handsome.

The Hague Brothers sold goods during the fifties. Other merchants have been the Franklin Brothers; Samuel Bittinger, an excellent man, now in business at the county seat, sold goods during the last war. He owns a farm near Green Hill, upon which is an enormous mound, the reputed work of the pre-historic Mound-Builders; but the writer of this chapter, after an examination of the mound and surroundings, is satisfied that it is a natural, though peculiar formation, due to the action of Little Pine Creek and its tributaries, probably thousands of years ago. Mr. Bittinger has often refused to have it opened. It is about forty feet high, and several hundred feet in basal diameter. Other business men have been Thomas C. Bailey, Lewis Lewis, Elijah Dawson, Cummins & Whistler, T. M. Davis, W. R. Slaughter, Simeon Thompson, George Thompson, John W. James, William Timmons, Wallace Bailey, Dr. A. J. Adams, T. W. J. Sullivan, Dr. A. V. Moore. John and Zed Lewis burned brick early. Elijah Holloway made chairs, commencing before 1845. Obed Ward sold goods for a time since 1845. Among the physicians have been Hillis, Birch, Frankebarger, Stephens, Pressley, Sanders, Chenoweth, Lowery, Edwards and the present Drs. Vick, Moore and Gray. Among the Postmasters have been Biddlecome, Morgan, Samuel Bittinger, Henry Foster, Thomas Davis, and the present agent, Thomas Bailey. William and Horatio Bailey conducted a saw mill as early as 1835-36. It was the usual old fashioned mill, operated by water-power on Little Pine Creek. It ran for about twelve years, and furnished the lumber for all the early houses.

Several secret societies have been established in the town—Odd Fellows, Masons, Good Templars, and perhaps others. The real name of the town, until about 1869, was Milford; but at that date the citizens decided at the polls that the town should be incorporated, and at this time, largely through the influence of the United Brethren, it was designated Green Hill. The incorporation led to cleanliness and to sidewalks, either of boards or gravel, largely the latter. There is not a brick building in the town except the seminary. For the last thirty or forty years, there has been no liquor sold except once for about six months, when a man who had undertaken the business was compelled to shut up shop, as he received scarcely any patronage. The town has a present population of over two hundred.

RAINSVILLE.

This village was laid out in April, 1833, by Isaac Rains, proprietor, on the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 23 north, Range 8 west. Nine blocks of eight lots each were surveyed, the plat showing East, Jackson, Main and Bridge streets, and Water, Second, Third and Fourth streets. Some time before this, probably as early as 1832, Mr. Rains had come to the place, had located his mill site, and had erected a rude frame dwelling from boards sawed at the saw mill he had just finished. His dam was located above the present bridge, and was so

imperfect that it was often washed away, thus suspending the operation of his mill and perplexing the settlers with inconvenience. On the hill south of town, he found a granite boulder, which had been split by a level surface into two equal fragments. These he dressed and fitted in one apartment of his mill, to grind corn and wheat for the settlers. It is said he furnished quite a respectable article of flour, and his meal could not be beat. He did good work at his saw mill also. Both mills were very convenient for the settlers in that vicinity, as it saved long journeys through bottomless roads with poor teams to distant mills. Among the other early residents of the town were Michael Creekpau, Samuel Harris, Granville Davis, Jesse Harlan, a carpenter, John Bartlett, Thomas Bartlett, M. H. Lewis, a blacksmith, Abraham Howery, a tailor, Dr. I. W. Smith, John Brown, James Wilson, Joseph Smith, a wagon-maker, Joseph Cowgill, a tanner, and James Piatt, a blacksmith. G. W. Literal sold liquor in Rainsville as early as March, 1834, at which time he was licensed to thus sell by the County Board. He did not remain longer, probably, than during the year 1834. In the autumn of 1835, Samuel Harris & Co. opened a store of general merchandise, valued at about \$1,000. About the same time, or a little later, Chester Clark did likewise. Michael Creekpau opened a tavern, from the bar of which he sold liquor. In November, 1836, Thomas Clawson began selling merchandise, and at the same time M. H. Lewis opened a store or saloon of "wet and dry groceries." A man named Bushnell was in about this time for a few months with goods. At this time, also, N. Blue was dealing out liquor a mile or so above Rainsville, on the creek, and John H. Bartlett was doing likewise at his distillery a mile below town. Whisky was thought then to be one of the "necessities of life." Levi Douthil opened a saloon (that was not the name then) in about 1837. At the same time, M. H. & M. M. Milford were licensed to "vend foreign and domestic merchandise." John H. Bartlett removed his liquor establishment to Rainsville, where he made a great deal of money. Samuel Harris still sold merchandise. Mr. Cowgill was doing quite an extensive business at his tannery. He manufactured a few horse collars, and supplied the shoe-makers, for miles around, with leather. Mr. Bartlett's sale of "spirituous and strong liquors" was so great that he was required to pay an annual license of \$25. This was in about 1838. His relative, Jefferson Bartlett, opened a store of merchandise in 1838. Jesse Harlan sold liquor in 1839. Lyon & Aldrich began selling merchandise in 1839. Creekpau still conducted his tavern and saloon, and Samuel Harris his general store. Abner Evans opened a general store in 1840. Francis Bowington established a tavern in 1840. Aldrich was alone in the general store in 1840, Lyon having left. In 1844, McMurtrie & Porter were licensed to sell general merchandise; in 1845, G. F. Hoffman the same, and in 1847 Lewis Taylor the same. In 1848, Mabie's Circus was advertised to show at Rainsville, but for some reason did not fill the appointment. In 1850, Mr. Hoffman took his brother for a partner. Joseph Smith sold liquor in 1851. Newton Morgan established a branch store at Rainsville in 1852. Earl & Jacobs began the mercantile pursuit in April, 1853. At this time the Hoffman Brothers were doing a big business. In 1840, Rainsville had a population of about eighteen families. It was then a "hard place," owing to the boisterous conduct of drunken men, who were habitually seen reeling around the town engaged in tipsy fights. The venerable old settler,

Wesley, Gray, says that on one occasion he himself rode on horseback into a saloon there, poured out a glass of whisky, tossed it off, and then rode out and went on his way. It is stated that Rainsville has never seen the time when whisky could not be obtained from some "shebang" within its limits. The Indians used to go there often for "fire-water," but they were less noisy and quarrelsome than the whites.

H. & C. Gregory were selling goods in 1851; also Henry Jacobs and Newton Morgan. John Shawcross began in 1857; he is yet in business, and is one of the substantial men of the town. Woodlin & Coffin succeeded Jacobs about a dozen years ago. Other business men of the town have been Hoffman & Nern during the war, James F. Brown, W. F. Nern, John Nern, Frank Hoffman and Brown & Crabb. Among the later doctors have been Isaac Smith, Steinbel, McCarn, Hamar, E. L. Booth, Wycoff, Armstrong, Page, Christly, Osborn and Hoffman. Among the Postmasters have been W. F. Hoffman, G. W. McCarn, Jacobs, Joseph Shawcross, Hoffman, Bartlett, Brown and John Shawcross. Larson & Sandel opened a shoe store in 1882. Newton Ogburn manufactured wagons. E. Nostrum follows the same pursuit now. James Hawkins built the present big grist mill some forty years ago. Ten or twelve years later, it passed to John Carpenter. Twelve or fifteen years ago, James Wilson purchased it. It has been an excellent mill in its day. Its flour is not surpassed.

In 1875, the Knights of Honor organized a lodge in the town. The charter members were Daniel Sigler, S. N. Osborn, John Coffinberry, C. B. Thompson, S. H. Hickman, J. M. Hooker, R. H. Wycoff, W. H. H. Reed and James Hooker. Daniel Sigler was the first Dictator. F. M. Jones was the first initiate. A Temple of Honor was established about eight years ago, and for a time flourished with a large membership. It became defunct after a few years. The Odd Fellows established a lodge about thirty years ago. They are now in good circumstances; own a building in which is their fine hall. The Knights of Honor own the upper story of the schoolhouse, where they meet to familiarize themselves with the delightful pleasure of riding the goat. The Masonic lodge was organized in 1864. It is No. 315. Among the first members were Peter Garner, Joshua Anderson, William Rhode, William Brier, E. L. Booth, W. Rhode, Caleb Rhode; J. M. Rhode and others. William Rhode was the first W. M. The lodge is in good condition, with an active membership. The present population of the town is about one hundred.

MARSHFIELD.

This town owes its origin and permanence to the railroad. In ancient times, civilization sought the sea, or the larger streams, that would float vessels engaged in commerce. Inland towns were compelled to resort to wagons, mules, camels, etc. But when steam was harnessed, and made to propel enormous burdens on a net work of iron roads through the hearts of the continents, a revolution in commercial modes and facilities largely altered the customs that had been in vogue from time immemorial. Towns sprang into existence without regard to location on streams or bodies of water. Old towns, of great former commercial power, were avoided by the iron horse, and soon fell into desertion and decay, reluctantly yielding their accumulated wealth and grandeur in building up the new along the iron roads. The rails had no sooner been laid across Warren County than the town of Marshfield was laid out.

It was named for the residence of the "Great Expounder" of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. Some ten blocks, of eight lots each, were laid out north of the railroad in May, 1857. The plat, as recorded, does not state the name of the man laying out the town—that is, the name of the proprietor. The only house near the site of the town, previous to this, was that of Elijah Cronkite, which had been built many years before. About the time the lots were laid out, W. L. and Robert Hamilton erected a frame dwelling—the one now occupied by the family of the former, and Kent & Hitchens erected a warehouse, completing the same before the 1st of June, at which time they had contracted to have the building ready for the receipt of grain. They also built their two-storied frame building, into which they placed between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of goods. This was the first store, which was opened in October, 1857. The Hamilton building was used as a boarding-house. Among the early residents were James Shanklin, Daniel Forsher, Walter B. Miller, John Nail, Isaac Julian, Al. Green, Talbot and others. Mr. Nail was a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and is yet following the same calling in the village. Mr. Miller began selling from a general stock of goods, as did Isaac Julian soon afterward. Orin Aborn was the first doctor. He is now a resident of the village, though he lived for a number of years in Indianapolis. He is a man of great force of character and one of the ablest physicians in the county. Mr. Hitchens left Marshfield in 1859, and the Kent Brothers assumed his business. The Hamiltons, who had been wood contractors on the railroad from Lebanon to State Line City, began to sell agricultural implements when the village first started, and W. L. is yet in the business. These men, who were carpenters, erected the greater number of the buildings, not only in town, but throughout all the surrounding country. They were building contractors, and some years did an aggregate business of about \$25,000.

But one of the most important features during the early history of the town was the grain trade. Mr. Hamilton told the writer that from 250,000 to 300,000 bushels of grain were bought there annually, for several of the earliest years; while a citizen living a short distance north, who was frequently in town at that period, thought the quantity would reach 400,000 bushels. Elisha Hitchens, one of the buyers, who is at present Postmaster at Williamsport, stated that, as a matter of fact, not more than about 175,000 bushels were bought any one year. This illustrates how easily people may be mistaken. But the quantity actually bought was certainly enormous. A long line of teams, perhaps a hundred or more, would stand some days waiting their turn to unload. The facilities for weighing and handling grain were not as perfect as at present, and the accumulation of teams, many of which had to remain until after midnight, created an impression not supported by the actual state of facts. After the expiration of eight or ten years, the Kents ceased to buy grain, and W. L. Hamilton began, and is yet buying and shipping. A sheller, run by steam, is operated in connection with the warehouse. James McDonald was in town early with a stock of goods, as was the firm Gundy & Kerr. The Hamiltons built the Perrin House for J. Q. A. Perrin, who yet owns the building. Frank Brown began merchandising a few years later. Frank Baum was in with drugs, and Jonas Baum, Albert Johnson and J. P. Stinespring with groceries. David Holtz came with his commodity comparatively early.

In 1860, Colfax Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., was removed from West

Lebanon to Marshfield. Here it met until about 1865, when its charter was surrendered, and the lodge became a thing of the past. In 1873, Hedrick Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M., was instituted, with the following first officers: C. W. Osborn, W. M.; Edwin Pechin, S. W.; H. Anderson, J. W.; J. E. Hedrick, Treasurer; H. C. Johnson, Secretary; E. S. Johns, J. D.; A. B. Cronkhite, S. D.; W. L. Hamilton, Tiler.

BALTIMORE.

This town was laid out in November, 1829, on the southwest fraction of the north half of Section 21, Township 20 north, Range 9 west, by William Willmeth and Samuel Hill, by his attorney, owners and proprietors. A portion of one square was reserved for a market-place. An addition was laid out soon afterward on the north, from which a portion of one lot was reserved for a public spring of good water, and a square on the west for a "school and meeting house." This old town has been so long defunct that great difficulty was experienced in getting accurate information regarding it. It was situated on the bank of the Wabash, in Mound Township, and had a wharf where vessels landed and loaded their cargoes of freight and humanity. In November, 1828, just a year before the town was laid out, William and Charles Willmeth had opened a store on the site of the village, paying \$10 for their license. Their goods were worth something over \$500, and consisted of a general assortment. In 1830, Samuel Hill, one of the proprietors of the town, came on with goods worth \$2,500, for the sale of which he was required to pay a license of \$15. This was the largest and best stock of goods in the county at the time. William Hall began to sell liquor in March, 1832, and Abijah B. Watson succeeded him the following autumn. George Hobbs was selling liquor and groceries after March, 1834. Before this, in September, 1831, Richard Taylor had opened a store of general merchandise. His license, the following year, was \$17, showing that his stock of goods was valued at nearly \$3,000. George F. Taylor obtained an interest in the store the following year. In 1835, the goods became the property of Taylor & Cunningham. Sophia B. Weaver sold wet and dry groceries in 1835. John McConnell sold groceries in 1836. At the same time, Willmeth & Hobbs were selling merchandise. In 1837, A. & E. Rogers engaged in the mercantile pursuit. The Becketts were selling liquor as early as 1832, but soon changed their stock to merchandise. Alfred Becket was alone in 1838. Samuel Wetzell was licensed to sell goods in 1839. J. B. King and others remonstrated against granting the license to Wetzell, on the ground that he kept a disorderly house, but he was finally licensed by the County Board for \$37. It is stated that he conducted a distillery in connection with his liquor store. The Rogers Brothers and Taylor & Cunningham were yet in business in 1839. Samuel Murphy began selling liquor in 1841. A man named Fagan sold liquor in 1845. W. A. Shangster sold merchandise in 1846. After this period, the death of the town became a certainty. The mechanics who had ventured there in prosperous days now quietly departed for more promising fields, and the epitaph of Carthage was written for Baltimore. The highway of water gradually ceased to be traveled as in earlier years; the business men, one by one, left; families removed, and at last, after many years, the town that once gave much promise was left to the sole habitation of the batrachians.

Considerable grain and pork were shipped from this old port in prosperous years. The town once had a population of about seventy souls.

CARBONDALE.

John Thompson built the first house, in 1854. The following year, the brick house was erected by Andrew Brier. The church was built in 1867. George A. Shaffer sold the first goods in 1873, his store being the old blacksmith shop; his stock was worth about \$1,400. The building now occupied by Mr. Sentman as a store was moved up from the Schoonover farm, where it had stood for a few years. A Mr. Kelly succeeded Shaffer, and then came Howland, after which the town had no store for a short time. Shawcross came in next; then Kelly again, and then the present merchant, Mr. Sentman. John Thompson was the first blacksmith. D. Hudson conducted a wagon shop. Dr. Wesley Clark was the first Postmaster—perhaps as early as 1846. The office was then called Clark's Cross Roads. In about 1873, Shaffer had the name changed to Carbondale.

JOHNSONVILLE.

This is a small town on the Wabash Railroad, in Steuben Township. It was laid out by G. W. Johnson, who owned the land and lived near by. It was laid out at the crossing of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, and has a station house, one store and a residence or two.

POINT PLEASANT.

This was a paper town only. It was laid out on Section 33, Township 23 north, Range 8 west, in July, 1830, by John H. Bartlett. Bartlett's dwelling was there, also his liquor store, and perhaps a saw mill, but that is all.

HEDRICK.

This is a little village of recent growth, on the narrow gauge railroad, on the southern boundary of Jordan Township. The first house was built by John Hendricks, and the first store opened by Zarse & Ahrens. Frank Hartman opened a drug store. About eight or ten families reside in the village, which was named for an old settler living near. A schoolhouse was built there about two years ago.

CHESAPEAKE.

This was a very early village, and was situated about two miles east of Marshfield. If lots were laid out, they were not recorded. Comparatively nothing can be learned regarding this little town. Several houses were built, and various mechanics appeared to ply their craft. It is said that William Newell and Thomas Washburn conducted stores there very early, but there seem to be some doubts about the truth of the statement. A blacksmith was there, at all events, and a few dwellings, but all else is enveloped in mystery. The village began early and then died early, as good-looking babies are said to do.

MILITARY HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE OLD MILITIA SYSTEM.

DURING the early history of Warren County, and prior to the rebellion of 1861-65, the old militia system; which had done such excellent service in all the Indian border wars, was in force throughout the Hoosier State. From the Indian tribes, depleted by protracted and periodical contests, but little danger was apprehended, though the habits induced in the whites by a life spent amid the alarms of the frontier, forbade the total relinquishment of organized bodies of militia, or the obliteration of that grateful sense of public security which their presence afforded. But the wonderful strides of the State in population and prosperity, and the absence of encounters with predatory Indian bands, soon gave satisfactory assurance of general safety, and the old serviceable system was permitted to die out. It is true a partial organization was maintained, and in the '50's arms were secured from the Government of the State; but these organizations were little better than assemblages of young men for sport and frolic, and had no feature in common with the rigid discipline that prevailed in the regular army. Among these companies was one known as the Milford Blues, organized in July, 1856, the officers being Elihu A. Saunders, Captain; J. A. Heigh, First Lieutenant; A. J. Ryan, Second Lieutenant; B. F. Magee, Ensign.

SOLDIERS OF WARS PRIOR TO 1861-65.

If any of the early settlers of the county were ex-soldiers of the Revolutionary war, such fact is not known to the writer. Doubtless there were a few. Quite a goodly number had served in the war of 1812, among whom were the following: David McConnell, — Perrin, who was at New Orleans in 1815, Seth St. John, who was at Hull's surrender; Andrew Pierce, Peter C. Hall, John Williams, Jacob White, William Odle, Perrin Kent, and others whose names cannot be learned. Aaron Spiser served in Capt. Brown's Company C, Battalion of Mounted Rangers, during the campaign in Missouri Territory against Gen. Blackhawk, in 1832-33. His discharge is on record in the Recorder's office. The campaign extended into the present States of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and possibly Wisconsin. A company was raised in Fountain County for the Mexican war and was joined by a few men from Warren County. The Captain of the company was R. M. Evans. Quite a number of ex-soldiers of this war have lived in Warren County.

THE LATE CIVIL STRIFE.

Opening Scenes.—The political campaign of 1860 was enthusiastic and determined. All the skill, learning and eloquence of both parties in the county were brought to bear upon the issues that were overshadowing

the nation. Every schoolhouse, grove, and many of the churches were occupied by ultra politicians, who, with all the fiery spirit of the hour, sought to penetrate the political gloom and direct the popular will. Wide-awakes, with gaudy oil-cloth caps and capes of red, white, blue, or hickory, and with long lines of flaming torches, paraded the streets of villages and towns at night. The stirring notes of fife and drum quickened the step and fired the blood. Many fully realized that the country was on the brink of some great calamity, and spared no effort to have the true political situation thoroughly understood. At last came the news of Lincoln's election, and great was the joy of the Republicans, who held various public meetings that the members might have the opportunity of mingling their congratulations. As time passed, and the Southern States, one after another, passed ordinances of secession, and the air became rife with fearful rumors of impending war, the inbred loyalty of the citizens rose above party limits and all looked with hopeful eye to the new administration for relief. In the midst of all the rising tumult, nothing was to be seen at the head of the Government but patience, charity and humanity—nothing but kind and pacific promises. The winter wore away, but the shadows thickened, and many faithful hearts lost hope. Many feared that Mr. Lincoln was weak and vacillating, and his inaction and apparent apathy in the face of steady preparations for war in the South, gave color to the thought. Petitions were poured upon him from all the Northern States, urging him to strangle the hydra of secession in its infancy, but still he hesitated. In view of the darkness that shrouded the nation at subsequent stages of the war, when a great party in the North was denouncing the Administration, and treasonable outbreaks were occurring with fearful and startling frequency, the transcendent wisdom of Mr. Lincoln in throwing upon the South the burden of commencing the strife, even in the face of the most abundant concessions, undoubtedly saved the country from hopeless disruption. Even as it was, the escape from open and concerted rebellion in the North was dangerously narrow.

When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, and doubt and dread were changed to certainty and concern, the most intense excitement everywhere prevailed. All former political antagonisms were speedily relinquished. The rural districts were depopulated, all business pursuits were suspended, and the towns, telegraph offices and news stations were thronged with vast crowds of excited, indignant and determined citizens. Neighbors gathered at every cross-road to discuss the awful situation and encourage one another with hopeful words. Mothers and maidens who had never felt the anguish of separation from loved ones at the stern call of a nation at war, were now pale with the first sickening fear. But the intense feeling of terror that seized upon all hearts soon gave place to prompt and thoughtful action and invincible manifestations of loyalty.

The issue of the *Republican* of April 18, 1861, contained the following leader:

TO ARMS.

We think the time has come for all true patriots to act in defense of their country, her institutions and her laws. We have been overrun by a swarm of Southern Tories, both in Congress and out of Congress, for years, and it is now time for free men of the North—peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of our country. Ye, who stand upon the glorious platform of our Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and who have borne and foreborne with traitors in arms against

you until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, the crisis is now upon you. The fort upon whose defense your hearts were with an intense and all-absorbing enthusiasm fixed, has been surrendered to traitors, and the flag of beauty and of glory, at the sight of which every true American heart swells with pride, has been struck to those whose sworn duty it was to uphold it against foreign and domestic enemies. Is there a man worthy the name American whose soul does not burn with indignation deep at this insult to the sacred emblem which he has been taught to love and honor? This damning blot upon our national escutcheon must be wiped out with blood. Treason must be crushed with the strong arm of this Government, and the majesty of the laws vindicated, if need be, by a million men at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth. The time for appeal, argument, conciliation, has gone with the surrender of Sumter. Let the tocsin now sound, and from every hill and valley, from lake and river, from mountain and prairie throughout all the loyal and true States, let patriots rally to the call of their country, resolved that this stain upon our flag shall be atoned for, that the supremacy of the Union shall be maintained and the laws shall be enforced be the consequences what they may. Woe be to those who shall attempt to withstand the tempest of the nation's wrath.

Immediately following the news of the fall of Sumter, came the prompt call of the President for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion, and the hope of the citizens kindled into instant and energetic fire. Hundreds in the county came forward and signified their readiness to go out to their country's battles. Mothers were seen encouraging their sons, wives their husbands, sisters their brothers and sweethearts their lovers; and old men, long past the prime of life, with feet already on the brink of the grave, strenuously insisted on enrolling their names with their sons and grandsons, and considered it insulting when they were refused the sacred privilege of avenging the wrong to the old flag. America had never before witnessed such a popular uprising. There was not a town of any consequence in Warren County where indignant mass meetings were not held, and where the patriotism of the people did not find prolonged utterance.

First War Meeting.—The call of the President for Volunteers was no sooner received than the citizens of Williamsport and vicinity were summoned to assemble at the Court House to consider how the crisis should be met. Accordingly, a large crowd gathered on Tuesday evening, April 16, and B. S. Wheeler was appointed chairman and Lev. Miller Secretary. William P. Rhodes called the house to order and stated the object of the meeting, and then, amid the wildest enthusiasm, Col. Bryant was called out. He delivered a thrilling speech, reviewing the great issues before the people, insisting that the South was wholly in the wrong, and that it was the duty of every loyal man to assist with might and means in preserving the union of the States. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were received with prolonged cheers, he moved that a paper be drawn up, calling for volunteers, and tendering their service to the Governor of Indiana. This was done, himself, Dr. F. M. Tabbs, James Park and H. P. Downing preparing the paper. While the others were thus engaged, James Park entertained the audience with an eloquent speech. About twenty-five volunteers appended their names to the enlistment roll. On motion, a committee (B. F. Gregory, Samuel F. Messner and H. R. Pomeroy) was appointed to solicit aid in equipping the "Warren Company" for the field. The *Republican* said: "The meeting was largely attended, and by men of all parties. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and it was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that the Union must and shall be preserved. Three rousing cheers were given for Maj. Anderson, for his gallant defense of Fort Sumter. Adjourned to Wednesday evening."

The Second War Meeting.—The citizens again assembled at the court house on Wednesday night, April 17, on which occasion the enthusiasm and loyalty of the previous meeting were greatly surpassed. Benjamin Crow, an old resident of Kentucky, Jesse Harper, Col. Bryant and others were called out. A select glee club sang the stirring national airs, and the martial band executed Yankee Doodle in a manner that brought upon them the thunders of the house. The company was increased to about sixty, and the meeting adjourned to Friday night, on which occasion the full number, except a few, was raised. On the following Monday, April 22, within six days after the call of the President, was received, the company was completed and organized, and was on the train bound for Indianapolis. The *Republican* stated that the company numbered 177 men, rank and file. Just before their departure they met at the court house and elected the following officers: James R. M. Bryant, Captain; Dickson Fleming, First Lieutenant; Lev. Miller, Second Lieutenant. A beautiful national banner was then presented to the company by Miss Hannah Johnson on behalf of the ladies of Williamsport and vicinity, in a brief, earnest and loyal speech, to which Capt. Bryant responded, pledging the lives of his company to the last man to prevent the flag from being trailed in the dust. The company was then drawn up in line and each member presented a copy of the New Testament. They marched to the depot, accompanied by the whole town. Short speeches were made in the open air until the train came in. Ah! it was so hard to part from dear ones, for it was well known that many would never return. The first bitterness of that long and dreadful war wrung all hearts with keenest anguish as the train slowly steamed out of the depot, bearing its human sacrifice. The next day at noon they were in Indianapolis. There were but few counties in the State of no greater population than Warren which succeeded in getting full companies into the three-months service. So great was the rush for the enlistment offices that Indiana alone could easily have supplied the entire call of 75,000 men; and at that time it was considered a mark of great distinction for small counties far removed from the rendezvous to outstrip in activity the larger and nearer counties. The fact of Warren's loyalty and activity was so manifest that the *Republican*, of May 2, published the following:

OLD WARREN AHEAD.

We doubt if any portion of the State has been more prompt to respond to the call of the President for troops than this county. Other counties have furnished more men, but few, if any, have done it with a greater degree of willingness and contributed more in proportion. Of the volunteers that left last week, 130 remain in the service, and thirty more left Independence and Pine Village this week to complete two full companies. Another company of rifles is now forming, and will be ready in a few days to march whenever required, making in all over 230 men. This proportion all over the State would furnish 30,000 or 35,000 men. Hurrah for Old Warren and the Union!

Continued Volunteering.—The company of Capt. Bryant had no sooner departed than immediate steps were taken to raise another. West Lebanon headed the movement, opening enlistment offices at Williamsport, Independence, Rainsville, and at one or more points in the southwestern part of the county, besides at Lebanon. The company was called the Warren Rifle Company. The county seat came to the assistance of this company, and on the afternoon of April, 24, held a meeting at the court house to encourage the enlistment of new men, to pro-

vide for the families of the company just gone, and to organize committees to receive donations of food, money or clothing, to be sent to the members of Capt. Bryant's company. On the 27th of April, an enthusiastic union meeting was held at the Campbellite Church in Pine Township to give the volunteers of Warren and Benton Counties a free dinner and a farewell. J. M. Harris was chosen Chairman and W. Marvin Secretary. Rev. M. S. Ragsdale, Dr. L. Buckles and Hon. J. Young delivered brief, patriotic speeches. While the orators were entertaining the assemblage, E. Sargent, W. J. Templeton, J. Young, J. T. Stokes and W. B. Smith prepared a series of loyal resolutions, one of them being as follows:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Warren and Benton Counties, do pledge our lives and sacred honor to stand by and support the Union, believing it to be our duty to suppress treason wherever found.

An excellent time was enjoyed. A splendid dinner that the volunteers often thought of afterward when half or quite starved down in the South, was partaken of by a large crowd.

The First County Relief.—As early as the 30th of April, the Board of Commissioners appropriated means from the county treasury to provide for the wants of the families of volunteers, and directed that each township should appoint suitable committees to enroll the names of such families, to ascertain their wants and to see that the county appropriation was judiciously expended. These orders were promptly executed, and from that on, while the war continued, a thorough system of caring for the families of soldiers was in active operation. There is certainly no county in the State of equal or less population that deserves greater credit than Warren for the earnest and expensive care manifested for the families of soldiers. More on this subject will be found farther on in this chapter.

Letters from the Camp and Field.—The first company was scarcely out of the county before long letters were received from the boys, and published, describing graphically the ups and downs of a soldier's life. Every letter was written with that unwavering confidence so universal at that early period of the war, which predicted that the rebels would receive an awful whipping when "our regiment" ("said by competent military critics to be the finest in camp here") met them on the field of battle. If the tone of the letters was over-confident, it was also over-loyal, if such a thing was possible, for the most passionate language was employed to paint the agony and universal death that would ensue ere the old flag should be permitted "to trail in the dust." But this "over-confidence" and this "over-loyalty" revealed the true state of the heart, and proved the soldier boys equal to the trying dangers of the hour. Letters came from the "Warren Guards," thanking the ladies of various parts of the county for luxuries, clothing and blankets which had been sent to them at Indianapolis. The *Republican* of May 9 said:

The ladies of this town are for the Union to a man. They have made and supplied red flannel shirts for one company from this county, and are ready to provide in the same loyal and charitable way for another whenever it becomes necessary.

On Saturday, May 11, a rousing war meeting was held at the court house to organize a company of Home Guards. R. M. Allen was chairman; W. P. Rhodes, Secretary. B. F. Gregory, H. M. Nourse and B. S. Wheeler prepared articles of association for the company. While Mr. May delivered an eloquent address, about thirty volunteers appended

their names to the roll of the company. The meeting adjourned to re-assemble again the following Monday night, on which occasion, amid great loyalty and enthusiasm, the enrollment was increased to about seventy men. The officers were elected as follows: James M. Rhodifer, Captain; L. S. Hitchens, First Lieutenant; and Peter Mahn, Second Lieutenant. About this time, companies of home guards were organized at Pine Village, Rainsville and Marshfield. A company of cavalry was organized in the neighborhood of Crow's Grove in May and June. A grand military parade of the County Home Guards occurred at Rainsville early in June.

The Campaign and Return of the Warren Guards—The Warren Guards, Capt. Bryant, became Company B of the Tenth Regiment, which rendezvoused at Indianapolis. The organization was scarcely completed ere Capt. Bryant was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment and Dickson Fleming was appointed Captain of Company B. The regiment left Indianapolis on the 19th of June, having been mustered in April 25. It moved to West Virginia, and early in July participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, where the Warren County boys displayed their valor in a brilliant charge on the enemy, routing him and capturing his guns. After various marches and a great deal of fatigue duty, the regiment returned to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 28th of July. The citizens of Warren County made extensive preparations to receive the boys on their return. A public meeting was held at Williamsport, July 31, to complete the arrangements. H. M. Nourse was Chairman and W. P. Rhodes Secretary. B. F. Gregory stated the object of the meeting. B. F. Gregory, George Hitchens, S. F. Messner, J. H. Brown and B. S. Wheeler were appointed a committee to prepare the dinner. J. H. Brown was selected to deliver the welcoming speech at the depot. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Warren Guards and other members of the Tenth Regiment, the military companies of Warren County, and all the citizens of the county, are invited to attend a picnic at Williamsport on Saturday, August 3.

All necessary committees were appointed. West Lebanon also made arrangements to receive the boys in a fitting manner. Jesse Harper was to welcome them with a speech. The officers and men of the company were to give an account of their army experiences. Nourse, Brown, Cobb, Park and Gregory were announced to speak. A splendid dinner was to be enjoyed. The northern part of the county also decided to welcome the boys with speeches and a fine dinner. All these programmes were carried into effect. How happy it made all to see brothers, husbands, fathers, lovers in their blue uniforms, and hear their loved voices recount the stirring scenes of active war!

A Democratic Meeting.—The Democrats of Williamsport and vicinity fixed a day in August for a big political meeting and advertised that distinguished speakers from abroad would be present. But for some reason the expected orators did not arrive and the meeting was transformed into a Republican jubilee of the most enthusiastic description, in which all loyal Democrats participated. Among the speakers were Dr. Whitehall, Rev. C. Hall and H. M. Nourse. A resolution was passed condemning the course of Senator Bright in Congress.

Re-organization of Company B.—Late in August, Lieut. Levin Miller was authorized to re-organize Company B, and the work was actively begun, quite a number of the old boys re-entering its ranks,

though the majority were new men, anxious for a taste of war. An immense war meeting was held in the court house, August 31, to fill up the company. Enlistment offices were opened in all parts of the county. Schoolhouses were filled with loyal assemblages which listened to fiery words from farmers and mechanics. The meeting at Williamsport was one of the largest ever in the place. Delegations in wagons, drawn often by six horses, and men on horseback and on foot, came through the dust from all parts of the county, led by stirring bands of martial music, adorned with national colors and dressed in holiday attire, while throughout the long ranks numerous banners and mottoes waved in the bright sunshine. All was loyalty and enthusiasm. Hon. James Wilson was orator. A short time before this meeting, the *Republican* said: "Warren County has 200 men who have gone into other regiments in other counties, and we have not a representative now in the field."

This knowledge was sufficient to lend additional activity to the enrollment of Lieut. Miller's company. By the 5th of September, the number was almost raised, and a meeting was appointed for Monday, September 9, to complete and organize the company. The fact that about 200 men had gone out of the county to enlist, entering the Tenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-first and other regiments, did not embarrass in the least the enrollment of men in Lieut. Miller's company. On Monday, September 9, the full number of men was secured. The following officers were commissioned September 6: Levin T. Miller, Captain; John P. Neiderauer, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Within a few days, the company moved by rail to Indianapolis, followed by the tears and loving farewells of friends. It became Company K, of the Thirty-third Regiment, three years' service, and was mustered in about the middle of September, and soon afterward took the field.

Continued Enlistments.—Capt. Miller's company was no sooner off than the enlistment of men was renewed. Capt. Schobey began raising volunteers for the Fortieth Regiment. Lieut. Col. Blake of that regiment attended several meetings, delivering speeches and urging on the work. Col. Wilson also spoke at various places in the county. C. V. White and many citizens of the county were also active. Between thirty and forty men were secured for the Fortieth Regiment, entering Company I, and being mustered December 21. Before this, however, during the month of September and October, William Cameron, Moses L. Burch and others, had secured nearly a full company in the county, and about the middle of October the members had elected Cameron, Captain, and Burch, First Lieutenant. S. T. Walker, H. P. Downing and W. K. Stafford had assisted in raising the company. The officers of this company were mostly from Fountain County. Warren County soldiers enlisted and commanded by Fountain County officers! Although the company was completed in October, 1861, it was not mustered in until the latter part of February and the first of March, 1862. By that time many changes had taken place. Other officers and men from other counties had come in, but finally the men were named Company H and were assigned to the Sixtieth Regiment. A big war meeting was held at Williamsport during the first week in February, 1862, to secure additional men for the Sixtieth. Major Templeton, Dr. Walker and R. C. Gregory, of Lafayette, were present to secure recruits. B. F. Gregory publicly promised to pay each of the first three men to volunteer \$5 per month as long

as they remained in the service. That number of men came promptly forward. Dr. Messner then offered to give any single man \$25 or any married man \$50 to become the next volunteer, providing the man went from Williamsport, the offer not to be binding until the proposition of Mr. Gregory was filled. These offers fired the occasion with enthusiasm. Dr. Messner's offer was accepted. H. R. Pomeroy, Kent & Hitchens, Isaac and A. S. Jones, H. D. Thomas and J. H. Bonebrake and W. M. Haynes each offered \$25 to each of the next six men who would volunteer. The offer was instantly taken up. A "pony purse" of \$20 was made up by Al Johnson, George Minier, S. D. Landon, W. P. Rhodes, John Canon, James Park and others, and another volunteer was secured. The recruiting officers from abroad remained several days, obtaining in that time about twenty volunteers, all of whom went into the Sixtieth. The *Republican* said:

* * * * Mr. Gregory deserves the highest commendation for the active part he has taken in procuring recruits—working indefatigably since the first arrival of the recruiting officers—besides the praise due him for leading off in a generous and patriotic offer. * * * *

In March, H. P. Downing and others secured about fifteen additional recruits for the Sixtieth. No doubt the earnest and successful efforts made at this time were the means of clearing the county from the draft of the following October. After this, during the months of April, May and June, but little was done to secure additional men for the war. Great interest was felt, however, in all the army movements; and when intelligence was received that some great battle had been fought, friends waited with anxious faces for news from their loved ones. Many a loyal heart was crushed when the sickening details of some bloody battle were received. Boys were brought home and buried. Others came home to die of frightful wounds or fitful fever. But loyalty did not falter.

Enlistments under the Calls of July and August, 1862.—On the 2d of July, the President called for 300,000 men, the quota of Indiana being eleven regiments. The *Republican* of July 10 contained the following:

The President of the United States has made another call upon the patriotism of the people, and eleven regiments have been called for from Indiana. Our patriotic Governor has made an eloquent appeal to the citizens of the State to come forth and maintain for the State the high character which her brave sons have won for her upon fields of strife. Responses from thirty counties have been received, and Warren County will not be behind them in action. Col. Bryant is already recruiting a company in this county. He is a tried soldier, and no doubt his companions in arms will gladly rally again around their former leader. * * * One month's pay in advance and \$25 of the bounty. Soldiers of Warren County, forward march!

The next issue of the paper published a call for a war meeting to be held at the court house the evening of July 19, to take immediate steps to raise the county quota under the call, the recruits raised to be assigned to the Seventy-second Regiment. Appended to this call was the following announcement:

If a company of soldiers to the number of sixty-four privates can be made up in Warren County in fourteen days from this date, I will donate to said company, to be distributed equally among the private soldiers only, the sum of \$100, to be paid when mustered into service at La Fayette, Ind. B. F. GREGORY.

JULY 16, 1862.

This and similar propositions served to fire the county with the necessary zeal. The County Commissioners met and appropriated out of the county treasury the sum of \$10 for each man who should volunteer

under the call and be credited to the county. The *Republican* came out in the most stirring leaders, calling for men, recounting the offers of bounty and regular pay, and depicting the disgrace of the draft that would ensue unless the quota was filled.

The War Meeting of Saturday, July 19.—The *Republican* said this was one of “the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed in Warren County.” Men of all parties who favored a continuance of the war were present. Jesse Hedrick was made Chairman, and R. M. Allen, Secretary. B. F. Gregory stated the object of the meeting in a fiery speech that was received with tumultuous applause. A committee of three, J. H. Brown, B. F. Gregory and Madison Fleming, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. In a few minutes, the following were reported, read, and adopted amid thundering cheers and the deep roll of the drums:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this assembly of the people of Warren County, a more vigorous policy should be adopted by the administration than has hitherto been pursued; that the property of rebels should be confiscated; that negroes should be used in building intrenchments and fortifications and in every way that their services can be made available; that the army of the Union should be supplied from the fields, barns and warehouses of the rebels.

Resolved, That the Constitution and the American Union ought to be preserved at every hazard. * * * * *

Resolved, That we recommend that the County Commissioners appropriate a certain sum for each volunteer under the present call from the county.

The assembled multitude then listened to eloquent speeches from Jesse Harper, J. H. Brown, Col. Bryant, A. C. Durborow, Nourse, McCabe, Evans, Burch, Cronkhite, Park, and others. A vote was then taken for the proper person to be commissioned Second Lieutenant to organize the Warren County company. “The most intense excitement and enthusiasm pervaded the whole assembly, the like not having been seen at any former period since the commencement of the rebellion.” The following donations were received to be paid to the private soldiers who should enlist under the call: B. F. Gregory, \$100; Kent & Hitchens, \$100; Elijah Cronkhite, \$50; Jones & Bro., \$50; J. E. Hedrick, \$50; S. Cronkhite, \$20; A. C. Durborow, \$10; A. Suhler, \$10; J. B. Lebo, \$10; H. J. Thomas, \$10; A. B. Green, \$5; William Haynes, \$5; total, \$420. Ransom, Oxer, and others, martial band, played the national airs. About twenty volunteers were secured, and the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 21st.

The Meeting of the 21st.—At the hour appointed, the people again assembled at the court house, without regard to party or sex, and reports were called for from those who had been appointed to solicit volunteers, when it was found that about thirty-five had appended their names to the enlistment roll. It was reported that other meetings had been held at Rainsville, Pine Village, Marshfield and also elsewhere, and that about as many more had enlisted, thus raising the company to about seventy men. The paper exultingly stated that no drafting officer need visit Warren County. The meeting was almost as enthusiastic as that of the evening of the Saturday before. Speeches were made by Col. Bryant, Gregory, Nourse, Harper, McCabe and others. The paper referred especially to the speeches of Gregory and Harper. Of the latter, it said:

It is useless to attempt to give a sketch of the speech with which Mr. Harper entertained the audience. It was eloquent, humorous, laughable, severe, argumentative, convincing, patriotic, inimitable and Jesse Harperish. The audience were at

one moment convulsed with laughter, and the next a sudden stillness like that of the grave was the result of some patriotic burst of eloquence.

At this meeting a few additional volunteers were secured.

The Call of August 4, 1862.—This roused the county into a degree of activity before unknown. Public meetings were held everywhere; large subscriptions were raised to influence volunteers to come forward; eloquent speakers thundered from every schoolhouse and church; glee clubs enlivened the occasion with select and stirring music; the thrilling notes of fife and drum were heard; beautiful ladies with bewitching smiles passed round the fatal enlistment rolls; old men, long past the prime of life, insisted on going out to fight their country's battles; all was loyalty, activity and enthusiasm. The following card, dated August 21, 1862, and published in the *Republican*, explains the results of the efforts of the citizens.

As Warren County has nobly responded to her country's late calls for troops to put down the rebellion in the land by making up four companies of 404 men and sending them at once into the service, I would suggest to all the females of each township in this county, both young and old, to form themselves into benevolent war societies, whose object shall be to raise funds, solicit donations, prepare fruits of all kinds for fall and winter use, furnish socks, shirts, drawers, and any and all other articles that would be of service to the soldiers or the soldiers' family at home. Let the patriotic ladies of old Warren come to the rescue at once, and set an example to others worthy of imitation.

B. F. GREGORY.

This card reveals the extraordinary interest and activity under which the county labored. In view of the sacrifices made, too high praise cannot be given the county for its efforts to end the great war. Under the calls of July and August, 1862, aggregating 600,000 men, Warren County furnished by the 21st of August, 404 men and dispatched them promptly to the field. If there is another county in Indiana that did as well compared with the enrollment and population, it would be interesting to know where it is. But the enlistment was not yet over, for in the issue of the *Republican* of August 28 was another call for a war meeting to be held at the court house September 1, to secure additional volunteers. All who had been enlisting men in all parts of the county were requested to be present to compare labor and see if the county had cleared herself from the impending draft. Hon. James Wilson was advertised to speak. This meeting was held, was very enthusiastic, and a few more names were secured. Under the calls of July and August, the county raised not less than 425 men. Beat that, if you can, any other county in the State! These men went mostly into the Seventy-second and Eighty-sixth Regiments. Quite a number went as recruits into companies from the county then in the service. Company F of the Seventy-second was wholly from Warren County. Its officers were: Moses Bruch, Captain; James L. Dalton, First Lieutenant; O. E. Harper, Second Lieutenant. Company I of the same regiment was almost wholly from Pine Village and Rainsville, and was commanded by Jesse Hill, Captain; Ira Brown, First Lieutenant; John Watts, Second Lieutenant. Men from Warren County were in other companies of the same regiment. These men were mustered during the first two weeks of August, 1862. Company D, of the Eighty-sixth, was entirely from the western part of the county, its first officers being Lewis Stevens, Captain; Jackson Hickson, First Lieutenant; Harris J. Gass, Second Lieutenant. Company E of the Eighty-sixth was also wholly from the county, the officers being Philip Gemmer, Captain; George Hitchens, First Lieutenant; John R. Moore, Second Lieutenant. About thirty men from the county

were in other companies of the Eighty-sixth. The last two companies (D and E), were mustered in (D) about the middle of August, and (E) on the 4th of September. About two-thirds of Company G of the One Hundredth Regiment were raised at Pine Village, Rainsville and Independence. The men were intended for the Ninety-eighth Regiment, and were mustered in from the 10th to the 21st of August. The first officers were G. O. Behm, of La Fayette, Captain; William Burnside, of Pine Village, First Lieutenant; Elijah Young, of Pine Village, Second Lieutenant. During the departure of these five companies for the field, the interest in the county ran to fever heat. The air was rife with thrilling military preparations. A farewell dinner was given to each company, and the blessings of all followed the gallant boys. At no other time during the war was the county as a whole so intensely aroused as while these extensive preparations were being made. People scarcely slept, so numerous were the meetings at night and so fervently had patriotic sentiments taken possession of all. Great was the sorrow when the hour of parting came! Many separations were the last on earth. The cup of sorrow was drained to the dregs.

The Draft of October 6, 1862.—The energetic action of the citizens freed Warren County entirely from this draft, it being one of the only fifteen counties in the State to furnish its quota or better. The following, taken from the Adjutant General's report, shows the military situation in the county on the 20th of September, 1862: Total militia, 1,420; total volunteers, 1,180; total exempts, 231; total volunteers in the service, 1,180; total subject to draft, 1,189. The draft was at first fixed for the middle of September, but was postponed to give the counties all necessary opportunity to clear themselves. The following draft officers were appointed, though, happily, their services were not required: Draft Commissioner, B. F. Gregory; Provost Marshal, William Crow; Surgeon, C. R. Boyer. At this time, there was a most excellent feeling pervading the whole county. All rejoiced that the draft had been escaped. A Democratic meeting held at the court house, on which occasion several speakers from home and abroad took occasion to excuse the South for the rebellion, criticise the administration and denounce the war, did not disturb the universal loyal sentiments, or shake in the least degree the determination to vigorously prosecute the war. Politics in the county ran high during October and November, but, of course, the Republicans swept all before them.

Enlistments during 1863.—During the winter and spring of 1863, as the county had more than furnished her quota of men under former calls, little attempt was made to recruit. In April and May, a few boys left, going into the companies that had been sent out before, but no concerted action was taken by the county as no calls were made. At length, on the 15th of June, 1863, came the call for six months' men, and Warren County made immediate preparations to answer with a full company. Meetings were held at Williamsport, Pine Village, Rainsville, West Lebanon and elsewhere, and in less than three weeks the necessary number of men were secured and organized. The first officers became Samuel C. Fisher, Captain; William Henry, First Lieutenant; William Moffit, Second Lieutenant. The company was largely from the northern part of the county, and a number of them had belonged to a militia company that had been partially organized in that vicinity. The boys were mustered in on the 17th of August and became Company

H of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment. The regiment first moved to near Detroit, Mich., to do provost duty, but finally in September was ordered into Kentucky.

The Call of October, 1863.—As this call required 129 men from Warren County, the citizens were inspired to renewed efforts. Various recruiting stations were opened, and soon the column of names began to multiply. About twenty recruits were obtained for the Thirty-third Regiment and a few were sent to the Tenth. Not less than thirty men went from the county into Companies F and I of the Seventy-second, and about twenty more joined the Eighty-sixth. Between fifteen and twenty entered Company K of the Eleventh Cavalry. Others continued to enter other regiments during the winter months of 1863-64. The quota was not wholly filled until the calls early in 1864 inspired the county to a renewal of the old fire and interest. It will thus be seen that under this call no fully organized company was sent from the county. The companies which had previously gone from the county and which had become depleted by battle and disease, sent home recruiting officers, and to the calls of these men flocked the new volunteers.

The One Hundred Days' Service.—The call of April 23, 1864, for 85,000 one hundred days' men brought out a full company. Enlistment offices were opened in several places, and by the 27th of April, about fifty men had been secured at Williamsport, and nearly as many more in Jordan Township; the former being known as the Union Guards and the latter as the Jordan Rangers. Preparations were made to unite the two fragments into one company, and a large meeting was called at the county seat for that purpose. The meeting was held early in May, the two fragments were consolidated, and the following officers took command of the company. William P. Rhodes, Captain; Peter W. Fleming, First Lieutenant; John H. Messner, Second Lieutenant. The company was assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, ranking as Company B, and was mustered into the service May 24. After this, until July, 1864, a few men left the county, going into the regiments containing Warren County companies.

The Call of July 16, 1864.—This call for 500,000 men staggered the county, but the loyal went resolutely to work to fill the quota. At this time, the county had an excess over all calls of 117 men. This number taken from the quota of 267 men assigned to the county, left 150 men to be furnished. But the county had done so well at the beginning of the war, had sent off man after man far in excess of their quota, and had so nearly exhausted her strength, that she now began to discover that some extraordinary effort would have to be made to meet the emergency, if success was to be achieved. At last a meeting was called at the court house, to devise means to raise the men, and thus escape the impending draft. Dr. E. L. Booth was made President, and Lewis Rhodes, Secretary. Capt. James Park, Provost Marshal of the Eighth District, was called out, to explain fully to the large assemblage the details of the conscript law. This was done, amid breathless stillness. A resolution was adopted, that each citizen liable to the draft should pay into a common fund the sum of \$15, the same to be applied in securing volunteers; and a committee of one was appointed to solicit contributions in each township, the following being the amounts thus donated. Pine, \$760. Mound, \$1,115; Medina, \$1,005; Warren, \$665; Liberty, \$1,040; Adams, \$640, and Prairie, \$675; total, \$5,880. The county was thus

willing to pour out money as well as men. At this time, the conscript officers of the Eighth District, to which Warren belonged, were George Nebeker, Commissioner; James Park, Marshal, and Z. B. Gentry, Surgeon. Notwithstanding all efforts, the county could not escape, and quite a heavy draft took place in October, over the greater portion of the county. How many were drafted cannot be stated. The county was credited with thirty-five drafted men, twenty from Mound and fifteen from Warren, but the draft actually took place in Pine, Prairie, and perhaps other townships as well. At the last moment, even after the name had been taken from the wheel, an opportunity was given the drafted man to volunteer, and was embraced until the number of about one hundred and twenty-five to be drafted was reduced to thirty-five. The following statistics from the Adjutant General's report, prepared on the 31st of December, 1864, though not wholly free from error, are not far from correct:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.		Quota under call of March 14, 1864.		Quota under call of July 18, 1864.		Total quotas and deficiencies.	CREDITS BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enrollment and draft.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
	New Recruits.	Veterans.														
Washington.....	33	13	34	80	97	11	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	...	...	28
Pine.....	22	9	23	54	52	2	...	54	...	23	...	31	...	...	...	...
Mound.....	26	10	35	71	42	5	20	67	...	31	3	33	4	...	...	...
Steuben.....	27	11	29	67	53	14	...	67	...	3	...	64	...	...	...	...
Pike.....	17	7	22	46	34	12	...	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Medina.....	17	7	17	41	39	2	...	41	...	7	...	34	...	...	...	...
Warren.....	22	9	22	53	36	2	15	53	...	15	3	35	...	...	...	...
Liberty.....	26	10	27	63	60	3	...	63	...	19	*	*	...	...	...	...
Adams.....	21	8	21	50	49	4	...	53	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	3
Jordan.....	19	8	20	47	38	9	...	47	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
Prairie.....	18	7	17	42	40	2	...	42	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
Total.....	248	99	267	614	540	66	35	641	...	...	...	...	...	4	31	...

The Call of September 19, 1864.—There seemed to be no end to the demand for men, but as all instinctively felt that the rebellion would soon be crushed, the utmost efforts were made to fill the quotas. The only way to raise the necessary men was to offer enormous bounties, which was accordingly done. Many recruits were obtained in December and January, nearly all of whom entered the companies then in the service from the county. A number of men, sufficient to form about three full companies, thus entered the older regiments. New men did not, usually, want to enter the veteran regiments, as there was but little chance for promotion; it was greatly desired, on the contrary, that they *should* enter the older regiments, which had seen active service, and which, if they could be recruited to the lawful size, would still be much more available for the field than newer troops, owing to the experience through which they had passed. During the month of February, 1865, nearly a full company was raised for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment. Small squads from Tippecanoe, Carroll, and other counties were added to raise the number to the lawful limit. The following were

*No account given.

the officers: William Moffitt, Captain; John H. Messner, First Lieutenant; John H. Coulter, Second Lieutenant. The county quota under the call of December 19, 1864, was 133 men; this was reduced somewhat by a surplus which had been furnished previously. The recruiting in February, March and early in April, 1865, was actively pushed. During the latter part of March and the first of April, about sixty men were enlisted in the county for the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment. A few were in almost every company in the regiment, the greatest number in any one company being seventeen in Company G. Among the recruiting officers were Capt. James Park and Lieut. J. A. Canutt. Early in April, 1865, the *Republican* said:

From late information, Warren appears to be out of the draft. Pine has furnished her men; so has Mound, Prairie and Liberty. Medina has been out some days. If any are lacking in the county, they are in Adams and Warren, and may be a few in Jordan. But if any are lacking, the efforts now making will clear the county. We are glad to see it, for we would have felt bad to have had Warren drafted, and all the other counties of the district go clear on volunteers. Everything is moving on right.

On the 14th of April, 1865, all efforts to raise troops in Indiana were abandoned. At that time the following quotas and credits of Warren County, under the call of December 19, 1864, were made out by the authorities at Indianapolis:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second Enrollment.	Quota Under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus December 19, 1864.	Total Quotas and Deficiencies.	CREDITS BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS			Total Credits by enlistment and draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
					New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.						
Washington.....	179	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Pine.....	109	22	.....	22	19	.....	3	22	19	3	.....	.....	.....
Mound.....	121	26	.....	26	25	1	.....	26	25	.....	1	.....	.....
Steben.....	140	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	78	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Medina.....	73	8	.....	8	7	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	101	16	.....	16	16	.....	3	19	19	.....	.....	.....	3
Liberty.....	125	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams.....	113	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	85	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie.....	57	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1181	133	15	133	127	1	7	135	131	3	1	1	18

The Fall of Atlanta.—On Saturday evening, September 3, 1864, an immense Union meeting was held at the court house, to publicly attest the joy of the community over the fall of Atlanta. Bells were rung, anvils and muskets fired, and the omnipresent small boy was out with his usual ample collection of ear-torturing instruments. Finally, the train came in, bearing a confirmation of the welcome news. Williamsport could scarcely contain herself. The citizens were in ecstasies. The triumphant march of Sherman's grand army down from Chattanooga through the South from one success to another, and with but a comparatively small sacrifice of life, had been anxiously watched from Warren County; and now, when the long series of successes culminated in the capture of the most important city in the heart of the Confederacy,

the joyous sentiments could not be repressed, and only found vent in extensive and prolonged utterance. Capt. James Park and Hon. B. F. Gregory attempted to talk to the audience, but it was like conversing with the ocean in a storm. The faint glimmerings of the dawn of peace could at length be discerned.

The Union Soldiers' Picnic.—This was on Saturday, October 8, 1864, and had been extensively advertised. Vast preparations had been made to entertain the crowd that was sure to assemble. The day dawned clear and bright; scarcely a cloud was to be seen, and the mellow haze of the genial Indian summer day induced the farmer and the mechanic to put aside their accustomed labor, to pay a proper tribute to the meritorious public services of their soldier neighbors. National banners were flung out from all the public buildings, and from many of the private residences, and the citizens prepared to enjoy the day. At last the delegations from the country began to arrive, coming in wagons, carriages, on horseback and on foot, in long lines, headed by bands of martial music, with gay banners, streamers, mottoes and escutcheons waving over all. Almost the entire county turned out to enjoy the occasion. Hundreds of soldiers were present, in bright military dress, at home on furlough from the active scenes of war, or perhaps just ready to go out to join their comrades in the service. At last, when all the long delegations had arrived through the dust, and had begun to wonder what was the programme of the day, the Chief Marshal and his assistants, with red scarfs, appeared on horses, and formed the numerous lines into one long line of teams, fully three miles in length, and marched the grand cavalcade, amid the wildest enthusiasm, through the principal streets to the fair ground, where the ceremonies of the day were to be enacted. Williamsport had never before witnessed a pageant so brilliant and imposing. Wagon loads of young ladies, adorned with national colors and crowned with garlands of late flowers and autumn leaves, passed through the surging streets, drawn by four and six horses. A company of soldiers was quickly organized, and marched around before the admiring crowd in all those beautiful changes of military evolution which so stir the hearts of the beholders. Eloquent and patriotic speeches from McMullen and Hull were enjoyed, as was also a picnic dinner of the choicest viands the country could produce. *The Republican* said: "Such a gathering has not been in this city of rocks since 1856."

The Williamsport Literary Society.—The county seat settled a few very important questions during the winter of 1864-65, to which a reference in these pages will not be amiss. Nearly all the prominent citizens joined the society for mutual improvement, in the beneficial encounters of debate. The question, "*Resolved*, That the present war will improve the morals of the people," was decided almost unanimously in the negative, there being but one voice in the affirmative. A little later, the question, "*Resolved*, That all men are created equal," was decided unanimously in the negative. The real sentiment leading to the last decision was the hostility to the negro, and not because the house thought that all men were *not* created equal. The poor colored man was yet in bad odor.

Military Officers from Warren County.—Tenth Regiment, three months' service; Captains, J. R. M. Bryant and Dickson Fleming; First Lieutenants, Dickson Fleming, Levin T. Miller; Second Lieutenants, L. T. Miller, John F. Compton. J. R. M. Bryant became Lieutenant

Colonel of this regiment. A. C. Walker and J. V. Anderson were Assistant Surgeons of the Fifteenth Regiment. Thirty-third Regiment, Captains, L. T. Miller, J. P. Neiderauer, H. C. Johnson; First Lieutenants, J. P. Neiderauer, H. C. Johnson, William Norduff; Second Lieutenants, H. C. Johnson, J. W. Slauter, Thomas Graves. J. P. Neiderauer became Lieutenant Colonel and L. T. Miller, Major. Sixty-third Regiment, H. M. Nourse, Major; A. C. Walker, Surgeon. Seventy-second Regiment, Captains (F), Moses Burch, J. L. Dalton; First Lieutenants, J. L. Dalton, Johnson Parker; Second Lieutenants, O. E. Harper, J. Parker, Moses Nowls; Captains (I), Jesse Hill, John Watts, W. H. McMurtry, R. A. Vance; First Lieutenants, Ira Brown, W. H. McMurtry, R. A. Vance, R. C. Clark; Second Lieutenant, John Watts, W. H. McMurtry, R. A. Vance, H. C. Cassel, G. J. Foster. Eighty-sixth Regiment, Adjutant, E. D. Thomas; Surgeon, Joseph Jones; Captain (D), Lewis Stevens; First Lieutenants, Jackson Hickson, H. J. Gass; Second Lieutenants, H. J. Gass, J. G. DeLurk; Captains (E), Philip Gemmer, J. R. Moore, H. M. Billings; First Lieutenants, George Hitchens, J. R. Moore, M. J. Haines; Second Lieutenants, J. R. Moore, M. J. Haines, Stephen Cronkrite. One Hundredth Regiment, Company G, First Lieutenants, William Burnside, Elijah Young; Second Lieutenants, Elijah Young, Asa J. Fisher. One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment (six months), Captain, Samuel C. Fisher; First Lieutenant, William Henry; Second Lieutenant, William Moffitt. Eleventh Cavalry, Captains, A. D. Lee, Cyrus Romine; Second Lieutenants, Cyrus Romine, W. H. Coon. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Captain, W. P. Rhodes; First Lieutenant, P. W. Fleming; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Messner. One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Captain, William Moffitt; First Lieutenant, J. H. Messner.

County Bounty and Relief.—The rebellion had no sooner begun than the citizens, individually and through the County Commissioners, began pledging themselves to provide for the families of volunteers. Shirts and blankets for the first volunteers themselves were bought with money from the County Treasury. Sundry individuals donated generous sums. This was as early as April 30, 1861. During the fall and winter of 1861–62, large amounts were paid out to the families at home, about \$1,300 being thus expended in January and February alone. About the middle of April, 1862, in response to a proclamation from Gov. Morton, an aid society was organized at Williamsport, with B. S. Wheeler, President, and S. F. Messner, Secretary. A committee for the county seat, and sub-committees for the townships were appointed. Physicians and nurses were appointed to go to the field, if necessary, to care for the wounded sons of Warren on the bloody field of Pittsburg Landing. Contributions in cash ran up to about \$600 at this time. Washington Township raised \$93; Pike, \$28; Adams, \$51; the others unknown. Large quantities of delicacies and comforts were packed securely in boxes, and forwarded to the field hospitals. Washington Township alone sent off eighty-eight rolls of bandages, eighty-five pillow sacks, eight boxes of fine linen lint, twelve dozen small bandages, twenty-seven bed sacks, thirteen flannel shirts, twenty-four pairs of drawers, one large box of lint, one large box of undershirts, drawers, bandages, sheets, etc. At the same time, a very large box of canned strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, tomatoes, etc., and jellies and jams, and bottles of cordial, was sent with the clothing. All por-

tions of the county did as well in proportion. Not less than \$1,500 in money and necessaries was sent out of the county at this period. This excellent charity was repeated at intervals, during the warm months of 1862. Early in December, the ladies organized an aid society at Williamsport, and immediately similar branch organizations sprang up in almost every schoolhouse. The officers of the society at Williamsport were Mrs. B. F. Gregory, President; Miss H. Johnson, Vice President; Mrs. Scott Hitchens, Secretary; Mrs. Dilts, Auditor; Mrs. Fannie Hall, Treasurer. All the necessary committees and directresses were appointed. Contributions in money and provisions for soldiers' families, to the amount of \$53, were received for the week ending December 11. About the 1st of January, 1863, the young ladies of Williamsport organized a "Knitting Society," the officers being Carrie Cox, President; L. Haines, Vice President; Sallie Jones, Secretary; Mollie Canutt, Treasurer; Mollie Wheeler, Celia Schoonover, and Mell Minier, Donation Committee. Liberal donations for buying yarn were secured. A festival was held in January, which netted the society about \$30. During the months of January, February and March, a number of other festivals, lectures, donations, etc., were the means of obtaining about \$200 in cash, and several large boxes of clothing and provisions. But the exertions during the latter part of 1863 were not so great. It was in this year—the darkest for the Union cause while the war continued—that many of the best citizens lost heart and hope, and feared, if they did not predict, the permanent dissolution of the Union. The Army of the Potomac could do nothing with the wily rebel leader confronting it; the letters from the boys in the field were discouraging, and the secret treasonable combinations in the North were multiplying, and numerous bloody outbreaks were occurring. But after the fall of Vicksburg people felt easier. The star of hope was again in the ascendant, and efforts to recruit men and secure donations of money, clothing, etc., were joyously renewed. The military committees appointed during the war for the townships saw that no soldier's family suffered for the necessaries of life. Lecture bureaus were established, and the proceeds went into the treasuries of these societies. A lecture and festival in the spring of 1864 netted about \$100. The churches were very active in this direction. In the autumn of 1864, after listening to an eloquent sermon from Rev. B. Winans, the citizens of the county seat donated \$141.67 for the Sanitary Commission. At this time, the societies all over the county were actively at work. By June, 1862, so much had been paid out by the county to soldiers' families, that the Commissioners became alarmed, and issued notice that all soldiers would be expected to send home part of their wages to their families. In July, a county bounty of \$10 was paid to each volunteer under the last call for 300,000 men. Soon afterward, all soldiers' families in need of assistance were ordered paid 50 cents a week for women and 25 cents a week for children. In June, 1863, the county bought \$5,000 worth of State bonds that Gov. Morton was compelled to issue, to carry on the expenses of the State. Under the call of October, 1863, for 300,000 men, the county offered \$40 bounty to each volunteer who would enter the service from Warren County. At the same time, needy soldiers' wives were ordered paid \$3.25 per month, and children \$1.10 per month. In February and March, 1864, the county bounty was raised to \$100. The Commissioners were obliged to issue \$5,150 in bonds to meet the demand for money

paid as bounty. For the year ending May 31, 1864, \$10,966.07 was paid to war families, and \$11,970 to volunteers. In December, 1864, women were paid \$5 per month, and children \$2 per month. The county bounty during the last two months of the war was \$400 to each recruit. For the year ending May 31, 1865, the county bounty paid was \$37,466, and the relief \$14,407.75. Prior to about the year 1868, the county had paid out a total bounty of \$73,456, and relief \$39,081.08. During the same period, all the townships paid out what was called "township bounty" to the amount of \$48,530.50, and relief, \$7,371.50. Thus Warren County paid out, in bounty and relief, the grand total of \$168,439.08.

Opposition to the War.—Of course the county had its disloyal element—the element that persisted in wearing butternut breastpins on public occasions; that shouted for Vallandigham or Jeff Davis when there was no danger of "having a head put on them;" that asked you the pertinent question, "Do you want your sister to marry a nigger?" and when you would answer "No," would chuckle, as if they had answered the demand of the colored race for freedom. A great many disturbances of a minor nature occurred in the county, over questions growing out of the war. One of the first acts, early in 1861, was to take an avowed secessionist from his house and compel him to take the oath of allegiance. Savage, bloody fights occasionally took place. Even women met at lonely cross roads to settle imaginary political insults. Eye-witnesses testify that such encounters were terrific. The air would be filled with mysterious articles of apparel, piercing, horrid yells would resound, and the sod would be torn up as if a Kansas tornado had visited the spot. Treasonable secret societies were organized, and even public mass-meetings were held to denounce the war and the administration, and partially encourage a resistance to the enlistments and the drafts. The less said on this subject the better; it should be buried forever, without hope of resurrection.

Lincoln's Second Inauguration.—Early in March, 1865, the citizens of Williamsport and vicinity, and many from other portions of the county, met at the court house to celebrate the second inauguration of President Lincoln. Bells were rung, anvils fired, buildings decorated, banners flung out and a general time of joy and congratulations ensued. Speeches were delivered by Durborow, Rice, Steele and others. In the evening, although the roads were very muddy, a large crowd assembled to witness the illumination. Buildings were illuminated from cellar to garret, and a huge bonfire was built on the streets. A most enjoyable time was passed.

The Close of the Rebellion.—When the news was received that the army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee, had surrendered to Gen. Grant, on the 9th of April, 1865, the joy of the people rose like a tempest, and found quiet only in long-continued jubilees. There was scarcely a neighborhood in the county where the citizens did not assemble to mingle their rejoicings. Williamsport went wild. Dignity, old age, self-esteem, sex—everything was forgotten in the gladness that filled all hearts, and all shouted themselves hoarse over the glorious news. The citizens met at the court house the evening of the 10th of April. Everybody wanted to do something; a perfect tumult seized the meeting; the ancient confusion of tongues seemed to have been re-enacted; but all was done with the most intense manifestations of joy. Glee clubs sang

until their voices sounded like the tomb. Three times three and a tiger resounded for everything. The demonstrations were carried far into the night, and were revived again for several days.

The Assassination of President Lincoln.—Before the joy over the close of the rebellion had ended, the painful news was received that Lincoln had been assassinated. The revulsion in public feeling was sickening. Many a man and woman had learned to love the name of Abraham Lincoln. He had led them through four long years of darkness and death—had been the cloud by day and pillar of fire by night through all the starless gloom of war; and now, when the sunlight of victory had lighted the national heart with boundless joy, and every eye was dim, and every knee was bent in grateful thanksgiving, to have the beloved Lincoln cut down so shamefully and untimely was indeed bitter and hard to bear. Scores burst into tears, as if they had lost their dearest friend. All business was suspended, and the citizens were notified to assemble at the court house, where speeches were delivered in eulogy of the beloved dead by Joice, Durborow and Gregory. A. C. Durborow, J. H. Brown and W. P. Rhodes were appointed a committee to draft memorial resolutions, and the meeting adjourned until evening, when a much larger audience assembled at the Methodist Church. Over the altar was hung a fine, life-sized portrait of the murdered President, around and over which were immortelles of evergreen and the sable trappings of death. A long series of resolutions was adopted, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That we look with detestation and horror on the awful crime of treason, which, baffled in its aims, has sated its revenge in the blood of the chosen ruler of the nation.

Resolved, That while we mourn over the untimely end of our late President, we recur with pride to his noble traits of character, kindness of heart and sympathy for the oppressed, which will inscribe his name on the page of history as the friend of the people and the benefactor of mankind.

Short and touching eulogies were delivered by J. H. Brown, B. F. Gregory, W. P. Rhodes, Revs. Steele and Joice and others, and a mournful psalm from David was chanted by a select choir. Several days elapsed before the universal distress passed away. The news of the capture of Jeff Davis in petticoats at length revived the public heart.

Return of the Soldier Boys.—During the warmer months of 1865, the soldiers returned from the war, and were met with open arms and throbbing hearts by loved ones and friends. The flag they had carried through so many bloody campaigns was returned to the citizens, who had presented it to the brave boys before they went away, so proud and valiant, four years before. The shattered companies were usually received publicly, with formal ceremony, and fine swords, or other elegant mementoes were presented to those who had done some specially distinguished service. Many a boy who had gone away so bright and brave, with a mother's kiss upon his brow, was left in a patriot's grave, far down in the Sunny South. Others left limbs among the magnolias or cypress swamps, or returned with fearful scars and broken constitutions. Some were brought home and buried by loving friends. Their graves may be seen in the county's cemeteries, where the grass spreads its carpet of green velvet, and where clusters of bright flowers are patiently watched by-faithful hearts. The county is doing a most excellent work in placing neat marble slabs over the precious dust of the brave boys. It may be said that the citizens usually observe Decoration Day. The heroes must not be forgotten.

A public reception was given the returned boys at Williamsport, July 27, 1865, on which occasion a large crowd gathered. Capt. Park was President of the Day. The Williamsport Brass Band furnished fine music. The soldiers were mustered and marched around, to show the perfection at which they had arrived in field evolutions. Hon. James Wilson was the principal orator, delivering a long, eloquent, welcoming address. Cols. Miller and Kirkpatrick, of the Seventy-second Regiment, spoke in high terms of the Warren County boys. The Marshfield Glee Club sang thrilling war songs. A large meeting was held at West Lebanon, to welcome the returned soldiers, and probably at other places in the county.

Summary of Troops from Warren County.—It is next to impossible to give the names of every regiment containing men from Warren County. An attempt will be made, however, to give the approximate number of men sent by the county to the field. According to the report of the Adjutant General, the county had furnished, by the 20th of September, 1862, a total of 1,180 volunteers. Using this as a basis, and considering that the county afterward filled her various quotas, the total credits can be obtained, at least approximately. The quota of June, 1863, was about 40 men; that of October, 1863, was 129 men; that of February, 1864, was 248 men; that of March, 1864, was 99 men; that of July, 1864, was 267 men, and that of December, 1864, the last call of the war, was 133 men. Adding these numbers together, 1,180, 40, 129, 248, 99, 267, 133, and a grand total of 2,096 men is obtained. In addition to this, at the close of the war, as will be seen by the table a few pages back, the county had furnished a surplus over all calls of seventeen men; this, added to the above total, gives 2,113 men. This is certainly a remarkable showing, and it is not far from correct. Of course each man was counted as often as he enlisted. If a man served in the three months' service, and then in the six months service, and then in the one hundred days service, and then in the three years service, he was counted four times, to make up the above total of 2,113 men.

Battles in which Warren County Men Participated.—The Tenth Regiment was engaged at Rich Mountain, Va., July, 1861; Mill Springs, Ky., January, 1862; Corinth; Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, Ky., October, 1862; Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., November, 1863; Dallas, Ga., May, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864.

Thirty-third Regiment was engaged at Wild Cat, Ky., October, 1861; Cumberland Gap, Ky., June, 1862; Thompson's Station, Tenn., March, 1863 (where 400 were captured and 100 killed and wounded); Resaca, Ga., May, 1864; Cassville, May, 1864; New Hope Church, May, 1864; Golgotha Church, June, 1864; Culp's Farm, June, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; Marietta, Ga., July, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July, 1864; Chattahoochie River, August, 1864; Atlanta, August, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March, 1865.

Fortieth Regiment—Stone River, December, 1862 (losing 9 killed, 63 wounded and 13 missing); Chickamauga, September, 1863; Lookout Mountain, November, 1863; Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Dallas, May, 1864; New Hope Church, May, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; Chattahoochie River, August, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July, 1864; Resaca, May, 1864; Atlanta, August, 1864; Franklin, November, 1864.

Sixtieth Regiment—Munfordsville, September, 1864 (where seven companies were captured); Arkansas Post, January, 1863; Port Gibson, May, 1863; Champion Hills, May, 1863; Black River, May, 1863; Vicksburg, June, 1863; Jackson, July, 1863; Corteau Plains, La., November, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April, 1864; Carrion Crow Bayou, November, 1864.

Seventy-second Regiment—Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June, 1863; Rock Springs, Ga., September, 1863; Chickamauga, September, 1863; Mooresville, Ala., November, 1863; Atlanta campaign, numerous skirmishes; Ebenezer Church, Ala., April, 1865; Macon, Ga., April, 1865; Selma, Ala., April, 1865; West Point, Ala., April, 1865.

Eighty-sixth Regiment—Stone River, December, 1862; Chickamauga, September, 1863; Lookout Mountain, November, 1863; Mission Ridge, November, 1863 (where the regiment was the storming column); Rocky Face Ridge, May, 1864; Resaca, May, 1864; Adairsville, May, 1864; Kingston, June, 1864; Pickett's Mills, June, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; Chattahoochie River, August, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July, 1864; Atlanta, August, 1864; Jonesboro, September, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, September, 1864; Franklin, November, 1864; Nashville, December, 1864.

One Hundredth Regiment—Vicksburg, June, 1863; Jackson, July, 1863; Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Graysville, November, 1863; New Hope Church, May, 1864; Resaca, May, 1864; Dallas, May, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; Decatur, July, 1864; Chattahoochie River, August, 1864; Atlanta, August, 1864; Jonesboro, September, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, September, 1864; Bentonville, N. C., March, 1865.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment—Blue Springs, October, 1863; Walker's Ford, December, 1863.

WARREN COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR.

The following, though imperfect, and doubtless containing errors, is compiled with much care from the Adjutant General's reports, and from the recollection of several boys who served in the regiment. It is the best list that can be given.

Thirty-third Regiment—John Q. Goodwine died at Savannah, Ga., March, 1865; Henry C. Gibson, died at Nashville, March, 1864; Thomas J. Goodwine, killed at Atlanta, August, 1864; Marcus L. Hatten, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July, 1864; Samuel J. Williams, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July, 1864; Samuel Lee, died at Indianapolis, January, 1864 (in the Eleventh Cavalry); Robert Ford, died at Crab Orchard, Va., 1861.

Fortieth Regiment—Richard Bunce, drowned in Tennessee River, April, 1862; Lewis H. Bunnell, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Joseph Kerr, killed December, 1864; John Riggs, died at Bardstown, Ky., January, 1862; John C. Steedman, died at home, October, 1864.

Sixtieth Regiment—C. J. Clinsing, died at Milliken's Bend, April, 1863; W. M. Allen, died at Bowling Green, Ky., July, 1862; G. M. Briggs, died at home; Columbus Bookwater, died at Indianapolis, June, 1862; Henry M. Bowman, died at New Orleans, February, 1864; Perry J. Coffett, killed at Corteau Plains, November, 1863; William H. Cook, died in Warren County, October, 1863; J. M. Crane, died at Milliken's

Bend, March, 1863; John F. Jackson, died at Memphis, Tenn.; A. C., Johnson, died at Warrenton, Miss., June, 1863; Dudley R. Potter, supposed to have died at St. Louis; John H. Shimp, died at Young's Point, February, 1863; Levi Swarts, died at Thibodeaux, La., September, 1864; Isaac J. W. Waldrip, died in Warren County, October, 1863; Matthew Warbritton, died at Young's Point, February, 1863; John T. Welch, died January, 1863, of wounds; M. V. Williams, died at Barry's Landing; John H. Davis, died at Vicksburg, December, 1863; Jacob Hessler, died at St. Louis, May, 1863; William Landen, died at St. Louis, March, 1864.

Seventy-second Regiment—Elisha Cadwallader, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November, 1862; Charles J. Burch, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January, 1863; David Aldridge, died at Scottsville, Ky., December, 1862; Luther Briar died at Murfreesboro, April, 1863; Thomas Casad, killed at Rock Spring, Ga., September, 1863; Daniel Crowell, died at Louisville, April, 1865; John M. Hewitt, died at Castalian Springs, Tenn., December, 1862; Elisha J. Holycross, killed at Rock Spring, Ga., September, 1863; Benjamin F. Laban, died at Bowling Green, December, 1862; Samuel M. Liggate, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December, 1862; George W. Mathis, killed at Rock Spring, September, 1863; Henry E. Millhollen, died at Murfreesboro, March, 1863; Jasper N. Millhollen, died at Murfreesboro, March, 1863; James C. Moore, died at Scottsville, Ky., December, 1862; John A. Nixon, killed at Rock Spring, September, 1863; Benjamin F. Pugh, died at Gallatin, February, 1863; William Pugh, died at Louisville, November, 1862; Josephus M. Pugh, died at Bardstown, November, 1862; George W. Pugh, died at Louisville, November, 1862; Harvy Schoonover, died of wounds at Chattanooga, September, 1863; William Warbritton, died at Scottsville, December, 1862; George Brooks, killed at Rock Springs, September, 1863; Henry Ogborn, died at Murfreesboro, April, 1863; Andrew Rater, died at Gallatin, February, 1863; John M. Roach, died at Gallatin March, 1863; Alfred Burt, died of wounds at Chattanooga, January, 1864; Jesse Hatcher, died January, 1865; James Kidney, died at Marietta, Ga., August, 1864; Samuel H. Bowlus, died at Columbia, Tenn., July, 1864.

Eighty-sixth Regiment—John D. Brown, died at Nashville, January, 1863; James S. Butcher, died at Nashville, March, 1865; Martin V. Simmerman, supposed to have been lost on steamer Sultana; Charles W. B. Gilger, died at Nashville of wounds, January, 1863; Jackson Jacobs, died of wounds at Stone River, January, 1863; Anson High, died in prison, Richmond, Va., January, 1863; Samuel S. Good, died at Nashville, February, 1863; William Pye, died at Perryville, October, 1862; Elias Brady, died at Chattanooga, December, 1863; John Beaver, died at Annapolis, Md., February, 1863; Archibald Goats, died at Silver Springs, November, 1862; Thomas J. Freeman, died at Bowling Green, November, 1862; Joshua Gerard, died at Nashville, February, 1863; James Guest, died of wounds at Nashville, January, 1863; Wallace B. Hanks, died at Nashville, February, 1863; Nathan Hickman, died at Nashville, March, 1863; John Krise, died at Nashville, March, 1863; William Lamb, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; Robert Mawherer, died at Nashville, January, 1863; Thomas J. McCartney, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July, 1864; William Oglesby, died at Murfreesboro, March, 1863; Nathan C. Pringle, killed at Stone River, De-

ember, 1862; John Richards, died in Andersonville Prison, September, 1864; James E. Rulson, died of wounds received at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Lewis Stutzel, died at New Albany, Ind., January, 1863; Lysander Sweeny, died at Nashville, March, 1865; Samuel Alexander, died at Indianapolis, April, 1862; Frederick Sheets, died at home, November, 1864; Isaac Sellers, died at Williamsport, Ind., October, 1864; Abram Fisher, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; John M. Shippo, died at Murfreesboro, February, 1863; William Anderson, died at Nashville, January, 1863; John Bainbridge, died at Bowling Green, November, 1862; Edward H. Barkshire, died at Nashville, January, 1863; William F. Bush, died at Danville, Ky., November, 1862; Henry M. Butler, died at Nashville, January, 1863; James H. Clinton, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; William M. Crawford, died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, December, 1862; John H. Crawford, died at Silver Springs, November, 1862; Luke Cronkhite, died of wounds at Louisville, August, 1864; Henry C. Cronkhite, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; William H. Crow, died at Louisville, June, 1863; Oliver M. Evans, died at Nashville, January, 1863; William B. Fleming, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; Milton Gallamore, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Peter Griner, died at Nashville, March, 1865; B. H. Henderson, died at Nashville, January, 1863; William C. Hunter, died at Nashville, February, 1863; James D. Johnson, died at Nashville, January, 1863; John A. Johnson, died January, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; Solomon Lighty, died at Knoxville, January, 1864; Samuel Rosebraugh, died at Gallatin, January, 1863; Watson C. Swank, died October, 1862; John Wilson died at Louisville, November, 1862; Harrison H. Woodard, died at Murfreesboro, May, 1863.

One Hundredth Regiment.—Cornelius Hunt, died at Calhoun, Tenn., January, 1864; George N. Campbell, died at Atlanta, January, 1864; George Doty, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Alfred Gerard, died at Colliersville, April, 1863; Amos Gaskill, died at La Grange, Tenn., January, 1863; William D. Little, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Allen Miniear, died at Camp, Sherman, Miss., August, 1863; James U. Nelson, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864; Thomas W. Powell, died at Indianapolis, May, 1865; Charles Wakeman, died at Scottsboro, January, 1864.

Miscellaneous.—William W. Goodwin, died at Bridgeport, Ala., June, 1864 (One Hundred and Thirty-fifth); William Goodwin, died at Frederick, Md., March, 1864 (One Hundred and Fiftieth); William H. Hann, died at Wheeling, Va., March, 1865 (One Hundred and Fiftieth); James S. Young, died at Frederick, Md., April, 1865 (One Hundred and Fiftieth); W. D. B. Wright, died at Indianapolis, April, 1865 (One Hundred and Fifty-fourth); Leander M. Scott, died at Indianapolis, May, 1865 (One Hundred and Fifty-fourth); Samuel Lee, died at Indianapolis, May, 1865 (Eleventh Cavalry).

EDUCATION IN WARREN COUNTY.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

At the time of the creation of Warren County, and for a number of years afterward, the State of Indiana was not blessed with the common school system of to-day. The constitution of the State provided for the sale of certain lands in each county, to be used in the maintenance of common schools, but aside from that means children were mainly educated at the expense of their parents, in the old "subscription schools." The county was no sooner organized than advantage was taken of the constitutional provision for the sale of such lands (Sections 16), and as early as 1828 the County School Commissioner was notified to advertise the sale of such sections near Williamsport, near Independence, near Lebanon, near Gopher Hill and perhaps elsewhere. This was accordingly done, and small portions of such sections were sold, and the proceeds used to pay the pioneer teachers, build and maintain the old log cabins first used as schoolhouses. The first schools of the county were taught in 1828, the expenses of which were paid by private subscription. The heaviest expense then fell on the families containing the greatest number of children, and these were usually the families least able to sustain such expenses, and as a necessary consequence in that early day, the children grew up without the advantages of education. The first schoolhouses of the county were rude log dwellings, which had been deserted by some family that had found the hardship of settling the new county too great to be borne, or log dwellings in which the family still lived, one corner in the single room of which would be fitted up with rude clapboard seats and desks. Testaments were the first readers, and mediocres the first teachers. Ability to read, write and cipher constituted the sum and substance of a teacher's qualifications. Schools were started in the most thickly populated sections, no districts having been created, nor any school money from any source, except private subscription, having been provided. The proceeds from the sale of school sections were positive blessings to the pioneer children.

Several schools were taught in the county in 1829—one at Williamsport, one at Gopher Hill, one near West Lebanon, one at Independence, one in the vicinity of Green Hill, and perhaps others. Every one was a subscription school. It is time to retract the statement made above that all early teachers were mediocres. Several men very prominent in subsequent affairs of the county were amongst the earliest teachers. Col. Lucas, Perrin Kent and others taught some of the earliest schools in the county. Col. Lucas taught many terms in the vicinity of his home in the southwestern part. He was very severe with the offenders, as all early teachers were compelled to be, owing to the size and roughness of the young men who attended, and more than one middle-aged man in that part of the county can to-day tell of the hard "lickings" they received at his hands.

SCHOOLHOUSES AND SCHOOL FUNDS.

After the old dwellings which were first used for school purposes, came the renowned pioneer log schoolhouses, with their huge chimney, their windows of greased paper and their seats and desks made of clapboards or rough, unplanned plank from some early saw mill. In the thirties, quite early, other school funds were provided. In 1834, the profits arising from the management of the State Bank were reserved as a school fund. This was called the bank school fund. The fund from the sale of school sections was called Congressional school fund. In February, 1837, the act of the Legislature became law, which provided for the distribution, to the various counties, of the surplus revenue fund donated to the several States by the United States, by virtue of an act of Congress approved June 23, 1836. This fund, distributed to the several counties of the State, was to be loaned out to the citizens of the county, and the annual interest was to be distributed to the various townships for the support of common schools. It will be seen that, as yet, no taxation for the support of common schools had been levied upon property, and that the support of such schools, aside from the special funds, fell upon the families having children, and not upon those having money or property and no children. Such taxation, at that day, was regarded as unjust (that is, taxation upon property for the support of common schools). Many men without children and with large wealth—men of to-day—take the same view. Such men, if financially poor, with many children, would be sure to think otherwise—"circumstances alter cases." Besides the school funds above referred to, for the support of the common school, there were various special school funds, as the county seminary fund, the university fund, the saline fund and the bank tax fund (not the State bank fund), all of which were provided to support special school institutions of the State. The Congressional school fund and the surplus revenue fund have ever since been the life-blood of the common schools. The fund was to be loaned in the counties upon good security, and was to draw 7 per centum interest annually, payable in advance, and was not to be loaned for a period longer than five years. In 1844, the surplus revenue fund at interest amounted to \$6,303.93, which at 7 per cent interest would furnish about \$440, to be distributed to the townships. As the Congressional fund on interest amounted to \$8,649 02, the total annually distributed to the townships at that time amounted to about \$1,100. Several Congressional townships were not organized until comparatively late years, and by that time their school fund at interest had so accumulated, that the interest itself had become a large fund, which was put out at interest as fast as it accrued. Various amendments and supplementary enactments were passed after the funds above-mentioned were reserved for the uses mentioned. Many important alterations were made at the time of the revision of the statutes in 1843, but under the constitution of 1816 no system of free schools could be supported by public taxation. During the latter part of the forties, the question of free public schools began to receive serious consideration all over the State. B. F. Gregory and others were earnestly in favor of the measure, and did much to mold public opinion in that direction. Mr. Gregory was County School Commissioner late in the forties, and so earnest had been his efforts to improve the schools of the county that, when he went out of office in 1849, the County

Board had spread upon the records the following resolution of thanks:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be, and they are hereby tendered to Benjamin F. Gregory, Esq., late School Commissioner, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his said office, to the satisfaction of the board and of the community, whose educational interests he has had in charge.

In August, 1848, while Mr. Gregory was yet in office, the county was called upon to vote upon the question of having free common schools. Nine hundred and fifty-six votes were polled in favor of such schools, and one hundred and fifty-seven votes against the same. The vote throughout the State was equally satisfactory, and accordingly, when the constitution was revised in 1850, the General Assembly was authorized "to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." In accordance with this constitutional provision, the General Assembly, by an act approved June 14, 1852, provided "That there shall be annually assessed and collected (for the use of free public schools), as the State and county revenues are assessed and collected, on the list of property taxable for State purposes, the sum of 10 cents on each \$100." This was the great beginning of the present free school system—one of the most important eras in the history of the State. At the same time, by the same enactment, and in accordance with the new constitution, the school funds known as Congressional, surplus revenue, bank tax, common school, saline, county seminary and all other common school funds, were constituted a perpetual fund for the support of free public schools. At the same time, important alterations and additions to the management of common schools were adopted. From that period to this, various special school funds have been created, until, at the present time, the county school fund is in the condition given in tabular form in another chapter of this volume.

In 1853, there were twenty-three schoolhouses in Warren County, and in 1878 there were eighty-three. A few frame schoolhouses were erected in the thirties, and quite a number in the forties; but for all the long period up to about 1854 log schoolhouses were decidedly the rule. At the latter date, however, under the impulse given to education by the new school law, frame houses began to succeed the old log ones, and by 1878 there was not a log schoolhouse in the county, and of the eighty-three buildings nine were of brick and seventy-four were of wood. Teachers' institutes were first held during the sixties, and the first oratorical contest among the teachers of the county was in February, 1883.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

It is impossible, in the space at the command of the historian, to detail the establishment and subsequent management of the county schools. Quite a respectable volume might be written of the affairs of each school district. It will be sufficient to say that Warren County has excellent country schools, and those in the villages and towns will compare favorably with any in the State in places of no greater population. The schools of West Lebanon and Williamsport are fully up to the standard of the times. The present brick school building at West Lebanon was erected in 1867, at a cost of about \$6,000. It has four commodious rooms, with accommodations for about 240 pupils. The large, square, two-story

brick school building at Williamsport was constructed in 1874, and is said to have cost about \$12,000. It is a credit to the town. Considerable trouble has been experienced with the teachers (or, perhaps, rather with some of the patrons), but the present capable Principal, W. K. Walker, is pouring oil on the troubled waters, and creating order and harmony out of chaos. Rainsville, Pine Village, Independence have good schools. The present two-storied frame schoolhouse at Rainsville cost about \$1,200, and was erected about 1875 or 1876. Pine Village built a fine frame schoolhouse in about 1879, the cost amounting to about \$1,000. Marshfield has had to enlarge her schoolhouse. The schools mentioned in the preceding pages were public schools, but there is not a neighborhood in the county where private schools have not been taught. But it is now necessary to notice the private and special school institutions of the county.

THE WARREN COUNTY SEMINARY.

An early law of the State of Indiana provided that certain fines before Justices of the Peace and in Circuit Courts should be paid into a fund that afterward, when the aggregate had reached a specified amount (\$400), might be used in building a county seminary. This was long before the present system of common schools was adopted, and was regarded with great favor by the majority of citizens throughout the State. It was designed to be the next step above the ordinary subscription schools of that day, and to be an institution to prepare students, who so desired, to enter college. A Seminary Trustee was appointed, whose duty was to take care of the funds as they accumulated. The enactment of the Legislature creating the county, provided that 10 per centum of the proceeds of the sale of county lots should go into the seminary fund. The first Trustee was Daniel R. Parker, appointed in November, 1829. Fines for assault and battery, for stealing, drunkenness, profanity, etc., etc., went into the seminary fund. In November, 1831, the fund amounted to \$11.96½. One of the fines included in this amount was assessed upon Rebecca Dawson for an assault and battery upon the person of Nancy Clemons—the fine being \$1. B. Cheneweth was the Justice who levied the fine. He also levied another against Shuman and Samuel Barber, for quarreling on Sunday. James H. Buel became Trustee in May, 1831; William Search in September, 1831; Nicholas Shaffer in 1832; Jonathan Washington in 1833, and Hiram Farmer in 1834. In January, 1833, the fund amounted to \$47.78; in March, 1834, to \$127.44; in May, 1835, to \$158.27½; in January, 1836, to \$203.73¾, and in September, 1839, to \$398.77. Robert A. Chandler became Trustee in 1838, and George B. Joiner in March, 1842. After 1843, the County Treasurer seems to have been Trustee. In January, 1841, the seminary fund amounted to \$486.14; in December, 1841, to \$576.01; in December, 1842, to \$613.40; in December, 1845, to \$802.08; in May, 1848, to \$876.36; in June, 1849, to \$1,024.23.

In June, 1848, B. F. Gregory and others petitioned the County Commissioners to use the fund on hand for the erection of a county seminary, which petition was favorably considered by the board, and the following committee was appointed to purchase the best site that could be secured in the town of Williamsport as a ground for the building: B. F. Gregory, C. R. Boyer, J. H. Buell, J. R. M. Bryant and J. J. McAlilly—all excellent men. About this time, a delegation from Leb-

anon. headed by Delos Warren, petitioned the board to have the site located at that town, but the petition was not favorably regarded, and was finally denied. The above committee bought three lots in Williamsport, with the understanding that payment for the same should be paid out of money which had been subscribed for that purpose. This arrangement was made in order that all the seminary fund on hand might be used to defray the expense of constructing the building, the cost of which would, even then, according to the estimate made, considerably exceed the amount on hand. The scheme continued to mature, and early in 1850 the contract of erecting the building was awarded to Richard Treadway, who agreed to do the entire work for \$1,699. This was nearly \$700 more than the fund on hand, and the Commissioners, in order to complete the house as designed, issued "seminary orders" for the additional amount, which orders were to be paid as the fund accumulated. The structure was of brick, was two stories high, and, after it had been painted and penciled in August, 1850, was a handsome edifice. The inside work was not wholly completed until December, 1850, at which time the building was formally accepted of the contractor, who was then paid the last installment of the contract price. The name of the first teacher in this house cannot be stated. During the winter of 1850-51, the building was rented to the school district at Williamsport, and a four months' school was taught therein. District school was also taught in it the following summer. An enactment of the Legislature in 1852, at which time the present common school system was founded, provided for the sale of the county seminary, and for the payment of the proceeds thereof into the common school fund. Accordingly, the building and grounds were advertised for sale. As near as could be learned by the writer, the building was not really sold until April, 1857, at which time Henry Regar bid it in for \$700. This purchase included the land upon which the building stood—Lots 78, 79 and 82 of the West Addition to Williamsport. Some strong evidence was found that the building had been sold before, but if such was the case it was afterward forfeited. School was taught in it all the time. Mr. Goodwin conducted a high school in it for some time, and owned the building, or perhaps he rented it of Mr. Regar, or of the County Agent, whoever owned it. But the sale to Mr. Regar proved worthless, and the building reverted to the county. In July, 1862, the Trustees of Williamsport Lodge, No. 38, A., F. & A. M., purchased the property for \$816. This proved to be a good sale, and after that date the building was the property of the Masonic Lodge. How the men who had advanced money to build the house were finally reimbursed cannot be stated. It will thus be seen that the county seminary, as such, was a total failure; but only because no sooner was the house completed and its management fully mapped out, than it was ordered sold by the Legislature, and the proceeds ordered into the common school fund. Thus terminated what was expected to be a popular and successful institution of learning.

THE STATE LINE CITY SEMINARY.

In the year 1860, a stock company was formed at State Line City for the purpose of providing means to build a seminary. The town was then very prosperous, and from all appearances was destined to become a populous and important place. The enumeration had run up to about one hundred and fifty—far beyond the limits of an ordinary village

school; but what prompted the citizens to undertake the seminary project was the demand for a higher education than could be furnished by the town school. Many young men and women in the neighborhood contemplated attending school abroad, and the parents saw that it would be wise to provide at home an institution which would meet that demand, and which would, at the same time, add materially to the worth and attractiveness of the prosperous young town. The stock company was accordingly formed, some of the stockholders being Col. E. F. Lucas, A. Y. Taylor, Perrin Kent, Darius Duncan, J. R. Johnson, B. F. Marple and James Lewis. Almost all the principal citizens of the town and surrounding country took stock in the institution. Elbridge Marshall, who became the first Principal of the seminary, was largely instrumental in working up the project. Col. Lucas donated about ten acres of land adjoining the town on the east to the uses of the seminary. The Township Trustee gave about \$600 toward the cost of constructing the house, with the understanding that the lower story should be used, more or less, for the school district at the village. The building erected was a two-storied brick structure, about 40x50 feet, and cost not far from \$5,000. It was an excellent building for the little town, and immediately after its erection school was begun by Mr. Marshall, who received his pay from tuition charged the pupils, and employed one or more assistants to help him manage the students—about one hundred and twenty-five—that attended. The greater number of the students came from a distance, and were thus obliged to board in town while they attended the school. The school was thoroughly graded, and in the department taught by Mr. Marshall could be secured all the instruction necessary for entering college. In this room, the most of the scholars paid tuition, while below, in the lower department, many of the scholars attended who belonged to the district, and who were free of tuition, owing to the contract with the Township Trustee, who had assisted in building the house. The seminary proved advantageous to the town, as its presence induced many worthy people to locate there who otherwise would have passed on to where school privileges were better. For the three years that Mr. Marshall conducted the institution, it was a credit to the founders and to himself. The system was rigid, the course of instruction thorough, and the interest never diminished. Under this excellent state of affairs, intelligence and morality were at a premium, and the rough, immoral element that had infested the town was largely silenced, and more or less of it driven away by the higher and better instincts which soon prevailed. That the seminary had much to do with this remains unquestioned. At the expiration of about three years, Mr. Marshall severed his connection with the seminary, giving J. P. Kouts, who succeeded in maintaining the reputation of the school established by Mr. Marshall. The attendance was even larger than before. In about 1864, or perhaps 1865, the stockholders, many of whom seemed to think that they ought to receive a high annual premium on their investment, concluded to dispose of the institution. It was according sold to J. H. Braden, for what price is not remembered. If the writer is correctly informed, the Township Trustee still retained his interest in the house. Mr. Braden bought it, partly as a speculation, but two or three years later sold the building and grounds to the Township Trustee (then Dr. Porter) for \$2,700, taking township paper drawing 10 per centum interest in payment. The indebtedness ran on for some time, under the

protests of many citizens of the township remote from the village, who had opposed the purchase of it by the Trustee. Finally the debt was paid, but the building cost the township, principal and interest, about \$5,000. After this, the seminary was an ordinary graded school, owned by the township. When the village became incorporated, the building, under the laws of the State, became the property of the town, and remained so through all the years until it was disused in 1882, at which time the present two-storied frame building on the square was erected, at a cost of about \$1,500. A portion of the old house was used in the construction of the new. During the past winter, Bayard Taylor taught the school—the first in the new house. It is stated that the school authorities had no legal right to erect this building on the public square, as such a course violated the contract with Mr. Casement, the proprietor of the town, who donated the lot for public, not school purposes. Trouble may result yet.

THE WEST LEBANON SEMINARY.

The building known by the above name was, in reality, a combined church and schoolhouse, built and designed to be managed by the Methodists at West Lebanon, or Lebanon as it was then—the old town. The lower story of the structure was to be the young ladies' seminary, while the upper story was to be the class-room or church of the Methodist society. The funds were secured by subscription or donation, and, if reports are correct, the Township Trustee subscribed quite liberally, with the understanding that the children of the district might receive the benefits of the school. The building was erected about 1851 or 1852, but never came up, in importance, to the hopes of the founders.

The first steps taken to erect the building were in 1849, when Delos Warren, Colbreath Hall, Edward P. Marshall, George Beymer and David Etnire were appointed Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to receive a deed for a grant of land, upon which was to be erected a "Female Seminary and Chapel." The original design was to make the building purely a seminary, with a chapel in the second story, and if reports are correct this design was kept in view until some time after the structure was completed, when its failure as a seminary altered the intention of the founders and the fate of the building.

A few terms were taught there while it was called a seminary, the teacher during the summer of 1853 being a Mrs. Snow, who had seen sixteen years of public teaching. The room finally degenerated into an ordinary district schoolroom, but after a few years was abandoned. The common school system was driving out the old subscription or tuition schools, and the day for the establishment of high schools had not yet dawned upon the inhabitants of Warren County. The common schools were so popular that they were regarded as amply sufficient for the wants of the county. It remained for this system of schools to develop a demand for something higher, and it did not take long.

THE GREEN HILL SEMINARY.

The seminary at Green Hill was the result of church indulgence or design. An alteration in the territory of the conferences of the United Brethren in Indiana, and especially along the Wabash, and an increased population and demand for denominational schools, decided the Upper Wabash Conference of United Brethren to locate a denominational school

somewhere in the vicinity of Attica, and Green Hill, or Milford, as it was then, was selected for the site of the structure by the Conference Trustees, owing to its beautiful location and freedom from immoral surroundings. Another reason for its location at Green Hill was the fact that in the village was a strong class of United Brethren, who offered to donate liberally toward the erection of the building and the maintenance of the school. The building was accordingly erected in 1869, partly with funds furnished by the Upper Wabash Conference, and partly by donation from the citizens at Green Hill. The house is a large, two-storied brick structure, situated in a beautiful spot in the western part of the town. Its upper story is a chapel, and its lower story is divided into school rooms. It is said to have cost \$9,000. The Rev. Mr. Stimpson became the first Principal, and within a comparatively short time an attendance of about eighty students was secured, many of whom came from abroad and boarded in the village. At this time, the school was very prosperous, and its excellent influence upon the town and surrounding country soon became apparent. It was a means of giving a "tone" to the social intercourse of the citizens, that tended directly to the rapid promotion of advanced learning and morality. Boarding-houses sprang into existence to provide accommodation for the large number of students in attendance. Assistants were employed to help the Principal. The higher department embraced the studies preparatory to a college course. An excellent literary society was founded by the students, under the supervision of the Principal, who was untiring in his efforts to render the seminary all that its founders had hoped, and one worthy of patronage. The Principal often visited his students in their rooms, unexpectedly, at night, in order to see whether the evenings were properly passed. The seminary has been in successful operation since, under the management of various Principals, among whom have been Revs. W. T. Jackson, Jones, Jackson again, Gregory, and the present competent professor, Mr. Thompson. But the attendance at the school has gradually decreased as the years have passed, from what cause it would be difficult to state, until the present attendance does not exceed fifteen. For a time, under Mr. Jackson, and perhaps under Mr. Stimpson, it was, in many respects, superior to any other school ever in the county. The course of study was farther advanced; the system of study and deportment was nearer perfect; the standard of intellectual, moral and social development was higher, and nearer in accordance with the most progressive educational institutions of to-day. But the strong liberal tendency of the present—the tendency to discard strict sectarian lines or limits, and unite minds and hearts on the broad, brotherly basis of universal Christianity—has contributed mainly to the decadence of educational systems controlled by sectarian rituals of religion.

THE WILLIAMSPORT DEBATING SOCIETY.

On the 22d of January, 1840, pursuant to notice, a number of citizens of Williamsport met at the schoolhouse to organize a debating society. Benjamin Crow was made Chairman, and Buell, Boyer and Crockett were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. This was done, and Buell, Campbell and Joiner were appointed to revise such constitution and by-laws. Dr. E. Thomas was elected permanent President, L. W. Joiner, Secretary, and W. R. Boyer, Treasurer. The first question debated was, "Is it morally right to inflict capital punish-

ment in any case?" On the affirmative were Crockett, Gregory, Lucas, Campbell, Joiner and Thomas; on the negative, Buell, Crow, Boyer, Keifer and Shockley. After an exciting discussion, the question was decided in the negative. At the second meeting, the constitution and by-laws were revised and adopted. All members were taxed 12½ cents dues, to pay current expenses. The President was to hold office three weeks, and the Secretary four weeks. Meetings were to be held once each week. Religious subjects were wholly excluded and the affirmative was to have the opening and closing argument, and all speeches were limited to fifteen minutes. The judges were required to render their decision in accordance with the "strength of argument" only. Among the early members were Benjamin Crow, R. E. Crockett, E. S. Thomas, Lazarus Miller, James McDonald, B. F. Gregory, G. W. Lawson, L. W. Joiner, M. Gerard, E. F. Lucas, J. H. Buell, Erasmus Thomas, A. Shockley, R. A. Chandler, Jacob Keifer, J. W. Campbell, E. D. Thomas, W. R. Boyer, W. Harrington, John Higginbotham, J. C. H. Montgomery, John Cox, William Bittings, Peter Longmaker, John W. Dickson, J. H. Jordan, G. B. Joiner, Noble Pritchett, W. C. Harter and James Rowland. Here were many of the ablest men ever in the county. Many others joined later. The minutes of the meetings, yet in existence, show that all the questions were hotly contested, and often their debate extended far into the night. Here was laid the foundation, much of it, of the oratorical and forensic efforts in the court house and throughout the country in after years. Few realize the benefits of a well-conducted debating society, such as this was. It inspires confidence, encourages originality and individuality, promotes intellectual celerity, fires the mind and heart to greatest effort, sharpens the tongue, amplifies the logic and fills the whole being with pungent sense, courage and audacity.

The second question debated, "Is intemperance a greater evil than slavery?" was decided in the affirmative. The third, "Is imprisonment for debt just?" was decided in the affirmative. The fourth, "Have the blacks suffered more from the whites than the Indians?" decided in the affirmative. The fifth, "Is the invasion of a nation by enemies more calculated to bind them together than municipal law?" decided in the affirmative. About this time, a committee was appointed to prefer charges against William Harrington for an alleged breach of the by-laws. The committee presented the following specified charges: "That the said William Harrington did, on the night of February 21, attend the said society in a state of intoxication; and that he behaved himself in a boisterous and uncivil manner; and that his conduct disturbed the harmony, peace and quiet of said society; and that when called to order by the President, he still continued, from time to time, to interrupt the debate; all of which was a direct violation of the by-laws of said society." Mr. Harrington pleaded "Not guilty;" whereupon a court was instituted to try the case. Crockett and Joiner were appointed prosecutors. Witnesses were introduced, and finally the charges were sustained. Then a motion to expel Mr. Harrington was made, but was lost by a majority of one. This being the night for the election of a President, Mr. Harrington's name was then proposed for that office, amid great applause, and after a spirited ballot he was elected unanimously. His complete vindication of the charges was thus sustained. His election was most laughable, in view of his undoubted guilt of the charges. The action of the society was wise, as he made an excellent President.

Some time in March, the meetings were abandoned, but were revived in the following August, when such questions as the following were discussed: "Is man capable of self-government?" "Are railroads a greater benefit to the community than turnpike roads?" "Does civilization augment the sum of human happiness?" After the first three or four meetings, it was resolved to organize

THE MOOT LEGISLATURE OF INDIANA.

The society was to become the House of Representatives. Col. E. F. Lucas was elected Governor of Indiana; J. H. Buell, Speaker of the House, and G. W. Lamson, Principal Clerk. The members were appointed to represent the various counties of the State. A committee was appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the House of Representatives was organized and ready to receive any communication from him in his official capacity. Committees on Judiciary, Internal Improvement, Education, Ways and Means, Elections, etc., were appointed. Joseph McDonald, of Marion County (yes, the justly illustrious Joseph McDonald of to-day), gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the abolishment of capital punishment; also one to memorialize Congress to repeal the land bill, the bankrupt bill, and reinstate the Sub-Treasury system of fiscal operations. Mr. Lucas, of Lake, introduced a bill for the incorporation of Williamsport,* which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Lucas, Joiner and Keifer. Adjourned. * * * House met, pursuant to adjournment. House Bill No. 1, to abolish capital punishment, was passed to a third reading and finally laid upon the table till the next meeting, when it was made the order of the day. Mr. Joiner, of Vanderburg, introduced a bill regulating elections; referred to Committee on Elections. Mr. Lucas, of Lake, introduced a resolution repealing certain dog laws, or dog-oned laws; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Joiner, of Vanderburg, introduced a bill to tax old bachelors. A motion to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means was lost. Various laughable amendments were introduced, all of which were lost. A motion to re-consider the motion to refer the bill to the Ways and Means Committee was lost. Various dilatory motions were made, but were lost. What finally became of that bill the legislative records fail to unravel. Adjourned. * * * House met pursuant to adjournment. The Governor's message was received, read, and 1,000 copies were ordered printed. Mr. Keifer, of Jasper, introduced a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of causing each man who should get drunk, to dig out a stump on the court house square. The special committee to consider the bill on the incorporation of Williamsport reported favorably. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill read by its title, and was made the special order for the next meeting. The bill to abolish capital punishment was considered, amended, debated, went into committee of the whole, was reported back to the House, and at last tabled. Mr. G. B. Joiner, of Benton, introduced a resolution to secure a levy of tax for the support of common schools,† and Mr. Lawson, of Sullivan, one to amend the justice act and one to extend the Wabash Canal on down the river to Terre Haute. Mr. Lyon, of Putnam, introduced a resolution to abolish petti-

* So far as known, this was the first attempt to incorporate the county east of Warren County.

† This was anticipating the action of the real Legislature about ten years later.

fogging before Justice courts. The House went into committee of the whole to consider the incorporation of Williamsport, with Dr. E. Thomas in the chair. The bill was considered by sections, and finally reported back to the House approved. On motion before the House, the bill was engrossed and read a third time. James McDonald, of Allen, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause; lost. The ayes and noes were called, and were as follows: Ayes—Dixon, Joiner, of Vanderburg, Shockley, Thomas and Lyon. Noes—Harrington, Lucas, Lawson, Joiner, of Benton, Keifer, McDonald, of Allen, and Mr. Speaker. So the bill did not pass. Mr. Gregory, of Vigo, introduced a petition from Sally Doolittle for a divorce from her husband, Jonathan Doolittle, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. And so the record goes on. It is safe to say that the county seat, at no other time in its history, had an organization which furnished as much amusement and valuable instruction as this moot Legislature. The meetings were so crowded at first that the Legislature adjourned to the court house, and even there standing room was at a premium. L. W. Joiner was full of dry, pungent wit and sarcasm, and constantly brought the House down with his sallies. Many of the others were not far behind him, but none surpassed him in provoking mirth. Elisha Hitchens was a member of this Legislature in 1842, at which time he was the Representative from Wayne County. It was continued, during the winter months, for several years, and was revived in 1859, but it never recovered its former vigor or value.

RELIGION IN WARREN COUNTY.

BY W. A. GOODSPEED.

EARLY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

THE early church history is very obscure, owing to the fact that such records as were kept at that day have been misplaced or permanently lost, and about all the dependence that can be relied upon comes from the recollection of old settlers. Again, many of the old church organizations, after enjoying a few years of prosperity, went down to death without hope of resurrection, and the old records seem to have been buried with them. Almost all the early church organizations, of whatever denomination, formerly belonged to the Upper Wabash Conference, or to the Crawfordsville Conference, or to the La Fayette Conference. It is certain that traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Presbyterian, Baptist, Universalist, Christian and perhaps other churches, were in Warren County before 1830; and it is also certain that some of these denominations were represented as early as 1826, the year before the county was organized.

THE CIRCUIT RIDERS.

So far as now known, the first minister of the United Brethren Church to cross the Wabash into Warren County was Rev. John Dunham, a typical pioneer circuit rider, and a man of deep piety and broad

culture for that early day. He journeyed on horseback to the vicinity of Green Hill (no town there then), where he had learned that several earnest families of that church had settled and were waiting his arrival, to be formally constituted a church. A few families had gathered at the cabin of William Bailey, early in the autumn of 1828, to listen to the new minister, who, after that, if he succeeded in organizing a class and creating sufficient interest, would become their permanent minister for an indefinite length of time. The few that had assembled, perhaps about a dozen, saw the minister arrive on his tired horse, which he tied to a sapling, saw him take his saddle-bags and throw them over his shoulder, and walk toward the house. There was nothing about the appearance of the man of God to inspire any one with a belief either in his piety or wisdom. He was slouchy, threadbare, insignificant in stature, and to add to the general disappointment of his little congregation, he seemed to feel his inferiority, as far as appearance was concerned, for he shuffled into the room without recognizing any one, threw his saddle-bags on a stand, took out a testament that had evidently seen hard service, and began reading in a voice so low, puny and hesitating, that more than one smile of disdain might have been seen among his audience. He did not offer to open the exercises, after the usual manner, with singing and prayer, but as he advanced his voice took a firmer tone, his figure lost its bent and withered appearance, his eyes began to kindle with earnest fire, and ere long his audience were bent forward, with eyes fixed upon his face, intently listening to every word that fell from his lips. He finished the chapter, and then went on to point out the moral lesson he had selected. After sweeping on for perhaps twenty minutes, he was not the same man that had entered the room a short time before. His voice thundered, and his eye, glowing with magnetic fire, was lustrous, and held his audience spell-bound. He was eloquent, logical and extremely forcible, and the sentiments uttered were of the purest piety and the noblest humanity. His audience were wrought up to the highest pitch, and cried with joy over the holy pictures of Christian life and future happiness which he so skillfully painted. The result was that he immediately formed a class of the Baileys, the Davises, the Andersons, the Cooks, the Greens, the Magees, the Talberts and others. One month later, he visited the class again, and Mr. Bailey's house would not begin to hold all who had gathered to listen to the famous preacher. This incident is similar to thousands which occurred in early years. Many of the early circuit riders, though rude in manner and unattractive in appearance, were men of imposing physical stature—especially when they were glowing with the inspiration of eloquence and religion. Occasionally would be found one who had received the most finished education in the classical and theological colleges of the East; but usually the early ministers were uncultured, though almost invariably they were men of great personal magnetism, the most earnest Christianity and masters of a rude, backwoods eloquence that found its way to all hearts. They were just the men to lay the foundation of the Christian religion on the frontiers. In 1829-30, Rev. Dunham held a revival at Green Hill, which was largely attended, and which was the means of greatly strengthening the class. More than forty joined, and the interest was of the most fervid description. This, in the end, proved one of the best religious classes ever organized in the county, as it has endured to the

present day. Their church was built early in the forties, and was used until the seminary building was erected in 1869.

CHURCHES AT INDEPENDENCE.

It is said that Rev. Fraley organized the first class of Methodists at Independence in about the year 1833.* The old schoolhouse was the church. In 1835-36, they had a very extensive revival, when some thirty joined. The Universalists started up there about the same time the Methodists did, and for several years the two classes occupied the schoolhouse on alternate Sundays. When the Methodists held their long revival in 1835-36, it threatened to interfere with the appointment of the Universalist minister, Rev. Mr. Manford. The Universalists insisted that they must have the use of the house on their Sunday. John Campbell, a prominent Methodist, asked Daniel Moffit, who was then a Director in charge of the schoolhouse, for the use of the house on the day in dispute, but the latter refused to interfere with the arrangement that had formerly been made, and the Universalists accordingly occupied the house. A few of the Methodists came out to listen to Mr. Manford, among whom were John and Jonathan Campbell, men of very earnest religious views. As the minister progressed, he began to give the Methodists some hot shots, as was the custom in the various pulpits of that day, and the members of that denomination who had come in began to wince under the Scriptural evidence he was heaping up in support of his views. At last, the scorching became so severe that Jonathan Campbell was no longer able to contain himself, and leaping to his feet, with excitement, he called the minister a liar. That brought the meeting to a climax, but through the efforts of the minister harmony was soon restored, and the sermon was concluded without further mishaps. Mr. Campbell was taken to task, after the meeting, but he apologized for his behavior, and peace was again established. Among the early Methodists at Independence were Samuel Thomas and wife, Mrs. Moffit, Mrs. Tripp, Frederick Ritenour, Daniel Doty, Mrs. Coates, Samuel Williams, Isaac Waymire and wife, and others. A class of United Brethren was formed at Independence in the thirties, which was visited by the same ministers as the class at Green Hill. Among the early members were Hiram Nichols, Alexander Waymire, Rev. David Brown, Jeremiah Davis, Valentine Bone, John Cowgill, Samuel Ware, Josiah B. Magee, John S. Talbert, and others. Their meeting house, built about the year 1842, is said to have been the first distinctive church building of any denomination constructed in the county.

THE GOPHER HILL CHURCH.

The Methodists organized a class at Gopher Hill, in the southwestern part of the county, about the year 1828, and for many years they met to worship in the famous old Gopher Hill Schoolhouse. This class was one of the largest and most enterprising in the county, but, unfortunately, but little can be told of it. Among the early members were the Johnsons, Lucases, Taylors, Kents, Cunninghams, Clems, Riners, Switzers, Joneses, Dixons, Russells, of Vermillion County, Cheneweths and many others. Rev. Buckles was an early minister of this class. Their union church was built early in the fifties, but the building long afterward passed to the exclusive control of the Methodists.

* Do not understand that this was the first Methodist class organized in the county.

CHURCHES AT WEST LEBANON.

The Methodist class at Lebanon was organized about the year 1837, in the old schoolhouse, by Rev. Ansel Beach (probably). Among the first members were Jesse Swisher, Delos Warren, Rev. Colbreath Hall, Edward P. Marshall, George Beymer, David Etnire, Zebulon Foster, Samuel Wood, Charles Hayward, William B. Owens, Josiah J. Cooper and others. Rev. C. Hall was the second minister of this class; he has served it the greater portion of the time to the present day. Perhaps no man ever a resident of the county has done more for the cause of religion than this respected and venerable old man. Many of the Methodist classes in all parts of the county were organized by him. He will some day reap the rich reward he so justly merits. Their church was built not far from 1849, in the old town, and the one of brick, in the new town, about 1867, at a cost of about \$4,500. It is related that in this class, at quite an early day, while one of the pioneer preachers was laying down the law of the Gospel with effective and marked emphasis, a summer storm arose, and the deep thunder began to reverberate throughout the heavens. Several women present, who were timid and afraid of thunder, became very uneasy, which fact was soon noticed by the preacher. Thinking that he could remove their fears, he solemnly said, "There is no cause for alarm; it is the voice of God." Moses Lincoln, a very humorous and bright old fellow, who was seated in the amen corner, pondered for an instant over the statement of the minister, and then suddenly said, in a loud, though doubting, hesitating tone, "Why, I thought it was thunder!" The narrator of this incident, the old settler, William Robb, did not state what effect this remark had upon the audience or upon the minister. On another occasion, when Mr. Lincoln was among the audience which had assembled to listen to Rev. Mr. Shanklin, a Soul Sleeper, and after the minister had concluded his discourse, Mr. Lincoln was called upon to close the meeting. The old gentleman slowly and solemnly arose to his feet, took his place with much dignity before the audience, and began in this wise: "It is customary for ministers, when they have doubts regarding the soundness of their doctrines, to call on some one, when they are through, to indorse what they have said. I'll close the meeting, but I want to state that I have one objection to the sermon, and only one—there is not a word of truth in it, and if the brother will come here next Sunday he will hear genuine Gospel truth." It is not related how this little difference terminated, but it is safe to say that Mr. Shanklin still remained a Soul-Sleeper. The Christiah Church at Lebanon was organized, it is said, in 1828, and is, therefore, one of the oldest in the county. For many years it was (if not the strongest) one of the strongest in the county, having at one time a membership of about two hundred and fifty. Their brick church was built in the old town early in the forties. The class is said to have been founded by Rev. D. D. Hall, a very earnest, capable man. Among the early members were Rev. Levi Fleming, Moses Lincoln, Rev. Daniel Shanklin and wife, Rev. Pugh and wife, Eli Woodward and wife, William Robb, Eleazer Purviance, Nathan Horner, Peter Fleming, Harvey McIntosh, Isom Hiatt and many others. Their new church, in the new town, was erected about 1869, at a cost of \$4,000. The class is at present large and prosperous. The Universalist Church was built about four years ago, at a cost of about \$1,200. The membership is fif-

teen. The minister is Rev. Mr. Grandy. At one time, the Presbyterians had a flourishing class at Lebanon, and their church was erected soon after 1850, but when the new town started up it was moved thither. Rev. Crosby was the minister at the time of the removal of the church. West Lebanon and vicinity have always had good church privileges.

CHURCHES AT STATE LINE CITY.

The Presbyterians at State Line City organized their class during the latter part of the fifties, among the early members being John Brier, Harry Ross and wife, Henry Stevenson and wife, C. Andrews and wife, Mrs. Frasier, Dr. A. M. Porter, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. John Kerr, George Elliott and others. Revs. Bacon, Little and Steele were early ministers. Their frame church was erected about 1860. The Methodists, also, started up soon after the town was founded, and the class was composed largely of members who had formerly belonged to the old Gopher Hill and other classes. A few of the early members were A. Y. Taylor, Adam Myers, Mr. Frasier, Daniel Lope and family, David Shepard, Samuel Clem and family, David Clap and others. Rev. Samuel Beck was their minister when their frame church was erected, about 1863-64. Revs. Buckles, Joice and Foxworthy were early with the class. The Christian Church there was erected about 1868, the class having been organized some time before. This is the only brick church in town. Among the early members were Asa Duncan, M. P. Sennett, Robert Monell, John Braden, Joseph Braden, L. W. Denny and wife, Rev. Jacob Wright and others. Each of the three churches at State Line City cost about \$2,000.

CHURCHES AT MARSHFIELD.

The Methodist Church at Marshfield was erected at the close of the late war, though the class was formed some time before under the ministration of Rev. C. Hall. The house was built as a union church, but afterward the Methodists, in some manner, secured exclusive control. The Presbyterians built their church about four years ago. Rev. John Mitchell was one of their ministers; he succeeded Rev. Moore. The Catholics lately built a small church in town. A Christian class was organized on Clear Branch, Washington Township, about twenty-five years ago, some of the members being J. H. McIntosh, Charles McAlister, J. H. Lincoln, Isaiah Bowlus, Elias Porter, J. S. Crawford and Bolivar Robb. No church was built. The Rogers Meeting House class, on Little Pine Creek, was established more than forty years ago. Job Haigh, Thomas Johnson, Edward Moore, Thomas Boyer and Isaac Boyer were early members. The Friends had an organization in the northern part of the county nearly fifty years ago. The Gillman Church, in Stenben Township, was erected in the forties. Benjamin Gray, E. L. Gillman, D. J. Hiatt, Benjamin C. Griner and James Williams belonged. The "Free Hall," at Carbondale, was built in 1867, mainly by Dr. Wesley Clark, at a cost of about \$1,800. All denominations and outsiders in the neighborhood contributed. Mrs. Mary Clark often preached in the house. The Methodists have lately assumed control of the building, but their claim is disputed.

CHURCHES AT RAINSVILLE.

The Baptists organized a class at Rainsville in the thirties, and after-

ward, late in the forties, erected a rude church. It was a small frame building, now used as a barn. Among the members were Bazel West, John Castle, Abram Buckles and wife, John Dinwiddie and wife, Mr. Swett and wife, Jacob Mills and wife, and George B. Swett and wife. In the latter part of the fifties, the class went down, and their church was sold to the Methodists. The Baptists have not since been permanently revived. The Methodist class there was organized before 1840, and for years met in the old schoolhouse. The class was organized by Rev. William M. Fraley. Among the early members were Peregrine Garland, Milton Pearce, William Brown, Lewis Lewis, Jacob Morgan and others. The fine frame Methodist Church there cost about \$2,500. James Wilson and wife gave of this amount about \$800; John Shawcross gave \$50; Joseph Blanclard, \$50; J. H. Keyes, \$100; Wesley Gray, \$100; Sylvester Lewis, \$50; Dr. Charles Hoffman, \$50, and many others smaller amounts. Other members have been Dr. I. M. Smith, John Carpenter, John Bradley, Peter Gray, B. O. Carpenter, Fletcher Brook, Jacob Brown and others.

CHURCHES AT PINE VILLAGE.

The Methodist Church at Pine Village was built in 1845, before the town was laid out or started. The class was first organized in 1831, at the house of Isaac Metsker. Among the earliest members were George and Elizabeth Nichols, Hester Dawson, Sarah Oxford, Sarah Lyons, George Campbell, Isaac and Ruby Metsker, Ruth Campbell, John Campbell, Lydia Campbell, and later were the Fishers, Andersons, Fosters, Halls, St. Johns, J. B. Campbell, Alfred Rose, J. J. Cooper, Thomas Julian, Thomas Hamilton, Eli Frasier, William Coldren, William Odell, William Hooker. Revs. James McCain and John C. French organized the class. Rev. Fraley served the class many years; other ministers were Cooper, Bredenburg, Armstrong and Farman. Meeting was held at the schoolhouse after about 1834, and since 1845 in their church. The Free Methodists are now building a church in the village.

CHURCHES AT WILLIAMSPORT.

☞ Within a year after the town became the county seat, circuit riders appeared and preached to the few who had made the village their abiding place; but it was several years before classes were regularly organized and supplied at stated periods with ministers. In about 1833, Rev. Cooper, a Methodist circuit rider, organized a small class, among the early members being William Search and wife, Laurence Russell and wife, James Bell and wife, David Etnire, Jacob Etnire, Nicholas Shafer, Mr. Davis and a few others. After that, meetings were quite regularly held, either in the schoolhouse or in the old court house. An independent circuit was established at Williamsport about 1837. In 1839, the Methodist Trustees were Colbreath Hall, Thomas Thomas, Thomas O'Neal, Charles Hall and J. P. B. McCoy. The County Commissioners agreed to donate a lot, upon which to build a church, provided the church was erected within three years, at which time a deed was to be executed for the land. In case the church was not built within the period stated, the lot was to go back to the county. The building was not erected; the Commissioners extended the time, but still no house was built. The Trustees in May, 1843, were Elisha Hitchens, R. A.

Chandler, Thomas Thomas, J. P. B. McCoy and H. N. Barnes. In 1845, the Trustees, old and new, were Elisha Hitchens, Charles Hall, Thomas O'Neal, B. F. Gregory, Henry J. Parker and Morris Watkins. Rev. Joseph White was the minister at this time. He had served the class for several of the preceding years. Colbreath Hall had also served the class before, as he did also afterward. At this time the circuit belonged to the Crawfordsville District. In May, 1846, the Trustees were J. R. M. Bryant, W. R. Boyer, Elisha Hitchens, Israel Hanley and George King. At this time they called themselves the "Free Church Association;" the object being to raise means from among themselves, from other religious organizations, and from outsiders, to build a church which should be free to all orthodox denominations; but in this the class again failed, and was obliged to continue to use the old court house. This state of affairs continued until the last war, when the present Methodist Church was built. It was dedicated Sunday morning, July 17, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Bowman, assisted by Elder Gee. On this day, \$1,400 was subscribed toward freeing the church from debt—that amount being the total indebtedness. Since then, the class has flourished, with growing strength, financially and numerically.

There were a few Presbyterians in town at quite an early day, who were occasionally preached to by traveling and neighboring ministers, and it is stated a partial class was at one time formed early in the forties. It was not until the 20th of December, 1850, that the present organization was founded. Rev. A. F. White, LL. D., of Attica, conducted the services. The first members were Mrs. H. A. Ray, Mrs. Anna Brandenburg, Mrs. Elizabeth Schlosser, Mrs. Rebecca Pearson, Mrs. Dorcas Bryant and Miss Jane McCorkle. In 1851, Curtis Newell became the first Ruling Elder; Rev. Amos Jones was the first resident minister. Rev. Isaar De Lamater supplied the church after 1856, and until 1860. Rev. F. S. McCabe came on in 1861; Rev. J. L. King in 1862; Rev. W. N. Steele in 1863; Rev. W. Wilmer in 1869. For the past eleven years, Williamsport and Attica have been associated in the support of a minister. At present, there are about seventy-five members. The church was erected about 1853.

The Christian class was organized during the latter part of the sixties, and the church was erected early in the seventies. Rev. L. L. Carpenter preached the dedicatory sermon. Revs. S. R. Owen and Warren have since been the regular pastors. The first members were H. M. Billings, Sarah Billings, Martha Crawford, Amanda Woodard, William Robb, Abi Robb, Mary Dowler, Bolivar Robb and S. M. C. Robb. A. Romine, H. M. Billings and Boliver Bobb were chosen Elders. Later members were Justin Ross, Cyrus Romine, Mariella Ross and Ellis Ross. The present Trustees are Justin Ross, Bolivar Robb and Cyrus Romine. The class at present is not able to employ a minister.

THE GRAND PRAIRIE HARMONIAL ASSOCIATION.

During the decades of the forties and fifties, when the impression became general that mankind was, in many respects, unregenerate and hopelessly drifting into moral and social turpitude, and when the iron-clad, ritualistic doctrines or orthodox denominations of religion were meeting persistent and semi-successful opposition, various moral organizations were instituted throughout the country, to afford man the means of escaping the evil which his course seemed to have provided. A sys-

tem of social life, founded by Charles Fourier, and known as the "Fourier System," became very popular, as it appeared that the system was destined to encompass phases of human conduct which church organizations could not reach, and at the same time check and control the tendency toward liberal thought on the subject of morals. This system, and others, differing from it mainly in degree, was of the nature of institutions called "communities," such as exist in a few portions of the country to-day. Among other things, the various systems provided that all property should be held in common, and controlled by a Board of Trustees, and that conduct and labor should be regulated by a constitution and by-laws. Horace Greeley was an earnest advocate of the system, and became connected with many of the organizations instituted under it. Many other prominent men, in all parts of the country, identified themselves with the systems. In 1853, an organization of the kind was effected in the northern part of Warren County, which organization became known by the name at the head of this paragraph. Among those connected with it were John O. Wattles, Esther Wattles, Isaac Romine A. L. Child, Philander R. Child, Alvin High, Thomas Scott, George Brier, John Gass, Washington Waltz, Lucy M. Waltz, James R. M. Bryant, Leroy Templeton, Edgar Ryan and Charles High. Mr. Romine himself donated about \$2,000, in trust, for the uses of the community. The funds were placed in the hands of John O. Wattles, in trust, to be by him expended in the purchase of real estate and in the erection of buildings, and after such purchase and labor the whole property was deeded to the Trustees, to be held in trust by them for the uses specified in the constitution and by-laws. The following is the deed to the Trustees:

Know all men by these presents that we, John O. Wattles and Esther Wattles, his wife, of Tippecanoe County and State of Indiana, in consideration of the premises and one dollar to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, convey, bargain and sell, to Horace Greeley, of New York City, Thomas Trusdale, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Edgar Ryan, Charles High and James R. M. Bryant, of Warren County, Indiana, Trustees, and to their heirs and assigns the following real estate to wit: The northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 23 north, Range 9 west, containing 160 acres more or less; also the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section, containing forty acres more or less; also the east three-fourths of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the same section, containing thirty acres more or less; also the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 8, in the aforesaid township and range, containing 120 acres more or less, amounting in all to 350 acres more or less, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto the said Greeley, Trusdale, Ryan, High and Bryant and their heirs and assigns forever in trust to and for the uses named, viz.: For the use and occupation of an association for educational and social reform purposes.

The objects of the association, as stated in the constitution, were "to secure the education, elevation, purity and unity of its members, and, so far as may be, to forward the elevation, peace and unity of the human family, by means of the three following departments, viz., educational, agricultural and mechanical, and these combined and carried out in the social, in which department provision must be made for the culture of both mind and body of the members of the association and its departments, and an opportunity afforded on the domain for living the true life in accordance with the suggestions of 'Outlines of a Community Character.'" There was a Treasurer, a Secretary and one Chief of each of the above departments, to be elected by a majority vote of the members, and these officers were to constitute a Board of Directors, which should have

charge of all the departments. Persons over eighteen years of age, of good moral character and free from debt, were eligible to membership after they had remained with the community one year. An inventory of the property of each new member was made out when he entered the community. Money was not allowed to accumulate in the treasury to a greater amount than \$1,000. The land above-described was valued at \$4,600. The school was to be called an institute or a college, and was to be controlled by the "College Council," consisting of seven members. All endowments were to be by donation, subscription, bequest or scholarship, to any amount not to exceed \$200,000, which stock was to be divided into shares of \$50 each. The first officers were Charles High, President; Edgar Ryan, Corresponding Secretary; Alvin High, Recording Secretary; Thomas Scott, Treasurer. Two or three buildings were erected on the land above described, in one of which school was taught one or more terms. But the enterprise was not destined to long survive. The few members lost interest and faith in the success of the system, and finally all effort to carry on the system was abandoned. Just how the affairs of the association were closed up cannot be stated.

In 1870, an organization called the "Warren County Humanitarian Society of Spiritualists," was instituted in the county, upon the following basis: "*Whereas*, The religious sects and denominations of the Christian world, after unremitting effort for 1,800 years, have failed to redeem man from the manifold evils incident to human life, and *Whereas*, The spirit of the age in which we live demands improvement and progress in the religious, political and social departments of life," etc, etc., this organization did but little beyond filing articles of association.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WARREN COUNTY.

WILLIAMSPORT,—AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL BITTINGER is a native of Franklin County, Penn.; was born April 28, 1838, and is one of six living children in a family of nine born to Jacob and Sally (Garnes) Bittinger. At the age of thirteen years, in company with a friend, Augustus Oler, he preceded his parents on a visit to his mother's relatives in Northern Ohio. Instead of returning to Pennsylvania, he and his friend, on their arrival at La Fayette, took an inventory of their resources, and found only 25 cents between them and starvation. They replenished their purses for the time by husking corn on the Wea Plains. For two years, he was engaged in farm work, but in 1853 came to Warren County, where he taught school for two terms and farmed in Medina Township until he had acquired sufficient means to embark in the grocery trade in a small way at Poolsville, now Green Hill. He discontinued merchandising in 1859, and started West on a prospecting tour. The spring of 1865, after he had returned, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war, he returned to his home in Medina Township, followed farming, and served as Township Trustee and Assessor until 1874, when he was elected Treasurer of Warren County, and re-elected, serving in all four years. Since that time, he has been engaged in the grocery and provision traffic in Williamsport, and is now looking after that and his farming interests in this county. Mr. Bittinger began poor, and has acquired about 800 acres of land in Warren County and other valuable property through his own exertions. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has ascended to the Knight Templar degree. In politics, he is a Republican. Was married in Warren County to Mary E. Fenton, to their union having been born three children—Wallace, Oscar and Jessie.

RICHARD W. CLAYPOOL, grain dealer, was born in Fountain County, Ind., March 12, 1831, and is one of nine children who lived to years of maturity, and eight of whom are yet living, born to Wilson and Sarah (Evans) Claypool, natives of Ohio. They emigrated to Fountain County, Ind., in 1834. Mr. Claypool died on the land he first entered in July, 1876, but Mrs. Claypool yet resides on this place, and in the house, which has been remodeled, where all her children were born. Abraham Claypool, grandfather of Richard W., moved from Randolph County, Va., to Ohio, in 1778, for the purpose of freeing his slaves, as he was radically opposed to the institution of slavery. Richard W. Claypool lived to manhood in his native county. In 1852, he came to Williamsport and embarked in the dry goods trade, but, in 1854, discontinued that and moved to Ludlow, Champaign Co., Ill., and took charge of the Illinois Central Railroad depot. He soon purchased a farm, improved it, and, in December, 1861, came back to Williamsport, where he and a brother looked after the general interests of the family while four brothers were in the war. Mr. Claypool practiced law for some time in Williamsport, but for the past seven years has been dealing in grain. During his diversified business career, he has accumulated comfortable surroundings. He yet owns his farm of 320 acres in Illinois, besides his town property in Williamsport. He is an independent Democrat, a Mason, and is the father of nine children. He was married, in January, 1855, to Eliza T. Pearson, and the names of his children are as follows: Evans, Robert, Horace, Rollin, Lorenzo (deceased), Elizabeth, Jessie, Frederick and Mabel.

HENRY DANNECKER is a native of the State of New York, was born in the year 1852, and is the eldest of a family of four. His family moved to this county in 1865, where Henry received a common school education. Except five years passed at rock-quarrying, he has followed farming, having now seventy-two acres under good cultivation, with fair buildings and improvements. Henry has never married, his sister, Miss Mary Dannecker, living with and keeping house for him.

J. DE HART, M. D., a native of Warren County, Ohio, was born May 10, 1841, and is one of eight living children in a family of nine born to Dr. Gideon and Ma-

linda (Patten) De Hart, the former being a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., and of French ancestry. To escape a large practice which was undermining his health, Dr. Gideon De Hart moved with his family to Logansport, Ind., in 1852, practiced there until 1865, and then removed to La Fayette, where he continued in active practice until his death, in 1873. His widow yet survives him and resides with her children in Western Indiana. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Not having attained majority, his father withheld his consent. He afterward succeeded in enlisting in the Forty-sixth Regiment, in 1862, but again was recalled by his father. The fall of 1863, he became a member of Company B, One Hundred Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and, being then of age, went to the front with his regiment; participated in the engagements of Resaca and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the siege of that city; he fought in the battles at Pulaski, Franklin and Nashville; also in the battle of Kingston, finally joining Sherman's army at Goldsboro in March, 1865. April, 1866, Mr. De Hart was discharged as Sergeant Major; he returned to Indiana and recommenced the study of medicine under his father, which he had commenced in 1858; also studying dentistry under Dr. Moore of La Fayette. He graduated from the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati in 1869, and the succeeding four years practiced this profession and medicine at Chattanooga, Tenn. He then graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati; he came to Williamsport in 1875, where he has since remained as a practitioner of medicine, and has patients not only in and near Williamsport, but in many of the adjacent towns. Dr. De Hart was married in 1878 to Miss Joanna Wall, of Williamsport. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R.

JACOB T. ETNIRE is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born in the year 1830, and is a son of Jacob and R. Etnire. His father came to Indiana in 1833, and entered land and settled in this township; our subject, during youth obtained such education as the county schools afforded. Later, he was married to Rachel Rush, by whom he has five children—Mary J., Celia C., William T., Charles C. and David; both daughters are married. In 1863, he entered the Seventy-second Indiana Regiment, and when that was mustered out at the close of the war he was transferred to the Forty-fourth, in which he remained until the fall of 1865. After his return he resumed farming, which his wife had carried on during his absence. Mr. Etnire has for the past five years been engaged in making tile; he is one of the leading men in his community. His son, William T. Etnire, was born in 1858, attended the common school, and assists his father and brothers in the work of the farm.

S. C. FISHER, attorney at law, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born August 10, 1831, and is the eldest of eight children, five of whom are yet living, born to Alfred and Elizabeth (Campbell) Fisher, natives respectively of North and South Carolina and of English descent. The fall of 1831, the family emigrated westward, and Mrs. Fisher having relatives in Fountain County, they located near Attica and passed the winter there. During this time, Mr. Fisher crossed the river to Warren County and entered 160 acres of Government land in Adams Township. April 6, 1832, they located on this property, and here Mrs. Fisher died in 1856. Mr. Fisher was next married in 1858, to Mrs. Abigail (Odle) Kidney, and lived on the land he entered for over fifty years. He died February 20, 1883, from the effects of a fall on the ice. S. C. Fisher lived in Warren County to manhood; was married, in 1854, to Miss Amanda L. Sewell, and from that time until the breaking-out of the war, was engaged in merchandising in Pine Village, his being the first dry goods store opened at that place. September 7, 1861, he enrolled his name as private in Company H, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on the 17th was mustered into service. He served as private and as a non-commissioned officer until July 17, 1863, when he was promoted over three ranking officers to the Captaincy of Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for meritorious conduct. Six weeks after this he was promoted Post Commissary at Tazewell in Eastern Tennessee; January, 1864, he was advanced to the position of Chief Commissary of the Department; the fall of 1864, he was discharged, his term of service having expired. Mr. Fisher served in eleven pitched battles, among them being Shiloh, Perryville, Fishing Creek and Fort Donelson, and was three times wounded. For a few years after the war, he traveled for his health, but in 1869 settled down in Williamsport and has since been engaged in legal pursuits. He is a Republican, and in Masonry is one of the first twelve men who took the thirty-second degree at New Albany, Ind., in 1868. He is a Camp Degree Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R. He and wife never having had children born to them, have adopted one child—Ella—whom they have reared to womanhood.

PHILIP GEMMER, Treasurer of Warren County, was born November 8, 1832, in Nassau, Prussia. His father, Justus Gemmer, was twice married—first to Chris-

tina Beek, who bore him one son, Philip, and died in the old country, after which Mr. Gemmer married Gratia Kincel. Philip, in 1846, emigrated with his father and step-mother to the United States, locating first in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Thence the parents removed to Wabash County, Ind., and there died. The spring of 1850, Philip Gemmer came from Ohio to La Gro, Wabash Co., Ind., and for two years was engaged in cabinet-making, afterward going to La Fayette, where he continued this business for some time. He then came to West Lebanon, Warren County, whence he moved to Marshfield two years later. At that place he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company B, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three months, and during this time was engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain. After his discharge, he enlisted, August 4, 1862, in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company E. Before being mustered into service, he was promoted Captain of his company, and a short time before starting on the Atlanta campaign was commissioned Major of the Eighty-sixth. He was actively engaged in the battles of Painesville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and in the pursuit and capture of Bragg's army. Maj. Gemmer received his discharge June 11, 1865. After the war, he engaged at Marshfield two years at merchandising, and then in a warehouse at Williamsport. He afterward moved on a farm near the county seat. He was elected to the Treasurership of the county in 1878, and re-elected, serving in all four years. Maj. Gemmer is a Republican, a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R., and has been three times married. His first wife, Maggie Moore, bore him one son, Frederick L.; and his second wife, Lydia E. Smith, two children—William H. and Lydia E. His present wife was Minerva E. Fleming, and the result of their union is one son, George A.

WILLIAM N. GIBSON is a native of Tennessee, born June 18, 1833, whose parents were Martin and Margaret Gibson. He received his education from the common schools, and came to Warren County, Ind., when he was eighteen years of age. In 1858, he was married to Maria F., daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Macintosh, to which union were born two children—Lilla M. and Cora B. Mr. Gibson settled on the farm on which he now resides in the spring of 1862. He has a fine property, with many and various improvements, all of which was acquired by hard labor and frugality. Mr. Gibson has taken an active part in all moral and social improvements, and is an esteemed citizen. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS J. GRAVES, Recorder of Warren County, was born August 31, 1835, in Ross County, Ohio, and is a son of Willis Ross, who was a native of the Old Dominion, and was twice married. To the first marriage was born one daughter, but both she and the mother are now dead. Jane Carothers was his second wife, and to this union were born eight children. In 1851, the family came to this county, but after a number of years removed to Benton County, Mo., where the mother died in 1876. In 1877, the father returned to Warren County, but while on a visit to a daughter in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1879, took sick and died. Thomas J. Graves lived with his parents until the age of thirty-five, engaged most of his time in agricultural pursuits. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers; was elected Fifth Sergeant, and, on his discharge, July 19, 1864, held the rank of First Sergeant. Mr. Graves participated in a number of severe engagements, among which were Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and, November 25, 1863, in the last-named battle, was twice wounded. After the color-bearer had been shot down, another seized the flag, but he, too, soon fell a victim to rebel bullets. Sergt. Graves then bore the flag aloft, and, although twice wounded, succeeded in planting it on the top of the ridge, the first of the entire Union army. He was honorably discharged July 19, 1864, and immediately returned to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming until his removal to Missouri in 1869, where he still continued that vocation until he again came to Warren County, where he has since resided. November 21, 1877, Mr. Graves received a severe cut on the left foot, which necessitated amputation March 18, 1878, and about this time he received a paralytic stroke, which so affected him as to render him comparatively helpless, and it was over a year before he could do a man's work. By the Republican party, he was elected to the office of County Recorder in 1879, with a majority of 1,883 votes, and he is yet serving in that capacity. Mr. Graves is a member of the G. A. R. and the K. of H. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church and the parents of five children—Arthur L., Bertie Mc., Lewis W., Julia M. and Cecil E.

ELIAS HANES was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, July 22, 1840, and while yet a lad came with his parents, Joseph and Margaret (Leslie) Hanes, to Warren County, where he has since resided. He received a common school education, and on attaining his majority began life's battle on his own responsibility. January

S, 1861, he married Miss Ella Ridenour, of Liberty Township, and after this event, engaged in farming in the same township. He continued this about nineteen years, then removed to Williamsport, and in partnership with C. H. Porch and B. F. Stattler, erected the Williamsport flouring mills and embarked in a general merchant and custom work. Mr. Stattler's interest was purchased shortly after beginning operation by the other two partners, and the firm of Hanes & Porch have ever since prosperously continued. The building is a two story and a half, not including a stone basement, is 46x34 feet, with an additional room attached, in which is a sixty-horse-power steam engine. The grinding is executed on what is known as the "gradual reduction system," and they have a capacity of one hundred barrels per twenty-four hours. They produce an excellent quality of flour, and are doing an average annual business of \$70,000. Mr. Hanes, the senior partner, is one of the prosperous citizens of Williamsport; is a Democrat, and he and wife are the parents of one daughter—Ladessia.

HENRY HELD, harness manufacturer, is a native of Germany, born October 15, 1832, and is one of a large family of children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Bowman) Held, both of whom died in Massillon, Ohio. They emigrated from Germany in 1833, and the same year settled in Stark County, Ohio. Henry Held was reared to manhood in Ohio; received a fair common school education, and at the age of fourteen began learning the harness maker's trade and doing for himself in Canton, Ohio. After serving four years as an apprentice, he began work as a journeyman, and in 1851 came to Williamsport; worked at his trade with his brother Jacob, who had preceded him to Warren County two years, and who had a shop at this place. For two years, our subject worked for his brother, then became a partner, and, in 1873, purchasing his brother's interest, became proprietor. He has since continued as such alone, does a good business, and besides owning good town property, has an interest in a farm of one hundred acres in Washington Township. Mr. Held has acquired his present property entirely by hard work and industry. For thirty-two years, he has been a resident of Williamsport; he is a Democrat in politics, a member of both A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and has been twice married. His first wife, Nancy Niroth, died in 1868, leaving him three daughters—Ella, Kate and Nellie. His present wife, Helen Koehler, has borne him five children—Fred, Lucy, John, Edward and Flora. Mr. and Mrs. Held are members of the Presbyterian Church, and esteemed citizens of Williamsport.

ALVIN HIGH, deceased. If being old settlers, and among the most honored of her citizens would entitle a family to recognition in; the history of Warren County, the High family, indeed, could not well be passed without an extended notice. Charles D. High, father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1807, and his great-grandfather was a native of Germany. In May, 1828, he came to Indiana, and located in Warren County, which was then in a state of nature. On the same day of his arrival, William Hunter and family also located here, and in December, 1828, witnessed the marriage of Mr. High and Elizabeth D. Hunter. The Hunter family were of Scotch-Irish descent. They moved from Greenbriar County, Va., to Ohio, in about 1806, where Mrs. High was born in 1808; thence to Kentucky and from there to Warren County, Ind., in 1828. Mr. and Mrs. High were hard working and worthy people; the parents of twelve children, ten of whom they reared to years of maturity. Mr. High died October 23, 1864, but his widow is yet living in Williamsport at the ripe old age of seventy-five years, the mother of three living children, the grandmother of twenty living children, and the great-grandmother of six living children. Their children were named—Alvin, Austin, who served in the late war, and died of consumption, in 1891, leaving a widow and four children; Auson, a soldier of the late war, who died in Libby Prison in 1863, leaving a widow and two children; Ezra, who died when twelve years old; Catharine, Mrs. Gordon B. McCladin; Indiana, who died in 1868, the mother of one son and the wife of John Hornedy; Elizabeth, Mrs. Horace Crane; Charles, who ran away from home when fourteen years old to go into the army, is married and resides in Kansas; William, a soldier of the late war, a graduate of medicine, and died in 1872; John R., deceased; Anna, died in 1871, the wife of A. Hinkle, and Daniel, who died in infancy. Alvin High, the eldest of this family, was born at Walnut Grove, Warren County, September 20, 1831, and up to his eighteenth year, assisted his parents on the farm. He was engaged in farming and teaching school until 1855, when for the second time he was compelled to relinquish active out door pursuits by reason of ill health. He removed to Williamsport and embarked in merchandising, which he discontinued after a few years, and in 1861, became Deputy County Auditor. In 1866, he was elected Treasurer of the county, and re-elected in 1868, both times as a Republican; besides the above, Mr. High served in various other positions of local honor and trust, and throughout all his official duties was an officer who gave unbounded satisfaction. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, was a

member of both Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities and was married October 7, 1852, to Miss Sarah M. Hawkins, who was born January 13, 1834. To this marriage, the following family was born: Clarissa F., Mrs. W. U. Yeagy, Truman H., Charles M., deceased, and Alice, deceased.

ELISHA HITCHENS, Postmaster, and one of the few of our remaining pioneers, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 10, 1806. He was educated and married in Ross County, Ohio, his wife being Mary King. Learning the blacksmith trade, he followed that occupation until about 1828, when he embarked in merchandising in the northern part of his native county. In 1832, he removed to Logan County, Ohio, and continued business there until the fall of 1836, when he came to La Fayette, Ind., and became a partner in a general store for a short time, and then returned to Logan County. In 1841, he came to Williamsport, where for some time he was engaged in clerking. In 1846, he opened a general store in partnership with his present son-in-law, continuing the same up to 1855, when he disposed of his interests, and two years later he and a partner established a grain trade in Marshfield, which they carried on for some years. In 1852, he engaged in the same business in Williamsport, combined with the railroad agency, continuing the same until 1870. In 1873, he was appointed Postmaster. Although a man of over threescore and ten years, Mr. Hitchens has been one of the most active men ever in Warren County, and even yet he takes an active interest in all public affairs. His wife died in August, 1879, after bearing him three children—Martha, now Mrs. William Kent; Scott, deceased, and Sarah, now Mrs. L. T. Miller. Mr. Hitchens is a pronounced Republican, having joined that party in 1856. From 1840 to 1856 he was a radical Abolitionist, and previous to that was a Democrat. For forty-two years, he has been a resident of Warren County, and throughout his diversified career he has occupied an upright and honorable position.

JAMES M. HUNTER is the son of John P. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Hunter, who were among the pioneers of Warren County, and are now residing near West Lebanon. They were of Scotch and English descent, and natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia. They came to Indiana in 1844, and settled in Jordan Township, then a part of Liberty, and there engaged in farming until 1870, when they removed to where they now reside. The Hunter family are among the oldest of Warren County, and the inconveniences and hardships of a frontier life had to be endured in order to gain home and property. How successful they have been is illustrated by the fact of their owning over three thousand acres of land in and near Warren County, besides other valuable private interests. James M. Hunter was born in Madison County, Ohio, June 10, 1843, and is one of eight children, seven of whom are yet living. He was reared in Warren County, and received a liberal education. He was engaged in farming until 1875, when he began the study of law with his present partner, John W. Sutton. In 1876, he removed to Williamsport, and in February, 1880, the firm of Sutton & Hunter was established, and is now among the leading legal firms of Warren County. Mr. Hunter is a member of the National Greenback party and of the Knights of Honor, and he yet owns 276 acres of land in Warren County. He was married, October 17, 1872, to Miss M. J. Stump, and they are the parents of one son, Schuyler C.

JAMES L. JOHNSON (deceased), father of the present Clerk of Warren County, was a native Kentuckian, born in 1800. He was a hatter by trade, and at an early day moved to Brown County, Ohio, where he plied his trade successfully until 1835, then emigrated westward and located at Williamsport. He was a man well qualified for western life by having a robust constitution and an indomitable energy, which at all times are the chief requisites of the pioneer. He entered about 700 acres of Warren County land, but, instead of tilling this, was engaged in merchandising at Williamsport, and became one of the wealthiest men of the county; but he was not allowed to enjoy this long, for in about 1847 he was attacked by one of the prevalent disorders of the day, which caused his death. His widow survived him until 1856, when she, too, died. This lady was twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Wright. To her marriage with Mr. Johnson six children were born, five of whom are yet living, the youngest being Henry C. Johnson. This son was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 6, 1834; was reared in this county, and has known no other home than this. In December, 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Tebbs. Early in 1861, he went to Indianapolis, and for six months served as Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, but he then resigned his position, returned home, and assisted in recruiting Company K, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant. The summer of 1863, he was advanced to First Lieutenant, and later to the Captaincy of his company. Was in a number of hard-fought battles, among which were Wild Cat, Cumberland Gap and Thompson's Station. At the last-named engagement, he was captured, and for seven weeks was an inmate of Libby Prison. He was enabled to rejoin his command in time to par-

ticipate in all the movements of the Atlanta campaign, part of the time as Aid of Gen. Coburn, but afterward as Aid to Col. Dustin. At Savannah, he resumed command of his company, and from that time participated in all the movements of Sherman's army until the close of the war, including the grand review at Washington. Since 1865, he has been Deputy in the County Clerk's office the greater part of the time, but in 1878 he was elected as principal to this office, and in 1882 re-elected. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's marriage, six children have been born—Kate, deceased; Louis H., Lillian, Anna, Harry and George W.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, lumber merchant, is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, was born January 26, 1826, and he is the eldest living child of John and Margaret (Hultz) Johnson, natives respectively of England and Ohio, and of German descent. John Johnson served his adopted country in the war of 1812, and received a severe bayonet wound in the arm, from the effects of which he ever afterward suffered. The family moved to Vermillion County, Ill., in 1829, and were among the first settlers of that locality, where they died. Henry C. Johnson was reared in Vermillion County, Ill., receiving only such education as the pioneer schools of that early day afforded—when greased paper was used for windows, the old-fashioned fire-places for warmth, and punchions for seats. In 1851, he came to Warren County to follow the occupation of schoolmaster, and for many terms he was engaged in this occupation and farming. In 1852, he married Helen M. Cronkhite, and in 1868 moved to Marshfield, Steuben Township, and engaged in the grocery and provision trade for a time; but he afterward sold out his store and embarked in the lumber trade. In March, 1881, he removed to Williamsport, where he re-embarked in the lumber business, at which he has since been employed. Mr. Johnson is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church and the parents of five children—Emma, now Mrs. Z. J. Stinespring; Rebecca J., now Mrs. A. J. Clifton; Mary Ellen; Lora B., now Mrs. F. M. Wolfe, and Albert.

P. W. LEWIS was born in Johnson County, Ind., February 17, 1830, and is one of ten children, four of whom are yet living, born to Thomas and Sarah (Ware) Lewis, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. The Wares were of Irish ancestors, but for many years they have been identified in Virginian history. Members of this family emigrated to Johnson County, Ind., as early as 1815, and here the parents of P. W. Lewis first met and were married. Thomas Lewis was born near Chillicothe, Ohio; came with his parents to Indiana in 1820, and after his marriage with Sarah Ware, he and family, in 1847, moved to Independence, Warren County, and made that their home until their respective deaths. P. W. Lewis learned the plasterer's trade with Peter Laberde, a son-in-law of the French trader, Cicott. He remained with him two years, then passed one year at Attica, perfecting himself for his business. In the spring of 1864, he located in Williamsport. In December, 1855, he married Sarah J. Schoonover, who was born on Independence Day, 1836, in Williamsport. Mrs. Lewis is descended from two of the oldest families of Warren County, viz.: the Schoonovers and Chrismans. Her father was Stephen Schoonover, who came to Warren County with his parents previous to 1830; and her mother was Sarah Chrisman, who came with her father, Peter Chrisman, in 1832. P. W. Lewis has fought his way up from a poor boy to a successful retired tradesman. In 1864, he entered the Government's employ in the Assistant Quartermaster's department, and during the time of his service had charge of sixty-four mechanics. He is one of the public-spirited men of Williamsport; is a strong advocate of all temperance principles, a Republican, a Mason; has served Warren County as Coroner a number of years, and in April, 1883, was appointed by Gov. Porter as Commissioner to represent Indiana in the National Mining and Industrial Exposition to meet at Denver, Colo., in July, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had born to them two children, both of whom are now dead.

S. B. MATHIS, a native of Philadelphia, and one of the pioneers of Warren County, was born October 8, 1820; he moved with his parents to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1830, where he lived until he came to Warren County, in 1843. He is the eldest of eleven children, three only of whom are now living, born to Nehemiah and Catharine (Miller) Mathis. He was bound out when eleven years old to a farmer, and since that time his life has been almost wholly passed among strangers. July 13, 1843, he married Sarah J. George, and settled in Western Indiana. For three years, they farmed in Liberty Township, then moved to the place Mr. Mathis yet owns, in Jordan Township, where they remained for upward of thirty-five years. In December, 1881, they rented a part of the old homestead, which consists of 1,600 acres, moved to Williamsport, erected their brick store and hotel building, and are now engaged in the grocery trade and in keeping a hotel. When they first crossed the Wabash River, twenty cents was the sum total of their cash assets. They rented land and farmed under all those disadvantages and hardships of pioneer life, and

with their hard earned wages, invested in land from time to time until they are now among the heaviest land owners of the county. Mr. Mathis was a Whig until 1856, was then a Republican and now belongs to the National Greenback party. He and wife have had born to them thirteen children—Ephraim G., James E., William F., Eli W. S., Mary A., Catharine E., Samuel B., Almyretta, deceased, Marsh T., deceased, Sarah J. and three that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Mathis was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 28, 1821, and throughout her life has ably assisted her husband in all his efforts.

GORDON B. McCLAFLIN, retired farmer, is a native of the Green Mountain State, born September 22, 1825. His father was a native of Scotland, came to America at an early day, and, when the Colonies resorted to arms in order to gain their freedom from Great Britain, he served throughout the seven years of war and was honorably discharged as Lieutenant Colonel. Gordon B. is one of five children, three of whom are yet living, born to Arnold and Esther (Metcalf) McClaflin, and in 1836, they emigrated west to Indiana, and in September of that year settled in White County. Mr. McClaflin worked at carpentering, shoe-making and plastering in connection with farming until his death in White County, in 1848. His widow died in Warren County, in 1881. Gordon McClaflin lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, then began doing for himself. Being the eldest of the family, he returned home after his father's death, and took his place in the care of the family until all had arrived to years of maturity. He received only a common school education and two different winters taught public schools. In 1850, the family removed to Warren County, Ind., and settled at Walnut Grove, where, in 1855, Mr. McClaflin and Catharine High were united in marriage. To their union have been born two sons—Charles and Ezra. In February, 1880, Mr. McClaflin and wife moved to Williamsport, where they are yet living retired. He is a Republican in politics, owns 297 acres of good land in Warren County, besides the town property where they now live, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM MOFFITT, County Auditor, was born in Adams Township, this county, January 15, 1833, and is one of eight children, seven of whom lived to maturity and only four of whom are yet living. The parents, David and Frances (Odle) Moffitt, were natives of Ohio, the former being of Irish descent. They were married in Ohio, and in 1831, came to Warren County, where they engaged in farming until Mrs. Moffitt's death, in 1871, since when Mr. Moffitt has lived retired in Williamsport. William Moffitt, with the exception of two years, has always made Warren County his home. In 1856, he married Mary E. Warner, a daughter of Daniel H. Warner, and in 1859 and 1860, was engaged in farming in Kansas. In July, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Second Lieutenant. During their six months' term of enlistment they were located in Eastern Tennessee doing guard duty, but in February Mr. Moffitt was discharged, and the winter of 1864 helped recruit Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain, and their operations were in Virginia, doing guard duty principally, between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Mr. Moffitt was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and has since resided in Williamsport. The fall of 1865, he became Deputy County Auditor, and in 1868 was elected Auditor by the Republican party, and in 1872, was re-elected to this position. He served the four years after the expiration of his term of office as the Deputy of his successor, but in 1880, was again elected Auditor and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. Moffitt is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, is a K. of H., and member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican, and he and wife are the parents of four children—Frances (Mrs. Frank Demmay), Clara J. (Mrs. John Hatton), David H. and Anna M.

A. NEBEKER, County Superintendent, was born near Covington, Ind., September 9, 1838, and is one of eight children born to George and Mary (Steele) Nebeker. The family is descended from German ancestors, their advent in the United States having been previous to the Revolutionary war; but our subject's grandfather married an English lady, and his father a native born American lady. His parents were natives of Pickaway County, Ohio, and moved to Fountain County, Ind., at a very early day, and were here married in 1833. His mother died in 1870, but his father yet lives and resides in Fountain County. After attending the common schools of his locality, the subject of this sketch entered Asbury University, but after four years' application in the classical course of that institution, was compelled to relinquish his studies by reason of ill health. For a number of years, he was engaged in various occupations, but, in 1868, he decided on the teacher's profession as his vocation. He was steadily employed at this from 1868 until 1875, but in the latter year was appointed Superintendent of the Public Schools of Warren County. In 1877, he established himself in the drug trade in

Williamsport, at which he has since been engaged, and, in 1881, he was re-appointed County Superintendent, and is yet engaged in that capacity. Mr. Nebeker is doing a good trade in the post office building, is a teacher of sixty-nine months' experience, is a Republican in politics, and a faithful and efficient officer as well as an esteemed citizen, and since 1868 has resided in Warren County.

ROBERT PEARSON, a native of Maryland, was born April 13, 1808. Learned his trade of carpenter and joiner in Wilmington, Del. Married Rebecca Barnes in December, 1834, and the summer following emigrated to Indiana. July 8, 1835, they landed in Warren County, which has ever since been their home. Mr. Pearson had been in this county in 1832, and had purchased 160 acres of land on Pine Creek, in Liberty Township. They lived in Williamsport a number of months; there erected a cabin on their land and moved to that place. He hired the greater part of the improvements done here, while he worked at his trade. At the expiration of five years, they moved back to town, where they have ever since resided. Mr. Pearson was a fine mechanic, and many of the best buildings of the county were erected by him or under his instructions. After a wedded life of forty-eight years, Mrs. Pearson died, March 2, 1883, a member of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of five children—Eliza, now Mrs. Richard W. Claypool; George L.; Carrie, deceased; John G., and Julia M., deceased. Of the children living, all reside in Williamsport. John G. Pearson was born at this place April 27, 1846, and, after attending the public schools of his native town, became a student of Wabash College, and remained in the scientific department for three years. He then returned to Williamsport, and began the study of law with Maj. L. T. Miller. After reading with him two years he began practicing, having been admitted to the bar in September, 1871, and to practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana in September, 1872. Mr. Pearson has met with considerable success, and is the present Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of Warren County, having been appointed in November, 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., is a Republican in politics, and one of Williamsport's progressive citizens.

JOSEPH M. RABB, Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit of Indiana, is a son of Smith and Mary (Carwile) Rabb, and was born February 14, 1846, in Covington, Ind., the third of seven children, five of whom are yet living. He was reared, from the age of six weeks to manhood, in Vermillion County, Ind. His grandparents were among the first settlers of Fountain County, Ind., arriving there as early as 1826 and 1828. July 22, 1862, Joseph M. Rabb enlisted in Company K, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry—afterward in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry—for three years, or during the war. His first campaign was with Gen. Nelson in Kentucky, in August, 1862, participating in the battle of Richmond, where he was taken prisoner. After being paroled, he returned to Indiana, remaining in camp for some time. Then, on being exchanged, again returned to Kentucky, and while doing guard duty was again captured. He was not long a prisoner until exchanged, after which he was placed under Gen. Burnside's command in Tennessee, and attached to the Ninth Army Corps as scout and courier. The summer of 1864, he joined Sherman's army in the campaign against Atlanta. Then returned to Nashville, participating in the battle of that place and the campaign against Forrest and Wheeler. Until the conclusion of the war, Mr. Rabb remained on duty in Tennessee, but after being discharged in June, 1865, came home and attended one term of school at Greencastle. In October, 1866, he began the study of law at Williamsport with Judge J. H. Brown, continuing the same until 1869, when he entered into active practice as a partner of his preceptor. After the death of Judge Brown in 1873, Mr. Rabb practiced alone and in partnership until his election to his present position as Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit of Indiana in 1882. Judge Rabb is an unswerving Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. His marriage with Miss Lottie Morris was solemnized June 11, 1872, and five children have blessed their union, only three—Clara, George and Fred—now living. The mother departed this life May 7, 1882.

WILLIAM P. RHODES, senior partner of the law firm of Rhodes & Rabourn, was born July 17, 1833, in Tippecanoe County, Ind. He is the second born of five children, of whom James I. and Nancy (Forshee) Rhodes were the parents. His father was a native of the Old Dominion, and of Swiss descent; came to Ohio at an early day, where he married. Mrs. Nancy Rhodes is a native of Ohio and of French descent. In 1828, they moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where Mr. Rhodes died in 1860. His widow yet survives him and resides in La Fayette. William P. Rhodes was reared to manhood in his native county, and in 1854 entered college at Fort Wayne, where he remained two years. In 1858, he came to Williamsport, to embark in the practice of law, having previously studied his profession about two years in the office of Huff, Baird & La Rue, of La Fayette. In 1860, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. In 1864, he recruited Company K, One

Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; was elected Captain, and went into active service in Tennessee and Alabama. On being mustered out of service in October, 1864, he returned to Williamsport and re-embarked in the practice of law. In 1866, he purchased an interest in the *Warren Republican*, and acted as its editor about one year, since when his occupation has been chiefly in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1870, he was elected to the Lower House in the State Legislature from Warren County, and in 1872 was elected State Senator from Fountain and Warren Counties. He formed his present partnership with W. L. Rabourn in 1882, and the firm of Rhodes & Rabourn is one of the best in Warren County. Mr. Rhodes is a Republican, a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church. He was married, in September, 1859, to Miss Mildred B. Dickson, who was born and reared in Williamsport, and to their union have been born three sons—James L., Wesley D. and Joseph W.

JUSTIN ROSS, M. D., was born November 15, 1839, in Brown County, Ohio, one of eight children born to Josiah and Emily (Ferguson) Ross, of whom six are yet living. His parents were natives of Ohio and of English descent. His grandfather and great-grandfather came to Ohio at an early period. Members of the family settled near Indianapolis, Ind., where many of their descendants still reside. Dr. Ross' father was a farmer and merchant, and with his family moved to Grant County, Ind., in 1851, but from there moved to different counties in the State, finally coming to Warren County in 1865, where they yet reside. Dr. Ross was educated in the common schools, and was engaged in different occupations until 1864, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. D. Kimball, of Xenia, Ind., and after attending two terms at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, graduated. He first located at Greentown, Howard Co., Ind., but at the end of one year came to Williamsport. Dr. Ross is the present United States Examining Surgeon for Warren County, and is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association. It was largely through his influence that the business of Williamsport was removed from the old town to its present location above the railroad. He belongs to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, in the former having advanced to the degree of Knight Templar. He is a staunch Republican and the Secretary of the Board of Health of Warren County. Dr. Ross was first married to Eliza Marine, in 1861, but this lady died in 1866. To his marriage with Marietta Egbert, daughter of Dr. George Egbert, of Marion, Ind., three children have been born, only two—Hope and Arnet Earl—yet living.

JACOB SHEFFER was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1840, and is a son of Nicholas and Matilda Sheffer. He was educated at the common schools of the day, and entered the volunteer army in 1862, being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. After his discharge, he attended school most of the time until the fall of 1864, when he re-enlisted, was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and served until the close of the war. In 1873, he was married to Delphine Schlosser, by which union they had one child, Wilmer. Mr. and Mrs. Scheffer are industrious people, and promising members of their community.

JOSEPH L. STUMP, Sheriff of Warren County, was born near Green Hill, this county, November 5, 1845, and is one of eight children, five of whom are yet living, born to Lemuel and Agnes (Brier) Stump, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. Joseph Stump, grandfather of Sheriff Stump, emigrated to what is now Fountain County, Ind., and entered the land on which Attica is now situated. He afterward sold that property, and, in 1827, settled in Liberty Township, Warren County, entering a large tract of land, and at an advanced age he departed this life, in 1846. Joseph L. Stump was reared in Liberty Township, Warren County, where he received his education, and this has always been his home. In 1862, he enlisted for the war, but was rejected by reason of his youth. February 29, 1864, he was mustered in Company H, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private, and was discharged at Indianapolis, September 14, 1865. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, participating in all the movements of his regiment, concluding with the capture of Atlanta. After this, he was on special detailed duty for Gen. Garrard until April, 1865, when he rejoined his company under Gen. Wilson, and started on the "Wilson Raid" to liberate Andersonville prisoners. They only reached Macon, Ga., when the news was received of the collapse of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Stump returned to his native county and farmed until 1874, when he became engaged in milling in Rainsville, which he continued about three years, when he recommenced farming, at which he was engaged when he was elected Sheriff of the County in 1880. In 1882, he was re-elected, and is yet serving in that capacity. Sheriff Stump is a member of the Masonic order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and G. A. R., and is a Republican. August 3, 1865, was married to Sarah E. Jones. Six children

have been born to this union—George, Gardella and Gertie, deceased ; and Nettie, Arthur, and James Marion yet living.

JESSE SWISHER is a native of this county, born in the year 1842, and is a son of Jacob and Clarissa Swisher. He lost his father when he was six years old, and worked as a herder of cattle from that period until he was eighteen. He served two years as a soldier in the late war, a member of the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment; he took part at the siege of Atlanta, and was under Gen. Sherman in his memorable march in Georgia. His wife is Martha A. McIntosh, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth McIntosh, to which union have been born three children—Clarissa V., Warren C. and Harvey L. Mr. Swisher has a good farm, but without as many and convenient buildings and improvements as he desires; but he and wife are working diligently to that end. They have an interesting and promising family, and are members of the Christian Church.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

G. W. BIGGS, farmer, is a native of this township, born March 15, 1833, and is a son of Josiah and Mahala (Garrison) Biggs; the father a native of Ohio, the mother of New Jersey, both of whom moved to Warren County, in 1829, and settled on the land now owned by G. W. and D. D. Biggs, where the father died, December 4, 1844; the mother is still living, aged ninety-two years. G. W. Biggs received but an ordinary education at the district school, and at the age of twenty-one began farming for himself. On December 27, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Mary J. Crawford, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth McIntosh. This union was blessed with five children—Millie F., Fred W., William H., Essie E. and an infant which died unnamed; of these, two are deceased. Mr. Biggs now owns 169 acres, of what was a part of the old homestead, which is well improved and one of the best farms in Warren County. He is a thorough Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Gen. Fremont; he is also a worthy citizen. Mrs. Biggs is a member of the Christian Church.

DANIEL DUTTON BIGGS, was born in this township January 27, 1836, and is the youngest of the eleven children of Josiah and Mahala Biggs. Josiah Biggs was one of the founders of the county, and a prominent citizen; our subject received his education in the first school of this county, a log building on the land of Dr. Daniel Dutton Hall, after whom our subject was christened. Mr. Biggs was married September 29, 1870, to Miss Ruth E. McIntosh, a native of this township, daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth McIntosh. This union was blessed with five children—Nellie, Charles H. (deceased, March 13, 1882), Lewis (deceased, March 3, 1882), an infant (deceased, unnamed) and Clara. Mr. Biggs is a Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1860. He is an enterprising man, and a leading farmer of this county. In 1875, he built his present residence, one of the finest in the township.

ELIAS A. BIGGS, jeweler and fancy goods dealer, was born in this county August 2^d, 1850, and is the fourth of the ten children of Reuben and Elizabeth (Ayles) Biggs, both deceased, the former in 1863, the latter in 1877. Mr. Biggs has gained by his industry and observation a good business education. When sixteen years old, he was bound to Messrs. Bell & Ward, of West Lebanon, to learn wagon-making, and when twenty, began business at Rob Roy. This, owing to ill health, he continued but two years. After visiting Michigan he came to West Lebanon, and, with a younger brother, commenced the bakery and confectionery trade, which after one year he abandoned for the jewelry and fancy goods trade. On May 28, 1873, he was married to Miss Helena B. Crane, a native of Fountain County, daughter of Silas and Bell J. Crane, by which union were born three children—Leota May, Ada B. (deceased August 26, 1878), and Joseph N. Mr. Biggs is a Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant; he is also a Freemason. He has built the finest brick block in West Lebanon, or in the county, and is a man of great worth and enterprise. He has been Town Clerk and Treasurer.

JAMES BREEN, dealer in boots, shoes and rubber goods, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., July 12, 1843, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Conroy) Breen, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated in 1838 and settled in Rockport, N. Y.; they were sixty-six days on the voyage. Mr. and Mrs. Breen moved to Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind. when James was four years old; the father died in Fayette County, 1873, the mother at Delphi in 1875. When our subject was fifteen years of age he went to learn shoe-making with John Dixon, at Delphi. In January, 1862,

he enlisted in the Sixteenth Artillery, and in August was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain; was taken prisoner at the Second Bull Run and kept in Libby Prison thirteen months, and was honorably discharged at Washington in September, 1865. In 1866, he removed to Missouri and other States, where he remained three years, and returned to La Porte, Ind.; there he worked at shoe-making, and was twice elected City Assessor. Afterward, he traveled as salesman for a Cincinnati house, and in 1874 came to West Lebanon, and after two years engaged in the boot and shoe business with J. H. Wilson, whose interest he afterward purchased, and which business he now carries on. On February 2, 1879, Mr. Breen was married to Miss Katie Bulger, a native of Pulaski County, Ind. They are members of the Universalist Church, and Mr. Breen is a Republican.

JACOB BRENNER was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 12, 1825, and is the second of the eight children of John and Frances (Étnire) Brenner, both natives of Virginia; the former died Sept. 13, 1881, the latter Oct. 31, 1851. Mr. Brenner obtained some education from the common schools of Ohio and Indiana, and when he was twelve years old his parents removed to this township, where they purchased 204 acres. On December 22, 1847, Mr. Brenner was married to Miss Susanna James, a native of Fountain County, Ind., daughter of Samuel and Cynthia James, pioneers of Fountain County. This union was blessed with seven children—Mary E., Cynthia F., John H. (deceased), Martha J., Jacob H., William H. and Minnie M. In 1859, Mr. Brenner moved to Jasper County; where he purchased 120 acres and remained seven years, after which he returned to this county and purchased a farm on Rock Creek. In November, 1881, he came to West Lebanon to reside; his farm is one of the best improved in the township. Mr. Brenner was a Whig, then a Democrat, and is now a Greenbacker. He is also a liberal and progressive citizen. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN W. BROWN was born in Montgomery County, Ind., March 13, 1838, and is a son of Annaas and Dorcas (Gibson) Brown. The father of our subject being in limited circumstances, Mr. Brown's education was that derived from the district school, excepting, however, two years at a select school. At the age of eighteen, he became an apprentice to the carpentering trade. Previous to coming to this county, he was married, Oct. 2, 1858, to Miss Martha Beck, a native of Indiana, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Beck, both natives of South Carolina. This union was blessed with six children—Viola D., Alonzo F. C., Laura V., Lula May, Nellie and Nova L., of whom Viola D. and Laura V. are deceased. After coming to West Lebanon, Mr. Brown followed carpentering for sixteen years, and was town officer for fourteen years. On May 4, 1878, he became Postmaster, succeeding Dr. A. C. Walker. He also then commenced the grocery business. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is an uncompromising Republican, and gave his first vote for President Lincoln. He is also a member of La Fayette Commandery, No. 3, having been made such in 1883.

ASHLEY R. CADWALLADER, grain and commission merchant, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., January 11, 1854, and is a son of Jesse W. and Minerva J. (Silver) Cadwallader, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Ohio. Three brothers of the Cadwallader family came to America from Wales at the close of the seventeenth century. When Ashley was one year old, his parents removed from Indiana to Ottawa, Minn., and thence, after five years, came to West Lebanon, where they have since resided. Ashley's whole education was comprised in that obtained from the district school. He began teaching when he was seventeen years old, and attended two terms at Wabash College. His last teaching was at West Lebanon, in 1878-79, when he was Principal of the high school. Afterward, in partnership with his brother, he began mercantile business at West Lebanon, which was continued five years. In 1881, the firm erected the West Lebanon grain elevator; this is now owned by Mr. Cadwallader, who is the largest grain merchant of the place. He was married, September 19, 1877, to Miss Laura C. Fleming, daughter of James M. and Sarah C. Fleming. Mr. Cadwallader is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Master of Lodge 352. He is, politically, a Republican; a member of the Christian church and Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

IRA W. CADWALLADER was born in Le Sueur County, Minn., March 19, 1858, and is the fourth of the thirteen children of J. W. and Minerva J. Cadwallader. When Ira was eighteen months old, his parents came to West Lebanon, in reduced health and circumstances, so that he obtained his education from the district and graded schools, and was obliged to assist in supporting the family by working during the summer season. After a few years, he began the grocery business at Crawfordsville as a partner of his brother Ashley. In 1878, the stock was moved to West Lebanon, and in 1881 the firm built the West Lebanon grain elevator. In April, 1883, on account of increase of business, he sold his interest in the elevator, and bought

his brother's interest in the store, and now he has a profitable business. Mr. Cadwallader is a strong Republican and temperance man.

HENRY T. CALTON was born in Scott County, W. Va., June 7, 1820, and is a son of K. G. and Mary (Taylor) Calton, both natives of North Carolina; the former died in Warren County, Ohio, April 8, 1845, the latter in same locality March 17, 1848. Mr. Calton moved to Ohio when Henry was about fifteen years old, where he attended but one term of school. He began life for himself when twenty-one years of age, and April 17, 1842, was married to Miss Sarah Nelson, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Nelson, all natives of Ohio. This union was blessed by eleven children, four of whom died unnamed, the others being—John W., Mary J., William T., Orange S., Luther L., Henry N. and George W.; of these only three are living. In August, 1845, Mr. Calton removed to Madison Township, Ind., where he remained two years, thence to Jordan Township, where he pre-empted land, and thereafter continued to buy until he owned 400 acres. Mr. Calton was the first in this county to break soil by horse-power, his happiest day being when he found a plow to reach the prairie loam. In 1874, he moved to West Lebanon. Mr. Calton is a pioneer, a Republican, a Prohibitionist, and, as also his wife, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. For eight years, Mr. Calton was Postmaster of Walnut Grove, and Justice of the Peace in Jordan Township.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, farmer, was born in this township October 30, 1846, and is the tenth of a family of eleven children. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother of Kentucky. George W. Crawford's education was of the character taught in the district schools. In 1875, Mr. Crawford purchased the old homestead, consisting of 190 acres, and is one of the best farms in the county. On January 14, 1875, he was married to Miss Sarah Porter, daughter of Elias and Lavina Porter. To this union were born two children—Stella L. and Porter. Mr. Crawford is a man of intelligence and enterprise, and is a Republican in politics, having given his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant. Mrs. Crawford is a member of the Christian Church since 1870.

THOMAS H. CRONE was born in Frederick County, Md., October 15, 1826, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Leach) Crone, both natives of Maryland. The great-grandfather of Thomas came to America from Germany previous to the Revolutionary war, and was one of the first to form a settlement in the Middletown Valley. John Crone died in 1864, and Mrs. Elizabeth Crone in 1881. Thomas remained with his father, for whom he worked, until he was twenty-four years of age. On January 17, 1850, he was married to Miss Susan R. Blessing, daughter of George and Susan Blessing, both natives of Maryland. This union was blessed with seven children—George A., Chancellor L., Minor F., Loretta C., Esther A., Stella P. and John W. After marriage, Mr. Crone removed to Amherst County, Va., where he purchased 436 acres of land and remained five years; after which he returned to his native State and became a man of all work. In 1858, Mr. Crone removed to a farm two and one-half miles southeast of Lebanon, where he resided until 1881, when he moved to West Lebanon, at which place he now lives. Mr. Crone has 430 acres, and a well-improved farm, with a remarkably commodious barn, 40x80 feet; cost, \$1,400. Mr. Crone is a thorough Republican.

C. V. FLEMING, retired merchant and farmer, is a native of Ohio, born June 20, 1814, and is a son of Peter and Rebecca Fleming, the former a native of South Carolina. Mr. Fleming has acquired a practical education; yet, he never attended school one whole year. When thirteen years old, his parents removed from Preble County, Ohio, to Warren County, Ind., and settled in this township, where they entered and purchased 240 acres. C. V. Fleming worked for his father until he was twenty-two years of age, after which he clerked in a store in Old Lebanon several years. Mr. Fleming was married February 8, 1835, to Miss Malinda A. Clifton, daughter of William and Elizabeth Clifton, all natives of Kentucky. This union was blessed with six children—Peter W., William B., James M., Mason T., Frank C. and Jerome; of these, three are deceased; William B. was killed during the late war, at the battle of Stone River. Mr. Fleming built the first business house in West Lebanon, and kept the first stock of dry goods, which he continued twelve years. In 1872, Mr. Fleming built his present residence, at a cost of \$4,000. He is a Republican, a pioneer of this county, and is, as likewise his wife, a member of the Universalist Church, and a liberal citizen.

PETER W. FLEMING, was born in West Lebanon, Ind., November 20, 1838, and is a son of Cornelius V. and Malinda A. (Clifton) Fleming. Mr. Fleming's first teacher was Rev. Mr. Hall, a Methodist divine; he also attended the general school of the place. From 1856, he clerked for his father, in a general store, until he was twenty-one years of age, when his father gave the store to him and his brother William (who was killed during the war at Stone River). Peter W. was likewise a soldier of the late war, having enlisted in Company K. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth

Indiana Infantry, May 4, 1864. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, and honorably discharged September 21, 1864, after which he resumed mercantile business with his father, having since added dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., to the value of \$10,000. Mr. Fleming was married, January 5, 1860, to Miss C. J. Sinkes, daughter of James M. and Jane Sinkes. To this union succeeded one child—Leland B.; Mrs. Fleming died February 19, 1867; Mr. Fleming was next married, June 1, 1869, to Miss Arranna Craft, daughter of W. and Mary Craft, a native of Ohio. To this union were born three children, the first and last dying in infancy, the second only living—Lois B. Mr. Fleming is Past Master in the Masonic order, also a member of Covington Chapter, H. R. A. In politics, he is Republican, and was Postmaster during the Lincoln administration.

FRANK C. FLEMING, Treasurer of Warren County, was born in that county October 12, 1849, and is a son of C. V. and Malinda A. Fleming. Mr. Fleming's share of education was obtained at the district schools, with one year at Asbury University. When twenty-one years of age, he began mercantile business at West Lebanon, under the firm name of Fleming Brothers, in which he has since been engaged. In 1871, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Sarah Nye, a native of Charleston, Ohio, who died in October, 1872. Mr. Fleming was next married, June 3, 1881, to Miss Ella Wheeler, of West Lebanon, who died October 18, 1882. In 1876, Mr. Fleming was elected Township Trustee, and in 1882, Treasurer of Warren County, by a majority of 846. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a rigid Republican, having given his first vote for U. S. Grant.

HON. J. FLEMING, physician and surgeon, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born March 24, 1815. His father, Peter Fleming, was a native of North Carolina, his mother, Sarah (Caughy) Fleming, of Kentucky. His maternal grandfather came from Ireland during the American Revolution, through which he served, and during which he was wounded, taken prisoner and sold to the Indians. Dr. Fleming's parents died when he was young. At fifteen years of age, he removed to Liberty, Union Co., Ind., where he learned the trade of a hatter, and became an expert at that business. After serving as clerk for one year, he began the study of medicine with Drs. Cox and Holland, the former of whom was a brother-in-law. In 1839, he removed with Dr. Cox to Paris, Ohio, where they formed a partnership in medical practice. This was dissolved in 1843, when Dr. Fleming came to Warren County, Ind., and located at Lebanon. Previous to this, July 10, 1842, he married Miss Mary Jamieson, who died in 1860, leaving four children—William H., Edwin, Hattie M. and Rufus. In 1863, Mr. Fleming married Mrs. Jane Gree; she died in 1869. In 1872, Dr. Fleming was married to Mrs. Amanda Stephens, a native of Ohio. Dr. Fleming cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison, in 1840. He was a State delegate when the Republican party was organized, and has since been a staunch supporter thereof. In 1882, he was elected Senator from Warren and Fountain Counties. He is a rigid temperance advocate, but not of a third party on that issue. Dr. Fleming is the principal physician in and founder of West Lebanon, which should have been named after him. The Doctor is a Freemason, and religiously a Universalist; his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES M. FLEMING (deceased) was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 30, 1819, and was a son of Peter and Sarah (Caughy) Fleming. James M. Fleming received a very limited education, but by study and reading he became exceedingly well informed, particularly in politics and religion. When a lad, he went to live with his brother, Thompson, and when of sufficient age began to learn the trade of tanning, at which he worked for his brother until he was twenty-four years old. He was married, November 17, 1842, to Miss Sarah C. Hyde, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, daughter of Obadiah and Sophia Hyde. To this union were born five children—Ariadne J., Winfield S., Thomas C., Ann E. and Laura L. In 1843, Mr. Fleming came to old Lebanon and engaged in the tanning business; thence moved to Attica in 1846, and conducted a tannery some years; and thence to this township, where he purchased eighty acres, afterward living in Prairie Township, and in Kansas in 1878, where he purchased a claim and died, at the home of his daughter, near Spearville, March 7, 1879. Mr. Fleming was a member of the Masonic body; in politics, a Republican, and an honored and enterprising citizen. Mrs. Fleming is a member of the Universalist Church.

CAPT. DICKSON FLEMING (deceased), merchant and real estate dealer, son of Peter and Sarah (Caughy) Fleming, was born April 24, 1822, in Preble County, Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Capt. Fleming never attended school after he was twelve years old, but through his own energy and perseverance obtained more than an ordinary education. He was a great reader, and gave special attention to the subjects of finance, politics and religion. The early death of his mother and the ill financial success of his father impressed him with the idea that to live was to work, and, accordingly, at twelve years of age, he supported himself by

working by the month on a farm. In 1848, he went to California, returning, however, by reason of failing health, in 1850, and making his home in or near West Lebanon. The marriage of Capt. Fleming occurred March 4, 1852, to Miss Ann S., daughter of Ichabod and Eunice Howe. Mrs. Fleming was born in Hampden County, Mass. Her mother died July 25, 1825, and father December 24, 1872. To the union of Captain and Mrs. Fleming were born two children—Fred and Allie. Fred died August 9, 1881. He was a young man of sterling qualities, and of more than ordinary intelligence, of much promise. Politically, Capt. Fleming was a thorough Republican. He enlisted in 1861, and re-enlisted in 1862, but, on account of ill health, was compelled to resign the command given him, and near the close of 1862 he came home. Capt. Fleming was by faith a Universalist. Mrs. Fleming is a member of the Universalist Church, having joined in 1880. The death of Capt. Fleming occurred January 8, 1873. In his death, Warren County lost one of the most valued and representative men, and the community a highly honored citizen. Mrs. Fleming resides in West Lebanon, and is one of the most amiable ladies in Western Indiana. She is a great temperance advocate, and famed for her works of charity.

WARREN D. FLEMING was born in this county, May 4, 1850, and is a son of James and Lucinda (Purviana) Fleming; the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Tennessee; the father died in 1853, the mother in 1877. The parents of Warren came to this township in 1827, and were truly pioneers. Mr. Fleming received but little schooling, yet he has, by diligence, acquired a practical education. After he became of age, he commenced the grocery business at West Lebanon, in company with R. P. Adams; this, after three months, he renounced for farming, and in 1873 purchased the family homestead, on which he began the manufacture of tiles, under the firm name of Fleming, Hamar & Co. On April 16, 1871, he was married to Miss Ettie French, by whom he had one child, Harry L. Mr. Fleming, in 1882, began making tile by the steam-drying process, the firm having manufactured 300,000 during that year, and has since increased its facilities for the work. Mr. Fleming is a radical Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant.

ZEBULON FOSTER, one of the pioneers of Warren County, was born in Pike County, Ohio, August 19, 1808, and is a son of Richard and Rachel (Browning) Foster, both natives of Maryland; the former died in Pike County, Ohio, in 1831, the latter in same county in 1856. Mr. Foster received what education he has in the subscription schools of Ohio. He worked for his father until he was twenty-five, when he was married to Miss Caroline Ostrander on February 14, 1833, daughter of Dr. Edward and Margaret Ostrander. To this union were born twelve children—Edward, Rachel, Eliza W., Mary, William and Harriet; the others died in infancy. After marriage, Mr. Foster came to Warren County, where he built a cabin 16x18 feet, and entered 400 acres, which he subsequently improved. Mrs. Foster died June 3, 1871. On August 31, 1877, Mr. Foster was married to Mrs. Juliet Russell, daughter of Andrew and Ann Fleming. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Foster is a staunch Republican, and has been Township Trustee for five years.

SAMUEL M. FRAME, ex-County Commissioner, was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 27, 1817, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Martin) Frame, the former a native of Virginia, who died in Preble County, Ohio, in 1847; the latter a native of North Carolina, who died in this county in 1831. In 1830, the parents of Samuel M. Frame removed from Ohio to this township, where they entered and afterward purchased eighty acres. After his mother's death, his father and he went to Ohio, where they remained until 1839. On October 11, 1838, he was married to Miss Vitriah Ammerman, daughter of John and Rachel Ammerman. This union was blessed with nine children—Eliza J., Celia, Rachel C., Mary M., Henry C., Minerva A., Elizabeth C., Samuel M. and John L. (deceased). In 1839, Mr. Frame returned to this county and purchased land, on which he lived until 1882, when he moved to West Lebanon. Mr. Frame cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, in 1840, but is now a staunch Republican. He has served as Township Trustee, and as County Commissioner from 1868 to 1881, nine iron bridges, a court house and asylum for the poor having been built during his term. Mr. Frame is also an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Soul Sleepers' Church.

THOMAS GOODWINE (deceased) was born in Kentucky August 10, 1810, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Snyder) Goodwine. The parents of Thomas came to Indiana (then the Northwest Territory) when he was five years old, locating first in Jackson, then in Bartholomew, and came to this county in 1828. Mr. Goodwine was a soldier of the Black Hawk war. Thomas began the work for himself when twenty-one years of age, his father having given him 240 acres. On

August 27, 1834, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Baird, a native of Ross County, Ohio, daughter of James and Elizabeth Baird. This union was blessed with ten children—James S., John C., Wesley, William W., Rosalin, Elizabeth C., Jennie H., Thomas H., Julian and Scott W.; of these, five are deceased. Mr. Goodwine died October 1, 1872. Mr. Goodwine had four sons in the late war—James S., John C., Wesley and William W., the last having died at Bridgeport, Ala., and Wesley at home from wounds received in the service. Mr. Goodwine was a prominent citizen of this county, and was universally respected. Mrs. Goodwine resides on the old homestead, now more than sixty-four years of age.

JAMES GOODWINE, land owner and stock dealer, was born in Kentucky June 19, 1812, and is the third of the eight children of James and Elizabeth (Snyder) Goodwine. The elder Goodwine was a soldier of the war of 1812, also of the Black Hawk war; was a pioneer of Warren County, and for many years Commissioner of the same. When our subject was an infant his parents moved to Jackson County, Ind., and thence to Bartholomew County, where Mrs. Goodwine died and James first attended school. Afterward, the family removed to what is now Liberty Township. Mr. Goodwine died in this county in 1851. On August 15, 1833, our subject was married to Miss Sophia Buckles, a native of Ohio, daughter of William and Lois Buckles. To this union were born twelve children—Mary J., John, William H., James, Frank, Washington, Louisa L., Christiana, Indiana, Marion, Horace and Fremont; of these, five are deceased. Mr. Goodwine's first land purchase was forty acres from his father, to which he has continued adding until he now owns 10,250 acres, only ninety of which are not drained and improved; he has also given a good farm to each of his children. Mr. Goodwine handles from 1,200 to 1,500 head of cattle every year, and has 7,500 acres of pasture, and 1,000 acres of meadow land. Since 1874, he has been President of Warren County Agricultural Association. He is a liberal and energetic citizen, contributing freely to every worthy enterprise. He had three sons in the late war—John (who died in the service at Savannah), and William and Frank (who were in Libby prison). He is a Republican, but liberal, and Mrs. Goodwine is a member of the Universalist Church.

FREMONT GOODWIN (named after Gen. John C. Fremont) is a native of this county, is the son of James and Sophia (Buckles) Goodwine, and was born May 22, 1857. When five years of age, he commenced attending school in a frame house, one half mile from the homestead, and continued until he was twelve years old, when his father sent him to Perdue University, where he entered the freshman class and remained for three years, but was taken from college against his wishes, and now he designs to complete a course and graduate at some reputable institution. In 1878, Mr. Goodwin began teaching, at which he has continued, excepting a period of one year, during which he was agent of the Havanna, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad. In 1881, he was elected Principal of the West Lebanon Public Schools. On August 15, 1878, Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Ettie A. Walker, daughter of Dr. A. C. and A. M. Walker. Mr. Goodwin is a radical Republican and temperance man. Mrs. Goodwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. COLBRATH HALL, pioneer minister of Warren County, was born in the State of New York January 20, 1806, and is a son of Josiah and Phebe (Dutton) Hall, both natives of Connecticut and deceased—the former in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830, the latter at same place in 1821. The parents of our subject settled in Butler County, Ohio, when he was nine years old, where he attended the pioneer school, and afterward, by diligence and perseverance on his part, he acquired a good education, and remained on the home farm until after his father's death. In September, 1828, he married Miss Maria Horner, daughter of Nathan and Cordelia Horner. To this union were born two children—Adaline and Harriet, both deceased. Mrs. Hall died in March, 1836. Rev. Mr. Hall was next married September 14, 1836, to Miss Sarah H. Hunt, daughter of Rev. William and Matilda Hunt, to which union were born eight children—Henrietta, Whitfield, William L., Josephine, Hiram D., Marshal S., Sarah A. and Sarah F., of whom Hiram D. and Sarah A. are deceased. In 1834, Mr. Hall came to Jennings County, Ind., and traveled Vernon Circuit; in 1835, Lawrenceburg Circuit; and in 1836 and 1837, Winchester Circuit. After living in old Lebanon six years, he removed to his present home, where he has resided thirty-five years. Rev. Mr. Hall was licensed a minister of the M. E. Church July 13, 1833, in Ohio, and was ordained at Lawrenceburg, Ind., October 24, 1839, by Bishop Roberts. He has performed 550 marriages, preached 4,000 times, and 700 funeral sermons. He has served five terms in the Legislature. He is a Republican, Freemason, and a representative man and honored citizen.

ALEX HAMAR, tile manufacturer, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., February 10, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Amy (McCrea) Hamar, both of whom are living in Iroquois County, Ill. When Alex Hamar was twelve years old, his parents moved to Vermillion County, Ill., where he attended school during three

winters, when the family came to this township, and thence removed to Adams Township, where Mr. Hamar finished his schooling. In 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged at Indianapolis in August, 1865, from which time until about 1875 he has been engaged in threshing and manufacturing tiles, being the senior of the firm of Hamar, Fleming & Co. On January 2, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary A. Johnson, a native of this county. Mrs. Hamar had four brothers in the late war, three of whom were sacrificed. To this union was born one child, Luella (September 14, 1873). Mr. Hamar is a Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant. Mr. Hamar came to West Lebanon in 1867, and has been Assessor of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Hamar are members of the Universalist Church.

J. W. HAMAR is a native of Warren County, Ind., born April 10, 1858, and is a son of J. C. and A. T. (McCrea) Hamar, both natives of Ohio, and residents of Iroquois County, Ill. When J. W. Hamar was fourteen years of age, he removed to Ohio with his parents, and received some education, most of which was at Vienna, Ill., although he attended the normal school at Valparaiso one year, and also a short term at Sandusky, Ohio. In 1880, Mr. Hamar removed to West Lebanon, and engaged in manufacturing drain tile, and is a junior member of the firm of Hamar, Fleming & Co. On March 22, 1882, he was married to Miss Clara E. Biser, daughter of Henry and Mary Biser, all natives of Maryland. Mr. Hamar is a Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He is a young man of great industry and enterprise.

CHARLES HAYWARD was born in Baltimore, April 18, 1811, and is a son of William and Keziah (Coats) Hayward, both natives of Maryland; the former died in Clarke County, Ohio, October, 1853, the latter in 1848. Charles Hayward received some education in his native State, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a house-joiner for five years. After finishing this trade, he removed to Cincinnati, thence to Vicksburg, and thence to Clarke County, Ohio, where he was married, April 23, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth E. Vickers, a native of Ohio, daughter of Richard and Celia Vickers. To this union were born five children—Sarah (deceased), Martin, Celia K., James W. (deceased) and Ruth A. James W. was a soldier in the late war, of Company H, Second New York Cavalry, and was discharged September 10, 1864; he was captured before Richmond, sent to Libby Prison, and died of disease contracted while in the service. In October, 1838, Mr. Hayward and family moved to Morgan County, Ind., where he remained until 1840, when he came to Warren County and settled in Lebanon. In 1846, he bought 240 unimproved acres, which he improved, and in 1869 moved to West Lebanon. He is now a Republican, and was an Abolitionist; he is also a temperance man and a pioneer of this county.

DAVID JAMES was born February 1, 1819, and is a son of Isaac and Gevenney (Dunham) James. When David was about eight years old, his parents moved to Cincinnati, where he attended school and worked in a fruit house. In 1837, he came to this township and county, and in the winter of 1839-40 taught in the Benson Settlement, and in the summer walked to Cincinnati to attend select school, thus continuing three years. On July 28, 1844, he married Miss Mary A. Davis, daughter of John and Mary Davis, to which union was born one child—Theodore J.; Mrs. James died November 26, 1845. Mr. James was again married, September 19, 1846, to Miss Sarah J. Hurst, by whom he had three children—Mary H., John W. and Sarah G.; Mrs. James died March 30, 1852. Mr. James was next married to Miss Frances Sherwood, September 30, 1852. To this union were born four children—Michael W., Elizabeth J., Florence E. and Margaret A. Two years ago, Mr. James moved to West Lebanon. In 1850, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has mostly held said office since that time. Mr. James is a Republican in politics, a prominent merchant, and one of the pioneer schoolmasters. For twenty years, he carried on a store at Independence, Warren Township, where he was Postmaster from 1862 to 1870. Mrs. James is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES E. JONES, grocer and queen-ware dealer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., July 6, 1846, and is a son of David W. and Catherine M. (Judson) Jones, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. Mr. Jones was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1862. C. E. Jones taught school in his native State for four years, when he emigrated to Lake County, Ind., where he taught four terms of school. In the spring of 1872, he was married to Miss Ella Handley, a native of Lake County, daughter of G. W. and Sarah Handley. To this union has succeeded one child—Eula C. (born May 31, 1879). In 1875, he was appointed railway agent at Alvin, Ill., whence, after three years, he was transferred to West Lebanon, after which he accepted a like position with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company, whence, after one year and a half, he came to West Lebanon, and engaged in his present business, January, 1882. Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican, and one of the prominent business men of his locality.

JAMES KIMBALL, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Agent at West Lebanon, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., May 11, 1836, and is a son of E. and Susan (Case) Kimball, both natives of New York. His maternal grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812. His mother died when he was four years old, and he early began the struggle for himself. After working in the pineries, and when seventeen years old, went to Canada, and thence to Minnesota, where he remained four years, when he returned to Montgomery County, Ind. In the winter of 1859, Mr. Kimball came to West Lebanon, and in 1861 he married Miss Samantha Skillman, a native of this county, daughter of John W. and Mary Skillman. This union was blessed with seven children—Edwin S., Anna (deceased), Charles H., Carrie, Frank, John and Dudley. For six years after coming to this county, Mr. Kimball was engaged in a saw mill, a flouring mill and in the lumber business. In February, 1876, he was appointed railway agent at West Lebanon. Mr. Kimball is a Royal Arch Mason, and also a Republican, having given his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was a Councilman for six years, and is at present a member of the school board. Mrs. Kimball belongs to the M. E. Church.

JAMES H. McINTOSH, a pioneer of Warren County, was born in Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1813, and is a son of David and Jane (McAuley) McIntosh. David McIntosh was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1801, and after one year emigrated to Lexington, Ky., whence, in 1819, he removed to Madison County, Ohio, and in 1830 came to this township. He died October 28, 1848, aged eighty-four. He was a carpenter, and a most exemplary man. Mrs. McIntosh died May 26, 1872. J. H. McIntosh received his early education from the common schools, and when he reached manhood began life for himself by working at boat-building. January 28, 1836, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Dunbar, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio. This union was blessed with six children—Mary J., Maria L., Elizabeth R., Martha A., Boston H. and Sarah F. Mrs. M. died August 15, 1879. In the autumn of 1836, Mr. McIntosh purchased his present home. He is a public-spirited citizen and a worthy man. In politics, he is a radical Republican, and in religion, a member of the Christian Church of a standing of forty years.

BARTON H. McINTOSH was born in this township and county September 17, 1848, and is the only son in a family of six children born to James H. and Elizabeth (Dunbar) McIntosh, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. Barton received his education from the common country school, and lived at home until his twenty-fifth year, sharing in the products of the farm after his twenty-first year. On June 18, 1874, he was married to Miss Morcy Greene, a native of New York, daughter of M. S. and Sarah Greene, of West Lebanon. After his marriage, Mr. McIntosh contracted to manage his father's farm until that parent's death. In October, 1876, he was elected Township Assessor, and re-elected in April, 1878. He was elected Township Trustee April 3, 1892. He is Past Master of Ancient Masons and a radical Republican. Mrs. McIntosh is a member of the Christian Church.

ELIAS PORTER was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 2, 1813, and is a son of Nicholas and Mahala Porter. His grandfather served through the whole of the Revolutionary war, and died in White County, Ind., aged one hundred and nineteen. His father was a native of Ohio, where he died in 1814; he was a soldier of the war of 1812. His mother is still living, aged ninety-two. Elias came to Warren County with his step-father in 1830, and settled in Rock Creek, in this township. On February 3, 1833, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Lavina James, a native of Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Mary James. Five children have followed this union—Thomas J., Prudence, Cornelius, James W. and Sarah E., of whom two only survive. After his marriage, Mr. Porter worked as a laborer, and for long in the harvest field at 25 cents per day. In 1835, he purchased eighty acres, to which he continued to add until he possessed more than 400 acres, and one of the finest farms in Pike Township. He moved to West Lebanon March 7, 1872, where he yet resides. Mr. Porter is a Republican, and one of the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Christian Church.

DAVID B. PURVIANCE, one of the pioneer farmers of the State, was born in Giles County, Tenn., March 21, 1819, and is a son of Eleaser and Elizabeth (Orr) Purviance. His grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war. His father was a native of North Carolina, and died in this township in 1869. When David was ten years of age, his parents moved to this State, and settled in this township, where they purchased eighty acres, a part of which is now the Union fair grounds. Here he attended school and worked for his father until he was twenty-one years old, after which period he received a share of the products. On December 26, 1844, Mr. Purviance was married to Miss Fannie Hamilton, a native of Ireland, daughter of Edward Hamilton. She died October 8, 1858, leaving four children—Edward D., Mary F., Fannie and Lizzie A. Mr. Purviance was next married, April 1, 1860, to Miss Mary M. Beck, a native of Union County, daughter of Anthony Beck.

To this union were born three children—Ida V., William E. and Rhoda A. Mr. Purviance is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig, having given his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a respected citizen.

W. L. RABOURN was born in Vermillion County, Ind., July 26, 1848, and is the youngest of the four children born to Fielding and Rebecca (Shepherd) Rabourn. Fielding Rabourn was a native of Kentucky; he died March 12, 1881. The mother of W. L. Rabourn died when he was yet an infant, and he was taken by an aunt until his father's second marriage. His early life was passed in the service of his father on the farm during summer and attending school during winter. So he continued until he was nineteen, when he began teaching. In 1869, he commenced the study of law in the office of Davis & Mann, at Danville, Ill., where he remained two years, when, for want of means, he discontinued the law and resumed teaching. On April 16, 1871, he was married to Miss Dorothy Carithers, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Carithers. Six children have blessed their union—Lillie, Nellie, Ossian, Fannie, Stella and Charles O. In August, 1871, he was admitted to the bar of Vermillion County, Ind., and one year later to the bar of Vermillion County, Ill., and also, in 1877, to the bar of Warren County, Ind. In 1879, he moved to West Lebanon, where he has been since located. Mr. Rabourn is a Republican, and in 1881 was elected Town Clerk and Treasurer. On May 1, 1882, he formed a law partnership with Hon. W. P. Rhodes, and is esteemed one of the first lawyers at the Warren County bar.

DANIEL W. REED, Marshal, was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 13, 1841, and is the eldest of five children born to William M. and Mahala (Fox) Reed, natives of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Montgomery County, Ohio, respectively, and of Scotch-German descent. Mr. Reed's parents came to Liberty Township, Warren County, Ind., in 1860; remained until 1871, and then moved to Jasper County, where they still reside. Our subject's marriage occurred November 7, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Schoonover, a native of Liberty Township, this county, and daughter of James and Susanna Schoonover. They have had six children—Cora B., Lenora D., Desse M., Lura E., Nathan J., and William A. In 1870, Mr. Reed went to Iroquois County, Ill., remaining there until 1877, when he returned to this county. In 1880, he removed to West Lebanon. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, and was in battle at Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign, Selma, and all engagements in which his regiment participated, except one. He was honorably discharged July 5, 1865. Mr. Reed is a Republican, and a member of G. A. R. In 1880, he received 257 votes in county convention, for Recorder. He was elected Marshal of West Lebanon, May 7, 1883. Mr. Reed is an enterprising and creditable citizen.

JOHN C. STEPHENS was born in Hamilton County, Ind., April 24, 1849, and is a son of Henry and Mary R. (Wells) Stephens, the former a native of Ohio. When John C. was ten years old, his mother died, and he lived with an uncle until his father was again married. In August, 1860, he moved with his father to this county and settled near West Lebanon, where he attended the accessible schools. When fifteen years of age, he began working by the month, then as clerk in a hotel, then in the butchering trade for ten years, then in the confectionery, and finally in the grocery business, at which he is now engaged. On October 10, 1869, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Sarah F. Clawson, a native of Preble County, Ohio, by which union they had three children—Everett, Elsie and Myrtle. Mr. Stephens is a Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace, Town Marshal, and is and has been a Town Trustee; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. C. WALKER, M. D., was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 1, 1823, and is son of Andrew and Mary (Barron) Walker, the former a native of Maryland, who died at Dresden, Ohio, July, 1846, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. When Dr. Walker was three years of age his parents moved to Dresden, Ohio, where he attended school, and when sixteen years old his father sent him to attend the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied three years, and afterward one year at the University of New York; he also clerked in a New York drug store one year, and graduated at the New York Medical University in 1845. In 1849, he came to Columbus, Ind., where he was married to Miss Anna Sherman, daughter of Asa and Amy Sherman. This union was blessed with five children—Emma L., Jerome F. (deceased), Ettie A., Essie L. and Elmer S. In 1850, he removed to Rob Roy and commenced practice, which he continued until the late war, when, in July, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Morton, Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served until June, 1865, when he returned home. In 1867, he began the drug business in West Lebanon, in which he is yet engaged. Dr. Walker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a staunch Republican. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MOUND TOWNSHIP.

CYRUS CUNNINGHAM, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., December 15, 1829, and is the only living child of Thomas and Eliza (Cunningham) Cunningham, three brothers, Nicholas, George and Jared, being deceased. Thomas Cunningham was born in Ross County, Ohio, December, 1799; was by trade a tanner; moved to Vermillion County, in 1820, of which he was one of the earliest settlers; managed a flat-boat on the Wabash and Mississippi Rivers, until 1840, and died in 1846. Cyrus Cunningham left Vermillion County when he was twenty-five years old, and came to his present location. He was married, December 17, 1855, to Mary Oliphant, which union was blessed with seven children—Horatio (deceased), Reuben, Walter M., C. V., Marriet, Malinda and James. Mr. Cunningham's residence is three and one-half miles west of Covington, on his farm of over 1,400 acres, well drained and improved, producing good crops of corn, wheat and hay; he also raises and deals in stock. Mr. Cunningham having been born just over the line of the county, and having remained in the neighborhood, has had ample opportunity to note the transition of the country from a wilderness to a garden, and recalls many stories of his father's experience with the Indians. Mr. Cunningham has lived a quiet, unambitious life, and is a high type of the true citizen, and is an industrious and thrifty farmer.

F. G. DuBOIS was born in Medina County, Ohio, January 16, 1836, and is one of the seven children born to Abraham and Julia A. (Randall) DuBois, their names being—Abigail, Sarah, Washington, Francis, Charles, Martha and William, of whom Abigail and Frank alone are living. Abraham DuBois was born in New York in 1799. He was a farmer, but had given some attention to blacksmithing and stone masonry; he still lives in this township. At the age of twenty, F. G. DuBois came to this county, where he has made his home. He was married, December 25, 1859, to Caroline L. H. Kent, by whom he had two children—Rebecca K. and Mary F. G. Mr. DuBois resides one and three-quarters miles southeast of State Line City, on his farm of 300 acres (123 thereof being one and three-quarter miles southeast of Vermillion County, Ill.). His land is fertile, well drained and improved, and adapted to corn, wheat, hay and oats; he also gives some care to the breeding of short-horn cattle. Mr. DuBois has a large frame dwelling, with good stables, fencing and the like. These improvements and possessions are the result of close and well-directed labor and providence. Mr. DuBois is a much esteemed citizen and exemplary gentleman.

J. R. JOHNSON, SR., was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 5, 1818, and is one of the nine children of James and Carley Ann (Clark) Johnson, their names being Thomas (deceased), Henry (deceased), John, George, Nancy, James, Polly, William M. (deceased) and Carley Ann (deceased). The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania about 1799; was a farmer and stock-dealer; was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died in Steuben Township, Warren Co., Ind., where also his widow died in 1873. In October, 1828, J. R. Johnson was brought to what is now Kent Township, Warren Co., Ind., by his parents, where they located for a short time, whence they removed to Steuben Township, where his father owned between 2,000 and 3,000 acres. J. R. Johnson was married November 26, 1840, to S. B. Steeley, by whom he had one child—Elizabeth N. (deceased). Mr. Johnson resides two miles southeast of State Line City, on 533 acres (seventy-three being three-quarters of a mile distant); he has also 150 acres of timber, two miles southeast, and 245, which are well improved, adjoining Hoopstown, Vermillion Co., Ill. Over 500 acres of these lands are under the best cultivation, producing largely wheat, corn, oats and hay. Stock-raising is a specialty with Mr. Johnson. From 1861 to 1872, he lived in what is now the finest residence in State Line City, where he was for several years in the dry goods business. In 1872, he erected a magnificent brick residence, modernly furnished, costing \$10,000, from the observatory of which one may command a delectable view of the splendid country. Mr. Johnson is one of the earliest settlers, and has acquired his possessions by the hardest labor and longest perseverance, which will ever be to him a lasting monument. He is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow; he has acted as Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner and Township Trustee. Mr. Johnson is a true gentleman and worthy citizen, highly esteemed by the community.

J. W. KENT was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 24, 1824, and is one of the eight children of Perrin and Rebecca (Dill) Kent, whose names are Charlotte, Will-

iam, John W., Sarah, Thomas, Rebecca, Isabel and Caroline. William and John alone are living. Perrin Kent was born in Washington County, Penn., July, 1794. He was a practical and life-long surveyor, and made many government surveys, having located the line between Illinois and Indiana. He was under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and died in January, 1882, on his farm, where he had lived since 1826. J. W. Kent came with his parents at an early age to Kent (then Mound) Township, Warren County, with whom he remained until he was twenty-four years old, and afterward became paymaster for the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad. After two years, he located in Steuben Township, Warren County, for fifteen years. October 1, 1837, he was married to Kate Wallace, by which union were born two children—Gertrude and Maxwell. Mr. Kent resides two and a half miles southeast of State Line City, on 312 acres; he also has a farm of 800 acres in Steuben Township, and one of 760 twelve miles southeast of Danville, Ill. His farms are almost exclusively pasture land, producing mostly hay, although he raises some corn. He has paid much attention to breeding Berkshire swine and thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and to the latter he now gives his chief devotion. In 1865-66, he erected a brick residence at a minimum cost of \$12,000, which was burned in May, 1880. In 1882, he built his present residence, a magnificent frame structure, at a cost of \$6,500; he is also erecting a fine brick residence in Danville, Ill., to cost \$15,000, the grandest in Eastern Illinois. In 1847, he was employed by Ellsworth & Co., land speculators, members of which company were Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich, of Yale College, the Schermerhorns, the Daytons, William Sigourney and others. Mr. Kent was in this service fifteen years, his business being to locate, improve and sell lands, during which time he gave attention to his own stock business. Mr. Kent's record needs no eulogy; it speaks for itself. He is a true Democrat, and one of old Mound's most prominent and successful citizens.

ELISHA RODGERS was born in Connecticut April 14, 1812, and is the eldest of the eight children of Allen and Sarah (Warner) Rodgers, the names of the children being Elisha, Daniel (deceased), Jonathan M., Jabez (deceased), John, Hannah (deceased), Mary and Samuel (deceased). Allen Rodgers was a farmer and cooper, at which latter occupation he at one time employed several men. He removed to New Hampshire when Elisha was a child, thence to Hamilton County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1825 to Vermillion County, Ind., where they remained until Elisha came to his present place in 1836. Mr. Rodgers removed to Iowa between 1855 and 1858, where he died. Elisha was married, in 1840, to Juliet Evans, by whom he had one child—Melissa. Mrs. Rodgers died June, 1849. He afterward married Mary Ann Moudy, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are living—Sarah, Emily, Martha, Lincoln, Rosa and Peter. Mr. Rodgers was an early settler of Vermillion and Warren Counties. He resides four miles northwest of Covington on a good farm of 393 acres, 200 of which are well cultivated, producing wheat, corn, oats and hay; he has also engaged largely in stock-raising. The site of this farm was once a flourishing city called Baltimore, at which period steamers plowed the Wabash, and railroads were almost unknown. Mr. Rodgers was Postmaster of this town for twenty-five years; he was also Trustee, Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner during the late war. In 1881, he built a fine brick residence, costing \$5,000, and commanding a grand view of the Wabash River and adjoining country. Mr. Rodgers is an able and influential citizen, an advocate of temperance and education, having himself built on his premises a fine schoolhouse, a monument to him and a blessing to the township.

JOHN ROUSE was born in Scioto County, Ohio, August 16, 1826, and is one of the six children of Reason and Martha (Olehy) Rouse, the names of whom are Isaac, Rebecca (deceased), Edward, John, Dennis and Elizabeth (deceased). Reason Rouse was born in Delaware in 1796. In early life, he studied medicine, intending to be a physician, which he afterward abandoned to become a farmer; he died in Scioto County. In 1831, after his father's death, John went with his mother to Vermillion County, Ill., where he remained until her death in 1832, when he returned to Scioto County, thence going to Vermillion County, and coming to this county in April, 1852. He now resides three and one-quarter miles south of State Line City, on his excellent farm of 130 acres, well improved, and productive of good wheat, corn, oats and hay. Mr. Rouse was married, December, 1847, to Phebe Villers, who died in the following November. His second marriage was to Maria Purcell; this union was blessed with twelve children, of whom are living Mary F., Sarah E., George W., Douglas, Marion and Joseph F. Mr. Rouse volunteered for the Mexican war, but his regiment was not accepted. He has lived in his present neighborhood for half a century. He has given much time to stock-raising, and has erected ample stables, as well as other improvements. During the late war, he was Register, and acted for two years. Mr. Rouse is an active and thorough Democrat, and an esteemed and enterprising citizen.

KENT TOWNSHIP.

AMOS BROOKS was born in Troy, N. Y., October 22, 1839, and is one of the five children of Amos and Elizabeth (Upham) Brooks, the names of said children being Theodore, Francis, Jerusha, Elizabeth and Amos, of whom the first and last alone survive. The father of Amos was born in Massachusetts about 1793; was by occupation a tanner; was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died in Troy, N. Y., in 1842. When our subject was three years old, he removed with his mother to St. Thomas, Ont.; thence they moved to Detroit, Mich., and thence went back to Troy, where his mother died; after remaining ten years, he removed to Kankakee County, Ill., where he was a schoolmaster. In 1863, he came to this county and located at State Line City, where he taught four years, and thence, after three years, to his present place. Mr. Brooks was married June 19, 1862, to Rhoda Hiser, by whom he had four boys—John W., A. Theodore, Alva (deceased) and Paul P. Mr. Brooks resides one and a quarter miles south of State Line City, on his fine farm of 157 acres (twenty-five of which lie one and a half miles southeast and fifty-two three miles southeast); the land is mostly under cultivation, well drained and adapted to wheat, corn, hay and oats; he also raises some stock. Mr. Brooks has made many improvements, having a comfortable frame dwelling and commodious stables. He is a Freemason, a member of the Christian Church, and an earnest advocate of education.

PATRICK CAVANAGH was born in Ireland September 19, 1826, and is one of the eight children of Frank and Catharine (Pryor) Cavanagh, the names of which children were James (deceased), Patrick, Ellen, Barnard (deceased), Thomas, Francis, Stephen (deceased) and John (deceased). Frank Cavanagh was a farmer and stock-raiser; he also dealt in stock. After he was eighteen years old, Patrick farmed in Yorkshire four years, and thence went to Lancashire. He reached New York, January, 1849, and worked at brick-making some time; thence he removed to La Fayette, Ind., and remained two years, whence he took the "Wabash shakes," on account of which he traveled South. Mr. Cavanagh was married, July 10, 1853, to Mary Keegan, which union was blessed with nine children—Charles F., Mary, Thomas, Ellen, Julia (deceased), James, William, Harvey and Lewis. Mr. Cavanagh is conducting the only saloon in State Line City, where he has resided since 1859. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and universally acknowledged a true gentleman and a good citizen.

ABRAHAM CLEM, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 29, 1826, and is one of the four children of Henry and Martha (Carmichael) Clem, the names of the children being Abraham, Elsie, Harriet and Israel D. Henry Clem was born near Lexington, Ky., about 1790; was a lifetime farmer, and died in Warren County, Ind., in 1855. Abraham came to this county with his parents in 1829, since which he has lived within the boundaries of what is now Kent Township, and since 1853 in his present location. Mr. Clem was married, November 21, 1848, to Margaret Ann Taylor, which union was blessed with eight children, five boys and three girls. Mr. Clem's residence is three miles east of State Line City, on a superior farm of over 300 acres (sixty of which lie three miles southeast), only seventy-five of which are not under good cultivation, with natural drainage, and well adapted to raising wheat, corn, oats and hay. In 1882, he commenced and finished a handsome and commodious frame residence, an ornament to the city. Mr. Clem is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church, also an esteemed citizen.

ROBERT CRAIG was born in New York City January 4, 1824, and is the only living child of Abraham and Ann Eliza (Sheppard) Craig. Abraham Craig was a native of New York, a carpenter, and was killed by the fall of a building in the city of New York. When a boy, Robert became errand boy in a dry goods house, in which he served seven years; he afterward became apprentice to a blacksmith in Catskill. After finishing his trade, he traveled and worked in many cities, having made the ironwork for the first carriage so finished in Fort Wayne, which was an object of much curiosity; he was also the first of his craft in Toledo, Ohio, and in La Fayette, whence he removed to Covington and became one of the firm of Craig, Lewis & Co., then the most extensive works on the Wabash, and after their destruction by fire Mr. Craig met the liabilities of the firm. He was afterward in business for himself until 1853, when he came to his present place, two and a quarter miles southeast of State Line City, on a farm of 190 acres (sixty of which are timber, one mile southeast), about 100 being under good cultivation, well drained, and well

adapted to the production of wheat, corn and oats; there are many improvements on this land. Mr. Craig laid the first tilling in the township, and was the first to use wheat and corn drills. September 18, 1851, he was married to F. C. Mitchell, by whom he had four children—Martha J., John (deceased), Marietta (deceased) and Robert M. Mr. Craig is an old Mason, a trusty man and honored citizen.

ELIJAH L. GILMAN (deceased) was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 4, 1816, and was one of the family of John and Lydia (Lindsey) Gilman; the names of their seven children were Samuel, Elijah, Mary, John, Hannah, Daniel and Alice, the last of whom alone is living. When Elijah was about seventeen years old, his parents removed to Fountain County, Ind., where they died, and where our subject remained until after his marriage, when he came to this township and resided until his decease. He had in his early life worked with his father at the wheelwright business, but he afterward gave his entire attention to farming. He was married, November 9, 1837, to Martha Oxford, to which union two boys and five girls were born, named, respectively, John, Rachel A., Lydia (deceased), Mary, Josephine (deceased), Lindsey and Maria. In 1871, an accident befell Mr. Gilman, which resulted in his decease; he was endeavoring to cross a stream, near his residence, and, while jumping from one stepping-stone to another, lost his balance, which in striving to recover, he sustained dislocation of his hip-joint; the principal cause of his death, however, was maltreatment of the case by incompetent surgeons. He was a noble gentleman and valued citizen, a member of the New Light Christian Church, and deeply mourned by friends and relatives. Mrs. Gilman is passing her latter days on her farm of 197 acres (150 of which are one mile south), located four miles east of State Line City. She is one of the early settlers of Warren County, and a pioneer of Vermillion County (Ind.), having gone thither with her parents in 1821.

GEORGE H. LUCAS was born in Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind., January 29, 1845, and is one of the eleven children of Ebenezer F. and Charlotte D. (Kent) Lucas, the names of the living being John P., William K., George H., Rebecca E., James H., Thomas K., Lloyd S., Kate B. and Charles. Ebenezer Lucas was born in February, 1807; he was a teacher, and afterward appointed Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren County, and in May, 1838, was commissioned by Gov. Wallace to fill the term of James Cunningham, deceased; he was also Colonel of the Sixty-eighth Militia Regiment, and Deputy Surveyor. In 1844, he was chief engineer on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and afterward general superintendent. He died in August, 1871, having acquired both means and position. George H. Lucas came to this county with his parents when he was two years of age. Except a few years' employment as a clerk, he has been a lifelong farmer. August 12, 1873, he was married to Kitt Delaplane, to which union were born four children—Harriet (deceased), Charlotte (deceased), James and Kate Clare. Mr. Lucas resides one mile east of State Line City, on his farm of 144 acres (eighteen of which are timber, two and a half miles southeast), well drained, fertile, and productive of corn, wheat and hay. Mr. Lucas has served two terms as Township Trustee. He is an Odd Fellow, and an esteemed and worthy citizen.

WILLIAM R. MURPHY was born in this township June 12, 1836, and is one of the ten children of George and Mary (Shoemaker) Murphy; of these children seven are living—John, Hannah, William, Gano, Martha, Gideon and Samantha. George Murphy was born in Ohio, 1802; was a farmer, and died in Warren County, Ind., in 1861. William R. Murphy has made the old homestead his lifelong home, and has been enabled to note the transformation of this county from a haunt of wolves to a garden of civilization. He was married, August 1, 1861, to Maria E. Stanley, which union was blessed with nine children—Mary, Florence, Lucy (deceased), William, Martha, Elnora, Charles, Roberta and Walter (deceased). In September, 1864, Mr. Murphy was enrolled in the Fortieth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, and was engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville; he was discharged at New Orleans in July, 1865, when he returned home. His residence is five miles southeast of State Line City, on his 200-acre farm (twenty-seven of which are one and a half miles southeast); his land is improved and very productive, particularly of wheat and corn. Mr. Murphy is a prosperous farmer and a public-spirited citizen.

A. M. PORTER, M. D., was born in Fleming County, Ky., November 24, 1825, and is one of the seven children of Seth W. and Cynthia (Davis) Porter, their names being Albert, Austin, Morris, William D., Eveline, Jane and Seba; the daughters are deceased. Seth W. Porter was born May 29, 1791, at Snow Hill, Md. In his youth, he was apprenticed to a shoe-maker, and worked at that trade until middle age, after which he farmed until his death. He was under Col. Dudley in the war of 1812; was taken prisoner by the Indians, and after three months exchanged at Montreal for a bob-tail pony. He died in May, 1870, in Boone County, Ind. Dr. Porter, with his parents, removed to Parke County, Ind., and thence to

Boone County. He studied medicine at Wabash, Ind., under Dr. Loop. In July, 1847, he came to this county, and after two years began practicing in Jamestown, Boone County, and remained two and a half years. In the spring of 1852, he returned to Warren County, and located in this township, where he has since resided, coming to his present location, near State Line City, in 1859. After attending Wabash College, he received his first lectures, in 1847-48, at the Indiana Medical College, then located at La Porte, and afterward at the same institution in Indianapolis, from which he received his degree. Dr. Porter was married, July 23, 1850, to Eliza Layton, who died in February, 1855; afterward, March 12, 1860, he married Maria Layton, by whom he had one child, Seba. Mrs. Porter died in 1861. His third marriage was to Isabella Calhoun, November 23, 1865, by whom he had three children—Carrie (deceased), Albert (deceased) and George Seth. Dr. Porter is an enthusiast in his profession, and has two brothers, physicians. He is a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Presbyterian.

GANO SHOEMAKER was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 30, 1815, and is one of the thirteen children of Elias and Catherine (Cox) Shoemaker, whose names were Michael, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Abigail, Samuel, Elias, Gano, Louisa, Gideon, Samantha and George, of whom Gano is the only one living. Elias Shoemaker was born in Delaware in 1771; was in the war of 1812, our subject being named after his commander, Gen. Gano; was a life-long farmer, and died about the year 1862, in Warren County, Ind. Gano was about six years of age when his parents moved to Union County, Ind. After eight years, he went back to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1842 moved to Louisiana, where he worked on the Atehafalaya Bayou for seventeen winters. In October, 1831, he first came to this county, but did not locate until March, 1856, since which time he has resided here. Mr. Shoemaker was married, September 27, 1858, to Harriet Clem, which union was blessed with seven children, those living being—Austin P., Albert R., Wilson S., George H. and Lucy A. Mr. Shoemaker resides four and one-half miles southeast of State Line City on his farm of 110 acres (40 of which lie one-half mile north-west), which is well drained and fenced, and produces good wheat and corn; there is also a good dwelling and ample stabling. Mr. Shoemaker is an excellent man, and a worthy and honored citizen.

SAMUEL SONGER was born in Montgomery County, Va., February 10, 1810, and is one of the eleven children of Peter and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Songer, the names of which children were Susan, John, Jacob, Peter, Elizabeth, David, Sarah, Samuel, Lewis, Nancy and Mary. Of these, Samuel is probably the only one living. Peter Songer was a farmer, and came early to Dearborn County, Ind., where he died when Samuel was a child, who remained in said county until he was nearly twenty years old, when he removed to Vermillion County, Ill., and remained there nearly thirty-five years. In the autumn of 1869, Mr. Songer came to this county. He was married, August 13, 1829, to Sarah Parker, their union being blessed with eight children, the names of the living being Lewis, William and Andrew. Mrs. Songer died August 24, 1859, and February 5, 1863, he married Rachel A. Ruark. Mr. Songer resides five miles southeast of State Line City, on a good farm of 165 acres, under fair cultivation, well drained, and adapted to the culture of wheat and corn. He has a good dwelling, commodious stabling, and other improvements. Mr. Songer is a worthy citizen, and a member of the New-Light Church.

DAVID THANNEY, was born in Warren County, Ind., May 5, 1849, and is the fourth of six children born to John and Margaret (Long) Thanney, such children being Sarah, George, Margaret, David, Henry (deceased) and Frederick. The father of David was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1805; he was in the main a farmer, though he had learned weaving and coopering; he died in Steuben Township, Warren Co., Ind., in April, 1880. David Thanney resided in Steuben Township until March, 1880, when he came to his present home, two and a half miles south of Marshfield. He was married, September 28, 1875, to Marietta Briggs, who has borne him two children—Gertrude and Claudius. Mr. Thanney farmed with his father until 1874, after which he conducted a grist mill and saw mill in Steuben Township. On coming to this township, he constructed a tile factory, having a capacity of 5,000 feet of tile per day, and at that time the only one in the township. After having received a fair school education, he attended one year at Wabash College. Mr. Thanney has lived within a radius of half a mile all his life. He has greatly improved his farm, adding a comfortable dwelling, with commodious stabling; his chief products are wheat, corn and hay, and he makes a specialty of stock, principally sheep and cattle. Mr. Thanney is a successful farmer and an esteemed citizen.

STEBEN TOWNSHIP.

P. W. ANDERSON, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, April 23, 1831, and is one of the twelve children of James and Ruth (Vickers) Anderson, who were named Joseph, Peter, Mary (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), William (deceased), Edward, Cecelia (deceased), Charles (deceased), Augustus, Howard, James L. and John. The father of Peter was born June 28, 1804, in Maryland; he was a farmer and stock-raiser, and died in 1871, in this township. P. W. Anderson, at the age of twenty-one, came to his present location. In April, 1861, he enlisted for three months in the Tenth Indiana Infantry, and was in the battle of Rich Mountain. In 1862, he re-enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, as Sergeant; he was engaged at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin, and in minor engagements; and was discharged June, 1865. Mr. Anderson was married October 31, 1867, to Sarah B. Martin; they have three children—Nellie, Clifford and Gracie. He now resides three and a half miles northwest of Marshfield, on his farm of 190 acres (sixty acres of timber lying three and a half miles southeast); the 120 acres are well cultivated, well drained, well improved, and producing good wheat, corn, oats and hay; he also raises some stock for his own use. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic order, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Baptist Church.

ELIJAH C. BYERS was born in Washington County, Md., August 1, 1831, and is one of the five children of Samuel S. and Nancy L. (Bowers) Byers, the names of said family being—Ann (deceased), Jacob, Margaret, Elijah and Ellen (deceased). The father of our subject was born in Washington County, Md., October, 1801; was a weaver and dyer by occupation, which he followed until he was thirty-eight years of age. In the fall of 1838, he removed to Noble County, Ind., thence to Fountain and Warren Counties, residing in Washington and Pike Townships; after going to Missouri, in 1868, he came to this township, where he died in October, 1874. Elijah C. Byers came to this township in March, 1852, and since December, 1855, has lived on his farm of 275 acres (ninety-five of which are three-fourths of a mile west, with twenty of timber in Kent Township), 255 acres of which are under good cultivation, with neat frame dwelling, convenient stables and other improvements, such as orchards, general shrubbery, etc.; this land produces good corn, oats and hay. Mr. Byers was married, November 18, 1852, to Sarah A. Shankland, by whom he has one child—William F. Mr. Byers is a member of the Church of God. Mrs. Byers having become a proficient taxidermist, her services have been secured by Prof. A. H. Alexander, of Hoboken, N. J.

JOSEPH C. CHAVERS was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 14, 1836, and is one of the ten children of Alexander and Phebe Chavers, the names of said family being Elizabeth (Cunningham), William, Sarah J., Joseph, Nancy A., Alexander, John A., Rebecca, Mary C. and Ellen, of whom Joseph, John and Mary survive. The father of Joseph was born in Virginia in 1806; came to Monroe County, Ind., about 1828, where he married. He died in Boone County in April, 1850. Joseph C. Chavers was taken to Boone County when six years of age, and remained there until 1852, when he came to this township. He has resided where he now is since February, 1864. September 8, 1857, he was married to Orilia Barnes, who died September 4, 1865, leaving three children—Mary A., Eveline and Adelia. September 25, 1866, he married Nancy A. Brinegar, by whom he had two children—William H. and Joseph L. Mr. Chavers' residence is five and three-quarter miles northwest of Marshfield, on his farm of ninety acres (forty being in Vermillion County, Ill.), all of which is cultivated, fenced, with good frame dwelling, stabling, etc., and productive of wheat, corn, oats and hay. His place is also very beautifully ornamented. Mr. Chavers commenced his career without means, but has, by persevering industry, acquired his property, as well as the respect of all. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Church of God. He is also a much esteemed citizen.

JOHN W. CHUMLEA was born in Knox County, Tenn., May 3, 1832, and is one of the two children of William W. and Jane (Anderson) Chumlea, their names being John and Rebecca P. (deceased). William W. Chumlea was born in Knox County, Tenn., in March, 1806. He was chiefly a farmer, but something of a mechanical genius, having worked at twelve different trades. While in Fountain County, Ind., he was Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. He died at his son's house in December, 1880. The parents of John moved from Fountain County

to Steuben Township in 1854, where our subject has since resided, and since March, 1875, on his present place. He was married May 10, 1860, to Anna E. Starry, from which union have resulted six children—William, Lawrence W. (deceased), Esther J. (deceased), Lizzie E., Miles P. and George W. Mr. Chumlea resides two miles northwest of Johnsonville, on his excellent farm of 185 acres (80 of which lie three-fourths of a mile northwest), fenced and drained, and adapted for wheat, corn, oats and hay. He also raises sufficient stock for his private use. In the fall of 1875, he erected a handsome frame dwelling, and his farm is well improved. Mr. Chumlea has served three terms as Township Trustee, and has been for years a Mason and member of the Christian Church. He has never sought office, and is a much esteemed citizen.

MARSHALL COMPTON was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 4, 1811, and is the fourth of the six boys born to John and Catherine (Davis) Compton, their names being—John, William (deceased), Garret (deceased), Marshall, Nelson and Jackson. The father of Marshall was a soldier of 1812, and was badly wounded in that war, after which he devoted his life to farming. While our subject was a boy, he went to Pike County, Ohio, to learn the blacksmithing trade, at which he served six years, and afterward worked for fourteen years. In October, 1846, he came to this township, and purchased his present place. December 18, 1859, he was married to Nancy J. Nelson, which union gave issue to three children—Alice, Charles and Jesse (deceased). Mr. Compton's residence is two miles north of Marshfield, on his farm of 346 acres (20 of which, in timber, are four miles south, with 40 in Pike Township). All except the timber are under good cultivation and improvement, and are well adapted to corn, wheat, oats and hay. He also raises horses, cattle and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Compton has a fine frame dwelling and observatory, which affords a charming view of the country. He is a Freemason; was Trustee of Kent Township several terms, and has held other minor offices.

JOHN D. CRAWFORD was born in Pike Township, Warren County, Ind., April 23, 1838, and is one of the eleven children of William A. and Lutitia (Snodgrass) Crawford, their names being Martin (deceased), Milton (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Louisa J. (deceased), S. Margaret, John D., Lutitia (deceased), William (deceased), Harvey H., George W. and Sarah. William A. Crawford was born in Kentucky in 1804; devoted his entire life to farming and stock-raising, and died in this county in 1854. Our subject lived at the scene of his birth until February, 1878, when he came to his present location. He was married, January 15, 1874, to Ruic Morton, by which union were born three children, of whom but one, Clara L., survives. Mr. Crawford resides on his farm of 274 acres (seventy of which are one mile north, in Pike Township), all of which is fertile, and most under good cultivation, well drained, and adapted to wheat and corn; in addition are many improvements, as a large, convenient barn, etc. Mr. Crawford is an exemplary man, a member of the Christian Church and an estimable citizen. His parents were among the oldest settlers in this locality, having come hither as early as 1827.

WILLIAM H. CRONKHITE, Township Trustee, was born in this township December 15, 1844, and is a son of Hosea and Eleanor (Garretson) Cronkhite, the former a native of New York, the latter of Ohio. Hosea Cronkhite came to this township in 1828, where he died February 12, 1864; Mrs. Cronkhite died January 24, 1874. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the war of 1812. William H. Cronkhite attended the district schools in youth, and when twenty-three began life for himself. He was married, October 10, 1867, to Miss Mell Smith, daughter of P. G. and Eliza Smith, a native of Boone County, Ind., to which union was born one child, Guy. After marriage Mr. Cronkhite began farming for himself. In 1873, he moved to the old Cronkhite homestead, one mile north of Marshfield, and one year later purchased the farm where he now resides, it being one of the best in the township. Mr. Cronkhite is a Republican, and was elected Township Trustee, in 1882, over his opponent, likewise a Republican, by sixteen votes; he is also a member of the Church of God.

JAMES C. HALL was born in this township June 4, 1837, and is one of the ten children of Daniel D. and Jane J. (Buell) Hall, the names of this family being Harvey (deceased), Frances (deceased), Joshua (deceased), Celia (deceased), Walter B., Isaiah, James C., Isaac, Charles (deceased) and Frances M. The father of our subject, Dr. Daniel D. Hall, was born in Canada in 1803, and while yet a young man began the study and completed a course of medicine at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He came to Indiana in 1829, and located three miles south of West Lebanon, where he established his practice and obtained a wide reputation in the adjoining country. At the same time he commenced preaching the doctrines of the Christian Church, and organized the first society of that denomination in West Lebanon and all Warren County. In addition to these professions, he found time to farm. He was one of the earliest pioneers of this locality, and was an able

minister, a skillful musician, a warm-hearted friend and genial gentleman. He died in Pike Township, September, 1852, universally esteemed and mourned. James C. Hall lived at the scene of his birth until he came to his present location, in 1864. He was married, January 1, 1861, to Elizabeth James, by whom he had six children—Frank E., Harvey H. and Isaac L. alone surviving. Mr. Hall resides five miles southwest of West Lebanon, on his attractive farm of 181 acres (twenty-five of which are one-half mile southwest). This land is highly fertile and well improved (with fine frame dwelling and good stables), producing well in wheat, corn, oats and hay; he also raises some stock, chiefly hogs. Mr. Hall is an estimable gentleman and public-spirited citizen.

JAMES JOHNSON was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 27, 1825. His father was an old and prominent settler, and was the purchaser in the first conveyance of land made in this county, in January, 1828, the settler being Nathaniel Butterfield. Mr. Johnson afterward owned six sections. [For family record, see J. R. Johnson's sketch, Mound Township.] The parents of our subject removed to Mound Township, and thence to Steuben Township, where he has made his home. He was married, November 24, 1853, to Mary L. Lyon, who has borne him four children—Norwell, Carrie B. (deceased), Dora B. and James. Mr. Johnson resides three-fourths of a mile east of Johnsonville, on his excellent farm of 375 acres, all of which is fenced, under good cultivation and in pasture, well drained and productive, mostly of wheat, corn, oats and hay; he also raises stock, chiefly cattle and hogs, to which it is well adapted by the presence of a large spring which forms a stream through his land. In 1854, Mr. Johnson erected a handsome frame residence. He has been for a number of years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has acted as Justice of the Peace, and Township Assessor. From his long, unbroken residence, he has observed the growth and progress of these scenes—once the home of wild men and beasts, and now that of a high cultivation.

GEORGE S. KISER was born in Vermillion County, Ill., July 24, 1833, and is the fifth of twelve children born to George and Elizabeth (Starry) Kiser, their names being John, Hannah (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Daniel (deceased), George, Samuel, William, Nicholas (deceased), Alexander, Harvey (deceased), Mary J. (deceased) and Jeremiah. The father of our subject was born in Virginia in 1799; he was in early life a teamster, but after coming to this State engaged in farming, and died in this county in June, 1868. When a few years old our subject was brought hither by his parents, where he has lived, almost continuously since that time, having come to his present site in 1868. He was married, November 22, 1857, to Mary Guinn, a union which has been productive of nine children—Sophia, Eva J., Nicholas (deceased), William, Jeremiah, James, Daniel, Stella and Olive G. (deceased). Mr. Kiser resides two miles northwest of Johnsonville, on his fine farm of 135 acres of well improved, drained and fertile land, all cultivated or in pasture, and adapted to oats, corn and hay; he also gives attention to raising stock, chiefly hogs. In 1882, Mr. Kiser built a large, handsome frame dwelling, besides making other improvements. Mr. Kiser is an old resident and greatly esteemed by the community.

THOMAS LLOYD was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 2, 1826, and is one of the five sons of William and Nancy (Cunningham) Lloyd, the names of which children are John, George, Edmund, Thomas and David, of whom Thomas alone survives. The father of our subject was a native of Virginia, a farmer, and died in Stark County in 1839. Thomas was eleven years old when he was removed to Ross County, Ohio, where he lived six years. In 1843, he came to Warren County, Ind., and located in Jordan Township, whence he came to his present location, in February, 1880. He was married, November 10, 1850, to Malinda Briggs; this union was blessed with seven children—Mary A., Josephine (deceased), William (deceased), Elmer L., Charles (deceased), Edward and Celia. Mr. Lloyd resides three miles northwest of Marshfield, on his excellent farm, all of which is well cultivated, fenced, drained, and adapted to the production of wheat, corn, oats and hay; he now raises only stock for his own use, but formerly raised and dealt largely in a variety of stock. Mr. Lloyd is a member of the New Light Church, but is an attendant of the Methodist Church. He is a worthy man and estimable citizen.

JAMES J. MITCHELL was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 8, 1822, and is one of the twelve children of Edward and Martha (Girard) Mitchell, named in order of birth—Martha (deceased), Lucinda (deceased), Hettie (deceased), Abner, John, William (deceased), Julia A. (deceased), Henry, James, Eliza (deceased), Linda (deceased) and Milton (deceased.) The father of our subject was a native of Virginia; came to this township in 1826, and for several years was the first Trustee of the township; he was a life-long farmer, and died in 1844, aged seventy-three years. James J. Mitchell came at an early age to this township with his parents, and to his present location, in 1844, on the 17th of March of which year he married Nancy

Johnson, by which union they had seven children—Clay, Oscar T., Laura E., Clarissa J., Edgar (deceased), Eugene and Jessie. Mr. Mitchell resides three-fourths of a mile northwest of Johnsonville, on his 900-acre farm (having 160 acres of timber one and a half miles southeast). Of this land, 660 acres are well cultivated and drained, being adapted to wheat, corn, hay and oats, and all but twenty acres are fenced; he gives attention to raising cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, particularly the former. Mr. Mitchell has a well improved home, having a comfortable dwelling, commodious stables, windmill, etc. He is a member of the Methodist Church and a public-spirited citizen; his family was among the first white settlers in this region.

THOMAS C. POWELL was born in Dearborn County, Ind., August 25, 1840, and is one of the seven children of Martin and Jeannette (Churchill) Powell, whose names were William M., Thomas, John (deceased), Mary A., Alvah M., Daniel C. (deceased) and Eliza J. The father of Thomas was born in England in 1811; was a fuller and cloth dresser, but became a farmer in after-life; came to Dearborn County when twelve years old, and thence to Warren County; he is now living at State Line City. Our subject came to this township with his parents in March, 1855. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, and took part in the battles of Wild Cat Mountain, Thompson's Station (where the entire brigade was captured and confined one month in Libby Prison), Resaca, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church and Atlanta, where he was discharged September, 1864, when he returned home. He was married, March 16, 1868, to Margaret P. Logan, by whom he had one child—Lillie M. Mr. Powell resides two and one-half miles west of Marshfield, on his excellent farm of 160 acres, well improved, drained and fenced, and adapted to raising wheat, corn, hay and oats; he also raises and deals in stock, cattle and Berkshire hogs principally. Mr. Powell is a member of the Masonic order, and a highly esteemed and worthy citizen.

MILES STARRY was born one-half mile east of Johnsonville, in this county, August 16, 1837, and is the eldest of the three children of Daniel and Esther (Simpson) Starry, the names of such children being Miles, Daniel L. and Anna. The father of Miles was born in Virginia in 1808; was a life-long farmer and stock-raiser, and died in Steuben Township in April, 1869. When Miles was very young, his parents moved to where he now lives, and where he has almost continuously resided. He was married, February 24, 1859, to Keziah Guinn, which union was blessed with twelve children—Charles, Daniel, Anna, James, William, George W., Clark (deceased), Guy, Eddie (deceased), Eva, Pearl and Lou. Mr. Starry has a farm of 500 acres, one-quarter mile south, one-half of which is cultivated, the other pasture; this land is fertile, well drained, and adapted to wheat, corn, oats and hay; he also raises cattle, horses and hogs. He is a good citizen and esteemed by all who know him. The father of Mr. Starry was an early settler, and began the improvement of the home farm, which his son continued; Mrs. Starry, mother of Miles, resides on the homestead of 160 acres, which is one and a quarter miles north of Johnsonville, which Miles has rented since 1869.

D. L. STARRY was born in this township October 1, 1839. D. L. Starry lived on the homestead until October, 1868, when he moved to John W. Chumlea's place, and in November, 1871, came to his present location. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, sieges of Atlanta and Nashville. After a faithful service of thirty-three months and seven days, he was mustered out at Nashville, June, 1865, and finally and honorably discharged at Indianapolis. He was married, September 17, 1868, to Hannah Guinn, by whom he had two children, one of whom survives—Gertrude. Mr. Starry resides two and one-half miles northwest of Marshfield, on his fine farm of 247 acres (eighty acres lying seven miles southeast, and seven, three miles south of his home), nearly all of which is well cultivated, drained and fenced, and produces good wheat, corn, oats and hay; he also gives much attention to stock-raising. Mr. Starry has made most of his farm improvements since he came to live thereon. He has passed his whole life in this township, and has witnessed and had taken part in the many improvements since the pioneer days until now.

ISAAC N. TAYLOR was born in Rockbridge County, Va., April 22, 1819, and is one of the eight children of Mark and Margaret (Amyx) Taylor, the family names being Adeline (deceased), America (deceased), Matilda R., George W., Nancy (deceased), Matthew F., Isaac N. and Harvey P. (deceased). The father of Isaac was a native of Rockbridge County, Va.; was a farmer and stock-raiser; had a fine stock-farm, and died in his native county in 1824, aged forty-five years. The grandfather of Isaac, George Taylor, was a native of Ireland; was a farmer, also a surveyor and civil engineer; came to America before the Revolution, in which war he was a soldier; was supposed to have been a signer of the Declaration, and died in Rockbridge County. In 1842, I. N. Taylor removed to Xenia, Ohio, where he

worked as carpenter, having served four years at that trade, and thence to this county, in April, 1859, where he, in partnership with Daniel Fauber, erected a saw-mill at a cost of \$4,500, which they managed fourteen years; he also worked in this county as a carpenter. He was married, January 31, 1854, to Elizabeth Fauber, with an issue of five children—Bayard, Joab, Charles, Elizabeth E. and Grant. Mr. Taylor has resided at his present home since April, 1874; it is one and a quarter miles northeast of Marshfield, and a farm of 310 acres (170 of which lie four miles southeast), half of this being well cultivated, drained and fenced, and well adapted to wheat, corn, oats and hay. Mr. Taylor having completed a course of surveying at Xenia, Ohio, he was elected County Surveyor in 1862, and served two terms, but declined a third. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a true friend of Wabash College.

GEORGE C. TYLER was born in Medina (now Summit) County, Ohio, November 1, 1838, and is one of the nine children of Parker and Anna L. (Wright) Tyler, said family names being William H., Mary (deceased), George C., Martha S. (Jones), James, Hiram B., Harriet M. (deceased), Homer C. and John Q. The father of our subject was born in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1789; he had learned the coopering trade in his early life, at which he was a proficient; but afterward turned to farming, which he followed until his death in Liberty Township, Warren Co., Ind., in 1853. George C. Tyler was twelve years old when his parents moved to Liberty Township, where he resided for several years, as well as in Jordan Township and Vermillion County, Ill., and in 1875 came to his present dwelling-place, two and a half miles west of Marshfield, on a good farm of 280 acres, under fine cultivation, undulating, and very productive of the principal staples. Mr. Tyler also raises stock, and makes a specialty of Norman horses. He was married, October 14, 1852, to Harriet Swank, by whom he has seven children—Martha J., Sarah F., Mary E., Julia A., Emma A., Laura A. and G. Clinton. Mr. Tyler is a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Church, and in 1882 was elected County Commissioner.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL K. ABOU is a native of Fountain County, Ind., where he was born in 1849. He worked on the farm in summer, and went to school in the winter until the year 1876, when he determined to take a partner for life; he accordingly married Laura Haas, who was born in Fountain County in 1854. In 1877, Mr. Abott purchased 154 acres of good land in this county, where he and wife and child reside in life enjoyment. Mr. Abott is a much respected citizen and a member of the Baptist Church; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is likewise much respected in the community.

ROGER ADAMS was born in the State of Delaware in the year 1806, and is a son of Roger and Mary (Willis) Adams. He assisted his father on the home farm until the year 1826, when he removed to Indiana and located in Fountain County. In the year 1831, he was married to Elizabeth Barkshire, a native of Ohio, born in 1810, and a daughter of William and Dinah (Lackey) Barkshire. This union has been blessed with three boys and two girls. In 1852, Mr. Adams located in this county, where he owns 316 acres of good land, well improved, a tribute to his industry and carefulness, having commenced the struggle of life with 75 cents. He is a general farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Adams is an ardent Republican, and a much valued citizen. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN J. ANDREW is a son of Jacob and Mary Andrew; is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was born in 1846. In 1853, his father moved to Indiana, and located in this county. Here our subject engaged in milling, at Independence, and in the year 1870 he was married to Mary Smith, a daughter of Sovine and Sarah Smith. To this union have succeeded two children. Mr. Andrew is now engaged in mercantile business in this county near the Kickapoo Mills, and enjoys a good trade. He is a fifth degree member of the I. O. O. F., and of Lone Star Lodge, No. 549; he is also a strong Democrat and a worthy citizen.

JAMES I. BARR is a son of Ivan and Judith (Torbert) Barr, and is a native of this township, where he was born in 1845. He received an academic education in Ohio, and afterward engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 640 acres in this township, with good house, barn and other improvements; he usually keeps seventy-five head of cattle. His wife was Mary Andrew, a native of Butler County, born in 1848, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Neyhard) Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have three children—Thomas, born in 1875; Charlie, born in 1877, and Torbert,

born in 1879. Mr. Barr is a member of Attica Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., and also of Attica Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F. He was appointed County Commissioner in 1882, and was elected to that office in the autumn of the same year, with a majority of 1,050. Mr. Barr is a staunch Republican.

DEWITT C. BOGGS is a native of Warren County, Ind., was born in the year 1854, and is a son of William and Mary Boggs. He obtained a current school education, and became a teacher in 1875. The same year he was married to Mary C. Schlosser, by whom he had one daughter, now six years of age. Mr. Boggs is the owner of sixty-five acres of very excellent land, containing excellent improvements; this land he inherited from his father. He is a general farmer and stock-raiser, a strong Republican and an esteemed citizen.

JOHN B. CLAWSON is a son of Timothy and Nancy Clawson, and was born in this township February 10, 1854. He remained at home and passed his boyhood with his father, whom he assisted in summer and attended school in winter. March 27, 1879, he was married to Melissa Pearson, of this county, daughter of Samuel and Jane Pearson; to which union have been bestowed two children—Celia and Zada. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and served for eighteen months. About 1880, he engaged in mercantile business at Independence, which he still continues. In 1882, he was elected Township Trustee by the Democrats. Mr. Clawson is a Master Mason, and a Past Grand in the order of Odd Fellows. He is, besides, a very worthy gentleman and a highly esteemed citizen.

JOSEPH COX is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, was born in 1815, and is a son of Jonathan and Charity Cox. He obtained but a limited education from the subscription schools, and in 1826 he came with his father to this county, where he now has 207 acres. In 1836, he was married to Sarah Hinshaw, daughter of Elias and Sally (Williams) Hinshaw, born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1812, to which union were born four children—one boy, deceased, and three girls, now married. Mr. Cox, having located here at an early day, has experienced the common hardships of a pioneer, having in the beginning only an ox-team. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the United Brethren Church, and are highly respected personages.

JOSEPH DOTY is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 1, 1795, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Doty. His father was a farmer in limited circumstances, hence the school days of his son were few and short—about eight months in all—the other portion of his time being passed in labor on the farm. His family having moved to Ohio in 1812, there, May 16, 1816, Joseph was married to Effa Thompson, of Ohio, which union was blessed with ten children—five boys and five girls. In 1830, he removed to Indiana, and settled in Independence, in this township, where he followed farming and stock-raising. Mrs. Doty died in March, 1848, and in the same year he married Cynthia A. Freeman, daughter of Henry and Mary Sharp. To this union were born two boys, one of whom died when three and the other when fourteen years of age. Mrs. Doty is a member of the United Brethren Church, which he also attends. Mr. Doty is now in his eighty-eighth year, yet he enjoys good health, and can tell many interesting stories of the early settlement of this county.

ENOCH H. FOSTER, a son of John and Thinetta Foster, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1826. In 1833, his family moved to Benton County, where he assisted his father in the work of the farm, who, in 1835, purchased 220 acres in Warren County, where Enoch labored until 1846, when he was married to Mary Gaskell, daughter of Ezra and Nancy Gaskell, of Indiana. Mr. Foster then located in Benton County, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to Illinois, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers. After returning from the war, he purchased 120 acres of improved land in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of five children, of whom all are living. Mr. Foster is a member of the M. E. Church, an upright man and esteemed citizen.

JOHN P. GUNKLE, dealer in walnut lumber, Independence, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 26, 1814. After 1853, he resided in Warren County, Ind., and, in 1861, enlisted in the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers; he was taken prisoner in 1864, and confined at barbarous Andersonville for three months, thence removed to Charleston and Florence, S. C., whence he was paroled in the beginning of 1865. Thereafter he located at Battle Ground, White Co., Ind., and attended school two years. He then began the grocery business at Pine Village, and while living there married Mary Wade, on the 17th of October, 1873. About 1876, he sold his store and moved to Kansas, where he remained two years, when he returned to Indiana and located in Independence. Mrs. Gunkle died in 1877, leaving one child, and December 22, 1881, he married Nancy R. Puckett, of this county. In 1822, he was elected by the Republicans Justice of the Peace. He is a member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 549, I. O. O. F., and of Shawnee Encampment, No. 25; he is also a fellow of Post 47, G. A. R.

PETER J. HICKMAN, son of Roger and Mary (Jenkins) Hickman, was born in Delaware March 14, 1808. His father was a farmer, and a soldier of the war of 1812. Peter worked for his father until manhood. January 13, 1831, he was married to Mary Gullett, daughter of John and Sarah (Justus) Gullett, and to their union were born eleven children—James S., Elbert G., Ann E., Eliza J. (deceased), John W. (deceased), Martha, Charles, Peter, Sarah, Roger W. and Mary C. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman moved to Indiana in a wagon, and arrived at Attica after six weeks. Mr. Hickman purchased eighty acres in Warren Township, Warren County, on which he built a cabin and made improvements; this he sold after five years and moved to Missouri, where he remained seven years; he then returned to this county and purchased the Kickapoo grist mill, which he conducted some years, and afterward bought 276 acres, the first settled farm in this township and containing the first brick house erected here. Mr. Hickman is a raiser of stock and general farm produce, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is a trustee. His children are all married, save one—Roger. He is in politics a Democrat.

JOHN W. KELLER is a son of David and Mary (Suiter) Keller; he is a native of Maryland, and was born in 1840. In the year 1858, he came to Indiana and located in Wayne County, where he was married to Lydia Kiplinger, a native of Warren County, and born in 1847, also a daughter of Jacob and Theresa Kiplinger. Mr. and Mrs. Keller have three children, one boy and two girls. In 1874, Mr. Keller came to this county, where he now owns 155 acres of excellent land, having received \$1,500 from his father. He is an industrious and well-respected citizen; he is also a Democrat.

WILLIAM G. KIGER was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Limerick) Kiger. He was reared on the parental farm, and assisted his father until 1847, when he married Harriet H. Wakeman, a daughter of Gideon and Debbie Wakeman, to which union four children succeeded. Mr. Kiger enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundredth Indiana Infantry. He returned to this county in 1865, and in 1871 erected a steam saw mill near the Black Rock Narrows of the Wabash, and later he built a flouring mill, both of which he is now conducting; these mills are valued at \$10,000; besides this property, he owns 320 acres of excellent land. Mr. Kiger took part in twenty-three engagements during the late war, including the course of Gen. Sherman across the State of Georgia, in all of which he was preserved from injury. He is a prominent Republican and worthy citizen.

MARION KIGER is a son of William G. and Harriet Kiger; is a native of Wabash County, Ind., and was born in 1850. While he was a youth, his family moved to a farm in Benton County, and afterward to Warren County, in 1861, near the Black Rock Narrows of the Wabash River, where his father built a saw mill, in 1871, of which our subject was fireman. On an occasion, the boiler burst, and he was thrown sixty feet, with but slight injury. In 1872, he was married to Sarah Watts, a daughter of John and Eliza (Lister) Watts, by which union have descended four children. Mr. Kiger owns a farm of sixty acres in this county, with good improvements. In 1880, from failing health, he began to acquire a knowledge of the general branches of education, and, upon examination, received a two years' license to teach. He is now Noble Grand of Lone Star Lodge, No. 549, and also a revered citizen and leading Republican.

WILLIAM S. McADAMS is a son of Valentine and Evaline McAdams, and was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1842. He was mostly engaged with his father on the home farm, and attended school but six months. Subsequently he was married to Sarah E. Waymire, a daughter of Alexander and Louisa Waymire. During the war he was drafted, and was exempted on account of an accident previously sustained; but he was anxious to enlist. Mr. and Mrs. McAdams have three children. Mr. McAdams is a general farmer, yet he has some good stock; he is residing at present on his father-in-law's farm. He is a Republican, and was twice Township Trustee, having received at the last election a majority of 202. He is a Master Mason, and a member of Attica Lodge, No. 18. Mrs. McAdams is a member of the United Brethren Church.

DAVID B. MILLER is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., was born in 1844, and is one of the family of Abraham and Elizabeth Miller. In 1862, during the late war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, in which he served until 1863, when he returned home and resumed farming; this he has continued, having a good farm of 100 acres. In 1867, he was married to Samantha J. Sibrell, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Sibrell, which union has been graced by five children. Mr. Miller is a general farmer and stock-raiser; he belongs to the Republican party, and is a reputable citizen.

BESTANA MUNSON is a native of Warren County, Ind., born in the year 1842, and is a son of Sino and Elizabeth (Fenton) Munson. He received a current

education and lived at home until 1862, when he enlisted in the Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, in which he served eighteen months, and afterward as a cavalryman. He was in the engagements of Chickamauga, Atlanta and several minor battles, and was discharged in 1865. In 1866, he was married to Edna Harmon, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Harmon, by which union they have three children—William S., born in 1868; Sarah E., born in 1872; and George, born in 1874. Mr. Munson is a Master Mason of Lodge 455, and is a much respected citizen.

HAMILTON NOWLES is a son of James and Susanna Nowles, and is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1826. While a youth, his father and family moved to Indiana and located in Fountain County, where his parents died shortly after. Our subject was instructed in the trade of farming by a family friend. In 1843, he learned blacksmithing, which trade he has since followed. In 1848, he was married to Delia Simpson, who died in 1866, leaving eight children; and in 1868, Mr. Nowles married Harriet Chapman, who is yet living. Mr. Nowles served in the army toward the close of the war, in 1865, and belongs to the G. A. R. He is a much esteemed citizen. Mrs. Nowles is a member of the M. E. Church.

S. M. RIED, M. D., was born August 27, 1843, in Shelby County, Ohio, and is the only living child of William R. and Susanna (Young) Ried; both natives of Ohio; Mrs. Ried died March 30, 1863, and Mr. Ried married Miss Jean Henry. This new mother, who was an excellent scholar, and fully appreciated the value of education, commenced to educate our subject, and, by her Christian mildness, won his obedience and love. At the age of seventeen, S. M. Ried began teaching in the public schools, and in 1863, entered college in Delaware County, Ohio, but soon returned home to enter the service of his country, but was prevented therefrom by a severe illness. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. W. B. Venard, of Plattsville, Shelby County, Ohio. During 1865-66, he attended lectures at Columbus, Ohio, and at the close of the term was, by merit, chosen by the faculty surgeon to the St. Francis Hospital for one year. He then located at Independence, in this county, where he soon obtained a good practice. October 28, 1866, he was married to Miss M. J. Johnston, of Shelby County, Ohio, to which union were born three children—Frances A., W. Johnston and B. Lee; of these, the last only survives. B. Lee Ried was born February 4, 1876. Dr. Ried is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, being Past Grand Representative of Lodge 549. Dr. and Mrs. Ried are members of the United Brethren Church, and are exemplary Christian people; their life is charity.

ALEXANDER E. RUSSELL, is a son of William and Mary (Elliott) Russell; is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and was born in 1814. He worked on the home farm until 1830, when he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which handicraft he has since labored. He passed some time at Perrysburgh and at Wooster, Ohio. In the year 1840, he married Catherine Kinneard, born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1824, and daughter of John and Sarah Kinneard; seven boys and three girls have blessed their union. In 1852, Mr. Russell located in this county, where he has since resided, and where he owns 140 acres of superior land, the fruit of his unaided work, having had but \$10 to begin the world after his marriage. He is an earnest Republican and a good citizen.

PETER A. SIBRELL, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Sibrell, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 13, 1821. He assisted his father on the farm during the summers and attended school during the winters, until 1843, when his father removed to Carroll County, Ind. In 1846, our subject returned to Ohio, and on August 11th of that year married Elizabeth Edmonds, daughter of Robert and Margaret Edmonds; to which union were born four girls. After marriage, he purchased 160 acres in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he settled and followed farming and stock-raising for twenty-five years. About the year 1871, he exchanged his farm for 482 acres in this township. He is now living in the village, and his children are married and living on farms given to them by him. Mr. Sibrell served in the Ninth Indiana Battery, and is a member of Post 46, G. A. R. He is an ardent Republican, and a highly esteemed citizen.

JOHN VANDERBILT, is a son of Abram H. and Julia A. Vanderbilt, and was born in New York, June 1, 1833. His youth was passed in assisting his father on the farm and attending school until 1850, when he began the carpentering business, at which he continued two years. In 1853, he located in this township and worked for a farmer, and afterwards taught school. In 1854, he went to New York and remained until 1857, when he moved to Kansas, where he assisted in laying out Prairie City, and entered eighty acres. Later, he traveled over Colorado, working at his trade and mining; he then realized as much as \$30 per day, but he paid \$15 per week for board, other necessities being correspondingly high. In 1864, he traversed Montana with a scouting party, and from 1865 to 1869 worked for the Midas Mining Company. In 1870, he went again to New York, where he remained until 1872,

when he moved to the West, and in 1879, came to this county, where he is still engaged in farming. Mr. Vanderbilt is a staunch Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and a second cousin of the great capitalist Wm. H. Vanderbilt, of New York.

ALEXANDER WAYMIRE, a son of Valentine and Elizabeth Waymire, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born February 15, 1816. While a youth, his father removed to North Carolina, where he farmed for a time, but returned to Ohio, and afterward came to this county in 1827. Here our subject was married, August 26, 1838, to Louisa Marlow, daughter of George and Edith Marlow, of this township. The union was crowned with four children, one of whom was made a prisoner in the late war, and confined in the Andersonville stockade, where he died in 1864. About 1866, he suffered a loss of about \$2,000 by fire, from which, however, by diligence, he soon recovered. Another and greater affliction was the loss of his wife, who died February 7, 1871. Soon after, he married a lady of Independence, where he now resides, having rented his farm of 212 acres to his son, the revenue of which is sufficient for his support. Mr. and Mrs. Waymire are members of the United Brethren Church, and are very generally esteemed.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT C. ANDERSON is a native of Boone County, Ky., born January 8, 1825, and is a son of William G. and Catherine (Cook) Anderson, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1830, the family moved to Fountain County, Ind., where his father had entered and cleared some land and erected a log cabin, in all of which Robert as a boy assisted. His father died when he was thirteen, when our subject attended school at Attica, and afterward learned the blacksmithing trade, at which he served four years with Joseph Peacock. After this, he commenced in general blacksmithing with John B. Campbell, to whom he sold the business after two years. In 1849, after merchandising at Painesville, he went to California over the plains, and there cut wood for ex-Gov. Booth, at \$8 per day and board. He soon saved \$3,000 by various labors, and in 1850 returned to Indiana and located in Warren County, where he farmed on rented land and purchased some in Illinois. November 22, 1854, he married Letitia Fryback, daughter of John and Letitia (Emerson) Fryback, of Pickaway County, Ohio. After marriage, he lived in Illinois one year, had a grocery in Attica some time, and in 1858 came to this township and purchased a farm. He now has 234 acres, with good buildings and improvements. He is a Republican and an Odd Fellow. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have ten children—Alice C., Llewellyn F., Edgar E., Robert C., Serena M., Anna L., James A., John F., Bessie N. and Susanna.

WILSON BROWN was born in Warren Township, Warren Co., Ind., January 7, 1836, and is the son of John B. and Hester (Hurley) Brown, who were among the earliest settlers of that county. The father died in 1856, the mother in 1846. Our subject was in attendance at the primitive log schoolhouse about one-third of each year, the other two-thirds being given to work on the farm. December 13, 1859, he was married to Ann James, daughter of Baner E. and Malinda J. (Huffman) James. Two children have followed this union—Lillie M. (born May 18, 1862), and Ida H. (born April 24, 1864). In 1867, Mr. Brown obtained forty acres in Section 3 of this township. He now has ninety acres, all in good cultivation. Mr. Brown is a general farmer, but has some stock. He is a Democrat, and a substantial citizen.

JOHN P. BROWN, son of John W. and Margaret (Pepper) Brown, was born in Warren County, Ind., September 20, 1840; his father was a native of Ohio and his mother of Maryland. J. P. Brown divided his time between the farm and school during his boyhood, and afterward continued labor thereon until December 26, 1866, when he was married to Maria Grames, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Palmer) Grames; this union was followed by four children—Eva J., Emma J., Melissa M. and Maria (deceased). After marriage Mr. Brown purchased a forty-acre farm in Prairie Township, where he resided until 1872; this he sold, and bought forty acres in this township, with some improvements. Here his wife died November 14, 1874. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, a consistent man and an upright citizen.

WILLIAM H. BROWN was born in Pine Township, Warren Co., Ind., April 20, 1846, and is a son of John W. and Margaret (Pepper) Brown. After a period of schoolgoing, our subject worked on the farm until he was twenty years of age. December 29, 1872, he was married to Melissa Grames, daughter of James and

Elizabeth (Palmer) Grames, who died with her infant child December 12, 1873. Mr. Brown afterward married, February 1, 1876, Elizabeth F. Pepper, born August 25, 1850, daughter of Jacob and Naomi (Frances) Pepper, both very early settlers of Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had two children—Nellie C., born June 30, 1877, and Wilmer T., born January 22, 1883 (deceased). Mr. Brown is an active Democrat, and he and wife are greatly respected in the community.

GEORGE D. BUTLER was born in Lycoming County, Penn., June 13, 1835, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Farr) Butler, also a cousin of Gen. and Gov. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. George received but a small share of schooling, as he was required to assist his mother, after his father's death, who, in 1844, sold the farm and moved to this township, where she purchased land, which our subject managed until his marriage, which occurred November 8, 1866, to Minerva Van Reed, daughter of Levi R. and Amelia (Bowman) Van Reed, natives of Berks County, Penn., and early settlers in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have four children—Clara C., Robert A., Levi V. R. and George C. In 1868, Mr. Butler purchased eighty acres, with some improvements, in this township, and now owns 296 acres, well improved, and as good land as the township affords. He is a general auctioneer, and has made sales for twenty years. He is an active Democratic partisan, and has been twice a candidate for Sheriff. He is an estimable citizen, and he and wife are generally respected.

THOMAS CLINE was born in Ireland June 19, 1815, and was a son of William and Annie (Cline) Cline. Thomas passed a portion of his time at school and the rest in labor on the farm until March 3, 1844, at which date he was married to Catherine Doud, by whom he had nine children—John, Michael, Stephen, William, Bridget, Thomas (deceased), Maria (deceased), Joseph and James. In 1846, he emigrated to America, and after a short stay in Albany, N. Y., settled in Hamilton, Ohio, where he bought a home and followed farm work until 1868, when he came to this township, purchased 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and farmed and handled some stock; this farm he improved by erecting a good frame house, and in other ways. After a lingering illness he died, June 19, 1880, universally respected. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat. He bequeathed his property to his family.

EZRA J. COVEY is a son of Elisha and Lucy (Main) Covey, both natives of New York, born in 1796, and both yet living. Our subject was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 25, 1817. From the age of fourteen, he attended an academy for five years, when he received a certificate to teach, and did so in the public schools for five years, when he entered and graduated from Hamilton College. From 1844 to 1847, he studied for the ministry, and in the latter year was ordained by the Baptists. In 1851, he moved to Jackson, Mich., and preached there. He then traveled in several States, and while in West Virginia, in 1861, went to the field with the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment (the government did not then appoint Chaplains), and in a skirmish received a slight wound in the arm. In 1862, he came to Indiana, and engaged in teaching and preaching at Attica, until 1867, when he purchased land in this township, on which he built a brick house, and variously improved. July 4, 1869, he married Augusta A. Adams, daughter of Sumner and Lucy (Taylor) Adams, of Massachusetts. In addition to his farm of 185 acres, he has property in Attica and land in Warren Township. He is an active Republican, has been twice Justice of the Peace, and is an Odd Fellow.

WILLIAM CROW was born in Lincoln County, Ky., January 12, 1816, and is a son of Benjamin and Susanna (Sullivan) Crow; His father was born at Frankfort, Ky., December 25, 1790; his mother in Tennessee, March 22, 1793. When William was four years of age the family moved to Bartholomew County, Ind., where his father entered land and where William attended school in a primitive log school-house 12x14. In 1830, his father came to what is now Liberty Township, and entered 240 acres and made improvements, where his son assisted in the clearing. December 11, 1834, he married Martha Young, born February 14, 1818, daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Berry) Young; to this union were born nine children—Walter H., Clarissa J., William H. (a soldier of Company K. Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment, who died in Louisville, Ky., from disease contracted in the service), Mary M. (deceased), Benjamin F., Winfield S., Horace G., infant boy (deceased) and Abraham L. (deceased). After marriage, Mr. Crow purchased eighty acres in Section 20, where he lived five years, then went to Iowa, and thence returned to this township and purchased forty acres in Section 26. He now has 560 acres, well improved, also 640 acres in Jordan Township. Mr. Crow lost his wife March 13, 1867. He is a general farmer and stock-raiser, a member of the Universalist Church, a Master Mason, and has been County Commissioner and appraiser of real estate for five years; he was a Republican, and is now a Greenbacker. Mr. Crow's great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, as was also his grandfather, who was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

JOHN FETTERLING was a native of Berks County, Penn., where he was born February 14, 1832, and was the son of John and Catherine (Steffey) Fetterling. The father of our subject was a farmer in Berks County. John Fetterling worked on the farm and attended school until he was twenty years of age, when he came to this township, where he worked diligently and saved his money, which enabled him to buy eighty acres in White County. December 24, 1850, he was married to Fayette Lark, a native of Berks County, Penn. To this union were born four children—Emma (deceased), Ervin, James and Ellen. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Fetterling purchased a farm in this township, which he improved and on which he raised some stock. Hard labor was too much for Mr. Fetterling, and after a short sickness he expired, August 31, 1881, leaving his property to his family, who still live on and manage the farm. Mr. Fetterling was a Republican, and an excellent husband and father.

WILLIAM HICKMAN was born in Greene County, Ohio, September 18, 1836, and is the son of William and Mary (Lowe) Hickman. When our subject was three years of age, his father moved to this county and entered land. Here William obtained some schooling and remained until his marriage, November 2, 1847, to Mary J. Davis, daughter of Mahlon and Ann (Smith) Davis, of this county. Their union has been blessed by twelve children—infant girl (deceased), George W. (deceased), Rachel A. (deceased), David J., infant boy (deceased), infant girl (deceased), William C., John J., Francis A., Maria J., Louis S. and Sarah E. Mr. Hickman continued to farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. Soon after going to the field, he was injured in the right eye by a twig of underbrush. He was then detached for duty as teamster, and was present at Stone River, Kenesaw Mountain, and other engagements. He was mustered out June 6, 1865. At that time, the sight of the right eye was lost. On returning to his family, he resumed work on the farm he had purchased before the war. His left eye is also affected, and he is almost blind. He receives a small pension from the Government, and has a good farm of 158 acres. He is a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN P. HUNTER is a son of James and Sarah (Higgins) Hunter, and was born December 12, 1818, in Franklin County, Ohio. His father was born in Ireland in 1780, his mother in Maryland in 1800. Both emigrated to Ohio at an early day, where they married in 1817, and farmed on Big Darby Creek for eight years, and afterward on Little Darby Creek. John P. Hunter received but little education in youth, having to give most of his time to his father in farm work. May 24, 1842, he married Elizabeth Anderson, born in Madison County, Ohio, November 17, 1815, daughter of William and Susan (Crumpton) Anderson. To this union were born eight children—James M., Harriet, Susan, William A., Uszas, Matilda, Almira and Arabella. In 1843, Mr. Hunter moved to Jordan Township, Warren Co., Ind. He was President of the board that organized said township, and Justice of the Peace for nine years. In 1870, he purchased forty acres in this township, where he now has 2,000 acres, in good improvement, where he deals largely in stock, in addition to general farming. Mr. Hunter is a Republican, and religiously a deist and spiritualist. He is versed in history and astronomy, and greatly esteemed by his neighbors.

BENJAMIN JUDY, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Osborn) Judy, was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 22, 1821; the former born in Kentucky in 1794, the latter in Virginia about the same year. The father of our subject was a farmer, who died when Benjamin was eight months old. After residing with his mother until he was twelve years old, he was bound to an uncle. When he was twenty-one his uncle died; he then received a horse, saddle, bridle and \$400 from his father's estate. In 1842, he went to Coles County, Ill., and entered 160 acres, and thence to Ohio, where, December 14, 1843, he married Nancy Goodfellow, daughter of Moore and Isabella (Nicholson) Goodfellow, of Clark County, Ohio. By this marriage, they had one child—Isabella (deceased). In 1844, he sold his farm and moved to Noble County, Ind., where he purchased 120 acres. Mrs. Judy died March 26, 1851. She was a member of the Baptist Church. In 1852, he sold his land and came to this township, where he bought 100 acres, with some improvements. September 23, 1853, he married Elizabeth Briar, born January 22, 1831, daughter of George and Letitia (Mitchell) Briar. They have five children—Isaac G., Jennie C., Augustus, Cynthia A. and William. Mr. Judy has 1,100 acres of improved land, with fine brick house, swinging gates, etc.—a model farm. He raises some short-horn cattle, and has some imported sheep. He is a Republican. He prides himself on the sacredness of his word. He is the oldest renter in the county, having rented the Boyer pasture of 249 acres for twenty-eight years.

JAMES McCLAFLIN is a native of Ohio, where he was born December 9, 1837, and is a son of Arnold and Esther McClaflin, both natives of Vermont, and early settlers of Ohio. The father of our subject moved afterward to White County,

Ind., where he farmed and worked at house-building. James assisted his father and went to school until 1850, when he came to this county and followed farming. Being economical, he was soon able to purchase a half-section in Jordan Township, and in 1871 he bought 160 acres in Liberty Township, having now in Liberty 200 acres, with some improvements. Mr. McClatlin was never married; he prefers the life of a bachelor. His father (Arnold McClatlin) died in 1848, his mother in 1881.

WILLIAM B. OWENS was born in Montgomery County, Ky., September 7, 1823, and is a son of John and Mary (Ewen) Owens. About 1825, his father moved to Preble County, Ohio, and afterward to this township, where William B. attended school in a log building of the time, and when Indians were abundant. He also did farm work for his father. September 27, 1846, he married Lucy Rakestraw, of Edgar County, Ill., born April 15, 1825, daughter of Thomas and Eliza J. (Owens) Rakestraw, by which marriage they had eleven children—Lydia A. (deceased), Eliza J., Harvey M., Mary O., Amanda A., Frances L., Lucinda F., Tillman C., Minnie A. (deceased), Melissa B. and an infant boy (deceased). After marriage, Mr. Owens worked in Williamsport, and in 1851 purchased a farm of eighty acres in Liberty Township, where he lived until 1857, when he moved to Iowa and farmed until 1861; he then returned to this township, built a log house and followed general farming and stock-raising, dealing largely in hogs. He has 18½ acres, of which 10 are in good cultivation, with good house and outbuildings. Mr. Owens is a Democrat, and a worthy citizen.

PETER W. SCHOONOVER is a native of this township, born April 4, 1853, and is the son of James and Susanna (Chrisman) Schoonover; the father born in Clark County, Ohio, December 26, 1819. James Schoonover came to this township with his brother when nineteen years of age, where, December 26, 1839, he married Susanna Chrisman, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Stout) Chrisman, by whom he had nine children—Sarah A. (deceased), Joseph F. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Mary J., Francis M. (deceased), William J. (deceased), Peter W., James S. and Louisa B. Shortly after marriage, he purchased eighty acres in Section 21, to which he added, unaided, until he had several hundred acres. In 1853, he built a good house, which was burned in 1874. He died September 8, 1878, universally regretted. Peter W. Schoonover went to school until about seventeen years old, and afterward attended the Attica High School. In 1873, he was given a certificate to teach, and he taught in the public schools during 1873 and 1874. December 25, 1873, he married Amanda M. Wilson, daughter of William and Amanda (Pearson) Wilson. To this union succeeded three children—Lizzie M. (born September 5, 1875), Gemmie B. (born September 14, 1877), and James W. (born October 13, 1882). Mr. Schoonover is a Republican, and in 1880 was elected Justice of the Peace. He is a general farmer, raising some stock, with 185 acres of good land and good improvements. Mrs. Schoonover is a member of the M. E. Church.

ZARA T. STEARNS is the son of Zara and Mary (Smalley) Stearns; the former was born November 22, 1794; he was a soldier of 1812; the latter in 1798. Our subject was born in Vermillion County, Ill., July 15, 1840. When six years of age, his father moved to Texas, where Zara T. attended school and herded cattle. After a time, the family returned to Vermillion County, Ill., where Zara T. taught school some time. In 1857, the family came to this township. In 1862, our subject enlisted in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, and was made Sergeant. He was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Chickamanga. He was also a clerk for four months. His regiment was mounted at Nashville. In the fight of Okalomo, Miss., he was very nearly captured, and was in the saddle twenty days while pursuing Wheeler's Cavalry. After service in many engagements and "hair-breadth 'scapes," he was discharged, July 24, 1865, when he resumed farming. October 4, 1866, he was married to Nancy Barrett, born April 17, 1842, daughter of Moses and Nancy (Wilson) Barrett, by whom he has four children—Mary Maud, Clarence C., William B. and Alice E. Mr. Stearns has a fine farm of 185 acres; he also raises some stock. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. In 1880 and 1882, he was elected Township Trustee. His mother resides with him, aged eighty-five, and is well and active.

PHILANDER T. STUMP, born May 6, 1837, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Reed) Stump; the former born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1800, the latter in 1801. In 1829, the father of our subject entered forty acres in Fountain County, Ind., on which he built a cabin, and which he improved. This he sold, and purchased 160 acres in Medina Township, in this county. Five years later, he purchased a farm in Liberty Township, on which he lived and farmed. Philander T. Stump worked at the plow and attended school three months of each year until his marriage, April 17, 1861, to Mary E. Van Reed, born December 11, 1842, daughter of Levi R. and Amelia (Bowman) Van Reed. This union was blessed with ten children—Lillie E., Clara M., Dora B., Amelia M. (deceased), Sarah C., Lizzie M., Mary E., Bertha V.,

Florence and John H. Mr. Stump resides on the old farm. He raises some stock, is an active Republican, and is very generally esteemed.

JOHN VAN REED, son of Levi R. and Amelia (Bowman) Van Reed, was born in this township May 29, 1853. The parents of John came hither from Berks County, Penn., where they were born, in 1836, and entered land. His father had accumulated 17,000 acres, and died April 27, 1877, the mother February 21, 1873; he was a member of the German Lutheran and she of the Presbyterian Church. John attended school one-fourth of each year and took care of the stock until his sixteenth year. After attending terms of instruction at Lafayette and Stockwell, he commenced farming for himself on forty acres rented from his father. He was married, December 17, 1874, to Zillah Burr, born January 15, 1856, daughter of Nelson and Sarah (Butcher) Burr, which union gave issue to two children—Nelson E., born November 4, 1875, and Earl, born June 25, 1879. After marriage his father gave him the use of 160 acres. In 1881, he purchased eighty-five acres, including the Marshall homestead, where he now resides. The father of Mrs. Burr was born in New Jersey in 1813, and moved to Ohio at an early age, where his mother died. In 1845, he married Hope Mantle, came to this township, and bought a grist-mill on Pine Creek, known as Burr's Mills. There his wife died, and, on April 1, 1855, he married Sarah Butcher. Mr. Burr sold his mill in 1859, and purchased the farm on which he died March 28, 1883.

DR. ROBERT H. WICOFF, son of John and Margaret (Cassell) Wicoff, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 25, 1836. He attended school in boyhood, and also worked for his father in the carpenter shop, until the family moved to Williams County. Here our subject attended an academy until he was sixteen years old, after which, having obtained a teacher's certificate, he divided his time between teaching and farming. At the age of twenty he commenced to read medicine with Dr. Turner. He was married, April 25, 1860, to Irene J. McConnell, daughter of John R. McConnell, of Williams County, Ohio, to which union were born four children—John B., Lucy (deceased), Mary M. and Irene J. In 1863, he moved to Michigan, and associated himself with Dr. Armstrong in reading and practicing medicine. During 1865 and 1866 he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago; he then removed to Rainsville, Ind., and began practice. Mrs. Wicoff died October 29, 1869. In 1873, he purchased 120 acres in this township; this he improved and now manages in connection with his practice. In 1877, Dr. Wicoff married his second wife, from whom he is now divorced, and lives with his three children. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. DAY was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 9, 1828, and is the fourth child of John N. and Ann (Worthington) Day, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. John N. Day was the son of John Day, who was of English descent, and who settled in Kentucky in an early day, and moved to Ohio in 1802, settling near Eaton, where he remained until his death. He had seven children, among them four sons—William, John N., Samuel and Nicholas. John N. Day (father of subject) was born in Kentucky in 1796, and moved with his parents to Ohio, where, March 3, 1820, he married Ann Worthington, who was born in Ohio, in 1802. In 1831, he moved to Fountain County, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their lives. His wife died in 1846, and he survived her four years. They had the following children—William, Mary, Lovina, John H., George, Juliet A., Joseph, James, Ellen, Westley and Theodore. John H. Day was married in Warren County, Ind., February 3, 1853, to Delphine, a daughter of Curtis and Ann Newell, and born in Fountain County, Ind., February 18, 1835. They have had thirteen children—Ella (deceased), Cordelia (deceased), Laura, Lawrence N., Luella, Theodore, Charles, Horace, Wilmer, Emma (deceased), Eva (deceased), Elmore (deceased) and Cecil. Shortly after marriage, he settled in this county. He owns 780 acres of land, and is Trustee of the township.

ABNER GOODWINE, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., July 10, 1826, and is the son of James and Sarah Goodwine, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. James Goodwine was born in 1780, and was of English descent. His father, John Goodwine, settled in Kentucky in an early day, and there died. James married in Kentucky Elizabeth Snyder, by whom he had seven children—Elizabeth, Thomas, James, Indiana, Martha, Harrison and John W. He moved to Jackson County, Ind., where his first wife died. He then married Mrs. Sarah Logan, widow of William M. Logan, and daughter of John Shumaker. By this marriage,

there was one child—Abner. James subsequently moved to Bartholomew County, Ind., and in 1828 came to this county, where he died March 12, 1851. He was a pioneer of Warren County, and an extensive land owner. His wife lived with her children until her death, June 17, 1872. Abner Goodwine was married in this county, October 30, 1851, to Miss Barbara J. Pence; born in Bartholomew County, Ind., October 19, 1830; and a daughter of George and Mary Pence. They have had twelve children—George (deceased), Mary C., Newton C., Bell (deceased), Sarah E., Clara V., Frank S., Olive, Nora, Cora, Leola J. and Harry M. Mr. Goodwine is a large land owner and stock dealer. His farm is well improved; and he has a fine brick house.

HORACE G. GOODWINE is a native of Warren County, Ind., where he was born February 9, 1845. His parents are named respectively James and Sophia (Buckles) Goodwine, of Pike Township, Warren County. Horace is one of a family of twelve children. He was married in this county November 8, 1874, to Mary A., daughter of Eli and Cyrena Briggs, a native of this county, born September 29, 1856. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwine has been favored with three children—Ora J., Edna L. and Arley O. Mr. Goodwine is a very promising and much esteemed young man.

LUTHER JONES was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 8, 1840, and is the fifth of six children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Logan) Jones, natives of New Jersey and Hamilton County, Ohio, respectively. Robert Jones was born September 17, 1795. His father, James Jones, settled in New Jersey, in an early day, where he married Elizabeth Todd, by whom he had nine children—John, Katie, Polly, Ann, Robert, Enoch, Lydia, William and James. He afterward moved to Ohio, where he died. Robert Jones moved with his parents to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Logan; who was born October 19, 1807. They had the following children—Hezekiah, William, Sarah E., David M., Luther and Julia A. After marriage, he settled on his father's old farm in the same county, where his wife died January 14, 1862. In 1863, he moved to Warren County, Ind., where he died December 22, 1866. Luther Jones came with his father to this county in 1863. February 3, 1876, he married in Hamilton County, Ohio, Susie, a daughter of Ledwell and Elizabeth Jones; she was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 6, 1853. They have two children—William W. and Julia M. Shortly after his marriage he returned to this county, and settled on the farm purchased by his father, where he has since remained.

CHARLES G. McCLAFLIN is a native of this county, and was born August 12, 1856. He is the elder of the two sons of Gordon B. and Catherine (High) McClaflin, of Williamsport, Ind. About the year 1847, Gordon B. McClaflin removed to this county, and settled on the Walnut Grove Farm, and in 1854 removed to that of which our subject is now resident; thence he removed to Williamsport, where he and family now are; they have two children—Charles G. and James E. Our subject, Charles G., was married in this county, September 5, 1878, to Alice K., daughter of Peter and Sarah Zimmer, a native of Wisconsin, born April 11, 1858, which union was favored with one child—Grace A., born in this county October 5, 1879. Mr. McClaflin is a very excellent and promising young man.

JOHN PUGH was born in Lawrence County, Ill., March 18, 1826. His father, George Pugh, was born in South Carolina, August 22, 1789, and was a son of John and Nancy Pugh, of Scotch and Welsh descent, who at an early period settled in South Carolina. After the death of John Pugh his wife removed to Tennessee, where George Pugh and Nancy Long were joined in wedlock, and whence they emigrated to Lawrence County, Ill., where Nancy Pugh died. In 1832, Mr. Pugh married Miss Elizabeth Anderson, and removed to this county, where he died. He was father to seventeen children—Wilford, Sarah, Eliza and Betsy A.—by his first wife; John, George, Mary J., William M., Celinda, James M., Rebecca, Washington H., Joseph, Henry H., Caroline, Martha and James B. by his last wife. John Pugh came to this county with his father in 1832. When about twenty-three years old, he learned blacksmithing, at which he worked three years. Mr. Pugh was married February 10, 1853, to Nancy Etnire, born in Ohio November 9, 1832, and died August 8, 1880, leaving nine children—Sarah F. (deceased), George A. (deceased), Florin H., William D. (deceased), Forman (deceased), Alvin L., Edmund E., Edwin E. (deceased) and Mary L. In 1877, Mr. Pugh removed to his present home.

DAVID H. SAUNDERS was born in Norfolk Co., England, February 13, 1830. His father, John Saunders, was a native of the same place, born October 20, 1802, whose parents were John and Mary Saunders, who were born and died in England. John, father of David, being the only one who emigrated to America. He married in England, in 1821, Maria Rainer, born in England in 1804. In 1837, they moved to this State, lived in Fort Wayne and Lafayette, also in Danville, Ill., where his wife died April 26, 1842. He afterward married Susan Cozart, and about 1847

removed to a farm near Danville, where he died January 13, 1882, the father of eight children: By his first wife—William C., David (deceased) David H., Mark, James and Benjamin F. (deceased); by his second wife—Sarah and Julia. Our subject, David H. Saunders, was married, September 16, 1852, to Mary M. Stipp, and afterward purchased a farm and settled in Vermillion County, Ill., whence he removed to Covington, Fountain Co., Ind., where his wife died December 4, 1877, leaving three children—Maria R. (deceased), Henry J. and Nellie M. In 1881, June 28, he married Mrs. Rebecca J. Cronkhite, widow of William F. Cronkhite. Mr. Saunders soon after removed to this county, of which he is a much-respected citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE W. SMITH was born in Vermillion County, Ind., December 9, 1838, and is the eldest of eight children born to James W. and Eliza (Pugh) Smith. James W. Smith was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 28, 1818, and when young lived with his grandfather. In 1837, he was married, and has since lived in Vermillion County, Ind., Edgar County, Ills., Warren County, Ind., Kansas, and since 1872 has resided in this county. His children were as follows: George W., Frances M., Maria A., Harriet A., James W., John M., William F. and Joseph L. George W. Smith, in 1862, enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, and served until February 23, 1864. He re-enlisted in same company, and served until the close of the war. April 9, 1867, he married, in this county, Julia A. Jones, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 5, 1843, and is a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Jones. They have two children—Robert A. and Nettie J. After his marriage, he settled on a farm, which he had previously bought in Vermillion County, Ill. In 1876, he returned to this county, and now owns 800 acres of fine land, all of which he has acquired by his own industry.

J. W. WARRICK was born in Fountain County, Ind., October 27, 1848, and is the third of six children born to John and Keziah Warrick, both natives of Warren County, Ohio. They were born June 30, 1819, and August 9, 1825, respectively, and were married in Fountain County, Ind., in 1846, and afterward settled in the same county. They have had the following children—Ezra, Huldah O., James W., Sylva U., Mary B. and Birdie. J. W. Warrick attended the district schools until sixteen years old, then entered the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind., and two years later the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1872, he studied at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, taking a full law course, and received the degree of L. L. B. In June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, and began practising his profession at Indianapolis, continuing until 1877. He then moved to the farm in this county, which he still owns. He was married in this county to Mary A. Rogers, April 20, 1875. Mrs. Warrick was born in this county March 24, 1854. They have three children—Dole R., Ira C. and Edison J. Mr. Warrick is a member of the M. E. Church, also of the Masonic fraternity. He is much respected by his fellow-citizens.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES J. DAWSON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Thomas and Sarah (James) Dawson, and was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1836; His early education was obtained from the pioneer schools, after which he attended Harts-ville Seminary in Bartholomew County, acquiring at that institution a good practical education. His parents were among the early settlers of Medina Township, having located there as early as 1826, when there were woods on all sides of them and settlers were few and scattering. C. J. Dawson was engaged as stock broker during the rebellion, but has since been engaged in other pursuits. He now owns 428 acres of well improved land. In 1862, his marriage with Miss Mary Munson, daughter of Orin and Margaret Munson, was solemnized. Mr. Dawson is a Republican in politics. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and are well known and highly respected citizens.

JAMES FOSTER, a native of the Buckeye State, was born in Madison County in 1827, and is a son of Lackey and Elizabeth Foster. When but three years old, he came with his parents to this county. He received only a limited education, as the advantages of schooling were very meager in those early days. In 1857, he was united in marriage with Eliza J. McKinnis, daughter of Philip and Margaret McKinnis, and to this marriage six children—three boys and three girls—have been born. Mr. Foster owns a farm of 500 acres, with good buildings, farming implements and convenient water privileges. He is much interested in stock-raising, and thus far has been very fortunate in securing a good breed for his farm. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics, and is a respected citizen of the county.

JOHN FOSTER, son of Laekey and Elizabeth Foster, is a Hoosier by birth, born in Warren County in 1835. He received a common school education. Enlisted in the service of his country in the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1863, and after serving two years came home and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now owns a farm of 296 acres of good land, well improved, and is employed in general farming and stock-raising. In 1867, his marriage with Anna E. Woodhams, daughter of George and Anna Woodhams, was consummated, and by her he is the father of four children. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in all the movements of his party. Mrs. Foster is a member of the M. E. Church, and the family of John Foster is among the best families of Medina Township.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, M. D., one of the rising young physicians of Warren County, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Myers) Gray, and was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1859. He received a good practical education in youth, and in 1877 went to Dublin, Ind., where he attended two terms of the high school of that place. After this, he was clerk in a drug store until 1880, when he entered the Indiana Eclectic Medical College at Indianapolis, where, after two years of hard work, he received his diploma as M. D. February 8, 1882, he located at Green Hill, where, by close attention to his profession and gentlemanly conduct, he has acquired a good practice, in which he has been very successful. Dr. Gray is a Republican in politics, a member of the United Brethren Church and a highly respected citizen.

WILLIAM A. HOCK, a native of the Buckeye State, was born in Preble County in 1825, shortly after which his parents, Jacob and Sarah (Sellers) Hock, emigrated to Indiana, locating in Fountain County, where he remained until seventeen years of age. In 1842, he began learning the trade of wagon-making, and this has ever since been his occupation. His wife, Huldah L. McClure, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1825, and she is a daughter of Samuel and Anne McClure. To her marriage with Mr. Hock a family of eight children have been born. In 1863, they removed to Independence, Warren County, from where Mr. Hock, in 1865, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers. After the war, he returned home, worked at his trade until 1876, then removed to Green Hill, where he owns good property. He is a strong Republican politically, and Mrs. Hock is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN W. JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of David and Jane (Hurst) James, and was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1850. He received a good practical education, and was engaged in helping his father in the store at Independence until twenty-one years old, since when he has been doing for himself. He has a farm of 100 acres in Warren County, on which he has erected a fine residence with convenient and comfortable surroundings. Mr. James takes an active interest in all political issues of the day, and is a radical Republican in politics. He married Nancy J. Thompson, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Thompson, in 1870; they are the parents of one child, and the mother is a member of the United Brethren Church.

ANSON B. McADAMS, one of the enterprising young men of Medina Township, was born at Green Hill, Ind., in 1856, and is a son of Valentine and Eveline McAdams. His youthful days were passed in assisting his parents on the farm and attending the district schools of his neighborhood. On attaining his majority, he began farming for himself near Independence, but, in 1878, he began attending Green Hill Seminary, teaching school and reading law. In politics, Mr. McAdams is a staunch Republican. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Flora Bailey, a daughter of H. J. and Leah Bailey and a member of the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE W. NOLIN, is a son of Thomas and Jane Nolin, and was born in Ohio, in 1828. In 1830, he moved to Fountain County, and in 1850, to Benton County, Ind., where he purchased 200 acres; and in the same year married Miley Stone, daughter of Thomas Stone; she died in 1851, and Mr. Nolin next married Nancy Lank, in 1855, who died in 1857; his third marriage was to Eliza Munson, widow of Sino Munson, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Littrell. Mr. Nolin has property in Green Hill valued at \$700. He is an upright man and esteemed citizen. Mrs. Nolin is a member of the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, a son of Jasper and Elizabeth Thompson, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1825, and when twelve years of age, came with his parents to Warren County, where, in 1848, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, a daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Bailey) Timmons. He and wife began married life after the manner of pioneers, without any pecuniary means, but supplied with plenty of energy and determination; by hard work and economy, they have secured a good home and a well improved farm of 250 acres, which is supplied with an excellent grade of stock of all kinds. Mr. Thompson is a stalwart Republican, and since

1882, has served as Road Superintendent of his township. Having had one leg broken in an accident, he is somewhat disabled, as the injured limb is two and one-half inches shorter than the other. Throughout his long residence in Warren County, Mr. Thompson has become prominently identified with its best educational, political and religious interests. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, the father of seven children, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM B. VICK, M. D., a native of Guilford County, N. C., was born in 1827, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Vick. When eight years old, he became a resident of Indiana, learned the shoe-maker's trade, at which he worked until 1848, and the succeeding year was united in marriage with Sarah Hershman, who was born in Hamilton County, Ind., in 1830, and who is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Hershman. After receiving a good English education in youth, he began the study of medicine in 1853, under the advisement of Dr. John Alter, near Wolcott, Ind., and then attended two courses of lectures at the Fort Wayne Medical College. Succeeding this, he continued his studies under Dr. Lacey for two years, and then began the practice of his profession at Rockfield, Carroll Co., Ind. He then removed to Tippecanoe County, near La Fayette, where he continued practicing until his location at Green Hill in 1875. In 1881, Dr. Vick graduated from the Indiana Eclectic Medical College, and he is one of the well established physicians of the county. He is a Master Mason, of Green Hill Lodge, No. 455, Past Grand Representative of Tippecanoe Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in politics. He and wife are the parents of eight children, and Mrs. Vick is a member of the M. E. Church and the Rebecea Lodge of Odd Fellows at La Fayette.

WILLIAM T. WAGNER, son of John M. and Margaret (Day) Wagner, was born in this county in 1836. He received but a common school education, chose farming as his vocation through life, and at present owns a good farm of 220 acres. In 1855, he married Margaret E., a daughter of Young F. and Rebecca Turman, and to their union have been born a family of six children. Mr. Wagner is among the enterprising men of Medina Township, is a Republican, and a Master Mason of Green Hill Lodge, No. 455. Wagner's Grove, situated near his residence, was named in honor of his father.

HENRY WOODHAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of England, and was born in Sussex County in 1840. About the year 1850, his parents, George and Anna (Brooker) Woodhams, emigrated to the United States, and soon after this found a home near Pond Grove, in Warren County, Ind., where George Woodhams is yet living. Since being a resident of Warren County, Henry Woodhams has been chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and now possesses 132 acres of good land in Medina Township. When our country was imperiled in 1861, Mr. Woodhams enrolled his name in her defense as a member of the Tenth Indiana Volunteers, and served in all the important movements of that regiment until he was discharged in 1864. He is a Republican, and was married in 1868 to Luey C. Turman, who has borne him a family of six children.

J. Q. ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ZIMRI ATKINSON (deceased), was born in Greene County, Ohio, December 21, 1837, and was one of the twelve children born to Thomas and Frances (Head) Atkinson, both natives of Ohio, and of German and Irish descent. When a lad, Zimri Atkinson moved with his parents to Benton County, Ind., where he received an academic education, and was employed in farming at home until he was twenty-one years of age. August 30, 1857, he was married to Mary J. Buckley, of Benton County, Ind., born November 17, 1839, daughter of Stephen and Sarah E. (Wakeman) Buckley, both early settlers of said county. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson had six children, four of whom are living. After marriage, Mr. Atkinson moved to Warren Township and purchased land, on which he lived ten years; this he sold, and purchased 420 acres in this township, which was his home until death, February 26, 1882. Mr. Atkinson had been County Commissioner for eleven years, and had amassed a handsome property; he was a Freemason, a Knight of Honor, and in politics a Republican; he was also a lamented citizen. Mrs. Atkinson is living on the home farm.

JOHN BLIND, farmer and stock-raiser, is one of the pioneers of this county; was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 9, 1824, and is the second child of the family of John and Catherine (Wagner) Blind, both natives of Germany. The father of

our subject emigrated to the United States and settled in Ross County, Ohio, when a young man, and worked at farming on shares, and married. In 1833, he moved to Medina Township, Ind., where he entered 160 acres, which he improved, and on which he resided until his death, January 20, 1862, aged sixty-eight; Mrs. Blind died July 7, 1882. Mr. Blind owned at his death 400 acres of land. The subject of this sketch farmed with his father, the latter years on shares, until he reached the age of twenty-eight. In 1853, he bought 160 acres in this township, and later 110 more, on which he has since resided, comprising 270 acres, all well improved. He was married February, 1847, to Harriet Godfrey, a native of Tippecanoe County; to this marriage followed two children, but one of whom survives—Marcellus. Mrs. Blind died July, 1849. Mr. Blind next married, December 16, 1851, Frances M. Gwinn, of Greene County, Ohio, by whom he had four children—Benjamin F., George N., Charles O. and Anna M. Mr. Blind is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN F. BRIER, farmer and stock-raiser, is the twelfth of the thirteen children of Isaac and Mary (West) Brier; the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of North Carolina, and of Scotch and Welsh descent. Benjamin was born in Pine Township, Warren Co., Ind., May 28, 1834. His father emigrated to Ohio, when a young man, where he married and followed agricultural pursuits. About 1831, he moved to Pine Township, Warren Co., Ind., where he entered 320 acres, of which he made a farm and a home until his death, November, 1852. Benjamin F. Brier, after the death of his father, farmed on and managed the home farm for two years, when he purchased land in Prairie Township, afterward 180 in this township, and in 1882, he bought the farm on which he now lives; he owns in totality 621 acres, mostly well improved. He was married, April 18, 1858, to Ellen Jones, of Warren County, Ind., which union was blessed with thirteen children, of which number five boys and five girls are living. Mr. Brier is a member of the Masonic fraternity; he is also a Republican.

JAMES F. BUCKELS was born in Warren County, Ind., August 21, 1845, and is the only living child of Jackson and Mary E. (Mills) Buckels, natives of Ohio, and of English and Scotch descent. Jackson Buckels came to Indiana at an early age, and was married in Warren County. His father gave him eighty acres in Pine Township, which, in 1851, he sold and purchased a saw-mill in Iroquois County, Ill., which he managed until his death, in August, 1853. James F. Buckels lost his mother when but three years old, and lived with his grandfathers until his majority. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until his discharge, in August, 1864. In 1867, he began the drug business with Dr. Fenton at Pine Village, and afterward continued it himself. He then farmed in Pine Township several years, and later commenced tile manufacturing at Pine Village. It was the first and is the most extensive tile factory established there. He was married, March 19, 1871, to Verilinda T. Turman, a native of Warren County. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are living—Bertie E. and Chester E. Mr. Buckels is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

ALBERT COBB, merchant, was born in Pine Township, Warren Co., Ind., August 17, 1850, and is one of the four children of William and Alice (Rhode) Cobb, the former a native of South Carolina, the latter of Ohio, and of Welsh and German descent. William Cobb moved to Pine Township in this State in 1840, where he entered 200 acres of land, which he improved. He added to this farm, until it now comprises 500 acres, and is now living thereon, aged seventy-eight years. Albert Cobb received a fair school education, and labored on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he farmed on shares for six years. In 1878, he purchased a half interest in a saw-mill, which he afterward sold, and in 1882 moved to Pine Village and engaged in the mercantile trade with J. D. Rhode, under the firm name of Rhode & Cobb. Mr. Rhode left the business in 1883, when the firm was changed to McCord & Cobb, who carry a large stock of dry goods, groceries, glass ware, hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps and notions, and are doing a very large business, averaging per year sales of \$15,000. Mr. Cobb is a Democrat, and one of the most enterprising young men of the county.

WILSON COGHILL, farmer and stock-raiser, who was born in Porter County, Ind., April 19, 1837, is the eldest child of Leonard H. and Mary (Slusher) Coghill, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky, and both of German descent. The father of Wilson, when a boy, moved to Montgomery County, Ind., and in 1833 went to Fountain County, where he married; after which event he bought land in Porter County. In 1855, he came to this township, and purchased 200 acres; this he sold to his son Wilson in 1882, and removed to Attica. Wilson Coghill gave his time to his father until he became of age, when he purchased eighty acres, made thereof a farm, and resided there ten years; this he sold, and purchased

another, 160 acres; this he also sold, and in the fall of 1832 purchased the home farm, on which he is living. December 25, 1862, he was married to Mahala Henton, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Nine children have blessed their union. Mr. Coghill is a Democrat and a member of the Odd Fellows.

ROBERT H. COTTINGHAM, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 11, 1819, and is the third of the eight children of Joshua E. and Elizabeth (Herrett) Cottingham, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Joshua Cottingham, when young, emigrated with his parents to Kentucky. He afterward went to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he married, and in 1824 moved to Miami County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death, August 11, 1879, aged eighty-eight. He was a member of the M. E. Church, as was his wife, who died February 5, 1882, in her ninety-first year. Robert H. Cottingham worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three, when he farmed on shares for nine years. In 1851, he came to this township, and in 1854 bought 160 acres, on which he still resides. He now owns well-improved farms in Warren and Benton Counties, aggregating 505 acres. March 9, 1843, he was married to Lavina Mahuran, of Miami County, Ohio. They were blessed with six children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Cottingham died May 2, 1855. Mr. Cottingham was next married December 21, 1856, to Sarah A. Harris, of Wayne County, Ind., born August 7, 1829. Five children were born to them. Mr. Cottingham is a Republican.

SAMUEL C. FENTON, M. D., was born in Adams Township, Warren Co., Ind., November 29, 1844, and is the second of the three children of Joseph A. and Margaret (Campbell) Fenton; the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Ohio, and of German and Scotch descent. Joseph A. Fenton came to this township in 1833, and after his marriage purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he improved and to which he added until, at his death, he had 140 acres; he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel C. Fenton received a fair education, at school and academy, and after his father's death, he, with an elder brother, managed the farm until 1860. In 1863, he commenced studying medicine in Tippecanoe County, with Dr. H. D. Riddle, and attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, during 1866-67. In 1867, he began practice at Pine Village, and in 1869-70, attended further lectures at said college, from which he after graduated. September 23, 1869, he was married to Anna Pearce, a native of this county. Dr. Fenton is a successful practitioner, Freemason, a Republican, and a prominent citizen. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID FRAZIER was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 18, 1828, and is the sixth of the eleven children of David and Zema (Frazier) Frazier, both natives of Maryland, and of Scotch and Hollandish descent. The father of our subject, after emigrating to Pickaway County, Ohio, entered the war of 1812 as a teamster; he afterward married and engaged in farming for several years, when, in 1830, he moved to what is now Adams Township, Warren Co., Ind., and entered 640 acres, which he improved, and on which he lived until his death, June, 1840; he was one of the earliest pioneers of this county. Our subject worked for his father until the age of twenty-one, when he removed to Illinois and engaged in breaking prairie. After a time, he returned to this county, and for three years operated the first saw-mill, having a circular saw; he then, with two brothers, purchased 480 acres in Benton County. In 1853, he sold his interest in this and purchased 340 acres of the old homestead, in this township, where he has since lived. In December, 1863, Mr. Frazier enlisted in Company I, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry; he served through the war, and was discharged November, 1865. January 1, 1866, he married Sarah D. Best, of this county, by whom he has three children—Holmes, Frank and Dollie F. Mr. Frazier is a Democrat.

JACOB HARMAN, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Frederick County, Va., September 6, 1803, and is the third of the seven boys of John and Elizabeth (Slusher) Harman, both natives of Virginia, and of German descent. John Harman was reared and married in his native State, where he followed the plow for life. He served through the war of 1812, and died in his ninetieth year; he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Jacob Harman remained with his father until he was seventeen, when he emigrated to Ross County, Ohio. In 1835, he came to the site of this township, and settled on 480 acres which he had since 1829, and on which he still lives, and to this he has added until he owns 1460 acres in Adams and Warren Townships, making one of the best farms in the neighborhood. Mr. Harman has also a stock farm of 3000 acres in Iroquois County, Ill.; he is the largest stock dealer in the township. Mr. Harman was never married; he is a Republican, and a leading citizen of the county.

ABRAHAM H. HAUN is a native of Boone County, Ind., born August 9, 1847, and one of the ten children of Shepard B. and Thurza (McDonnel) Haun; the former

a native of Tennessee, the latter of Virginia, and of German and English descent. Shepard B. Haun was a miller by occupation. He was married in Boone County, where he owned and operated the Sugar Creek Mills, until 1863, when he came to Pine Village and bought a steam flouring mill, which he operated until his death, March, 1864; he was a Freemason. Abraham H. Haun was employed with his father until that parent died, when he operated the mill until February, 1865; he then enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, and served until August, 1865. On returning, he followed the harness-making trade, which he continued until 1874, when he engaged in the drug business at Pine Village. Mr. Haun was married May 3, 1867, to Jennie Ritenour, of Warren County; they have two children—Theron C. and Claude. In 1875, he opened a general store, which he has made successful. Mr. Haun is a Freemason, also a Republican.

JACOB P. ISLEY was born in Warren Township, Warren Co., Ind., August 12, 1838, and is the eldest of the four children of Benjamin and Margaret (Southard) Isley, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia, both of German descent. Benjamin Isley emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, with his parents, when he was eight years old. He was married in Warren Township, Warren Co., Ind., whither he came in 1829, and settled on 160 acres, which he improved. After twelve years, he entered 120 acres in this township, where he lived until his decease, February 6, 1866; he was a member of the United Brethren Church. Jacob P. Isley remained with his father until he became of age, after which he managed the home farm for eight years, and, with a brother, purchased 120 acres in Benton County, to which they added until it aggregated 600 acres. In September, 1881, he sold his interest in said land and bought 200 acres in this township, on which he now lives. He was married, October 5, 1881, to Mary Hickman, of this county, by which union succeeded one son—Clement B. Mr. Isley is a Royal Arch Mason; he is also a Democrat. April 4, 1883, Mr. Isley, with three others, engaged in banking at Attica, Fountain County, with the title "The Citizens' Bank."

ISAAC JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Warren Township, Warren Co., Ind., July 6, 1845, and is the third of five children born to Clement G. and Nancy (Russell) Jones, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Ohio, and of Welsh and English descent. Clement G. Jones received his early education in Delaware, whither his parents removed. He emigrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, and was there employed until 1831, when he removed to Warren Township, Warren Co., Ind., and entered eighty acres, residing thereon until 1849, when he purchased his present place; he at one time owned 2,400 acres, one-half of which he has deeded to his children. Isaac Jones was given an academic education, and remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he received from his father a partially improved farm of 105 acres, which, in 1870, he sold, and purchased 832 acres in Warren and Adams Townships, where he now resides; he has also 240 acres in Benton County. February, 12, 1867, he was married to Elizabeth McCord, of this county, to which union have descended four children—two boys and two girls. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and one of the leading men of the county.

JAMES McCORD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Liberty Township, Warren County, Ind., July 18, 1834, and is one of ten children of James and Hannah (Morris) McCord, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was a cabinet-maker, and when a young man removed to Huron County, Ohio, then a wilderness; he was a soldier in, and served through the entire war of 1812, soon after which he married. In 1820, he came to Indiana and settled on White River. In 1824, he entered eighty acres in Liberty Township, on which he resided until his death, September 20, 1872, at which time he owned 320 acres. Our subject obtained but little education in youth, which he improved by reading and observation. He worked for his father until his majority, when he was given 120 acres in Liberty Township, which he improved, and on which he resided until the spring of 1863, when he sold this and bought the 336 acres on which he lives—one of the best in the township. He was married, September 13, 1855, to Esther A. Little, of this county; there have succeeded four children. Mr. McCord is a Republican and a leading citizen.

JAMES W. MESSNER, farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born November 30, 1844, and the eldest of the ten children of Daniel N. and Rebecca A. (Wood) Messner; the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and of German and English descent. J. W. Messner, when eleven years old, after receiving a fair education, began to learn carpentering with his father, at which trade he labored twelve or fourteen years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, and was discharged in the fall of 1865. In 1866, he commenced to farm on shares and to deal in live stock, which he has continued with much success. He was married January 4, 1866, to Eveline Barker, a native of this county,

who died January 12, 1875. Mr. Messner was afterward married, March, 1878, to Lizzie Ellis, a native of Warren County, Ohio, which union was graced by four children, three of whom are living—Anna, Edith M. and Silva. Mr. Messner is a member of A. F. and A. M.; he is a Republican and an enterprising citizen.

JOHN R. METSKER, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest of the twelve children of Isaac and Rebecca (Richards) Metsker; the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Kentucky, and of Hollandish and Welsh descent. J. R. Metsker was born in Greene County, Ohio, March 19, 1817. In 1830, his parents came to what is now Adams Township, where his father entered 240 acres, on which he resided until his death, March 27, 1857; he owned in all 960 acres. He was for many years Township Trustee, and for fifty years a member of the M. E. Church, as was also his wife, who died December 25, 1865. John R. Metsker attended the schools of the day and worked on his father's farm. After farming on shares, he purchased a farm in this township, which he sold, when he bought one in Pine Township, and resided there twenty-four years. In 1871, he moved to the old homestead, and has now a good farm of 265 acres. In 1851, he assisted his father in laying out Pine Village. He was married, September 20, 1838, to Sarah M. Freeman, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of George and Ellinor (Brumit) Freeman; this union was blessed with twelve children, nine of whom survive. Mr. Metsker is a Republican, and he and wife are prominent members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN W. METSKER, farmer, is a native of Adams Township, Warren Co., Ind., born September 28, 1842, and is the second of a family of twelve, the children of John R. and Sarah M. (Freeman) Metsker (a sketch of whom will be found above). Our subject received the ordinary course of education and assisted his father until he was twenty-three, after which he farmed on shares for four years; he then purchased 160 acres in this township on which he resides, and to which he has added eighty acres, and which is now one of the best-improved farms in this section. He was married, March 5, 1868, to Sarah Z. Little, a native of this county, which union has been blessed with five children, two of whom are living—Carrie V. and Newton W. Mr. Metsker is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN W. MILLS, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of this township, born April 6, 1832, and is the seventh of the thirteen children of Jacob and Jane (Cassel) Mills, both natives of South Carolina. When a young man, Jacob Mills emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, where he married, and where he farmed for several years. In 1829, he came to what is now Adams Township, Warren County, Ind., and bought eighty acres, after paying for which he had \$1.25 remaining; he improved his farm, and in 1876 sold it to his son John, since when he has made a home with his children, having accumulated 320 acres. He was Trustee of Adams Township for twenty years, and is a member of the Baptist Church. J. W. Mills worked for his father until he was twenty-one, after which he farmed on shares for several years. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, and served until March, 1864. He was married, January 1, 1866, to Hannah A. Frazier, a native of Warren County; they have no children, but have adopted several orphans. In 1869, Mr. Mills purchased 320 acres adjoining the homestead, and in 1876 purchased said homestead, which is now his home. Mr. Mills is a Democrat.

HON. RICHARD G. ODLE was born November 15, 1839, in this township, and is the fourth of a family of six born to Thomas D. and Adelia (Horton) Odle; the former a native of Ross, the latter of Highland County, Ohio, and both of Scotch descent. Thomas D. Odle was by trade a hatter, but after his marriage he farmed in Ohio, and came to Indiana in 1832, where he purchased eighty acres in this township, which land he improved, and to which he added until he owned 360 acres, well improved. He died January 19, 1882. Richard G. Odle received an academic education, and divided his time between the farm and teaching until he was twenty-one years old. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers; he served until March 31, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He taught school until 1865, when he bought a farm in Pine Township, and again essayed agriculture; this he sold in 1866, and purchased the old homestead in this township, where he has since resided. In the session of 1872 and 1873 he represented this county in the lower house of the State Legislature. December 27, 1864, he was married to Margaret A. Campbell, daughter of Rev. S. N. Campbell; they have had five children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Odle died March 5, 1877, and on October 24, 1878, Mr. Odle married Susan Eberly, by whom he has one daughter, Bertha G. Mr. Odle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Honor.

JAMES F. ROWEN, general merchant, is a native of Warren County, Ind., born February 5, 1857, and is the son of James B. and Mary C. (De Camp) Rowen, both natives of Ohio. James F. Rowen obtained the usual education of the day,

and was employed in his father's store until he was twenty-one years old, when he opened a harness shop at Pine Village. He was married, February 10, 1878, to Anna McCord, a native of this county, to which union have been born two children—James E. and Charles R. In 1882, he purchased his father's business, and has successfully conducted the same. He has a well selected stock of dry goods, groceries, woodenware, queensware, glassware and notions. Mr. Rowen has been Postmaster at Pine Village; he is a Republican, and one of the rising young men of the county.

JOSEPH W. ST. JOHN is the youngest of the six children of Seth and Mrs. Ruth A. (Campbell-Richards) St. John; the former a native of New York, the latter of Ohio, and of French and German descent. He was born in this township June 26, 1852. In 1796, Seth St. John, then four years old, was brought to Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1803, his father entered land in Warren County, where Seth was afterward married. Seth St. John was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Hull until his surrender to the British. In 1832, he removed to this township, and settled on 240 acres, where he lived until his death, August 21, 1874, aged eighty-one years. Mrs. St. John died January 1, 1859. J. W. St. John resides on the old homestead, 160 acres of which he owns, and where he has passed his life. He was married, April 11, 1872, to Harriet C. Kiger, a native of Benton County, Ind. Their union has been blessed with three children—N. S., Anna I. and Jacob W. Mr. St. John is a Republican, and one of the enterprising farmers of the township.

JOHN F. SALE, hotel keeper, was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 9, 1839, and is the eldest of the family of Robert and Magdalena (Smith) Sale, both natives of Virginia and of French descent. Robert Sale, when a young man, emigrated to Greene County, Ohio; thence to Warren County, where, November 8, 1808, he married and purchased 191 acres of military land, which he improved, and on which he resided until his death, October 1, 1823, aged thirty-eight. He served under Gen. Wayne during the war of 1812. John F. Sale worked at home until he was twenty-five, after which he farmed on shares for seventeen years. He was married, February 27, 1834, to Lydia A. Wilkinson, by whom he had seven children, six living. Mrs. Sale died November 5, 1867. In 1857, he purchased 160 acres in this township, which he sold in 1876, in order to engage in the hotel business at Pine Village. January 26, 1879, Mr. Sale was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Campbell) Metsker, born in Warren County August 12, 1833, daughter of Jonathan and Evaline (Moore) Campbell. Mr. Sale was Justice of the Peace from 1858 to 1878, also a Notary Public. He is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Sale are prominent members of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Sale has been a local preacher for more than forty years.

ABRAHAM SHACKLETON is a native of Yorkshire, England, born October 29, 1816, and is the son of John and Sallie (Allan) Shackleton, both natives of England. John Shackleton was a wool comber and weaver, which occupations he followed through life. Abraham's education was mostly acquired from the Sunday schools, but he later acquired much by reading and observation. When a boy, he worked in a machine shop, and later learned wool-combing, which he followed until 1842, when he emigrated to the United States. He worked at farming and wool-combing in New York and Massachusetts. He afterward moved to Butler County, Ohio, where he labored until 1857, when he came to this township, and settled on the 120 acres which is still his home. He now owns 240 acres of good, well-improved land. Mr. Shackleton was married, September 30, 1849, to Mary E. Wallace, of Maryland, by which union succeeded six children, five being yet alive. Mrs. Shackleton died November 9, 1870. Mr. Shackleton is a Democrat and a leading farmer.

WILLIAM R. STREET, Postmaster of Pine Village, was born in New York City October 16, 1830, and is the second of the eight children of James W. and Joanna (Clark) Street, both natives of New York. James W. Street was a wagon-maker, which trade he followed through his life. In 1834, he emigrated to Jackson County, Ohio, and thence to this county, where he resided until his death, in 1849. His wife died in 1848. She was a life member of the U. B. Church. William R. Street obtained a frontier education, and from the age of eight to twenty-one he worked by the month. In 1852, he commenced farming on shares, which he continued nine years. December 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, he was severely wounded in the thigh and cheek, entailing a loss of his right eye. He was discharged November 23, 1864. After his return, he was compelled to abandon farming, and worked at shoe making until 1881, when he was appointed Postmaster at Pine Village, and in 1881 began the grocery business. Mr. Street was first married to Mary D. White, December 11, 1851, a native of Tippecanoe County, who died August 17, 1863, having borne six children, two of whom are living. Mr. Street was next married, Au-

gust 1, 1865, to Mrs. Lucinda (Odle) Ambler, a native of Warren County, to which union were born two children, one of whom is living. Mr. and Mrs. Street are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES M. SWADLEY, wagon-maker and blacksmith, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., February 17, 1828, and is the second of a family of six born to Nicholas and Nancy (Chaney) Swadley, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The parents of James W. were married in Highland County, Ohio; the father was a wagon-maker, and worked in Indianapolis until 1833, when he removed to Shawnee Prairie, Tippecanoe County, where he began farming and wagon making. In 1858, he came to this county, and resided upon 260 acres until his death, February, 1874. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, had been Assessor and Justice of the Peace, and was a temperance advocate. James M. Swadley, at the age of twelve, began to learn his father's trade, which has been his occupation. In 1848, he came to Pine Village and moved into one of the three houses then erected, where he commenced wagon-making. In the same year, he was married to Martha Crowell, a native of Ripley County, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Swadley died in 1853, and Mr. Swadley was next married in 1855, to Sarah Jane Thomas, a native of this county; one daughter followed this union—Anna M., now Mrs. Theodore Doughty. Mrs. Swadley died April 8, 1833. Mr. Swadley was Postmaster of Pine Village; he is a Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church.

HORACE W. WAGNER, druggist, was born at Wagner's Grove, Warren Co., Ind., November 10, 1854, and is the third of the family of five born to George D. and Elizabeth (Alexander) Wagner, both natives of Ohio. The parents of George moved to Medina Township, Warren Co., Ind., when he was four years old. His father was a farmer and extensively engaged in the live-stock trade. He was a Whig until 1856, when he was elected by the Republicans as Representative, and in 1858 as State Senator. In 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers; he was promoted Brigadier General and later Brevet Major General, and served with honor and distinction throughout the war. After his return, he practiced law at Williamsport until his death February 11, 1869. A few days before his decease, he was appointed Minister to Berlin. Gen. Wagner was a very prominent Mason, was for several years President of the State Agricultural Society, and was one of the bravest and best of Indiana's patriots. Horace W. Wagner obtained an academic education, and when nineteen years old bought a farm in this county, and engaged in agriculture until 1880, when he came to Pine Village and commenced the drug business, which he has since continued. April 6, 1881, he was married to Alice M. Mather, a native of Medina Township; they have one daughter—Blanche M. Mr. Wagner is a Freemason and a Republican.

PINE TOWNSHIP.

ABIGAIL AKERS (widow of George Akers) was born April 13, 1828, in Butler County, Ohio, and is one of the eleven children of Frederick and Nancy A. Alenduff, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Maryland; the former born December 4, 1793. The grandfather of our subject was killed and scalped by the Indians in 1794. Her grandmother became Mrs. John Dickerson, and afterward removed to Iowa, where she died, aged ninety-six. Her family embraced six children—Frederick, Polly, Mary A., Hannah, John and Catherine. Frederick Alenduff was reared by a brother, and after his marriage purchased land in Butler County, Ohio, where he remained until 1828, and thence removed to Fountain County, Ind., where he died April 2, 1877, and his wife March 4, 1864, leaving eleven children—Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Phebe, Andrew, Henry, William, Abigail, Jane and Amanda. Our subject was joined in wedlock to Mr. Akers, January 8, 1844, in Fountain County, Ind. George Akers was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 14, 1824. His parents, Frederick and Nancy Akers, were early settlers of Tippecanoe County; the former was twice married and the father of eighteen children. After her marriage, Mrs. Abigail Akers resided in Fountain County until about 1850, when she removed to her home in Warren County. Mr. Akers died October 24, 1870, leaving thirteen children—Edmond, James, George M., Annie, Amanda E., Joseph H., Virginia C., Mary E., Melvin, Joseph, Charlie, Allen and Eliza J.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 27, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Alexander, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Samuel Alexander was a son of Joseph and Frances Alexander, early

settlers of Montgomery County, Ind. They were parents of ten children, seven of whom were sons—James, Joseph, Richard, Franklin, Hartley, John and Samuel. Samuel married Mary Kelley, in Ohio, and moved to Montgomery County, Ind., in 1835, where he died in 1842. In 1848, Mrs. Alexander and family removed to Tippecanoe County, and two years later to Warren County, where she died, in 1858. They had a family of eleven children—Sarah, Frances, Margaret, Mary, Joseph, James, Samuel, R. W., Jane, George and Elizabeth. Joseph, our subject, came with his mother to Warren County where, September 6, 1857, he married Miss Frances Hanks, born in Ross County, Ohio, November 16, 1816, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Hanks. Mr. Alexander is the father of three children—Wallace B. (died in the United States military service), Honora E. (deceased), and Runick W. He also possesses 288 acres of land.

THOMAS BARTLETT was born in Henry County, Va., December 5, 1827, and is one of twelve children born to Thomas and Sabrina Bartlett. His paternal grandfather, John G. Bartlett, was an early settler of Henry County, and there died in his eighty-third year; he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was the father of the following children: William, John II., Betsy, Martha and Thomas. The last-named, the father of our subject, was born in Henry County, Va., June 16, 1790, and was married to Sabrina Hill, born in Frederick County, Va., April 1, 1792. In 1831, he came to this county, and here died June 29, 1862, his widow following December 10, 1866. His children were John, William, Washington, George, Maria, Sabrina, Thomas, Levi G., Eliza V., Martha J., Nancy and Elizabeth. Our subject came to this county with his parents, and December 13, 1849, married Margaret E., daughter of John and Eve Keenan, and born in Frederick County, Va., March 24, 1830. The children born to this union were a son, who died in infancy, and John F., George E., Martha J. S., Mary E., Charley T., Elmer W., Harriet R. (deceased), Victoria A., Schuyler C. and William S. In 1852, Mr. Bartlett adopted veterinary medicine as a profession, and is now a most skillful practitioner. He also holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM BRIER is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born April 25, 1820, and is one of the thirteen children of Isaac and Mary (West) Brier; the former born in Pennsylvania in 1788, the latter in South Carolina in 1794. They were married in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1809, and in 1830 moved to Warren County, Ind., and settled where our subject now lives; here, too, they died, he November 27, 1858, she March 15, 1868. He was a soldier of 1812, and the first Postmaster of the township. Their family were: Philander, Andrew, John, Mary, Hannah, Juliann, William, George, Isaac, James, David, Benjamin and Henry. William Brier learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked some years; he was also engaged in the millwright business. November 17, 1850, he married Amy J., daughter of Carpenter and Amy J. Morey, born in this county, August 21, 1835. This union gave issue to two children—Francis E. and Sylvia A. Mr. Brier, after marriage, settled on some previously purchased land, and in 1858 moved to the old homestead, now his home. He has 283 acres of good land, well improved.

HIRAM BRIGHT was born near Danville, Montour County, Penn., November 1, 1834, and is one of eleven children of Peter and Mary Bright, natives of Pennsylvania, the former a son of David Bright, in Bucks County August 5, 1771, whose father was Michael Bright, also born in Pennsylvania in 1732, who married one Catharine Huber, and died in 1814. David Bright married one Catharine Hettentstine, by whom he was blessed with ten children—Michael, Sarah, William, Abigail, Catharine, Aaron, John, Francis, David and Peter. The father of our subject was married, in Bucks County December 23, 1827, to Mary Evans, and removed in 1833 to Montour County, Penn., where he died, and where his widow is yet living. Their family was as follows: Abner, David, Rebecca, Hiram, Dennis, Evans, Albert, Penina, Philip, Abby and Mary. Hiram Bright was married in Montour County, Penn., March 10, 1857, to Rhoda A., daughter of Robert and Sarah Butler, with an issue of five children—Mary E., Frank, Butler, Oakley and Carl. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Bright removed to this county, where he now owns 788 acres of land.

HAYNIE BROWN (widow of William F. Brown), was born in Hendricks County, Ind., April 26, 1833, and is a daughter of Joshua and Sarah Foster, the former born in Anderson County, Tenn., January 9, 1803, the latter in Culpeper County, Va., July 11, 1808. In 1829, they removed to Hendricks County, and in 1848 to Warren County, Ind., where Mr. Foster died July 27, 1875. Mrs. Foster survives, and resides with the subject of this sketch. Their children are Houston, Horace, Wiley, Jefferson, Haynie, John, George, Enoch, Caroline, Joseph and Martha. Miss Haynie and Mr. Brown were united in wedlock in this county October 4, 1849. Mr. Brown was born in Ohio September 20, 1825. His parents were Benjamin and Julia Brown, both natives of Virginia, the former born January 3, 1784, the latter December 15, 1794. They removed from Virginia to Ohio, and

thence to this county, where they subsequently died. After his marriage, Mr. Brown purchased a farm in this county, and in 1854 bought the one on which Mrs. Brown now resides. Mr. Brown died August 4, 1880, leaving eleven children—Emma, John, Austin, Sarah, Laura, Perlina, William L., Joseph, Mary E., Arthur and Martha.

JACOB BROWN, a native of this township, was born April 24, 1848, and is the son of John W. and Margaret (Pepper) Brown, parents of eleven children—Martha J., John P., Mary, Julia A., William H., Jacob, Deborah, James F., Benjamin, Margaret and a deceased infant. John W. Brown was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 28, 1812, and Margaret Pepper in Frederick County, Md., June 13, 1813; they were married in Ross County, Ohio, January 10, 1833, and in 1838 moved to this township, where John W. died May 20, 1880. Jacob Brown was married in Montgomery County, Ind., September 9, 1875, to Rosa J., daughter of Reuben and Catherine Byrd; she was born in Montgomery County, August 10, 1859, and died February 16, 1878. October 21, 1879, he married Katie A. Brown, a native of this county, daughter of Abel W. and Rachel Brown, and born October 21, 1859. There was one child that died unnamed, born to Mr. Brown's first marriage, and to his second there are two—Voorhees F. and Jennie E. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and own a finely cultivated farm of forty acres.

J. J. BUSSELL is a native of Warren County, Ind., born March 29, 1853. His parents were William and Martha Bussell; the former born in Virginia November 13, 1804, the latter in Tennessee, August 30, 1812. These parties were wedded in Hendricks County, Ind., July 7, 1836, moved to Iowa in 1850, and thence to this county in 1852, where Mr. Bussell died, January 23, 1867, and Mrs. Bussell February 11, 1880, leaving four children—James H., Sarah A., Lucinda E. and John J., our subject. He was married in Benton County, Ind., December 12, 1877, to Mary J., daughter of James F. and Martha L. Mills, a native of this county, born September 6, 1856. After the death of his parents, Mr. Bussell purchased the family homestead where he now lives, and is the possessor of 160 acres of arable and productive land. Mr. and Mrs. Bussell are parents of one child—Lulie L., born July 26, 1879.

MATHEW CAVANAGH is a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and was born in 1827. His parents are Patrick and Bridget (Roach) Cavanagh, likewise natives of Ireland, who, about the year 1851, emigrated to America, settled in Orleans County, N. Y., moved to Warren County, Ind., two years later, and in 1865, to Clay County, Mo., where they now reside. They are the parents of eight children—Mathew, Michael, Mary, John, James, Philip, Patrick and Edward. Our subject, Mathew Cavanagh, emigrated to this country in the spring of 1848, landing at New York City, thence going to Orleans County, and in 1850 to Williamsport, Ind. He was married at La Fayette, Ind., August 8, 1858, to Margaret Georty, a native of County Meath, Ireland, a union productive of six children—infant son (deceased), Edward, James (deceased), Thomas, Philip and Elizabeth (deceased). After marriage Mr. Cavanagh settled upon the land which he has since known as home.

EMILY DOLBOW (wife of Nimrod Dolbow) is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born March 25, 1843. Her parents, Willis and Jane Graves, were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively; the former having been born in the year 1808, the latter in the year 1815. They were married in Ross County, where they remained until 1851, thence moved to Warren County, Ind., and in 1866, to Benton County, Mo., where Mrs. Graves died February 18, 1875. Mr. Graves removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he died June 7, 1879, leaving eight children—Thomas J., Mary E., Ervin T., Emily, Joseph, Eliza B., James A. and Francis. Emily came with her parents to this county, where she married August 29, 1860, one C. W. Gray, who died April 27, 1876, and was subsequently united to Nimrod Dolbow. Her family comprised five children—William G., Thomas C., John W., Millie J. and Sarah (deceased).

ROBISON FLETCHER is a native of Greene County, Ohio, born March 22, 1824, and is a son of Robison and Catherine Fletcher. Robison Fletcher, Sr., was born near Wheeling, W. Va., November 12, 1787, and was a son of William Fletcher, a native of England, who emigrated to Virginia before the Revolutionary War; removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, about 1806, and thence, in 1816, to Greene County, where he died. He was father to six children—John, Robison, Jane, Jacob, Sarah and James. Robison, our subject's father, was married, in 1806, in Fairfield County, Ohio, to Catherine, daughter of Abraham and Margaret Wootring, born near Hagerstown, Md., October 12, 1788. In 1816, they removed to Greene County, Ohio, and in 1852, to Montgomery County, Ind., where he died, September 13, 1858, and she September 28, 1878; they left seven children—Margaret, Mary, William, John, Sarah, Robison and Naomi. Our subject, Robison Fletcher, was married in Greene County, Ohio, August 11, 1840, to Catherine, daughter of David and Amy Little, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 17, 1823. In 1852, he removed to

Montgomery County, Ind., thence in 1865, to Pine Village, thence to Benton County, and thence to his present residence. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have had ten children—Emline (deceased), Serilda J., Rufus L., Charles, Amy C., Alfred H., Flora E. (deceased), Norah L., India M. and an infant daughter, deceased.

L. L. FREEMAN was born in Greenville County, Va., May 5, 1807. His father, George Freeman, was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., January 12, 1784, and was a son of James and Sarah Freeman, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. After James Freeman's death, Mrs. Freeman removed to North Carolina, and in 1823 to Ohio, where she died. They had six children—George, Lemuel, Frances, Benjamin, Polly and Elizabeth. George Freeman married a Miss Eleanor Brummit, and moved to North Carolina in 1810, where she died in 1820. In 1823, he moved to Ohio, and married Amelia Horton, who died in 1833; he afterward moved to South Carolina, where he married Mary Emerson. His death occurred in Warren County, Ind., in 1845; he was the parent of fourteen children—James H., Lemuel L., William L., Benjamin B., Samuel B., John W., Sarah M., Peter P., George W., Melissa G., Perry S., Thomas J., Minerva G. and Allen C. Our subject, L. L. Freeman, was married October 1, 1829, in Ross County, Ohio, to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Rains, born in Ross County, December 9, 1810. In the autumn of 1835, Mr. Freeman removed to Warren County, Ind. He had born to him an infant son (deceased), William L., Sarah E. (deceased), Lydia M. (deceased), John W., Rebecca J. (deceased), Isaac N. (deceased), Abram J. (deceased), James P., Melissa J. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased) and Thomas J. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE FRY is a native of Baden, Germany, born February 3, 1831, and is one of the eight children of Nicholas and Christiann Fry, likewise natives of Germany, where they lived and died. The parents of Nicholas had five sons—Jacob, John, Nicholas, Charlie and George. George Fry emigrated to America in September, 1853, landed at New York, and in October went to Bucks County, Penn., where he married, on the 2d of December of that year, Margaret Kuhn, of German nativity, born April 11, 1830, daughter of William and Anna M. Kuhn. After his marriage Mr. Fry emigrated to Rainsville, Ind., where he worked one year as a stonemason, and thence removed to Pine Township and engaged in farming; there he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have been blessed with ten children—Christian, Amanda (deceased), Mary, Rosettie, Annie, Carrie, Riga, John (deceased), Jacob and George.

JAMES GRAMES, Sr., is a native of Ireland, and was born in the year 1813. His parents were James and Margaret Grames, who were also natives of Ireland, where they lived until their deaths. The former was twice married, and the father of eight children—William, Joseph, John, King, James, Thomas, David and Margaret, our subject being the youngest born to the first wife. In 1833, our subject married, in Ireland, Miss Elizabeth Palmer, and in 1851 emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, and five years later removed to Warren County, Ind., where he purchased land, and has since remained. His family was composed of nine children—William (deceased), James, Thomas, Isabel (deceased), Eliza J. (deceased), Margaret, Melissa (deceased), John and Maria (deceased).

JAMES GRAMES, Jr., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, November 9, 1835, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Grames, now of Warren County, Ind. The father of James Grames, Sr., was of Scotch descent, who married a Miss King, in Ireland, and settled in County Tyrone; he was the father of eight children—William, Margaret, Joseph, John, David, Thomas, King and James, father of our subject, who married in County Tyrone, 1833, Elizabeth Palmer. In 1851, they emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, and thence to Warren County, Ind., when they settled where they now live. Their family consisted of William, James, Thomas, Isabel, Maria, Eliza J., Margery, John and Melissa. James, our subject, has made his home in this county, where he was married, March 19, 1863, to Mary, daughter of John W. and Margaret Brown, born November 10, 1842. In 1866, he moved to the farm on which he now resides, and which he had purchased the autumn previous, comprising 280 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Grames have had nine children—Melissa A. (deceased), Ada L., John W., Emma E., Clark J., William R., James F. (deceased), Bertha A. and Minnie M.

WILLIAM GRAY was born in Rockingham County, Va., September 24, 1802. His father, John Gray, was a native of Burke County, N. C., and a son of William Gray, a native of England, who, about fifteen years before the Revolutionary war, emigrated to America and settled in North Carolina. He became a soldier in that glorious war, and was killed in the surrender of Furguson, at King's Mountain. John Gray, after the Revolution, moved to Rockingham County, Va., and married Mary Trumbo. In 1802, he moved to Clark, and in 1815 to Lawrence County, Ind., where he died in 1861. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and the father of ten

children—William, Wesley, Dorothy, Lydia, Jacob, Charles, Ephraim, James, Elizabeth and Hamilton. William Gray was married, November 15, 1821, in Lawrence County, Ind., to Miss Sarah Cobb, born in South Carolina June 9, 1803. In 1839, Mr. Gray moved to Vermillion County, Ill., and later to Warren County, Ind., where he has since remained. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of nine children—Seymour, John, Mary (deceased), Ira (deceased), Esther, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Charles W. (deceased) and Thomas (deceased).

JOHN W. GRAY is a native of Clarke County, Ohio, born March 31, 1809, and one of the ten children of John and Mary Gray. In 1832, in Lawrence County, Ind., he was married to Miss Evelyn Garton, who shortly after died, leaving one child—William H. (deceased). In 1830, he moved to Warren County, Ind., and settled in this township, where he yet lives. His second marriage, in 1837, was to Miss Martha Rhode, daughter of William and Sarah Rhode, by which union they had six children—William H., John R., Sember B., Sarah J., Mary E. and Joel W., four of whom are living. Mrs. Gray died January 3, 1851, and Mr. Gray's third marriage, August 10, 1852, was to Sarah J. Rhode, sister of his second wife. She was born in this county December 21, 1829. By the last marriage, there was an issue of one son, Charlie J. Mr. Gray is one of the pioneers of this county; he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

MARIA HUFF (widow of Richard Huff), is a native of Franklin County, Vt., and was born May 11, 1819. She is one of the six children of Isaac and Mercy Holden, also natives of Vermont, who settled in Franklin County at an early time, where Mrs. Holden died in 1822. Mr. Holden re-married, removed to Indiana, and died in Vigo County in 1845, leaving the following issue: Joshua, Sarah, John, Lovina, Oren and Maria. Mrs. Maria Huff removed with her father to Tippecanoe County, in this State, where she and Richard Huff were united in wedlock, August 27, 1840. Mr. Huff was born in Harford County, Md., February 22, 1815. In 1846, they removed to this county, and purchased the farm on which Mrs. Huff now resides. Mr. Huff died February 20, 1867. They were the parents of five children—Elizabeth, Walter, Mattie, Emma and Richard O.

MARY JONES (widow of John Jones), is a native of this county, and was born June 12, 1830. Her parents were Solomon and Elizabeth Pitzer, who emigrated to this county in the spring of 1829, where both subsequently died. Mrs. Mary Jones was adopted by one Isaac W. Smith, with whom she lived until her marriage with George Simmon, September 3, 1848. After his marriage, Mr. Simmon purchased a farm near Rainsville, and in 1854 removed thereto, where he died October 23, 1855. Afterward, in 1857, Mrs. Simmon purchased the farm, making her present residence, and moved thereon. Subsequently, she was wedded to Mr. John Jones, who died in 1871. Mrs. Jones is the mother of eight children—Rosette, Perry and William by Mr. Simmon, and Charles, Clara, Thomas, Milton, and an infant daughter, which died unnamed, by Mr. Jones.

GEORGE H. KIGER was born April 16, 1847. His parents were Jacob and Mary A. Kiger, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. They were married in Ohio, and thence removed to Indiana and settled in this county, where they still remain. Their family was made up of twelve children—Huldah A., Mary J., George H., John W., Raymond A., Charles W., Harriet C., Henry B., Francis, Deborah E., Aaron and Martha A. George H. Kiger was married in Texas County, Mo., October 18, 1872, to Sarah A. Marsee. This union was strengthened by four children—Robert M., Jacob N., Charles W. and Josiah. Mr. and Mrs. Kiger came to this county in 1881.

ORLANDO KIGER was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 6, 1838, being a son of Samuel and Susan (Nimerick) Kiger. Samuel Kiger was a native of Virginia, removed to Ohio, married, and settled in Clinton County, where his wife died. Subsequently he removed to Parke County, Ind., where he married a Mrs. Wilson, and remained until his death, in 1842. He was the father of nine children—Jacob N., Elizabeth, Benjamin W., Catherine, Christina N., Maria A., William G., Mary J. and Orlando, whose mother died when he was four days old. He was reared by a brother until his fourteenth year, when he began to learn the tailoring business. In 1853, he removed to Oxford, Ind., where he worked as a tailor, and married in December, 1857, Miss Elizabeth J. Show. He afterward formed a partnership with J. R. Wile, in the lumber and saw mill business, near Pine Village. After one year he purchased Mr. Wile's interest, and continued the same until 1861, when he purchased a farm in Benton County, and engaged in farming for several years, when he again purchased a saw mill in this county and managed it until 1870, when he purchased and lived on a farm in this township until 1879, when he re-engaged in the lumber trade until 1883, when he removed to his farm of 240 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Kiger have had three children—Laura J., infant (deceased) and John M.

S. N. OSBURN, M. D., was born in Parke County, Ind., October 11, 1836, and is the son of Hiram and Mary (Grant) Osburn, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, and born July 4, 1803, and March 21, same year. They married in Kentucky, and thence moved to Parke County, Ind., where Mrs. Osburn died in 1838. Subsequently Hiram Osburn married Mrs. Hannah Thompson and moved to Boone County, where he died in 1868, the father of ten children—Margaret, Columbus W., Joseph N., Martha A., Mary E., Squire N., Sarah, David N., Hiram M. and Napoleon B. In the district schools of Boone County, S. N. Osburn acquired a preparatory education, and then, from 1858 to 1860 studied at the Thorntown Academy. In 1860, he married Minerva Hinton and moved to Clinton County. In 1861, he entered Company G, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a non-commissioned officer; was promoted to a Lieutenancy in January, 1863, and to a Captaincy in October of the same year. He served until January 20, 1866, in which year his wife died. In 1867, he entered the office of Dr. J. W. Strong, of Parkersburg, Ind., and studied medicine for two years; in the spring of 1869, he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine, and graduated in December, 1870. He at once engaged in practice in Marshfield, this county; was married, November 11, 1872, to Isidore Briggs, and in 1874 came to Rainsville, where he has met with flattering success. He is the father of four children—Ollie J. and Scott C. by his first marriage, and David C. (deceased) and Fanny by his second.

LEWIS RHODE was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 10, 1816. His grandfather and wife settled in South Carolina previous to the war of the Revolution, and about 1803 moved to Ohio, thence to this county, and settled in Warren Township, where he died in 1844. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and the father of six children—William, Jonathan, Thomas, Caleb, Esther and Seymour. The father of Lewis, William Rhode, son of John and Mary Rhode, was a native of South Carolina, married Sarah Lurray, moved to Warren County, Ohio, and, in 1827, to Warren County, Ind., where he died, November, 1860. His wife survived him six years; they had thirteen children—Mary, William, John, Thomas, Lewis, Martha, Isaac, Joel, Seymour, Caleb, Sarah J., Jacob M. and an infant. Lewis was married in this county, December 30, 1841, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Clifton, born in Sussex County, Del., July 26, 1825. Her father was born in Delaware March 17, 1793, her mother June 25, 1805. They were married in 1834, and moved to Indiana, where they died—he, August 6, 1874; she, September 6, 1880. They had ten children—Eliza J., John, William G., Sarah, Charles W., Robert, Mary A., Thomas, Lewis and Caroline. Mr. Rhode has been in Warren County since 1827, and is one of the oldest pioneers. He has been Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. He is a Mason, also father of three sons—John W., Thomas W. and Lewis N.

JOHN W. RHODE is a native of Warren County, Ind., and was born November 3, 1842. He is the eldest of the three children comprising the family of Lewis and Eliza J. Rhode, of this township. He was married in this county, February 13, 1867, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Clement G. and Nancy (Russel) Jones; Mrs. Rhode is also a native of this county, born April 17, 1849. In 1877, Mr. Rhode purchased and settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Rhode are the parents of two children—Nancy G. and Eliza C. Mr. Rhode is the possessor of six hundred acres of land. He is a member of the Masonic organization.

L. N. RHODE is a native of this county, and was born September 13, 1851. His parents are Lewis and Eliza J. Rhode, of Pine Township, Warren Co., Ind., and he is the youngest of their three sons. He remained with his parents until his twenty-second year. December 11, 1873, in Benton County, Ind., he was married to Laura, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wattles, of that county, she having been born April 7, 1854. After his marriage, Mr. Rhode settled on the farm on which he now lives, having possession of 207 acres of excellent land, purchased by his father in the dawning days of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Rhode have no children. Mr. Rhode is an energetic young man and much respected.

SEMER RHODE is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born April 28, 1825. His parents were William and Sarah Rhode, who moved to Warren County in the early time, and there resided until their decease. Semer remained at home until he was twenty-eight years of age, and was thereafter married to Miss Matilda M. Pearce, after which he settled on a farm in Section 14, this township, which he had previously purchased, and, in 1869, moved to his present property and location, comprising 600 acres of very excellent land. Mr. and Mrs. Rhode have had four children born to them—Sarah M. (deceased), William A., Emily J. and Martha L. Mr. Rhode is a worthy man and an esteemed citizen.

MARY E. SIGLER (widow of Daniel W. Sigler,) was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., February 4, 1834. Her parents were David and Mary Steeley, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. David Steeley was a son of Jacob Steeley, a

native of Pennsylvania, where he married, and in 1808 removed to Ross County, Ohio, and died in 1827. David Steeley was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., May 10, 1790. About 1827, he removed to Ross County, Ohio, where he married Mary Carothers, born in Kentucky May 9, 1796. In 1833, he removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., thence to Benton County, and in 1850 to this township, where he died August 9, 1859. His wife died December 1, 1853, leaving nine children—John, Lazarus, Elizabeth, James, Emerine, Tabitha, Mary E., Isabel and Reuben. Mary E. was united to Mr. Sigler in this township December 16, 1852. Mr. Sigler was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 25, 1828, and was a son of George and Elizabeth Sigler, who, in 1829, removed to this county. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sigler moved on a farm in Prairie Township; thence, in 1868, to Rainsville, where he engaged in business for two years; then purchased the farm on which he died, March 21, 1882, leaving five children—Olive E., born August 30, 1855; Walter S., born June 27, 1858; Mary E., born September 13, 1861; Minnie G., born December 22, 1869, died September 14, 1870; and Bertha M., born June 24, 1870. Mr. Sigler was a Freemason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor, and had been Township Trustee several years. He was a man of noble nature, truly benevolent and highly respected.

WILLIAM SMITH is a native of Benton County, Ind., having been born February 13, 1839. His parents were William Smith, born in Ohio in 1810, and Hannah Smith, of Benton County. At an early period in the history of this section, they emigrated to Benton County, where Mrs. Smith died April 15, 1878. They had nine children—Stephen, James, William, Sarah, Oliver H., Philip M., Leah, Catherine, and an infant, unnamed. Our subject was married in this county, January 31, 1861, to Miss Malinda, daughter of Jacob and Minerva Harbrider, of Benton County, Ind. The bride was a native of Hendricks County, Ind. Mr. Smith settled in Benton County after his marriage, where he remained seven years, and thence removed to his present farm and home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of seven children—Ella, Melissa, Perry, Emma, Minerva, Harvey and Julia H.

MARY STEELEY (widow of John Steeley), was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 19, 1830, and is a daughter of Basil and Rachel West. Basil West, Sr., removed from Kentucky, was an early settler of Champaign County, and father of seven children—Stocket, John, Jeremiah, Demarica, Mary, Phebe and Basil, who was a native of Kentucky, where he was wedded to Lulian Noe, who died in 1825, after which, in 1827, he married Rachel Pond, and in 1831 removed to Warren County, Ind., whence, in 1860, they removed to Walla Walla, W. T.; there Mrs. West died in 1864. In 1868, he returned to Warren County, Ind., and afterward removed to Auburn, Cal., where he died in 1880. He was father to eleven children—Sarah A., Mary, Lucinda, John F., James H., Henrietta M., Matilda M., Julia A., Emma J., Selinda M. and Emily E. Mary, our subject, was married to Edward T. Cassel, September 28, 1851, and in 1855 removed to Otoe County, Neb., where he died April 19, 1858. In June following, she and family returned to Warren County, Ind., where she married John Steeley, January 1, 1860. In 1864, they purchased the farm on which she lives. Mr. Steeley died February 11, 1883. Mrs. Steeley is mother to seven children, three by Mr. Cassel—Emma J., Martha L. and Horace G.; four by Mr. Steeley—Richard H., William W., Rachel E. and Laura E.

FRANCIS M. SUTTON was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 5, 1839, and is a son of David and Lucinda Sutton. David Sutton, father of our subject, was a son of Jonas Sutton, a native of Virginia, whose father, Joshua Sutton, settled and died in Virginia. Jonas Sutton married, in Augusta County, Va., Miss Sarah Ott, and in 1818 removed to Miami County, Ohio, thence to Montgomery County, Ind., and died in 1854, leaving eight children—John, Eliza, Margaret, Susan, George, William, Lucinda and David. The father of Francis was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1811, thence emigrated with his father to Miami County, Ohio, married Lucinda Willson, and, in 1850 removed to Montgomery County, Ind., where he died in 1867, his wife following him in 1872, leaving nine children—John W., Letitia, James F., Francis M., Thomas W., David P., Catherine M., Martha E. and Sarah A. Our subject is a graduate of Wesley Academy, Montgomery County, Ind., and was for many years a professional teacher. In 1869, he began reading law, in Williamsport, Ind., with James McCabe, which he continued three years, and was admitted to practice after that time. Mr. Sutton was married, in Montgomery County, March 26, 1863, to Lizzie M., daughter of John and Elizabeth Shanklin, born in Montgomery County March 20, 1840. They became parents of two children—Lillie M. and Bessie L. Mr. Sutton is County Superintendent, and resides at Williamsport.

LEVI VAN REED is a native of Warren County, Ind., and was born December 18, 1860. His parents were Levi R. and Amelia B. Van Reed, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, afterward removing to Mississippi, whence

they came to this county, where they died. They were the parents of twelve children—Austin (deceased), Mary E., Milton (deceased), Byron, Sarah C., Helena, Minerva, John, Newton (deceased), two infants (deceased and unnamed) and Levi, the subject of this sketch. During his boyhood, he attended the district schools, and, after the decease of his parents, the high schools of La Fayette, the Stockwell Schools, and, finally, to Bloomington, Ill., where his education was completed. He is now owner of 240 acres of land, and is unmarried.

VILITTA WAKEMAN (widow of William F. Wakeman), is a native of Putnam County, N. Y., and was born November 15, 1813. Her parents were John and Martha Stow, who, in 1817, removed to Clinton County, Ohio, and afterward to Delaware County, Ind., where they lived until called away by death, leaving a family of five children—Hiram, Sarah B., Benonia, Jane and Vilitta. Miss Vilitta Stow was united in wedlock to William F. Wakeman, December 10, 1837, in Clinton County, Ohio. The parents of Mr. Wakeman were Gideon and Deborah Wakeman; he was born in New York, August 6, 1810, and was one of their eight children, —William F., J. A., Jane, C. B., Sarah, Mary, Harriet and Harmond. In 1838, he removed to Warren County, Ind., where he died March 23, 1869, leaving the following family—Mary E., Francis M., Charles E., Harriet A., Hannah R. and William E.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

JOSHUA ANDERSON was born August 16th, 1813, in Bucks County, Penn., and is the eldest of eight children born to William and Keziah (Smith) Anderson. The family moved to Warren County, Ohio, in 1818. Joshua had only the ordinary country schooling, and worked for his father until nearly twenty years of age. He worked out awhile and then learned the cooper's trade, which he followed fourteen years. In 1833, he married Miss Harriet Crosley, by whom he had twelve children, four of whom are now living—Mary Jane High, James, Keziah Gilger, and Caroline Palmer. He lost his first wife in 1863, and in 1867 was united to Mrs. Eunice Prosser. One child has blessed this union, Elmer E. In 1847, he discontinued his trade, and rented a farm. He moved to Warren County, Ind., in 1853, and the following spring settled in Prairie Township on his present farm. He first bought 126 acres, and has added until he now owns 215 acres, 160 being prairie and the remainder woodland. During the war, he acted as enrolling officer, reporting at La Fayette. His son James served three years in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. He was at Stone River all through the Atlanta campaign, and at Nashville. Mr. Anderson was Township Trustee for several years, being the first one elected. He also acted as Land Appraiser for Prairie and Pine Townships for three terms. He has been a member of the F. & A. M. for twenty years, and joined the Odd Fellows in 1848, attending regularly until about five years ago. He has been liberal and active in promoting benevolent enterprises.

WILLIAM T. EVANS was born January 1, 1842, in Ross County, Ohio, and is a son of O. P. C. and Eliza J. Evans. In 1849, they settled in Tippecanoe County, Ind. William received a good education, having attended the high school for several years, besides two years at Asbury University. He remained on the farm until thirty-one years old, overseeing business in the absence of his father, who was often away, engaged in the cattle trade. January 4th, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Meharry, daughter of Hugh and Margaret M. Meharry. One child, Arthur Hanson, has blessed this union. Some time after his marriage, he settled on his present farm of 320 acres, which is in excellent condition, the grounds about the house showing that he is a man of taste as well as business. He devoted some attention to raising fine hogs. In addition to his home farm, he owns 924 acres, making 1244 acres in all, over 1200 being under cultivation. A part of it is rented, the remainder under his own charge. His wife was an excellent woman, much esteemed by her neighbors, but for several years she was in feeble health and died in 1880. Mr. Evans is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes an active part in Sabbath school and other church work.

N. M. GEHRIS was born in Montgomery County, Penn., in 1832, and is a son of Daniel and Julia Gehris, who were of Russian and English descent respectively. N. M. Gehris, when three years old, removed with his parents to Berks County, Penn. He became a blacksmith, and in 1850 came to Warren County, Ind., in company with John V. High, and one other man. He opened a shop on Pine Creek, where he remained fifteen months, then went to Rainsville, and stayed there about fifteen months. He then moved on the prairie, half a mile west of his present home

in Prairie Township. He worked at his trade, and also cultivated a small farm, for seven years. He then bought 160 acres of land, being part of the 320 acres which he now owns. A part of the time he rented and cultivated several hundred acres, in connection with his own farm; but of late years has attended principally to his own land. He has raised and traded stock extensively. Mr. Gehris was married, in 1853, to Miss Anna Roekenfield, by whom he had six children—Sarah Ellen, Henrietta, Rosanna, Susan, Nathan R. and Elisha, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Gehris died in March, 1873, and in 1874 he married Miss Lydia E. Hurst, by whom he had one child—Rebecca May. In 1876, his second wife died, and March 29, 1879, he married his present wife, who was a Miss Johnson. By this marriage, there has been one child—Charles Johnson. For thirty years, Mr. Gehris has been a Justice of the Peace, and has always been active in all church and school movements. He is a Democrat, but reserves a discretion in voting.

ARTHUR C. GOODWINE was born in Warren County, Ind., February 23, 1839, and is a son of Harrison and Isabel Goodwine. When four years old, he went to live with his grandfather. He herded cattle for five summers, the first year with his father, the second with his grandfather, and the remaining three by himself. His grandfather died when Arthur was thirteen years old. He returned to his father, and remained there until seventeen. He then came upon the place where he now lives, in Prairie Township. He put up a small house, and herded and traded cattle for six years, excepting the year 1861, during which he kept a store in Jordan Township. March 4, 1858, he married Elizabeth Briggs, by whom he had three children—Capitola, Flora and Laura. His first wife died in 1873, and June 16, 1879, he married Elizabeth Lerch, by whom he has two children. After quitting the cattle business, he invested his means in a dry goods, grocery and variety store in West Lebanon, and in four years he lost \$15,000. He came back to his present place; farmed some time, and then went to Benton County, and engaged in herding and farming for two years. With his father he again entered mercantile pursuits, in Ambia, for four years, but without success. In 1880, he returned to his old home, and says he is trying to get a little ahead by the old method of stock farming. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a Republican.

JAMES HATTON was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1822, and is a son of James and Rebecca Hatton. When James was two years old, his parents moved to Parke County, Ind., and in 1826 to Fountain County. His father entered land, part prairie, and part timber, and on this land James was reared, and participated in the hardships of pioneer life. He relates that while following his father in a hunt for a strayed horse, he came suddenly upon a grey wolf, and not desiring that sort of company, he made a "right about face," and started on a "double quick" toward home. He attended the old log schoolhouse of those days, and once narrowly escaped a whipping, having found a whisky bottle belonging to his teacher. He helped to supply the family with meat, killing deer, turkey and other game. He worked for his father until twenty-one years old, and mostly on the home farm until he was thirty. In 1852, he went to California, and engaged in mining, but was not very successful. In 1856, he married Miss Isabel Steely, by whom he has six children—Louisa F., James W., Elmer R., Melissa B., Bert E. and Harvey R. Mr. Hatton's present farm in Prairie Township consists of 120 acres, which, by hard work, he has got into good cultivation. He has good outbuildings. He is in comfortable circumstances, and has accumulated most of his property since the war. Though not a regular member, he contributes liberally to the support of the church. He was Township Trustee about seven years, and has been for many years engaged in settling estates and collecting notes. Politically, Mr. Hatton is a Republican.

ISAAC D. HIGH was born in Berks County, Penn., March 9, 1845, and is a son of John V. R. and Sarah A. (Hottenstein) High. The family came to Warren County, Ind., in 1852, where his father had entered land some years before. They came from Pittsburgh to Williamsport by steamboat. Isaac received a limited education, and worked for his father until seventeen years old. He also worked at brick-making, and as a cigar-maker. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, for three months' service. Most of the time, he was on detached duty, but was in the battles of Rogersville, and Richmond, Ky. His father died in 1861, and on Isaac's return home he found matters in such a condition that, being the eldest child, he thought it best to remain on the farm, and help his mother. In 1876, he visited the Centennial. In 1880, he was married to Miss Margaret M. Hindman, who has borne him two children, one now living—John Hindman. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, in politics, belongs to the National party. His farm of 160 acres is in good condition. He also owns twenty acres of timber on Pine Creek. He feeds his grain to his stock.

JOHN B. LACEY was born May 1, 1833, in Stark County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy McGaughy Lacey. He obtained his education at the com-

mon schools, and worked on the farm for his father until he was of age. In 1841, the family came to Steuben County, Ind., and, in 1855, to Warren County, and worked by the month. March 16, 1856, he married Miss Martha J. Nixon, and their union was blessed with ten children—Sarah E. (deceased), Thomas M., James V., Nancy Jane, Lewis K., Mary M., Bertha R., John C., Nathan M. and Edith B. After his marriage, he rented land until 1861, when he went back to Steuben County and bought twenty acres. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and eight months. He was on post duty at Chattanooga until May 1, 1865, when the regiment went to Dalton, Ga. He was promoted to First Sergeant. He left the regiment on account of disability, and was discharged at Indianapolis July 20, 1865. He went back to his farm in Steuben County, which had been rented out during his absence. He bought twenty acres adjoining his first purchase, and remained there until 1872, when he sold out and removed to Warren County. He bought eighty acres in Prairie Township, which he sold in 1878, and went West, but not being pleased with the prospect, he returned to Warren County and bought 100 acres—his present home. His farm is all under cultivation, is well fenced, and has a good orchard. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics a Greenbacker, though not a strict party man. He was Constable in Prairie Township for three years. Mr. Lacey is a great reader of books and papers, and is active in all public improvements.

MONTGOMERY H. MYERS was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 10, 1837, and is a son of William A. and Ann Myers. William Myers was engaged in the manufacture of buttons, and during the last year of their stay in Ohio, Montgomery assisted him. When our subject was in his tenth year, the family moved to La Fayette, Ind., where his father embarked in boat building. He attended school during his first year in La Fayette, and the following year worked in a paper mill. In 1849, they settled on a farm in Pine Township, Warren County. In Montgomery's twentieth year his father died, leaving him in care of the family. In 1859, he married Miss Ellen McDade, and eleven children have blessed their union: Eva Alice, George S., Flora B., Salinda A., Mary Q., William M., Martha A., Perry H., Howard A., Emma E. and Walter B. For one year after marriage, he lived south of Oxford, Benton County, then for four years lived on the McConnel farm in the same county. In 1863, his young brother having enlisted, he went back to the old home farm, where his mother and sister were living alone, and remained there four years. He then came to his present home in Prairie Township, where he had previously bought 160 acres of land. About ninety acres were fit for cultivation, the remainder being slough. He has ditched the wet land, and the whole farm is now in good condition. In 1876, Mr. Myers lost his wife, and his daughters have since kept house for him. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, and re-elected in 1882. He is a member of the Christian Church, and active in all good enterprises.

SAMUEL SMITH was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in April, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Sarah Smith. When Samuel was five years old, his father moved to Warren County, Ind., and settled at Walnut Grove, in what is now Prairie Township. Samuel worked on the farm and attended the public schools. After teaching a term or so, he, in 1869, went to Oberlin, Ohio, and spent nine months at the college. With a few exceptions, he has taught school every winter since. For some years he served as Deputy Clerk of Warren County. From 1878 to 1882, he was County Surveyor. At present Mr. Smith devotes himself to farming in summer, and teaching in winter. His farm of 120 acres is part of a large tract of land entered by his grandfather, Thomas Whinery. It is under good cultivation, and has a stable, but no other buildings. Mr. Smith is a Republican. He studies as much as a man engaged in hard physical work can do, and manages to keep abreast of the times. He still enjoys single life, never having found a partner to share his joys and sorrows.



PART III.

HISTORY OF BENTON COUNTY.

BY ED. A. MOSSMAN.

“Perchance the living still may look
Into the pages of this book,
And see the days of long ago
Floating and fleeting to and fro.
As in the well-remembered brook
They saw the inverted landscape gleam,
And their own faces like a dream
Look upon them from below.”—*Longfellow*.

GENERAL COUNTY MATTERS.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

BENTON COUNTY consists of a broad expanse of gently undulating prairie, unbroken, except by a few groves, the largest of which are but a few miles in extent. It is situated in the eastern part of what is commonly denominated the Grand Prairie, which extends far to the westward, and embraces a large portion of the States of Indiana and Illinois. Many parts were originally very wet, but a system of drainage has been adopted, which will ultimately result in bringing nearly all the surface into cultivation. Pine Creek is the only stream worthy of mention. It runs southerly, and empties its waters into the Wabash River. The northern portion of the county is watered by tributaries of the Iroquois River. The county is excellently adapted to grazing, and some of the finest droves of cattle produced in the West are annually shipped from this county to the Eastern markets. About the year 1875, or perhaps a little earlier, tile-draining was begun in the county, and it was found to enhance the productiveness of the soil to such an extent as to more than meet the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of this system of drainage. Portions of the county, and especially the southwestern portion, are still quite wet. There probably is not, however, an acre of ground in the county that is so wet as to be unfit for cultivation after it shall have been drained as well as circumstances will admit of. Of the groves that have been alluded to, the principal ones are White

Oak, Parish, Hickory, Sumner's (formerly Sugar), Denton's and McConnell's. Mt. Gilboa and Mt. Nebo are probably the highest points of land in the county, the former, which is situated in the township of the same name, being about eighty feet higher than the surrounding prairie. A splendid view of the surrounding country, for a distance of fifteen miles, can be had from its summit.

THE SOIL.

Throughout the greater portion of the county, the soil is a rich black loam ; although there are portions of the county in which the soil is a light clay, well adapted to the raising of wheat. The best wheat land to be found in the county is in the vicinity of Oxford, this being the only portion of the county in which wheat is cultivated to any considerable extent. For corn and stock raising, there is not, probably, a better county in the State than Benton.

TIMBER.

As previously observed, the surface of the county is very largely composed of prairie. There are, however, a few groves skirting the streams, the largest of which probably is White Oak Grove, which is situated principally in Oak Grove Township, and in which, as may readily be inferred from the name, white oak timber largely predominates over other kinds. In other groves, other kinds of timber predominate, as may be readily inferred from the names (Hickory Grove and Sugar Grove, for instance) applied to them.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The first settlements within the limits of the present county of Benton were made several years before the county was created. Thomas Timmons, who, with his family, settled on Big Pine Creek, in the year 1831, on or near the farm now owned by his son Benjamin A. Timmons, is commonly supposed to be the first white settler within the present limits of Benton County. There are, however, good reasons for doubting this. Thomas Lewis settled in or near White Oak Grove, on or near the farm now owned by R. M. Atkinson, in the fall of 1832. He purchased the farm on which he settled of John Fields ; and Isaac W. Lewis, a son of Thomas Lewis aforesaid, who is still residing at or near Oxford, says that there were trees on the farm on which his father settled, which had evidently been deadened five or six years before his father bought it. This he says was evident from the fact that the bark had fallen off, and the trunks of the trees had become very much blanched by exposure to the weather. About the same time that Thomas Lewis settled in the county, the following-named persons came: Thomas Nolin, Matthew Terwilliger, Levi Thornton, Henry Jennings, Philip Williams and others, and settled in the timber along Big Pine Creek. Also, there were two or three families, among whom were James O. Denton and William Denton, settled at Denton's Grove about 1832, although the exact date cannot be ascertained. From this time until 1835, a few families settled in the same locality, but the increase was very slow. In 1835, Basil Justus, with

his family, moved to White Oak Grove, and erected a log-cabin on or near what is now known as the Justus farm, at that time one of the most advanced posts in the county. On this farm Mr. Justus or some of his family have ever since resided until within the last few years. It is now occupied by Joseph Atkinson. At the time of his first settlement there, there were only two or three families in the grove. During the fall of the same year, John W. Robertson and his family moved to Parish Grove, his sons, Henry and Samuel, having come the previous spring and raised a crop. There were living in Parish Grove at that time, Enoch Evans, John Foster and William Douglas, who had settled there a short time before. Robert Alexander came to the grove a short time thereafter, and lived for many years on the farm now owned by Parnham Boswell. At about the same time, there were living at Sugar Grove, Hamaniah Huett and family, and a family by the name of Peck. About the same time, there were a few families settled on the banks of Mud Pine Creek, in the southern portion of the county, among which were David Lane, Thomas Martin, Perigan Garland, William Smith and James Smith and families, with perhaps a few others.

In the spring of 1834, Judge David McConnell and his family moved to White Oak Grove, and erected a small log house on the very spot where he now resides, and has resided on the farm he first settled on from that date down to the present time. There were at that time five or six families on the east side of Big Pine Creek, and about four families in the south part of White Oak Grove. Those on the east side of Big Pine were Philip Williams, Thomas Nolin, Aaron Finch, James Holmes, James Thornton, John Emerson. Those in the south part of White Oak Grove were William Lewis, Basil Justus and Thomas Lewis. Philip Williams was then living on what is known as the old Williams farm. Milton Jennings lived on the farm now owned by George H. Jennings, and Thomas Nolin was living on the farm on which his son, George W. Nolin, now resides. About the same time, there were a few families settled in what is now known as McConnell's Grove, about four miles southwest of White Oak Grove, consisting of Samuel McConnell and brother, and one or two others. In 1840, the first house in Benton County, on the road from La Fayette to Oxford, was the house of Peter Jennings, where P. P. Griffin now lives; thence four miles west to houses of Justus and McConnell, in White Oak Grove; thence west, no house for ten miles, until you reached Parish Grove; then none for eight miles further to Sugar Grove; and then sixteen miles to Bunkum, Ill.; and not one house north of White Oak Grove to the Iroquois River, about twenty-five miles, this entire grand and now beautiful prairie being wholly wild and uninhabited. For although a few families began to now move into the county, they still kept in the timber portion, or close thereto, as the grand prairie was still considered a barren, bleak and dreary waste, and was known and spoken of as "The Lost Land," its principal productions being prairie wolves, sand-hill cranes and green-head flies. It has been farmed since, however, and its virgin soil has been yielding most valu-

able produce. Up to this time, and for a few years thereafter, the nearest market for Benton County was the village of Chicago, and the Benton County farmers would once a year load up their grain and produce in a lumber wagon, and, putting in two weeks' provisions, with an ox-team would start to market to sell their surplus produce, and lay in their necessary groceries for the coming year ; and, after swimming rivers, wading sloughs and sleeping on the cold ground every night, would finally succeed in making the entire round trip inside of fifteen days. About the year 1845, a few settlers began to move into different portions of the county, and gradually to encroach on the confines of the hitherto unsettled prairie. On Mud Pine, about first were Isaiah H. Perigo and Joshua Howell, who settled on the prairie just north of what was then known as the Smith settlement, followed soon after by William Smalley, the McIlvains, Jacob Cassell, David Ogburn, Jesse Lutz, Joseph Pierce, John Gage, John Hopper, John C. Anderson, the McDaniells, William Hubbard, the Vanovers and others. James S. Crawford settled near Hickory Grove, in what is now Hickory Grove Township, in 1846, and was probably the first settler in that township. He was followed soon afterward by Harvey H. Crawford, John French and Enos Rush. About the same time the following-named persons settled in and near White Oak Grove: William Oiler, James McKinsey, L. B. Wattles, Ezekiel Davis, Francis Boynton, the Littlers, Isaac Runner, the Wakemans, a man named Burch, Robert and Hartley T. Howard, Dr. Theophilus Stembel, Thomas Atkinson, William Cochran and others. On Big Pine Creek, George H. Finch, James Thomas, Isaiah H. Young, William Young, James Emerson and many others commenced breaking prairie for their future homes, all, however, up to this time clinging as closely to timber and groves as possible. In 1849, Parnham Boswell came to Parish Grove, buying the farm of Robert Alexander, while Ed Sumner, a little more bold, pushed across the prairie eight miles further, to Sugar Grove, settling on lands previously bought. At North Hickory Grove, Samuel Finney had a little log cabin, and herded his cattle close around him. Near Mount Gilboa, John Southard, Jacob Lucas, a man named Jones and others, located at an early date, probably some time in the forties. Among the first who located far out on the prairie, and far away from timber, about this time, were William Wisher, on the farm on which he now resides ; Daniel Birdsall close by, on what is known as the Anstill farm ; and a small colony of English people who had just come to this country, of which Mr. F. P. Greenwood was the van-courier, he having pre-empted some land, a part of which is known as the Carlisle farm, on which he erected a rough hut on the banks of Mud Pine Creek, without doors or windows, some time before he was joined by his own family, or any other member of the colony. In a short time, he was joined by John Lathrop, Matthew Armstrong, Joseph Bromley, John Camp-ton, James Jarrett, William McQueen and George Bonn, who settled on the land pre-empted by F. P. Greenwood, and made some improvements. After a few years of hard toil, great inconvenience, many hardships and priva-

tions, and being unable to protect themselves from the bleak prairie winds, the colony was abandoned, all except Mr. Greenwood leaving the county. Mr. Greenwood moved some four miles further south, nearer the timber, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, and is the only one of the colony now living in the county. Thomas Gornall and James Haworth, both Englishmen, but not belonging to the colony, came into the prairie about the same time, both of whom now own beautiful farms. From this time forward, families began moving into different portions of the county, as a market had opened up at La Fayette, which at that time was considered quite handy, as the round trip could be made during one-half of the year in two full days, allowing no time to stop for meals.

Joseph Dehart settled in Pine Township in 1849, and there were at that time the following persons in that township: John Sheetz, Henry Youtz, James Emerson, Robert Hawkins, Benjamin Hawkins (builder of the first house ever built in the township), Joshua Timmons, Amos White, Thomas Parker, the Widow Terwilliger and probably others. The time of their settling in that part of the county is not known any more definitely than that it was before 1849. Among the early settlers in the vicinity of Oxford were James N. Holton, Isaac Templeton, John Burns, John Campbell and many others. On Mud Pine, John Roberts, J. D. Roberts, H. W. Wilkinson, William Wilkinson, Ford, Stanley, Jarvis and others. On the prairie between the two places, John E. Morgan, J. F. Mills, Charles Aaron, John Wattles, J. N. Kiger and others. On Big Pine and eastern part of the county, Evan Stephenson, J. W. Swan, Benjamin Hawkins, William Hawkins, W. J. Templeton, Thomas Maddux, the Deharts, Haighs, Browns and others.

There began to be some excitement about this time over the prospect of a railroad being built along the northern boundary line of the county, and in anticipation thereof, several settlers came into the northern portion of the county and commenced to improve farms, among whom were John Fleming, Sr., and family, A. D. Packard, E. C. Gould, Anthony Dehner and many others. After the completion of the railroad, the northern portion of the county improved rapidly, and settled up much faster than any other portion of the county, soon rivaling some of the early settled portions, and leaving the central portion still behind in improvements. The population of the county at this time was about 2,450. The following, found among the files of the Auditor's office, probably shows who were liable to work the road in Pine Township in 1842:

"July 2, 1842. List of persons who have performed labor on the public roads in Pine Township, District No. 1, for the year 1842, with the number of days each has performed: James Thomas, eleven; James Emerson, eleven; Thomas Spriggs, eleven; John Anderson. —; William R. Jonson, eleven; Charles Timmons, eleven; Benjamin Timmons, eleven; Thomas Griffin, eleven; James Griffin, eleven; James Parker, eleven; Henson Owens, eleven; Robert Hawkins, eleven; Allen Gilvan, eleven; Abert Gilvan, eleven; Amos White, eleven; John White, eleven; Jackson Gilvan, eleven;

Joseph Heftner, eleven ; Elisha Freel, eleven ; John Sheetz, eleven ; Elijah Denton, eleven ; James Denton, eleven ; Elias Smith, eleven."

The foregoing document is not signed at all, nor even marked "filed." As no similar papers appear among the files, it is not probable that this one was filed in compliance with any statutory requirement. It was probably filed by some Road Supervisor, or Township Trustee, who conceived it to be his duty to file such a list somewhere. Whatever the fact may be, however, as to whether the filing was required by law, or was a work of supererogation, it probably is genuine, nevertheless, and is quite an interesting paper, as it not only shows who were residing in Pine Township at that time, but it shows the further interesting fact that they could be and were required to work as many as eleven days on the roads in those days. What would we, of the present day, who grumble at working two days, say to this ? Each of the three townships, Pine, Oak Grove and Parish Grove, constituted a single road district at that time, there being but three districts in the county.

EABLY MARRIAGES.

During the first ten years after the county was created, from 1840 to 1850, there were fifty-four couples married in this county, as follows : Amos White, Sr., and Mary Earheart, August 2, 1840 ; Jonathan Baugh and Ruth Ann Nolan, October 1, 1840 ; Marmaduke Jennings and Elizabeth Robertson, October 1, 1840 ; Samuel Robertson and Sabina Alexander, February 25, 1841 ; Charles Robertson and Eliza Ann Mitchell, February 25, 1841 ; John Hilton and Margaret Garland, June 20, 1841 ; James E. Robertson and Jane Alexander, February 1, 1842 ; Benjamin Franlin Coffenberry and Bethsheba Oiler, January 31, 1842 ; Thomas Lewis and Elizabeth McConnell, March 21, 1842 ; William R. Johnson and Margaret Finch, June 2, 1842 ; James T. Parker and Rachael N. Justus, August 25, 1842 ; Eli Mendenhall and Sarah Williams, October 8, 1842 ; Archibald Morrison and Lawson Groom, March 21, 1843 ; Henry Van Horn and Louisa Rose, December 14, 1843 ; John Myers and Sarah Noles, September 5, 1844 ; John Whittaker and Sarah Smith, September 15, 1844 ; Joseph Thompson and Elizabeth McConnell, February 26, 1845 ; Abraham Metsker and Elizabeth Odell, August 27, 1845 ; James Henry Terwilliger and Mary Griffin, September 19, 1845 ; John Kelly and Sarah Ann Wood, September 29, 1845 ; William Wray and Sarah Jane Carson, —, 1845 ; Cyrus Stanley and Amanda Beard, February 5, 1846 ; Thomas Geoffrey and Lucinda McCurtain, April 2, 1846 ; William B. McConnell and Frances Jane Howard, April 7, 1846 ; John McDade and Esther Martin, April 16, 1846 ; Thomas Carter and Martha Jolly, June 27, 1846 ; Elijah Bunnell and Martha Robertson, August 27, 1846 ; Addison Williams and Catharine Martin, September 10, 1846 ; Samuel Melvain and Margaret Lane McConnell, November 5, 1846 ; James Wylie and Mary Davis, May 27, 1847 ; John A. Finney, and Amanda D. Lane, July 1, 1847 ; George Shambaugh and Louisa Shoemaker, January 6, 1848 ; Charles Wattles and Leah Littler, February 6,



David McConnell

1848 ; John Brown and Sarah Wilson, March 16, 1848 ; Zebulon M. Wray and Mary Ann Earhart, March 26, 1848 ; Rinaldo Sutton and Vivena Crayton, February 10, 1848 ; James A. McConnell and Sarah McIlvain, March 2, 1848 ; John Gray and Hannah Lewis, April 20, 1848 ; Hugh McConnell and Margaret M. Johnston, April 20, 1848 ; John L. McConnell and Elizabeth B. Johnston, August 3, 1848 ; William Wilkinson and Nancy D. Johnston, August 10, 1848 ; John M. Cochran and Mary Magdalen Johnston, September 24, 1848 ; Moses Wilson and Armintha Martin, August 17, 1848 ; Isaac Templeton and Maria Jennings, January 2, 1849 ; George W. Freeman and Abigail McIlvain, February 22, 1849 ; Thomas Smith and Margaret Martin, March 8, 1849 ; Henry C. Morgan and Mary Elizabeth Liptrap, April 5, 1849 ; William Courtney and Nancy Ann Robertson, October 3, 1849 ; Enoch Fenton and Julia Ann Crawford, October 10, 1849 ; John Hawkins and Margaret Rebecca Sheetz, November 1, 1849 ; Elijah Denton and Mary Ann Miller, December 6, 1849 ; Elbert A. Scovill and Mary Ann Thomas, May 12, 1850 ; Isaac W. Lewis and Lucy McConnell, May 30 1850 ; Joseph M. Ferguson and Mary Jane McConnell, June 2, 1850.

It will readily be seen, by an inspection of the foregoing, that the year 1848 witnessed the culmination of the matrimonial fever for the period of time mentioned, the number of "victims" during that memorable year reaching the then unprecedented number of twelve couples, or twenty-four persons. As the year 1848 was a leap-year, many might hastily conclude that in this fact lay the explanation of this unusual activity in the matrimonial market. Such will readily discover, however, by applying the infallible mathematical test, that the year 1844 was also a leap-year, and as there were but two matrimonial knots tied in the county during that year (as low a number as was reached in any year during the period), they will discover that their theory is wholly untenable. No solution of the matter will be here attempted, but the subject will be given over to those who have time and inclination for such pastime. It will further be seen that of those fifty-four marriages, three occurred in 1840 (a fractional year), three in 1841, six in 1842, two in 1843, two in 1844, five in 1845, eight in 1846, two in 1847, twelve in 1848, eight in 1849 and three in 1850, which latter was also fractional, there being but sufficient of it embraced to make out the period of ten years from August 2, 1840. As tending to show the preferences which people have for one month over another, or for certain months over certain others, for the consummation of this great event, which is the bloom or blight of the happiness of all who enter the state matrimonial, it may be interesting to note that three of those matrimonial splices were made in the month of January, eight in February, six in March, six in April, three in May, five in June, one in July, seven in August six in September, five in October, two in November and two in December. It will thus be seen that of all the twelve months in the year, February, though the shortest of them all, is the most popular month for organizing new families, and that July, though as long as the longest, is the most unpopular

one for that purpose. The reason why this is so, if it really be necessary that any should be given, probably consists in the fact that whilst people have less time in February than in July (from two to three days less) they have more leisure. There may be other reasons that contribute more or less to the unpopularity of July as a month for marrying, but this is probably the principal one.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.			
		A.	SEC.	T.	R.
William Brown.....	June 19, 1833.	160	33	24	6
Bassett Timmons.....	October 23, 1832.	80	31	25	6
Thomas Timmons.....	October 23, 1832.	107	31	25	6
Matthew Terwilliger.....	November 23, 1832.	180	31	25	6
Parker Dresser.....	September 9, 1852.	164	6	26	6
David McConnell.....	February 20, 1834.	40	19	24	7
Basil Justus.....	February 26, 1834.	40	19	24	7
Lewis Williams.....	December 31, 1832.	80	33	24	7
Henry Jennings.....	October 23, 1832	80	33	24	7
Philip Williams.....	March 7, 1835.	40	35	24	7
Thomas Johnston.....	June 26, 1846.	80	11	25	7
Thomas Johnston.....	April 29, 1846.	400	12	25	7
Amos White.....	October 12, 1835.	80	25	25	7
Robert M. Atkinson.....	February 16, 1848.	160	33	25	7
Thomas Atkinson.....	March 11, 1851.	160	31	26	7
Henry Robertson.....	November 8, 1852.	80	6	24	8
John F. Boswell.....	June 8, 1849.	160	17	24	8
James T. Parker.....	March 2, 1844.	160	24	24	8
Parnham Boswell.....	November 8, 1850.	160	31	25	8
Isaac Templeton.....	January 25, 1851.	160	33	25	8
Thomas Hemphill.....	January 2, 1833.	80	1	24	9
William E. Surface.....	June 16, 1849.	160	24	24	9
John Stephenson.....	March 11, 1852.	160	30	24	9
Charles T. Harris.....	November 3, 1846.	80	36	24	9
Edward C. Sumner.....	November 13, 1849.	280	5	25	9
Alexander K. Nutt.....	June 29, 1849.	160	34	25	9
Robert Alexander.....	June 24, 1836.	160	34	25	9
John A. Lewis.....	April 11, 1849.	160	14	26	9

The foregoing land purchases were not from the United States Government direct, but of lands donated by the General Government to the State, and commonly known as canal land and swamp land. The early entries of Government lands cannot be here given, for the reason that the tract book showing those entries could not be found in the office in which it properly belongs, owing to some confusion having arisen with the records and files at the time when they were removed from the old county seat at Oxford to the new county seat at Fowler.

CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS, AND CHANGES THEREIN.

The time of the creation of the three townships of Oak Grove, Parish Grove and Pine, together with their boundaries, has been given. The places of holding elections in the several townships were changed from time to time, by order of the Board of Commissioners. At their may session, in 1841, it was "ordered that the place of holding elections in and for Parish Grove Township is henceforth to be holden at the house of Joseph Smith in

said township." At the September term of Commissioners' Court, 1844, it was "ordered that the place of holding elections in Pine Township be removed from the house of Amos White to the house of Joseph Heffner, in said township." At the December term, 1844, the place of holding elections in Parish Grove Township was removed from the house of John Rose to the house of Thomas Martin. At the June term, 1847, the place of holding elections in Pine Township was "removed to the schoolhouse in said township near William R. Johnson's residence." At the February term, 1850 it was "ordered that the place of holding elections in Parish Grove Township be removed from Thomas Martin's to the schoolhouse in District No. 2, Congressional Township 24, Range 8.

At the March term of Commissioners' Court, 1855, Washington Township was created, bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 16, in Township 25, of Range 7; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 15, Township 25, of Range 8; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 3, in Township 26, of Range 8; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 3, in Township 26, of Range 7; and thence south to the place of beginning.

Prairie Township was created in March, 1855, and was bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 16, in Township 25, of Range 8, and running thence west to the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 26, of Range 10; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 4, in Township 26, of Range 8; and thence south to the place of beginning. The Board of Commissioners, at their December session, 1855, ordered that the order creating Washington and Prairie Townships be annulled, for the reason that there were not sufficient inhabitants in the territory embraced by them. At their March term, 1858, the Board of County Commissioners created West Pine Township, out of a part of Parish Grove Township, with boundaries as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 16, in Township 24, of Range 8, and running thence south to the south line of the county; thence west to the southwest corner of the county; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 14, in Township 24, of Range 10; and thence east to the place of beginning. In September, 1858, the line dividing West Pine and Parish Grove Townships was changed as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 11, in Township 24, of Range 9, and running thence north to the northwest corner of Section 14, in Township 25, of Range 9; thence west to the State line; and thence south to the southwest corner of Section 14, in Township 24, of Range 10.

The Board of Commissioners, at their June session, 1860, upon petition of A. D. Packard, Isaac Hall, E. C. Sumner, Benjamin Rodley, Theodore Swinton, Aaron Burchell, Abram H. Durkee, Joseph Blessing, G. W. Haggard, Patrick Erven, William Graves, John T. Hough, Thomas Gilbert, John Irwin and I. N. Clark, "Ordered that the north part of Parish Grove Township be struck off, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest

corner of Section 2, in Township 26, Range 10, and running thence south to the southwest corner of Section 35, in Township 26, of Range 10; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 3, in Township 26, of Range 8; thence north on line which formerly divided Oak Grove and Parish Grove Townships, to the northeast corner of Section 4, in Township 26, Range 8; and thence west on the line of Benton and Jasper, to the place of beginning, to be known as York Township. At the September term of Commissioners' Court, the boundary between West Pine and Parish Grove Townships was again changed, this time as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 11, in Township 25, of Range 10; and running thence east to the northwest corner of Section 8, in Township 25, of Range 9; thence south to the northwest corner of Section 5, in Township 24, of Range 9; thence east to the line formerly dividing West Pine and Parish Grove Townships; and thence with the old line to the place of beginning. In March, 1861, it was "Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Benton County, State of Indiana, that a new township be cut off the east part of Oak Grove Township, commencing at the southeast corner of Section 33, and running thence north on the line between Benton and Tippecanoe Counties, to the northeast corner of Section 4; thence on the township line between Townships 24 and 25 west, to the northwest corner of Section 3, in Township 24, of Range 7; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 34, in Township 24, of Range 7; and thence east to the place of beginning, to be known as Bolivar Township." At the same session, Prairie Township was created, with boundaries as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township 25, of Range 7, and running thence north to the line between Jasper and Benton Counties; thence west on the line between Jasper and Benton Counties to the northeast corner of Section 3, in Township 26, of Range 8; thence south to the line between Townships 24 and 25, at the south west corner of Section 34, in Township 25, of Range 8; and thence east to the place of beginning." At the same term, it was "Ordered that the boundary lines of Oak Grove be described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township 24, of Range 7, and running thence north to the line dividing Townships 24 and 25; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 3, in Township 24, of Range 8; thence south to the county line, and thence east to the place of beginning." Also at the same time it was "Ordered by the board that the boundary of Pine Township remain the same, except the south line, which is on the Congressional township line between Townships 24 and 25." At the March term of Commissioners' Court, Finch's Schoolhouse was designated as the place of holding elections in Bolivar Township, and Wisner's Schoolhouse as the place of holding elections in Prairie Township. At the June term of Commissioners' Court, 1864, the following proceedings were had: "Now comes John W. Nutt and others, petitioning for a division of Prairie Township as follows: 'To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the County of Benton, and State of Indiana: We, the undersigned, citizens of Prairie Township, in said county, respectfully petition

your Honorable body to divide said township east and west into two equal parts ; the north part to be called Union.' Petition granted." At the March term, 1865, West Pine and Parish Grove Townships were consolidated under the name of Parish Grove.

In December, 1866, upon petition of John Garretson, Isaac Allman, Joseph Osborne, J. R. Sheetz, William B. Timmons, J. S. Shipman, G. P. Shipman, Alpheus Allman, Henry Huffine, William T. Bowyer, Elias Shepard, Jerry Huffine, H. H. Owens, Peter C. Noble, Benjamin Eller, J. Lamborn, Thomas Tracy, D. C. Bowyer, S. B. Johnson, Rinaldo Sutton, James Witham, Jacob Engler, Joseph K. Kinch, Jonas Henen, J. H. Tallman, Holt Dawson, William Marlow, M. L. Cheidle, James K. Turvey, John O. Heaton and Patrick Carroll, Gilboa Township was struck off from the north part of Pine Township, as follows : Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 3, in Township 26, of Range 7 ; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 34, in Township 26, of Range 7 ; thence east to the line dividing White and Benton Counties, and thence north to the place of beginning. At the December term, 1868, the following changes were made in township boundaries ; York Township was divided, Richland being set off and bounded as follows : Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 26, of Range 8, and running thence west to the northwest corner of Section 3, in Township 26, of Range 9 ; thence south to the line dividing Townships 25 and 26 ; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township 26 of Range 8 ; thence north to the place of beginning, comprising three miles of Range 8, and three miles of Range 9. The remaining portion retains the name of York, and is bounded as follows : Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 4, in Township 26, of Range 9, and running thence west to the State line ; thence south to the line dividing Townships 25 and 26 ; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township 26, of Range 9, and thence north to the place of beginning, comprising three miles of Range 9, and two miles of Range 10, all in Township 26. The places of voting were for York Township, Fleming Schoolhouse, and for Richland Dehner's Schoolhouse. Parish Grove was divided, leaving the boundaries of Parish Grove as follows : From the northeast corner of Section 4, in Township 25, Range 8 ; thence west to State line ; thence south to the line dividing Townships 24 and 25 ; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township 25 of Range 8 ; thence north to the place of beginning. The remainder to be called Grant, bounded as follows : From the northeast corner of Section 4, in Township 24 of Range 8 ; thence west to State line ; thence south to south line of county ; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 33, and thence north to the place of beginning. At a special session in June, 1872, the boundaries of Prairie Township were changed, as follows : Commencing at the northwest corner of Prairie Township as it is now located ; thence west three miles to the line dividing Ranges 8 and 9 ; thence south four miles ; thence east one mile ; thence south

two miles to the line dividing Townships 24 and 25 ; thence east two miles to the southwest corner of said Prairie Township as it was before this addition. And it is further ordered that this addition, with the present Prairie Township, shall be known as Prairie Township. At the September term, 1875, the boundary of Prairie Township was changed as follows : Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 30, in Township 25, of Range 8, and running thence south to the southwest corner of Section 31, in Township 25, of Range 8, and thence east to the southwest corner of Section 32, same township and range, the territory annexed being Sections 30 and 31, in Township 25 of Range 8. At the March term, 1876, Grant Township was divided as follows : Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 3, in Township 24, of Range 9, and running thence south to the line dividing Benton and Warren Counties ; thence west to the southwest corner of original Grant Township ; thence north, on the State line, to the northwest corner of the original Grant Township, and thence east to the place of beginning. The territory thus struck off from Grant Township was named Hickory Grove Township, of which the board, at the same term, appointed John Callanan, Trustee, and John W. Cole, Justice of the Peace. At the September term, 1876, the east half of Section 21, Township 24, Range 7, was taken from Oak Grove and attached to Bolivar Township.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Benton County was created by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, approved February 18, 1840. The act being brief, and of special importance, is here given in full and reads as follows :

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. That hereafter all that part of Jasper County, south of the line between Townships 26 and 27 north, shall be and constitute an independent county, and shall be known and designated as the county of Benton.

SEC. 2. The Board of Commissioners of said county, shall meet at the house of Basil Justus, and shall, if necessary, hold two extra sessions for the purpose of transacting county business.

SEC. 3. The officers of said county shall be governed by the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the formation of new counties," approved February 17, 1838, and by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the mode of doing county business in the several counties of the State," approved February 17, 1838, as far as the same is practicable.

SEC. 4. Three-fifths of the three per cent fund heretofore appropriated to the county of Jasper, namely, the sum of \$2,400, is hereby appropriated to the county of Benton, and the Commissioner of the three per cent fund of Jasper County is hereby directed to pay over to the Commissioner of said fund of Benton County, when the said Commissioner shall be duly qualified, the sum of \$1,665.82, if he have so much on hand, and he is hereby directed to retain that amount, or as much thereof as he may have on hand at the passage of this act, with a view to the delivery of the same to the Commissioner of said fund in Benton County ; and any deficiency which may exist, owing to the said fund having been expended, shall be made up out of the first moneys accruing by the three per cent fund to the county of Jasper. *Provided* that the Commissioner of the said fund of the county of Jasper

shall deduct from the amount which he is to pay over to the Commissioner of Benton County, the amount of said fund which may have been expended within the limits of Benton County.

SEC. 5. The agent of the three per cent fund of the State is hereby directed and required to pay over to the Commissioner of said fund of Benton County three-fifths of all moneys which may be in or shall hereafter be received into his hands, which would otherwise go to satisfy the aforesaid appropriation of \$4,000 to Jasper County.

SEC. 6. The county of Benton is hereby attached to the first Judicial Circuit, and the Circuit Court of said county shall meet at the house of Basil Justus in said county.

SEC. 7. The Circuit Court of said county shall meet on the first Wednesday succeeding the term of holding the Circuit Court of Jasper County; and the sessions of the court in Benton County are hereby limited to three days.

SEC. 8. That said county shall be attached to the Senatorial District composed of the counties of La Porte, Porter, Newton, White and Pulaski.

SEC. 9. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 18, 1840.

It thus appears that at the time of the creation of Benton County the territory out of which it was created constituted a portion of Jasper County. Different portions of it, however, belonged at various times to other counties, as did even Jasper County itself. As early as January 30, 1830, the Legislature enacted that as much of Tippecanoe County as lay directly north of Warren County and south of the line dividing Townships 24 and 25 north, should be attached to Warren County for civil and judicial purposes.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 1, 1834, the county of White was ordered organized, Section 7 of that act reading as follows: "That all the territory lying west of the county of White to the State line be and the same is hereby attached to the county of White, for civil and judicial purposes." It will be seen from this provision that all of Benton County lying north of the line dividing Townships 24 and 25 north was attached to White County.

By a special act of the Legislature, approved January 31, 1835, all of Benton County west of the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8 west was attached to Warren County, except that portion of Benton County south of the line dividing Townships 24 and 25 north, which had been previously attached.

The first term of Commissioners' Court was held at the house of Basil Justus in White Oak Grove, just south of where the town of Oxford now stands, the Commissioners being Thomas Lewis, Amos White and John Robertson, all of whom are now deceased. Amos White was President of the board. At this session, the county was divided into three townships, as follows: "All that part of Benton County lying west of the center of Range 8 shall constitute one township, which shall be known as Parish Grove Township; all that part of said Benton County lying east of the said center of Range 8, and north of the north line of Section 12, in Township

24 north, shall constitute one township, which shall be known as Pine Township; and all that part of said Benton County that lies east of said center of Range 8, and south of the north line of Section 12, in Township 24 north, shall constitute one township, which shall be known as Oak Grove Township."

Elections in the several townships were ordered, the time being August 8, 1840, and the several places being as follows: In Parish Grove Township, at the house of Robert Alexander; in Pine Township, at the house of Amos White, and in Oak Grove Township, at the house of Basil Justus. The following were appointed Inspectors of Elections in the several townships: Parish Grove, Samuel Robertson; Pine, John Wallace, and Oak Grove, Thomas Lewis. Henry Robertson was appointed Assessor for the county for the year 1840. At the September term of Commissioners Court, 1840, Milton Jennings was appointed Treasurer; David McConnell, Seminary Trustee; Henry Robertson Commissioner of the Three-Per Cent Fund, and Ezekiel H. Davis, Collector of State and County Revenue; and at the January term, 1841, Henry Robertson was appointed Assessor of Benton County.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

The first election ever held within the limits of the present county of Benton was held at the house of William Mallatt, on the 13th day of June, 1835, at which time the territory which now constitutes the southern tier of townships in Benton County was attached to Warren County, and constituted what was denominated Madison Township. At that election the following men polled their votes: Joseph Dunn, Samuel Owens, George Sly, Benjamin Lewis, Richard Berry, Sr., James W. Lacy, John Fields, Josiah Dunn, Hiram Mallatt, William Mallatt, Enoch Ganas, John Lyons, John Foster, Samuel Lewis, William Douglas, Jonathan Lewis, Joseph B. Dunn, Richard Berry, Jr., and Robert Mallatt. For Justice of the Peace, John Lyons received eighteen votes, and John Foster eighteen votes; for Constable, Robert Mallatt received nineteen votes, and John Crisser nineteen votes. The board at this election was constituted as follows: Inspector, Richard Berry, Jr.; Judges, George Sly and Benjamin Lewis; Clerk, Jonathan Lewis.

On the first Monday in August, 1835, five years before the county of Benton was organized, at an election held at the house of William Mallatt, in Madison Township, Warren County (which embraced the southern tier of townships in Benton County), the following men voted: John Fields, Benjamin Lewis, Robert Mallatt, Charles T. Harris, William Mallatt, Richard Berry, Sr., Herbert Owens, John Lyons, John Montgomery, Richard Berry, Jr., and William Billings. For Representative in Congress, James Gregory received twenty votes, and Edward A. Hannagan nine votes; for Representative in the State Legislature, James H. Buell received nine votes, and Jesse Tomlinson one vote; for Sheriff, William Robb received five votes, and John Seaman five votes; for County Commissioner, James Goodwine received eleven votes; and for School Commissioner, James J. McAlilly



A. D. Raub

received ten votes. The members of the board of this election were : Herbert Owens and Charles T. Harris, Clerks ; Richard Berry and Benjamin Lewis, Judges ; and Richard Berry, Jr., Inspector.

In November, 1836, whilst the southern tier of townships in Benton County, yet known as Madison Township, Warren County, the following votes were polled at an election held at the house of Bassett Timmons : Matthias Redding, Benjamin Lewis, Joseph Redding, Charles Anderson, Andrew Fields, Isaac Blue, Hiram Mallatt, James W. Lacey, Bassett Timmons, William Mallatt, Thomas Timmons, James Cuppy, John Lyons, Charles T. Harris, Robert Mallatt, and Richard Berry, Sr. The Board consisted of Charles T. Harris and Lyons, Clerks ; James Cuppy and Robert Mallatt, Judges ; and James W. Langwish, Inspector. The Whig electors received four votes, and the Democratic electors twelve votes.

The first election held in Benton County, after its creation by the act of the Legislature approved February 18, 1840, as before stated, was held at the house of Basil Justus, in Oak Grove Township, on the 2d day of November, 1840, and the voters thereat were L. W. Wattles, Robert Pollock, Perigan Garland, Jesse T. Garland, Samuel McConnell, Thomas McConnell, William McConnell, Lorenzo D. Hewitt, David McConnell, John H. Robertson, Amos White, Jr., Basil Justus, John Byard, Hannaniah Hewitt, Thomas Lewis, Milton Jennings, Solomon Burch, Hugh McConnell, Isaiah Perigo, Jacob Baugh, Lewis B. Williams, William B. Foster and Jonathan Baugh.

The next election held in the county was holden at the same place as the preceding one, and the date was the first Monday in April, 1841, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace, one Constable, two Overseers of the Poor, two Fence Viewers, and one Supervisor. At this election the following persons cast their ballots : Thomas McConnell, William F. Wakeman, Lewis B. Williams, Ezekiel H. Davis, Basil Justus, Thomas Lewis, Stephen Buckley, Samuel P. Davis, William H. Williams, John Wattles, and James Q. McKinley. For Justice of the Peace, Stephen Buckley received eight votes, and James Q. McKinley two votes ; for Constable, William B. Foster received ten votes ; for Overseer of the Poor, Jacob Baugh received eleven votes, James Q. McKinley nine votes, and John Wattles one vote ; for Inspector of Elections, Samuel P. Davis received nine votes ; for Fence Viewer, William F. Wakeman received eleven votes, and Solomon Burch eleven votes ; and for Supervisor, Lewis B. Williams received ten votes. The Election Board consisted of Thomas Lewis, Inspector ; William F. Wakeman and Lewis B. Williams, Judges ; Basil Justus and Ezekiel H. Davis, Clerks.

EARLY COURTS.

The first term of any court held within the limits of the present county of Benton was a term of the Commissioners' Court which was held at Parish Grove, in the spring of the year 1838, whilst Benton County yet constituted a part of Jasper County, the Commissioners being Amos White, Joseph Smith

and Frederick Conoyer. In the fall of the same year, the first term of the Circuit Court was held at the same place, the officers of said court being Hon. Isaac Naylor, Judge; George Spitler, Clerk; Henry Robertson, Sheriff; and Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, then

“A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,”

but who subsequently filled the high and responsible office of Governor of the State of Indiana, and United States Minister at the Court of Berlin, was Prosecuting Attorney. The first term of the Circuit Court of Benton County was held at the house of Basil Justus, November 4, 1840, the officers of the court being Isaac A. Naylor, President Judge; David McConnell and Matthew Terwilliger, Associate Judges; Basil Justus, Clerk; Henry Robertson, Sheriff, and the Prosecuting Attorney was Joseph E. McDonald, then a rising young attorney, who has since occupied the exalted position of United States Senator, and is prominently spoken of as a candidate for President of the United States. The attorneys sworn and admitted at said first term were Daniel Mace, John Pettit, William M. Jenners, Robert A. Chandler, Benjamin F. Gregory, Zebulon Baird and Joseph Tatman, none of whom resided in Benton County. The following persons constituted the first grand jury: Aaron Wood, Lewis Reynolds, Elias Smith, Benjamin A. Timmons, John Wallace, John Lane, William P. Carson, William Smith, Jr., Samuel Robertson, John Frost, William Foster, William F. Wakeman, Thomas McConnell, Robert Pollock and Louis B. Williams—John Wallace, foreman; and the first “petted jury” was composed of the following-named persons: William McConnell, Solomon Burch, Perigan Garland, Hannaniah Hewitt, William Smith, Sr., James Thomas, Amos White, Sr., James O. Denton, William Denton, John Sheetz, Eli Woods and Samuel McConnell. There being no suitable room to which the jury might retire for the purpose of deliberating upon a verdict when cases were submitted to them for their final consideration, they were placed in charge of a bailiff, who had instructions so retire with them to a certain large stump in the vicinity of the house in which court was being held, with the usual interdiction of all communication, etc., etc., except etc., etc.; and from this circumstance, this first jury was ever after known as “the stump jury.” The first term of the Benton County Probate Court was held at the house of Basil Justus, commencing on the second Monday in November, 1840, the first Probate Judge being Samuel McConnell. The names of those who served as petit jurors at the first term of the Benton Circuit Court have been given. The full list of petit jurors selected by the Board of Commissioners, at their September session 1840, contains several names that do not appear in the list of those who served. It is as follows: William McConnell, Jacob Baugh, Solomon Burch, William Garland, Perigan Garland, Hannaniah Hewitt, Hugh McConnell, William Smith, Sr., Thomas Martin, Silas Henderson, Joshua Howell, Robert Alexander, Henry Robertson, James Thomas, Amos White, Sr., James, C. Denton Lebias W. Wattles, John Sheetz, David Miller, William Denton, John White,

Eli Wood, Samuel McConnell and Philip Jackson. The first terms of all the Courts (Commissioners', Probate and Circuit), were held at the house of Basil Justus, as were all subsequent terms up to the year 1843, when the place of convening the different courts was changed to the house of James T. Parker, at which place the Commissioners' Court convened for the first time at their April session, 1843; the Circuit Court, April 12, 1843, and the Probate, Court, on the second Monday in May, 1843. Thereafter the terms of the different courts continued to be held at the house of James T. Parker up to 1845. After which time they were held at the court house at Oxford, it having been completed in the spring of that year.

LOCATION OF SEAT OF JUSTICE AND ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the third Monday in June, 1843, William Sill, Samuel Milroy, George Wolfer and William Coon, who had been named in an act of the Legislature as a committee to locate the county seat of Benton County, met and "located the seat of justice on the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, in Township 34 north, of Range 7 west, donated by Henry W. Ellsworth, agent for Henry L. Ellsworth and David Watkinson, for the use and benefit of Benton County, for the seat of Justice of said county; also the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, in same township and range aforesaid. A bond for the conveyance of the above described real estate, also a note for the payment of \$300 to be applied to the erection of a court house are herewith submitted." At the next ensuing session of the Board of Commissioners, an order for the survey of the county seat was made, which was accordingly done by Henry Robertson, surveyor, assisted by James Q. McKinley, E. H. Davis and James T. Parker. The following description of the survey of the town of Oxford, the county seat of Benton County: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Block No. 8, on the section line four chains and forty-five and one-half links west of the center line of the donation; thence extending north, at a variation of the magnetic needle of five degrees to the northwest corner of Block No. 3, thence east at right angles to the northeast corner of Block No. 1, thence south to the southeast corner of Block No. 6, on the section line, thence based on the section line, west to the place of beginning, comprising an area of fourteen and eighty-eight hundredths acres more or less. The lots all to be sixty feet, by one hundred and twenty feet, alleys twelve feet wide, and the streets sixty feet wide. Streets and alleys all cross each other at right angles. The public square is one hundred and twenty feet, by two hundred and fifty-two feet." And it was "ordered that the above description of said town be confirmed by the Board of Commissioners of Benton County."

The Board of Commissioners, at the September term of Commissioners' Court, in the year 1843, "ordered that the county agent proceed to let the building of a court house in the town of Milroy to the lowest bidder, which is to be as follows, to wit: The house is to be a frame, twenty feet in width, and thirty feet in length, two stories high; the lower story to be

eight and one-half feet high, and the upper story to be seven and one-half feet high. A room is to be partitioned off in one end of the building suitable for a clerk's office, ten feet wide, also a stairway to pass up, and a partition to be put in the center, across the house, in the upper story. The letting to take place between now and the 15th of October next, and to be completed by the first of June, 1844." It appears from the foregoing extract from the Commissioners' order book that the town was at first called Milroy. It was so named in honor of Samuel Milroy, one of the Commissioners who located the county seat, but it being subsequently ascertained that there was already a town of that name in the State, the Board of Commissioners at their October session, in the year 1843, "ordered that the seat of justice in Benton County be called Oxford." The entry in the order book shows, however, that in entering this order, the name had first been written "Hartford," and that at a subsequent time, and with ink of a different color from that with which the entry was first made, the name "Hartford" had been marked out, and the name Oxford inserted. How long afterward this was done, cannot, of course, be ascertained, yet that it was not done at the time of making the entry is pretty clearly proven by the fact of the erasure and interlineation having been made with ink of a different color from that with which the body of the entry was made.

FIRST COURT HOUSE IN THE COUNTY.

At the December session of the Board of Commissioners, 1843, it was "ordered that the court house of Benton County be erected on Lot No. 7, in Block No. 2, in the plat of the county seat of said county," which was where the Buckeye Block now stands. The building of the court house could not have been pushed forward very energetically, for the records show that the terms of the various courts continued to be held at the house of James T. Parker up to 1845; the first term of the Probate Court having been held in the court house in August, 1845, and the first term of the Circuit Court in September, 1846. The court house was the first house built in the town of Oxford, Francis Boynton being the architect and builder; Dr. Thompson, late of Rainsville, plasterer; and Isaac Lewis, of Oxford, hod-carrier. At the March session of the Board of Commissioners, it was "ordered that the contract be let for the completion of the court house as follows, to wit: Lath and plaster sides and ends of upper story; also, three stone chimneys in rooms below; also, one stone chimney in center of house above, and to ease the windows on the inside in the upper story." It is difficult to conceive any good reason why the work should have lagged thus, inasmuch as all the the public business, in the interim, was of necessity transacted at a private house, greatly to the inconvenience, no doubt, of both the public and the family of Mr. Parker, at whose house the public business was transacted. Subsequently the court house was removed to the public square, afterward to the ground now occupied by Zeis' grocery store, and then to its present resting place, where it is now occupied by James Connelly, as a saloon. In

the lower room—the court room—the ceiling is about seven feet high. The second story is divided into two apartments. Small as this structure was it was ample in those days, and resounded to the eloquence of Senators, Henry S. Lane, Joseph E. McDonald, Joseph A. Wright and D. W. Voorhees, Gen. Lew Wallace, Godlove S. Orth, Judges Porter, Pettit, Gregory and Naylor, who have since written their names upon the scroll of fame. Though the old court house is now used for a purpose quite different from that for which it was originally designed—it being now the scene of the *origin* of numerous difficulties between man and his fellow-man, such as it was originally designed should be *settled* here—yet, it still has its bar, as of old; albeit, in speaking of its present bar, it must be borne in mind that the word “bar” is not a collective noun. It is said that at the time of raising the frame of the court house, there were not men enough in Benton County within easy distance, and it was necessary to call upon some of the Warren County friends for assistance; and, the jackoaks are said to have been so thick in the new county seat then that Judges, officers, lawyers and clients had to follow cow-paths to find the new court house. Hartley T. Howard, with his family, occupied the court house up to the latter part of the year 1849. The Board of Commissioners, at their August session, in the year 1849, made the following order in relation to Howard’s occupancy of the court house: “Ordered that an order be made that Hartley T. Howard shall remove his family out of the court house in Oxford, the county seat of Benton County, in three months, if John Ferguson, the builder of H. L. Ellsworth’s house in said town, keeps his usual health, and if there should be any providential interference as above stated, H. T. Howard shall pay a reasonable compensation for said house until a room in said Ellsworth’s house is furnished.” The latter clause of the order seems to imply that Mr. Howard had been occupying the building free of rent. With Mr. Howard and his family, lived Aaron Wood, who was Mr. Howard’s brother-in-law. They occupied the upper rooms of the court house, and were, for a long time, the only occupants of the town. During this period, a slight disagreement arose between them concerning some trivial matter, and Aaron Wood waggishly declared that there were the meanest people in this town he ever saw.

FIRST JAIL IN BENTON COUNTY.

During the first decade of years after the organization of Benton County, there was no jail, or place for the confinement of malefactors, within the limits of the county. This may have been due, in some measure, to the honesty and to the law-abiding and peace-loving disposition of the good people of Benton County; but, in truth and in fact, it was chiefly due to the fact that there was a good jail at La Fayette, in which Benton could incarcerate her criminals, on conditions that were deemed so reasonable that it was not considered worth while to incur the expense of building a jail, whilst the county was yet so sparsely settled, and her people (as is usually the case in newly settled districts) so poor. There was a contract let, some time

during the year 1848, for the building of a jail ; but, for some reason, at the February term, 1849, it was declared void, and an order made that the contract be re-let, which was accordingly done ; the contract being let to Basil Justus, and the consideration therefor being the conveyance to Justus of a portion of the land donated by Henry L. Ellsworth and David Watkinson, to the county. It seems that when the Commissioners did make up their minds to build, they got in a great hurry all at once, and would brook no delay ; for we find that at their February session, 1849, they made an order "that Ellsworth and Scott, attorneys, be authorized to institute suits against Basil Justus and James T. Parker, to recover lands deeded to Basil Justus as a consideration for building county jail, said jail not having been built." And suits must have been begun, for we find that at the June term of Commissioners' Court, 1850, it was ordered that the suits be discontinued, and that the jail be accepted. Hence, it may be inferred that the first jail built in Benton County was completed about May, 1850. It was built of heavy hewed logs, and stood on a lot only a few feet west of where the Odd Fellows' building now stands. It is said that there never was a prisoner, save one (a man), confined in it, and he but a short time. He was charged with horse-stealing ; and, in the hope of effecting his escape, fired the building, which was entirely burned down, and the prisoner's life saved with great difficulty. The jail is said to have been built with a double wall of hewed logs, with straw between ; the entrance being by means of a trap door on the top. The prisoner thought to burn a hole through the logs, and then make his escape through the hole ; but, the straw taking fire, the roof was very quickly in flames, and it was only through the heroic efforts of Mark Briar and Ed. Blanchfield that the door was finally reached, and the half-roasted prisoner saved from cremation.

SECOND COURT HOUSE AT OXFORD.

The first court house built in the county was in use but a very few years before it was found to be inadequate to the purpose for which it was designed, and, accordingly, in the spring of 1854, the Commissioners of the county entered into a contract with George Brown, of La Fayette, for the erection of a new one, to be completed on or before December 1, 1855, for which the said George Brown was to receive the sum of \$10,850, of which \$2,000 was to be paid in hand, \$4,425 on or before March 1, 1855, and the balance on or before March 1, 1856. As the funds necessary for the prosecution of this work were not already in the treasury of the county, an order was made at the June term of Commissioners' Court for the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$8,000, only a portion of which, however, \$4,875, was issued. At a special session of the board in July, 1855, the following order was made : "Whereas, at the June term of 1855, an order was made to issue bonds to the amount of \$8,000, for defraying the expense of building a court house ; and whereas, in pursuance of said order, bonds were issued to the amount of \$4,875, payable in two, three and four years, and delivered to the Treasurer

for negotiation; and whereas, said Treasurer found the negotiation of said bonds to be wholly impracticable, and thereupon returns said bonds to the Auditor, and wishes a credit therefor upon his books, which was accordingly done; therefore, it is ordered that orders be issued to the amount of \$6,000, payable in two years from the date thereof, the same to be issued in amount of \$1,000 each, and the Treasurer is ordered to negotiate said bonds if he can, and report at next regular session." The bonds were issued, as provided for in the foregoing order, but, owing to some defect, were not negotiated, but others were issued in their stead, as is shown by the following order made by the Commissioners at a special session, August 13, 1855: "Whereas, by a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court, Benton County has failed to collect certain taxes heretofore assessed, in consequence of which the Commissioners are unable to meet their liabilities in building the court house; and whereas, a debt has been incurred in anticipation of said taxes in building said court house, and unless said debt is liquidated, the building of said court house will have to be abandoned, to the great detriment and disadvantage of said county; and whereas, the revenues of Benton County do not, by reasonable taxation, afford funds sufficient for the extinction of said debt, and the completion of said court house, therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners now here, that the Auditor shall issue a bond for \$6,000, payable in two years from this date, and that he deliver the same to the Treasurer for negotiation, as the law requires. And whereas, bonds have heretofore been issued by the order of this board; and whereas, said bonds were improperly and informally issued, and have not been negotiated, it is ordered that the Auditor recall all such bonds from the hands of the Treasurer that he may have, and that he cancel and destroy the same, as well as any on hand, not delivered to the Treasurer, before issuing the bond above mentioned. And now comes the Auditor, and in the presence of the board, all of said bonds are fully canceled and destroyed, and one bond is issued for \$6,000, signed by us, and dated this 13th day of August, 1855, payable in two years after date. It was found to be necessary, in order to avoid oppressing the taxpayers (as must have been the case had the whole tax for the building of the court house been levied in one or two years), to fund this debt several times before it was finally paid; there being an order made at the special session begun August 8, 1857, for the issuance of a bond for \$6,000, due in one year, to raise funds with which to redeem the bond issued at the June term, 1855, and again, at the June session, 1858, there was an order made that bonds be issued to the amount \$3,238.63, for the redemption of bonds previously issued. This appears to have been the last time that any portion of this debt was funded. The second court house, which was a brick structure 50x80 feet, was begun in 1855, and completed the following year. The first, or lower story was divided into eight offices, and the second, or upper story, contained the court room and two jury rooms. Above all was a well-proportioned cupola, the top of which was seventy feet from the foundation.

THE SECOND JAIL IN THE COUNTY.

At the June term of Commissioners' Court 1859, Jasper N. McConnell filed his bond for the erection of a new jail at the county seat, and the same was approved by the board. The building was to be completed by September 1, 1860, and the contract price was \$1,925, which was to be paid in payments as follows: \$600 June 1, 1860, \$600 July 1, 1860, and the balance September 1, 1860. The Commissioners, at their June session, 1860, contracted with Williamson & Hough, of Indianapolis, for putting iron cells in the jail, at a cost of \$2,250, of which \$250 was to be paid in two months after date, \$250 in four months, and the balance in twelve months. The Commissioners' records do not show whether this improvement was ever made or not; but it probably was not, for we find that the Commissioners, at their special June session, 1872, contracted with Hough & Co., of Indianapolis for "improvements on jail in Oxford," which consisted in lining one room with quarter-inch plate-iron, and furnishing four window gratings, for which the Commissioners agreed to pay the sum of \$1,600, the sum of \$800 to be paid when work was completed, and \$800 in ninety days after the completion of the work. A little computation will show that, if all the improvements contracted for were made, the cost of the improvements exactly doubled the original cost of the building, making the aggregate cost of building and improvements \$5,775. At the September term of Commissioners' Court, it was ordered that a warrant be drawn on the Treasurer for \$1,600, in favor of Hough & Co., to pay for improvements made by them on the county jail. This building, which is still standing, and is now used by the town of Oxford as a calaboose, is composed of brick, and, so far as external appearance is concerned, does not much surpass many of the country schoolhouses in some of the older and more wealthy counties, and one would hardly suppose that the cost of it was very nearly \$6,000.

COUNTY FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

In October, 1869, the Board of County Commissioners purchased of John E. Fenton and Martha L. Fenton, his wife, the southeast quarter of Section 19, the east half of Section 30 and the northeast quarter of Section 31, all in Township 25 north, of Range 7 west, for a county farm, and at the same time gave the grantors a mortgage on the same to secure the payment of four promissory notes given for the unpaid purchase money, aggregating the sum of \$15,750, as follows: One for \$5,000, due March 1, 1870; one for \$3,750, due March 1, 1871; one for \$3,750, due March 1, 1872, and one for \$3,250, due March 1, 1873. At a special session of the Board of Commissioners, held on the 23d of December, 1872, "for the purpose of making sale of the northeast quarter of Section 31 and the southeast quarter of Section 19, in Township 25 north, of Range 7 west; and for the purpose of executing the necessary papers for such transfer" the following entry is made in the Commissioners' order book: "Comes now Zimri Atkinson and presents to the court a proposition to purchase said land at the sum of \$35



James Dunn

per acre, \$2,240 cash and balance in four annual payments of \$2,240 each, without interest." The record then made shows further that Mr. Atkinson's proposition was accepted and that a deed was then executed. This must have been an error, however, for we see that the board, at a special session in October, 1876, ordered that the Sheriff make a deed to Zimri Atkinson for the same real estate. At the January session, 1875, the Board of Commissioners sold to Cephas Atkinson, for \$4,800, the northeast quarter of Section 30, in Township 25 north, of Range 7 west, leaving the county still the owner of the southeast quarter of Section 30. The county leased the farm, from time to time, to various parties, at so much per annum for the use of the farm, the county paying the lessee a certain stipulated sum per capita for furnishing the paupers of the county with lodging, food and apparel. Latterly, however, the Commissioners have adopted the better plan of employing some competent and trusty person to superintend the farm, paying him a liberal salary, and the county receives the proceeds or avails. This method is found to work better, for the reason that in this way the farm is kept in better condition, as it is not to the interest of those who work it to make the most of it during the brief time that they have possession of it, without regard to the impoverishment of the soil.

The Commissioners' record does not show that any improvements had been made on the county farm prior to 1874. The Board of Commissioners, at their June session in that year, entered into a contract with Alonzo D. Sleeper, for the furnishing and setting out of fruit and ornamental trees on the poor farm, for which the Commissioners agreed to pay the sum of \$773. At a special term of Commissioners' Court, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Beardsley & Shapley, of Benton County, for the erection of a house on the county farm, for the sum of \$2,757.77, which house was to be completed by September 3, 1879. The structure is of brick, and is a credit to the county. At the October term, 1879, the board contracted with Henry C. Patton for the building of a barn on the county farm, at a cost of \$445, to be completed on or before December 1, 1879. The county farm is situated about four miles north of Oxford, and is one of the most handsome sites in the county.

RE-LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

As will readily be seen by consulting a map of the county, Oxford, the original seat of justice in Benton County, is situated far to the south of the center of the county, its site being about two miles from the south line, and about four miles east of a line drawn from north to south through the center of the county. It was very indiscreet, evidently, in the Commissioners who located the county seat, to locate it so far from the center of the county. It was located there, no doubt, for the reason that almost the entire population of the county at that time resided in the south and east portions of the county. It would seem, however, that a little foresight on the part of the Locating Commissioners must have shown to them that in the course of a few years the then unsettled portions of the county would become settled

up, and that there would then be great dissatisfaction on the part of those who resided remote from the county seat. It is probably a fact that Oxford is built upon the best town site that could have been found in Benton County; yet it certainly must have occurred to the Commissioners who located the county seat there, that the time must inevitably come when the county seat, if located at Oxford, would be as far removed from the center of the population of the county as from the geographical center. To suppose that they did not foresee this would be anything but complimentary to the intelligence of those men. The site selected for the county seat was, manifestly, far more convenient for those who were at that time residing in the county than it would have been had it been located at the geographical center of the county; and, as a majority of men do not look beyond their own personal interest in such matters, it is very probable that a strong pressure was brought to bear upon those men to induce them to locate it where they did; and, as they did not live in or have any interest in the county, they did not choose to bring down upon themselves the execrations of the citizens of the county by resisting that pressure. However it may have come about, the county seat was located where the town of Oxford was subsequently built; and, in view of the damaging effect that its removal has had upon the then thriving and pleasantly situated town of Oxford, and of the animosities thereby engendered among the inhabitants of different portions of the county, it would seem, to a wholly disinterested person, to be a matter of regret that the county seat was not permitted to remain where first located, notwithstanding that the act of locating it there may have been an impolitic one. The agitation of the question of the removal of the county seat from Oxford was begun in the year 1873. It is quite probable that the question would not have come up so soon had it not been for the fact that the Commissioners of the county were then contemplating the erection of a new court house and jail at Oxford, and those who were in favor of the removal saw that if it was not made before this was done, it must be postponed for several years, if, in fact, it should ever be made at all. Although the court house and jail had been built but about seventeen and thirteen years respectively, and ought yet to have been in good condition, they had, in fact, reached that state of dilapidation that they were deemed unsafe, and the Board of Commissioners accordingly instructed the Auditor of the county to employ a competent architect to make an examination of them, with a view to having them repaired. G. P. Randall, of Chicago, was the architect employed, whose report was as follows:

TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BENTON COUNTY, IND.:

Gentlemen—Agreeably to your request, as communicated through the County Auditor, I have this day made a critical examination of your court house and jail buildings at this place (Oxford) and find as follows, to wit: That the court house was originally built on a very poor and insufficient foundation, the walls being of bowlders, or cobble stone, poorly laid, and apparently without much mortar to cement them together; that the frost has from year to year disintegrated the foundation wall until at the present time it seems to be hardly in a

condition to carry the walls resting upon them. For this cause the walls of the superstructure are giving away from time to time, as the walls beneath are breaking away by the causes enumerated; and it is at present evidently bordering upon a condition that might be considered dangerous; and still it may not fall down for years. Yet, in its present condition it would not be a matter of surprise if it should give way at any time. The vaults are in no respect fire proof, nor were they ever so; and, should a fire occur, or the walls of the building give way, the vaults would be found to be a total wreck, probably involving a loss of all their contents. I came here with the understanding that you desired me to indicate how this building could be repaired and put into a safe condition. I frankly confess my inability to do this, and for the reason that there is nothing to build upon, as the building is a complete wreck from foundation to cupola; and, I think that any money expended in repairing it, beyond that of some slight or temporary repairs, would be a waste of money. If the superstructure was good, you might replace the foundation by a better one; or, if the foundations were good, you might mend the superstructure so that it would answer for a time; but, it is all breaking and broken to pieces, and not worth the making any repairs that would involve much expense. Of the jail, I shall have to make a report similar to that of the court house. The walls of the building are on a foundation of no particular use, and afford hardly any obstructions to the egress of a prisoner if he preferred to go out through the wall, rather than by some other means of exit. The iron work of the walls, grates, linings of corridors, ceilings, floors, etc., is all a great deal too light, having in general not more than one-fourth of the iron in the several parts which is requisite to safety; and it so light, and so badly put together that I should consider a prisoner as being very indolent who could not go out of it in any direction in half an hour if he had any motive for desiring freedom, or wanted to change his boarding place. There is the same difficulty in repairing or reconstructing this as the court house building—there is nothing there to build to. Every piece and part of the building is insufficient, and unfit for the place; and if left in it, would spoil the whole. I therefore can see no way out of the difficulty, only to build a new and suitable jail in accordance with modern ideas and necessities. The present one is surely of no account as a place for the safe-keeping of rogues, as you have seen practically demonstrated quite recently. It is my advice, therefore, that you make no further use of this building for jail purposes. All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. P. RANDALL, *Architect.*

CHICAGO, March 20, 1873.

It would seem from the foregoing report that the court house and jail, and especially the former, must have been in a very bad plight, indeed; and, as a further evidence of that fact, the board, after meeting at the court house, at their June session, 1873, deeming it unsafe, immediately adjourned to the Town Hall, where the remainder of the session was held. Also, the Judge of the Circuit Court refused to hold the April term of court in the court house, on account of the unsafe condition of the house. There being such a manifest necessity for a new court house, the Board of Commissioners, at the June term of Commissioners Court, declared it to be their imperative duty to proceed without delay to have new county buildings erected, and the Auditor was ordered to procure plans and specifications for a court house and county offices, combined, to cost not less than \$55,000. At the same term the Sheriff was ordered to sell the material of the old court house. At a special session of the board, held in July, 1873, the board adopted drafts, plans and specifications, furnished by G. P. Randall & Co., of Chicago

for a court house, and ordered that the Auditor give notice that he will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a court house in the town of Oxford, in accordance with such plans and specifications, and that G. P. Randall be employed to superintend the building of said court house. Also, at this session, it was ordered that the order made at the June session, directing the Sheriff to sell the material of the old court house be rescinded; and that the Sheriff take down the old house in a careful manner, and pile up the material on the public square, and that he advertise the sale of material at public sale, one-third of the price to be paid in cash, one-third in six months, and the balance in one year from the date of the sale. A second special session of the board was held in the month of July, 1873, at which the order made at the first special session in the same month, directing the Auditor to give notice of the letting of the contract for the erection of a court house was slightly modified; the modification consisting principally in this, that the Auditor is ordered to give notice that the Commissioners will receive proposals instead of the Auditor, and the size of the building, and the materials to be used are specified, and it is provided that the contractor shall give bond for the performance of the work in accordance with the specifications. At the regular session in September, 1873, Moses Fowler and Adams Earl, and their wives, produced and delivered to the board a deed for two lots of land, the one containing two and one-fourth acres and upward, and the other more than one-fourth of an acre, upon which to erect a court house and jail, together with an abstract of title thereto. At this term a petition for the relocation of the county seat, which petition, the record shows, was accompanied with \$250, of which \$100 was for the purpose of employing an architect, and the balance to defray the expenses of assessing the value of the property of the county at Oxford, the then seat of justice of the county. On September 11, 1873, during a term of Commissioners' Court, there being but two of the Commissioners present, namely, Henry Robertson and Robert M. Atkinson, and the question of the relocation of the county seat being then pending in said court, Robert M. Atkinson, one of the Commissioners, resigned, and Henry Robertson, the only other member of the board present, and William Snyder, the Auditor of the county, appointed William Marvin a Commissioner to fill the vacancy. At the same time, the petitioners objected to the consideration of the question of the relocation of the county seat by the board as then constituted, "upon the ground that William Marvin was not appointed a Commissioner according to law, and had no authority to sit as a Commissioner of said county."

Upon their objection being overruled, the petitioners dismissed their proceedings, and asked leave to withdraw their petition and other papers from the files. Leave was granted to withdraw the deed and the money which they had deposited; but the privilege was denied as to all the other pleadings in the case. Thereupon an order is made by the board reciting that "Whereas, on the 5th day of September, 1873, His Honor, E. P. Hammond,

Judge of the Benton Circuit Court, by virtue of a petition filed in his court by Leroy Templeton, granted an injunction restraining this board from letting a contract for the building of a new court house in the town of Oxford, the county seat of Benton County ; and, whereas, afterward the said Judge did, at the instance of said Templeton, continue said injunction until such time as a certain petition for the relocation of the county seat then pending before this board should be heard and determined ; and, whereas, said pending petition has been this day dismissed by the said petitioners, and is not now pending before this board, or any other court of competent jurisdiction, but is fully determined ; and, whereas, said injunction has been dissolved by the dismissal of said petition, and by the terms of the order of injunction ; it is therefore considered to be the duty of this board to proceed to let the contract for the erection of a new court house in the town of Oxford." The board then proceeded to open the bids that had been received prior to the institution of the injunction proceedings, and to award the contract to Isaac W. Lewis and John F. McConnell, for the sum of \$55,000 ; and the said Lewis and McConnell thereupon filed their bond in the penal sum of \$100,000, which was accepted and approved by the Board. At a special session in September, 1873, it was "Ordered by the board that, whereas, an injunction suit is now pending before His Honor, E. P. Hammond, Judge of the Benton Circuit Court, to enjoin this board from proceeding to build a court house, the Auditor is authorized to employ counsel to appear and answer for and defend the interests of the county in that behalf." From this it appears that a new injunction had been granted, restraining the board from proceeding with the erection of a court house under the contract entered into with Lewis and McConnell at the regular session in the same month. Why the petitioners should dismiss their proceeding in the Commissioners' Court, thereby dissolving the injunction which they had obtained in the Circuit Court, and leaving the Board of Commissioners at liberty to proceed to let the contract for the building of a court house at Oxford, which they did without loss of time, thereby placing those who desired a removal of the county seat from Oxford, under the necessity of beginning *de novo* in both the Circuit and Commissioners' Courts ; and why the Board of Commissioners, who were evidently in favor of retaining the county seat at Oxford, should let the contract in such haste, when they must have known that those who favored the change, being represented by as good legal talent as could be procured in the State, as they were, could not permit their object to be thus frustrated, are questions which will naturally present themselves. Was this a bit of *finesse* on the part of the legal luminaries who were of counsel for the respective parties, with the object of gaining some advantage over their opponents ? Or was it the object to thus prolong the case, and make it appear a very tedious and toilsome one, requiring a vast amount of legal acumen and no end of labor, so that attorney's fees might be increased *ad libitum*, without creating in the minds of their clients any dissatisfaction on account thereof, thus proving the truth of those lines in Hudibras :

“Lawyers, lest the bear defendant,
 Aud plaintiff dog, should make an end on't,
 Do stave and tail with writs of error,
 Reverse of judgment and demurrer,
 To let them breathe awhile, and then
 Cry whoop, and set them on agen?”

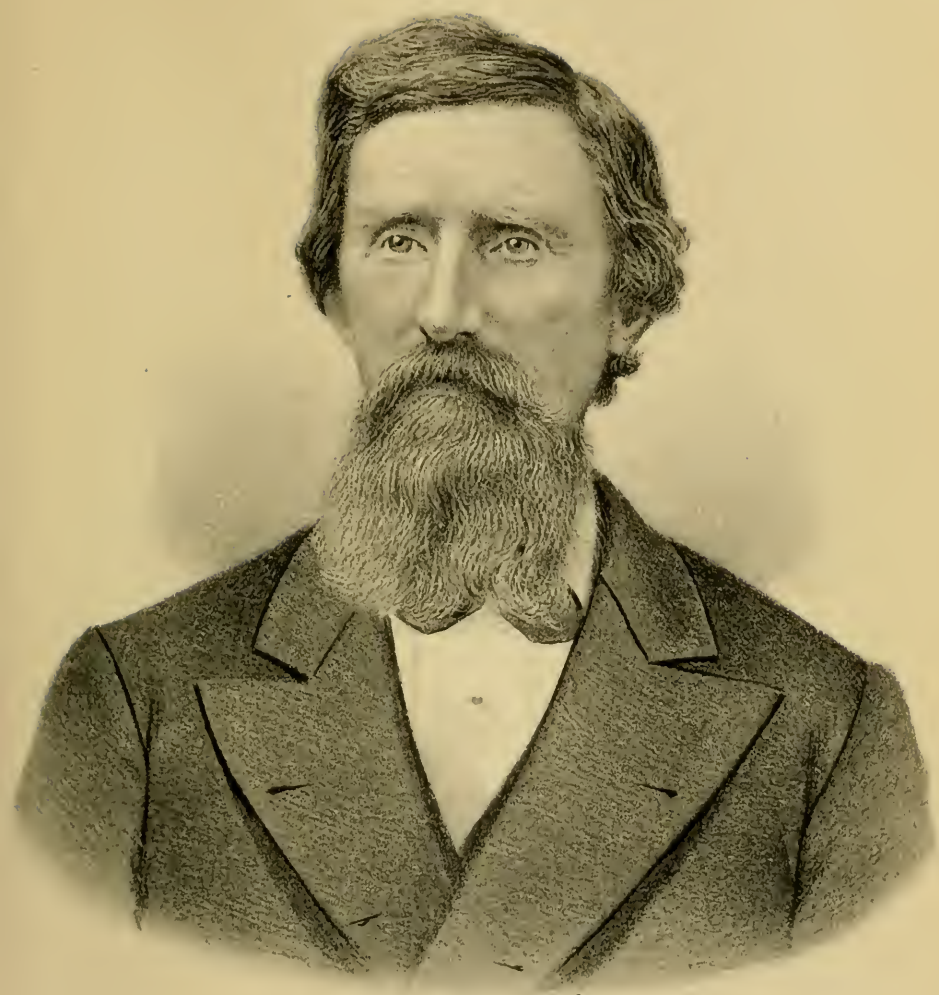
At the December term of Commissioners' Court in 1873, an election having been held in the county since the dismissal of the petition for the relocation of the county seat, and the Board of Commissioners, as now constituted, being favorable to the change, a new petition, having 1,221 signers, was filed. The petition was accompanied with \$250 in money, with which to employ an architect, and to pay the expense of having the property of the county at Oxford appraised; together with a deed for two lots, on which to build a court house and jail, the same as had accompanied the former petition. Joseph Perkins, John F. Boswell, and Robert M. Atkinson constituted the board of Commissioners at that time. On Tuesday, the second day of the term, Commissioner Atkinson being absent, the question of the removal of the county seat from Oxford to Fowler was passed upon by the Board, and the prayer of the petitioners granted. An order was made for the removal of the county seat to Fowler, and the Auditor was ordered to employ G. P. Randall & Co., of Chicago, to prepare and present plans, specifications, and estimates for new county buildings. The records show that Commissioner Atkinson was present next (Wednesday) morning. At the March term, 1874, the report of James B. Foley, Mahlon D. Manson and John Brownfield, Commissioners appointed by the Governor for the purpose of appraising the public property at Oxford, was filed, showing the value thereof to be \$6,750. It appears of record, in the record of the proceedings of this term (March, 1874), that a certificate of deposit was issued by the National State Bank of La Fayette, for \$40,000, to the credit of Thomas Johnston, Edward C. Sumner, and William J. Templeton, to be by them held in trust for the purpose of building a court house at Fowler, the trustees named signing a contract to pay the money over upon the order of the Board of Commissioners. This sum was contributed by Moses Fowler and Adams Earl, the largest land owners, by far, in the county (neither of whom resided in the county, however), each contributing a sum proportional to the amount of land that he owned in the county, the value of which would be enhanced by the location of the county seat at Fowler. No other question that was ever before the people of Benton County so convulsed society to its very center as this question of the relocation of the county seat. Of a truth, the antipathies then engendered have not yet altogether died out; and there are many in Oxford who stontly declare, and with seeming sincerity, that ere many years, the county seat will again be established at Oxford. As before observed, it was certainly not the part of wisdom to establish the county seat at Oxford in the first instance, on account of its being so far removed from the geographical center of the county; yet, it having been once located there, the act of removing it was certainly of doubtful propri-

ety, to say the least. The fact of its not being conveniently accessible to those residing in the northern and western parts of the county, does not constitute a very potent argument in favor of the removal of the county seat from Oxford; for those citizens who resided in those portions of the county bought their land, and located there with a full knowledge of the existent state of things, so far as the location of the county seat was concerned, and they ought not to be heard afterward to complain. On the other hand, those who invested their capital in and about Oxford, did so knowing that it was then the county seat, and in the reasonable belief, no doubt, that it would remain so; and no doubt they paid more for their property than they would had they had any apprehension that the county seat would be removed. Since the change has been made, however, and since there have been such magnificent county buildings erected at Fowler, costing, in the aggregate, over \$85,000, and especially since it would be impossible to again change the location of the county seat without occasioning the most intensely bitter feelings between the citizens of the different portions of the county, it is certainly the duty of all good citizens, who have the well-being of their county at heart, to discountenance any further agitation of that vexed question and to treat it as forever settled. It is probably true that the town of Oxford sustained a temporary check to her progress in wealth and population by the removal of the county seat to Fowler; yet, if such was the case, that check was but temporary, as she seems to be at present entering upon an era of greater prosperity than she has ever heretofore known. It would appear, from the fact that Fowler, which has had an existence of but about eleven years, has already outstripped Oxford, which has had an existence of about forty years, that the removal of the county seat, at some future time, on account of its being so far from the geographical center of the county, must have been anticipated; and, that the fact of the removal being anticipated was what so retarded the growth of Oxford would seem to be a reasonable presumption. As has been stated, the action brought to enjoin the Board of Commissioners from proceeding to build a court house at Oxford, was instituted in the Circuit Court of Benton County; but the cause was afterward transferred to Warren County, by change of venue, as appears from the following entry in the record of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners at their March session, 1874: Whereas, the Warren Circuit Court has, at the suit of Leroy Templeton, granted an injunction against the performance of an alleged contract between the Board of Commissioners of the county of Benton and Isaac W. Lewis and John F. McConnell, for the building of a court house at the town of Oxford, Benton County, Ind., and in the opinion of this board the public interest of the county requires that said injunction should be continued, it is ordered that the board will no further resist the proceeding for injunction. An order having been made for the removal of the county seat, the next thing in order was to proceed to build a

COURT HOUSE AT FOWLER.

The contract was let to Levi L. Leach, in June, 1874, for the building of

a court house at Fowler, the new county seat, in accordance with plans, specifications and estimates furnished by G. P. Randall & Co., architects of Chicago, for the sum of \$54,884. By the terms of the contract, monthly estimates were to be made by the architect of work done and materials furnished, and eighty per cent of the estimate was to be then paid, the other twenty per cent to be paid when the building should be completed. Six months after the order was made by which Fowler became the county seat, that is, at the second session of the Board thereafter, which occurred in June, 1874, the following order was made by the Board: "Whereas, Moses Fowler has made a conditional donation of \$40,000 to aid in the erection of a court house, provided that such county seat is permanently located at Fowler within one year from August 2, 1873; and whereas, there is no court house in the county of Benton, and no offices for the use of the Clerk, Recorder or Treasurer, and the county records are in insecure places; and whereas, a two-story brick slate-roofed building, with commodious fire-proof brick vault, situated on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, in Fowler, is tendered to the Commissioners for the use of the county, free of charge, until the court house is completed, it is ordered that the books, papers, and furniture of the offices be removed from Oxford to said building in Fowler on or before July 10, 1874, and that all courts shall be held, and all business transacted at said town of Fowler, on and after said date. This action on the part of the Commissioners called forth a remonstrance from Alonzo Cowgill, Cyrus Foltz and others, which the Commissioners overruled, and the remonstrators thereupon appealed to the Circuit Court, and filed an appeal bond. On account of the remonstrance, or for some other reason, the Commissioners did not carry out their purpose of removing the files, records and other appurtenances of the different offices to the building in Fowler, as the order quoted above indicates that they contemplated doing; but at a special session begun on the 30th day of December, 1874, the record of the proceedings at that session shows that a report of G. P. Randall, architect, was filed, showing the whole cost of the court house to have been \$57,192.36, and that the Board of Commissioners accepted the house as being substantially in compliance with the terms of the contract, and made an order directing "the removal of all books, papers and furniture of the several county offices, from Oxford to said new court house at Fowler, in said county, forthwith." At the same session, the board entered into a contract with William S. Wooton for furniture for the court house, at the price of \$1,695. G. P. Randall was allowed the sum of \$3,032.91, for his services as architect at the same term. The grounds of the public square, about the court house, were graded in the fall of 1874, at a cost of \$2,032.50. The court house at Fowler, taking into account the grading of the public grounds, cost \$62,257.77, as follows: contract price, \$54,884; extra work, \$2,308.36; paid to G. P. Randall for services as architect, \$3,032.91; grading of grounds, \$2,032.50. There probably is not a county in the State, with no greater population than Benton, that has as good public buildings, includ-



Henry Robertson

ing court house, jail and infirmary. The court house is situated well to the east side of the town of Fowler, it being about half a mile from the central portion of the town; and, exactly in the geographical center of the county, it is said. Of course, it may be an inch or two this way or that, but then it is near enough for all practical purposes. A few years after the removal of the county seat from Oxford to Fowler, a paper was found among the public documents that had been removed from the old to the new county seat, in which the writer, whose name this paper does not disclose, thus apostrophizes the old court house:

APOSTROPHE TO THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

“‘Death loves a shining mark,’ and ere many days our court house had fallen. Where once it towered in majestic beauty, naught but ruins lie; the breezes float over it, gently sighing. ‘It might have been.’ As I step along over the pavements that once composed that noble structure, every step beats its funeral march. Dear old court house, had we let thee stand as thou mightst have stood, a fit emblem of our architectural powers, Moses would not have drawn from his huge bosom \$40,000, and crushed out our budding prospects and taken our capitol from our midst. Never again will a court house grace the square, but the weeping willow alone will mark thy grave. The gloomy owl will flit about in mournful silence, finding no cupola upon which to rest his weary flight, no high-toned bell to greet his ear, and in harmony with his mighty hoot send forth its clarion notes upon the sighing wind. Ere long, whilst the county seat is flourishing in the centre, we can only walk our lonely streets, and in the words of Selkirk exclaim:

“‘Oh! Solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place.’”

When I remember the games of ball against its friendly wall, which now, alas! are o’er forever, heart sighs with heart, and dark melancholy reigns. Could we restore thee back again, as ye stood not long ago, gladly would we sacrifice labor and wealth. The world may say it was not much, but the associations that were formed within its walls are dear to us. Youth and beauty soon pass away, and we, too, will soon follow in the footsteps of the departed. But we had hoped to leave the court house as a monument to future generations. But its memory alone remains to tell, and that, I hope, may live forever. When I ponder o’er what might have been ours, I cannot refrain from quoting that old familiar hymn:

“‘Could I but climb where Moses stood,
And view the landscape o’er,
We’d let our court house ever stand,
Till time should be no more.’”

THE JAIL AT FOWLER.

The contract for the building of the Benton County Jail at Fowler was let to Meteer & Scovill, of Kankakee, Ill., for the sum of \$25,000, at a special term of Commissioners' Court in February, 1876. Notwithstanding the county had not, at that time, any jail in which to confine its criminals, this act of the Board of Commissioners was quite severely censured by many, and a remonstrance was presented, signed by ninety-seven of the one hundred and sixteen voters in York Township. The jail was built, however, and with so little deviation from the terms of the contract that the extra work amounted to but \$175. This was a magnificent building, substantially built, and as commodious as any exigency is likely to render necessary in Benton County for many years hence. This building was composed almost exclusively of incombustible materials, and was probably considered practically fire-proof, as well as proof against all efforts on the part of those incarcerated within its walls to reclaim their much-coveted liberty. But, notwithstanding the extraordinary precaution taken in its construction to insure its durability, as well as to render it efficient to a degree for the purpose for which it was designed, in the month of February, 1880, it took fire, and was damaged to such an extent that it cost the sum of \$7,791.50 to "rebuild and reconstruct" it. The contract was let to Henry C. Pelton and Leroy Templeton, at a special session in July, 1880, "to furnish all necessary labor and material to rebuild and reconstruct the county jail and Sheriff's residence" within four months from the date of the contract. The greater portion of the material of the old building—the most expensive portion at least—was used in the construction of the new. The present jail is a very fine structure, and has the appearance (viewed externally) of being a very secure place wherein to confine malefactors.

MILITARY HISTORY OF BENTON COUNTY.

BY E. A. MOSSMAN.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

WHEN the great rebellion of 1861 was precipitated upon the country, deluging the land with blood, and robbing thousands of households of their loved ones, Benton County was not found wanting in those who were willing to pour out their life-blood, if need be, a free-will offering upon the altar of their country.

Benton's First Company.—Among the first to march into Camp Tippecanoe, at La Fayette, was a company of men from Benton County, composed of ninety-eight enlisted men and three commissioned officers. The names of the commissioned officers, all of whom were from Oxford, were William J. Templeton, Captain; John Burns, First Lieutenant; James Young, Sec-

ond Lieutenant; and the names of the enlisted men were: First Sergeant, James F. Parker; Sergeants, Robert J. Templeton, John Thompson, James Mitchell and Commodore P. Huff; Corporals, Daniel D. Redmond, George T. Clark, Alvin Maxson, Mark Walker, William Snyder, Abram S. Gaskill, Oliver P. Murphy and George Furgeson; musicians, John Jay Wright and William H. Claspill; Wagoner, Ira Brown; Privates, Washington L. Adams, Frederick M. Adams, Hiram Adams, Watson Allison, John Barnes, Calvin Barkhurst, Absalom Beaver, Benjamin F. Booth, Sanford Bowen, Edwin F. Bolmer, Thomas H. Burns, Columbus M. Bushong, Benedict Climeaged, Lucian Clark, Russel Cole, John B. Creviston, William H. Curl, Abram Davenport, John Dopson, George W. Dusenberry, William H. Duncan, Wallace E. Edwards, John Ekey, John Enlow, Adam Everheart, Michael Flanagan, Conrad Ghering, Frederick Ghering, Allen C. Gobble, Thomas Graham, William Graham, Benjamin Hawk, Sherman Haskill, William Hanley, George Hedges, Riley Hickman, William H. Hauck, Edward Houghton, Leroy Hovey, Henry Holmes, Aaron R. Hudson, Charles D. Irwin, John Jett, Hugh Johnson, John Kennedy, John Kelley, Levi Kemp, John Kinney, John Krummel, Edward Lovejoy, Martin Loyd, Ephraim Ludlum, Oliver N. Maxson, William McFarland, Barney Miller, William S. Moore, Walter S. Osborne, John Pankey, Zachariah Perdy, Oliver H. Perry, Edward Popplestone, David L. Ream, John F. Richard, William L. Ross, Charles F. Russle, John Saunders, Frank Sewell, John Shafer, Henry L. Smith, James D. Smith, John J. W. Smith, George W. Snodgrass, Benjamin F. Stahler, John A. Sullivan, Isaac Thorp, John S. Tracy, Joseph P. Turner, Abram Wainscott, Isaac N. Williams and John B. Williams. This company was attached to the Fifteenth Regiment, which was originally organized as one of the six regiments of State troops, at La Fayette, in May, 1861, and was re-organized and mustered into the United States service for three years, at the same place, on the 14th of June, 1861, with George D. Wagner as Colonel. This company was designated as Company D, in the regiment to which it was attached. The regiment, soon after its organization was completed, went from La Fayette to Indianapolis, where it remained until July 1, 1861, when it started for West Virginia, stopping at Cincinnati until July 4. The regiment was transported by railroad to Clarksburg, whence it marched to Rich Mountain, arriving on the 11th of July, during the progress of the battle. Next day, the regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and assisted in capturing many prisoners. Afterward, the regiment moved to Elkwater Valley, and remained stationed there until November 19, when it left Huttonville for Louisville, at which place it arrived the latter part of the same month, and reported to Gen. Buell. While at Elkwater Valley, the regiment took an active part in the operations of Gen. Reynolds, among which were the repulse of Gen. Lee, and the battle of Greenbrier. The regiment reached Shiloh while the battle was in progress, and rendered very efficient aid in the nick of time to save the Union army from utter defeat. During the siege of Corinth, the regiment was constantly in the van; and,

after the evacuation of that position by the enemy, it returned with Buell's army to Louisville, Ky., arriving there about the 25th of September. It left Louisville in time to take part in the closing scenes of the battle of Perryville. The Fifteenth joined in the pursuit of Bragg toward Cumberland Gap, and the duties were very arduous, forced marches and skirmishes being the daily routine for some time. The regiment marched to Nashville in November, 1862, in connection with other troops, at which place the army of the Cumberland was re-organized, with Gen. Rosecrans chief in command. On the 29th of November, Col. Wagner was appointed a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Wand was commissioned to succeed him as Colonel. The regiment bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Stone River on December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, losing 197 officers and men killed and wounded, out of 440 engaged. The loss of the company in this action was: Killed, Capt. Robert J. Templeton, Sergt. Commodore P. Huff, privates Columbus M. Bushong and Isaac N. Williams; mortally wounded, private Benedict Climeaged. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro after the battle of the Stone River, until June 24, and took part in the various expeditions sent out from that place. Upon leaving Murfreesboro, it marched to Tullahoma, where, as part of Crittenden's corps, it aided in turning the rebel position on the left, compelling the evacuation of Tullahoma. The regiment then rested in camp at Pelham, Tenn., until August 17, when the advance upon Chattanooga was begun; which place Gen. Wagner's brigade (of which the Fifteenth constituted a portion) was the first to enter. The regiment remained on post duty at Chattanooga from September 9 until shortly before the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which the regiment sustained a very heavy loss. The loss of the regiment was 202 out of 334 engaged, whilst the loss of the company in this action was two (Benjamin Hawk and Frank Sewell) killed, and several wounded, among whom were William Graham and Sergt. George Hedges. On the day succeeding the battle of Mission Ridge, the regiment marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. This march of over 100 miles was made in six days, a great many of the men being without shoes, and all on very short rations the while. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Knoxville, on very severe duty, destitute of tents or baggage, and on very short rations, until February, 1864, when it was ordered to Chattanooga to do garrison duty. A portion of the regiment having re-enlisted on the 15th of February, 1864, the non-veterans remained at Chattanooga, under Gen. Steadman, until June 16, 1864, when in obedience to orders from Gen. Thomas it left for Indianapolis to be mustered out of the service, its time having expired on the 14th of June. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers in the month of June, 1864, and served with that organization until the 8th of August, 1864, when they were finally disbanded.

A brief history of the regiment, as shown by Adjt. Gen. W. H. H. Terrell's report, is here given, for the reason that the company's history is

inseparable from that of the regiment, and in giving the history of the latter, the leading points in the history of the former, which is all that is practicable or desirable to give, are given. It will be of interest, no doubt, to many into whose hands this book may come, to know when and how each member of this company ceased to be connected therewith. For the benefit of such, the following statement of facts drawn chiefly from Adj. Gen. Terrell's report, is given :

John Burns, the first First Lieutenant in the company, resigned in July, 1861, and John Pearce, of Attica, Second Lieutenant in Company A, was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company D, to fill the vacancy. In November, 1861, William J. Templeton, the first Captain, resigned to accept a commission as Major in the Sixtieth Regiment ; and about the same time, First Lieut. John Pearce also resigned, whereupon First Sergt. James F. Parker was promoted Captain, and Sergt. Robert J. Templeton was advanced to the position of First Lieutenant, both being promoted over Second Lieut. James Young. Lieut. Young resigned May 4, 1862, and Sergt. John Thompson was promoted to fill the vacancy. June 3, 1862, Capt. Parker resigned, and First Lieut. Robert J. Templeton was promoted to fill the vacancy, whilst Second Lieut. John Thompson was advanced to the position of First Lieutenant, and Corporal Daniel D. Redmond was promoted Second Lieutenant. November 22, 1862, First Lieut. John Thompson resigned, and Second Lieut. Daniel D. Redmond was promoted to fill the vacancy, whilst Corporal Mark Walker was made Second Lieutenant. Capt. Robert J. Templeton was killed at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and First Lieut. Daniel D. Redmond was advanced to the position of Captain ; Second Lieut. Mark Walker, to the position of First Lieutenant, and Corporal Alvin Maxson to that of Second Lieutenant, all of whom were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, June 26, 1864. Sergt. James Mitchell was discharged July 2, 1862 ; cause, disability ; Sergt. Commodore P. Huff was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862 ; Corporal George T. Clark was discharged to accept commission in the Ninety-first Regiment, in 1862 ; Corporal William Snyder was appointed Sergeant, and discharged in May, 1864, on account of wounds ; Corporal Oliver P. Murphy was discharged August 25, 1861, cause, disability ; Musician John Jay Wright was discharged on account of disability, July 9, 1862 ; Wagoner Ira Brown, was discharged October 14, 1861, for disability ; Washington L. Adams, missing at Nashville, December 12, 1862 ; Frederick M. Adams was appointed Corporal, and subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of wounds received at Stone River ; Hiram Adams was appointed Principal Musician ; Watson Allison died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., January 25, 1862 ; John Barnes died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, February 18, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River ; Thomas H. Burns was discharged for disability, August 21, 1861 ; Columbus M. Bushong was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862 ; Benedict Climeaged died January 18,

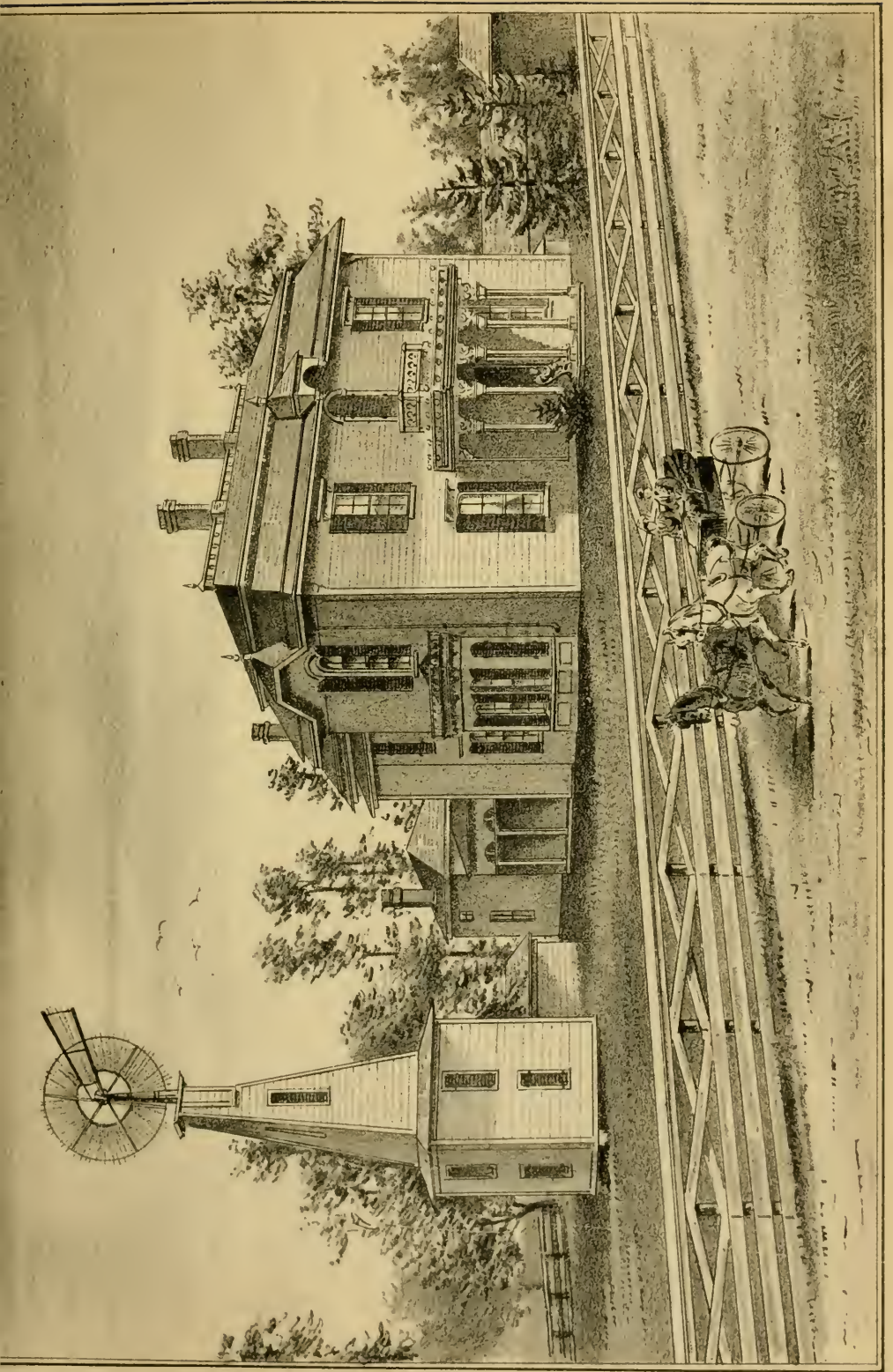
1863, of wounds received at Stone River; Lucian Clark, a veteran, was transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment, May 13, 1864; Russel-Cole was discharged October 7, 1861, on account of disability; John B. Creviston was transferred to the Fourth United States Artillery, February 3, 1863; William H. Curl, discharged November 7, 1861, for disability; Abram Davenport, discharged April 21, 1863, wounds received at Stone River; John Dopson discharged July 22, 1862, disability; William H. Duncan, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 15, 1863; Wallace E. Edwards, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 15, 1864; wounds received at Stone River; John Ekey, missing at Verville, Tenn., August 21, 1862; John Enlow, discharged September 10, 1861, disability; Adam Everheart died at Bardstown, Ky., October 7, 1862; Frederick Gehring, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1864, wounds received at Stone River; Thomas Graham, missing before Chattanooga, August 29, 1863; Benjamin Hawk, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Sherman Haskill, discharged August 14, 1861, disability; Riley Hickman, died February 3, 1864; William H. Hauck, veteran, transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment; Henry Holmes, missing before Chattanooga, August 29, 1863; John Jett, discharged August 28, 1861; Hugh Johnson, appointed Corporal, and transferred to the Fourth United States Artillery, February 3, 1863; John Kennedy, discharged March 30, 1863, wounds received at Stone River; John Kelley, missing at Louisville, Ky., October 1, 1862, while under sentence of general court martial; Levi Kemp, missing at Verville, Tenn., August 21, 1862; John Kinney, apprehended and transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment; John Krimmel, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 1, 1863; Martin Loyd, discharged May 24, 1862, disability; Ephraim Ludlum, missing at Nashville, December 12, 1863; Barney Miller, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863; William W. More, died May 21, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.; Walter S. Osborne, missing at Louisville, Ky., October 1, 1862; John Paukey, discharged October 7, 1861, disability; Zachariah Perdy, missing at Louisville, Ky., October 1, 1862; Oliver H. Perry, died May 27, 1862; David L. Ream, died at Chattanooga, November 28, 1863, of wounds; John F. Richards, leg amputated May 24, 1862, and discharged; William L. Ross, discharged November 18, 1861, disability; Charles F. Russle, transferred to the Mississippi Marine Brigade, February 19, 1863; John Saunders, discharged November 27, 1862, disability; Frank Sewell, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; John Shafer, deserted, afterward joined the Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and died at Cheat Mountain; John W. Smith, deserted December 10, 1861, and afterward joined the Nineteenth United States Infantry; George W. Snodgrass, appointed Corporal, and afterward transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; Benjamin F. Stahler, discharged November 19, 1861, disability; John A. Sullivan missing at Louisville, Ky., October 1, 1862; Isaac Thorp, discharged December 16, 1862, disability; Joseph P. Turner, discharged February 2, 1863, disability; Isaac N. Williams, appointed Cor-

poral, and afterward killed at battle of Stone River ; John B. Williams, discharged May 24, 1862, disability ; Augustus Adolphus, Samuel Blue, Harvey H. Pugh and Guilford D. Snodgrass, all recruits, transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment, May 31, 1864.

The following were mustered out at Indianapolis, at the expiration of their term of service, June 25, 1864 : Abram S. Gaskill, George Ferguson (appointed Sergeant), Calvin Barkhurst, Absalom Beaver, Benjamin T. Booth, Edwin F. Bolmer, John H. Burns, George W. Dusenberry, Michael Flanigan, Conrad Gehring, (appointed First Sergeant), McAllen C. Gobble, William Graham (wounded at Mission Ridge), William Hanley (wounded at Stone River), George Hedges (appointed Sergeant, wounded at Stone River, and also at Mission Ridge), Edgar Houghton, Leroy Hovey, Aaron R. Hudson, Charles D. Irwin, Edward Lovejoy, Oliver N. Maxson, Edward Popplestone, Henry L. Smith, James D. Smith (appointed Corporal), Thomas F. Stockton, John S. Tracy, (appointed Sergeant). The Adjutant General's report from which the foregoing facts were obtained, does not show when or how the following members of the company severed their connection therewith : William H. Claspill, Sanford Bowen, Abram Waincott and Hiram Adams. To sum up : Number mustered out at expiration of term of service, thirty-four ; discharged before expiration of term of service on account of disability, eighteen ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps and other organizations, seventeen ; deserted, ten ; discharged on account of wounds, five ; killed, six ; died of disease, five ; died of wounds, three ; promoted and resigned, two ; discharged to accept commission in another regiment, one ; veterans, two. This company is justly entitled to a fair share of the glory won by the renowned old Fifteenth Regiment. No higher encomium could be bestowed upon them.

Benton's Second Company.—The next company that marched to the front from Benton County was officered as follows : Joseph F. Taylor, Captain ; Job H. Van Natta, First Lieutenant, and Stephen Sappington, Second Lieutenant. The enlisted men of this company were First Sergeant, James Dougherty, died March 7th, 1862 ; Sergeants, James Laroe, promoted Second Lieutenant ; Warren Sheets, promoted First Lieutenant ; Levi Hawkins, promoted Second Lieutenant ; Alonzo Cowgill, appointed First Sergeant, and mustered out September 19, 1864 ; Corporals, Hallett Swift, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864 ; Ross McGee, appointed Sergeant, and mustered out September 19, 1864 ; Wilber F. Stephenson, appointed Sergeant, and mustered out September 19, 1864 ; James Killen, discharged for promotion, February 22, 1863 ; James Godman, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863 ; David Millholland, appointed Sergeant and mustered out September 19, 1864 ; James B. Shaw, mustered out September 20, 1864 ; Anthony C. Thompson, detached as Sergeant Thirteenth Battery, mustered out September 19, 1864 ; Musicians, Salathiel Cowgill, discharged October 15, 1862, disability ; Perry L. Jennings, veteran, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, and mustered out May 25, 1865 ;

Wagoner, William A. Wells, mustered out September 19, 1864; Privates, Joseph M. Adwell, mustered out September 19, 1864; Garret Auth, mustered out September 19, 1864; John Auth, died October 14, 1861; Samuel Ballentyne, died February 20, 1863; George W. Bannin, mustered out September 19, 1864; John W. Barnard, veteran, transferred to the Fifty-eighth Regiment; Ira D. Barnard, mustered out September 19, 1864; Charles Baker, discharged June 8, 1863, to enlist in the Marine service; Thomas F. S. Bennett, died at Campbellsville, Ky., January 30, 1862, disease; John M. Bockover, mustered out September 19, 1864; Daniel C. Boyer, mustered out September 19, 1864; Alexander Campbell, discharged October 14, 1862, disability; James M. Coffman, mustered out September 19, 1864; John N. Coffman, mustered out September 19, 1864; Thomas M. Cook, died February 12, 1862; Calvin Creek, mustered out September 19, 1864; Moses Cuppy, died January 23, 1862; John G. Davis, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 15, 1863; Charles M. Dawson, mustered out September 19, 1864; John F. Dolan, died November 10, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga; Ancil B. Downing, mustered out September 19, 1864; Wingate T. Downing, mustered out September 19, 1863; Joseph H. Evans, mustered out September 19, 1864; Jonathan Evans, mustered out September 19, 1864; Nelson D. Felters, mustered out September 19, 1864; William Fisher, mustered out September 19, 1864; Henry Foster, mustered out September 19, 1864; Daniel R. Gaines, veteran, appointed Corporal, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment; John M. Gear, veteran, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment; John A. Grant, mustered out September 19, 1864; George M. Haigh, appointed Sergeant, mustered out September 19, 1864; John M. Harbison, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; James Hawkins, mustered out September 19, 1864; Joseph Hinate, mustered out September 19, 1864; William B. Holton, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Samuel Horner, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 10, 1863; Michael Jakes, discharged February 27, 1863, disability; Nelson M. Jakes, discharged September 18, 1862, disability; Elnathan C. Jennings, mustered out September 19, 1864; John F. Killen, discharged October 29, 1862, cause disability; Elisha Little, appointed Corporal, mustered out September 19, 1864; Luther Loomis, veteran, appointed Corporal, transferred to the Fifty-eighth Regiment; Elisha M. Mattox, appointed Corporal, mustered out September 19, 1864; Patrick M. Head, mustered out September 19, 1864; Samuel McIlvain, appointed Corporal, died of injuries received at Shell Mound, September 8, 1863; Robert G. McQueen, appointed Corporal, mustered out September 19, 1864; Anthony C. Miller, mustered out September 19, 1864; George Miller, veteran, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment; Henry C. Moore, discharged December 23, 1862, disability; Benjamin R. Moffitt, discharged June 18, 1862, disability; Samuel E. Nuss, mustered out September 19, 1864; George W. Nuss, mustered out September 19, 1864; William M. Owens, discharged October 14, 1862, disability; Nathan J. Page, mustered out September 19, 1864; George M. Pugh, appointed Cor-



RESIDENCE OF HENRY ROBERTSON.

poral, missing at Chickamauga, supposed to have died of wounds ; John Riley, died of wounds received at Kenesaw, June 21, 1864 ; Charles Reed discharged at Louisville, date unknown ; William O. Robinson and Henry Rogers, veteran, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; James Ross, Joseph Rittenour, James Sauster, Jacob Shambaugh, Samuel Simmons, mustered out September 19, 1864 ; James M. Snyder, discharged January 31, 1863, to enter marine service ; Ebenezer E. Sparrow, appointed Corporal, died October 22, 1862 ; Joel Stanfield and John W. Switzer, mustered out September 19, 1864 ; John W. Timmons, died March 1, 1862 ; Thomas J. Thompson, discharged February 12, 1863, disability ; James K. Turvey and David Vorhees, mustered out September 19, 1864 ; John Whitmore, died March 5, 1862 ; Benjamin P. White, died October 14, 1862 ; James Whited, died May 8, 1862 ; Philip Woodhams and Henry Woodhams, mustered out September 19, 1864 ; William Finley, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Alexander Williams, killed at Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863 ; Peter M. Wilds and George Willis, mustered out September 19, 1864.

The following recruits were received by this company : Charles Bowling, veteran, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Robert N. Brink, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, mustered out August 7, 1864 ; William H. Brown, missing October 15, 1862, at Danville, Ky. ; Isaac N. Chenoweth, George J. Dexter, Thomas M. Davis, John Foster and Josiah Foster, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Jonas Herron, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863 ; Robert W. Hampton, died April 9, 1864 ; Charles J. Johnston, William Loufston, Henry H. B. Moore and Perry Moore, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Elihu Mason, discharged February 22, 1864, for promotion ; Meredith B. Mason, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Ferguson McLain, died May 30, 1864 ; Amos W. Nash, died at Newburg, Ind., May 29, 1862, of disease ; Albert H. Nagle, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; John P. Nagle, died May 13, 1864 ; William H. Pratt died March 13, 1864 ; Edward Riley, died November 24, 1863 ; Francis M. Robinson, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Alfred Sheets, discharged February 19, 1864, disability ; Charles W. Stackhouse transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Albert Stair, appointed Corporal, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment ; Frederick Sheets, George W. Shigley, Frederick Woodhams, John Welch and John Weber, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment.

This company rendezvoused at Indianapolis, and was mustered into the service September 18, 1861, as Company D of the Tenth Regiment, of which Mahlon D. Manson was Colonel. On the 22d of September, it left Indianapolis for Kentucky, and after remaining a few days at Louisville, was moved to Bardstown, where it went into camp. Here it remained for about a month when it was marched to New Haven and Lebanon, in which vicinity it remained until the advance to meet Zollikofer's forces in January, 1862. On the 19th of January, it participated in the battle of Mill Springs, or Logan's Fields, and there achieved an enviable reputation for gallantry, the regiment at one time saving the day by its firm resistance of a desperate charge of

Zollikofer's forces. After the battle, it remained in that vicinity until the march of Buell's army to the Tennessee River in March, in which it took part. The regiment reached the field of Shiloh after the battle and remained there until the siege of Corinth was commenced. It then marched with the army and participated in the investment of that place, and the marches which followed the evacuation. Returning to Nashville, it joined in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, engaging in the battle of Champion Hills, at Perryville. It was then stationed in the district of country south of the Cumberland River, and east of Nashville; and afterward joined in the march of the Army of the Cumberland across the Cumberland Mountains to Chattanooga, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, in which engagement its commanding officer, Col. William B. Carroll, was killed. On the 14th of January, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted at Chattanooga, Tenn., and in the spring following, participated in Sherman's march upon Atlanta, taking part in the many engagements of that campaign. On the 8th of September, 1864, the veterans and recruits were, by order of Gen. Thomas, transferred to the Fifty-eighth Regiment, and on the 19th of September, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out of the service. The transferred men served with the Fifty-eighth Regiment in Sherman's march through Georgia to Savannah, and through South Carolina and North Carolina, and finally were mustered out with that organization at Louisville, Ky., on the 25th day of July, 1865. Joseph F. Taylor, the company's first Captain, was discharged December 31, 1861. About the same time (the exact date is not known), Second Lieut. Stephen Sappington resigned, leaving the position of Captain and Second Lieutenant vacant. First Lieut. Job H. VanNatta was promoted Captain, Sergt. Warren Sheets was advanced to the position of First Lieutenant, and Sergt. James Laroe to that of Second Lieutenant, November 18, 1862, Capt. VanNatta was commissioned Major, and First Lieut. Sheets was made Captain, whilst Second Lieut. Laroe became First Lieutenant, and Sergt. Levi Hawkins, Second Lieutenant. First Lieut. Laroe resigned December 24, 1863, and Second Lieut. Levi Hawkins was promoted to fill the vacancy, leaving a vacancy in the office of Second Lieutenant, which does not seem to have been filled. Maj. VanNatta was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel September 21, 1863, but was not mustered as such. He was mustered out as Major at the expiration of his term of service, September 20, 1864.

Benton's Third Company.—The next company from Benton County was recruited in the spring of 1862, being mustered about March 20. The commissioned officers of this company were: John Burns, Captain; Samuel L. Young, First Lieutenant; and John A. Savage, Second Lieutenant. The enlisted men were: First Sergeant, John M. Crosson, promoted First Lieutenant; Sergeants, Hiram V. Wilkinson, promoted second Lieutenant; William F. Baker, transferred to Eleventh United States Infantry November 18, 1862; James J. Keys, discharged November 30, 1862, disability; David W. Miller, mustered

out March 21, 1865 ; Corporals, Hugh H. Keys, died at St. Louis, April 4, 1863, wounds ; Thomas Kennedy, discharged December 1, 1862, disability ; Elijah McVey, promoted Second Lieutenant ; William Smith, died in Louisiana, June 1, 1863 ; William M. McConnell, discharged November 23, 1863 ; Edward D. Pugh, discharged January 24, 1865 ; George D. Yarborough, discharged January 24, 1865 ; Walter F. Sergeant, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Musician, Hiram Benedict, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Frank Wager, missing August 20, 1862 ; Privates, William B. Adams, discharged August 11, 1863 ; Abraham Aldridge, missing November 14, 1862 ; John Ale, discharged August 4, 1862, disability ; Joseph H. Alexander, discharged August 15, 1863, disability ; David Ashler, discharged August 4, 1862, disability ; Israel Balch, discharged ; John A. Barns, discharged, disability ; Lee Beans, transferred to Eleventh United States Infantry November 23, 1862 ; Charles Bechtold, died February 5, 1863, of wounds received at Arkansas Post ; Frederick Bechtold, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; John E. Bliss, discharged September 14, 1862, disability ; Cornelius Boice, transferred to Eleventh United States Infantry November 22, 1862 ; Joseph Borders, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1862 ; Charles Buwecker, transferred to Eleventh United States Infantry November 29, 1862 ; Amos Campbell, killed at Arkansas Post January 11, 1863 ; Phillis Canette, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Matthew W. Clark, discharged November 22, 1862, disability ; Charles B. Conklin, discharged November 29, 1862, minor ; Washington Crabb, discharged August 8, 1863, disability ; William L. Dewyear, missing June 4, 1862 ; Mortimore Ford, missing June 1, 1862 ; Jacob Gibbons, discharged October 2, 1863, disability ; William Gillespie, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Hiram J. Gilbert, missing November 22, 1862 ; Daniel S. Harris, discharged August 22, 1862, disability ; Samuel C. Harris, Henry C. Harris and Myer Harris, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Thomas E. Hamilton, discharged June 10, 1862, disability ; Joseph Hale, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Joseph Hatcher, died at Lebanon, Ky., August 14, 1862 ; Charles M. Hatcher, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Samuel Henry, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864 ; George W. Helfield, missing May 8, 1862 ; William I. Hixson, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Isaac Hoagland, died at Memphis April 4, 1863, wounds ; Andrew P. Johnson, mustered out March 21, 1863, as Sergeant ; Albert Leneke, transferred to Eleventh United States Infantry November 25, 1862 ; George Liptrap, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Jackson McDaniel, died at St. Louis, May 12, 1863 ; Thomas B. McClelland, discharged January 24, 1865 ; Thomas McGregor, mustered out March 21, 1865, as First Sergeant ; John L. Mehaffy, discharged December 8, 1863, disability ; Henry Mayer, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; William J. Newman, missing November 1, 1862 ; John Prosser, missing June 17, 1862 ; Abel Pugh, missing June 1, 1862 ; William H. Rickstraw, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; John Selby, died at Carrollton, La., December 8, 1863 ; Frank Shell, missing May 12, 1862 ; Francis H. Shrade, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; William F.

Smith, discharged September 28, 1864, disability ; Reuben D. Steeley, died at Thibodeaux, October 11, 1864 ; James C. Tea, Milton B. Thompson and Abram L. Thompson, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; William Vanover, discharged November 20, 1862, disability ; Frederick D. Walker, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Peter Ward, missing November 22, 1862 ; James E. Warren and Sylvester Warren, missing November 9, 1862 ; Joel C. Wilmoth, transferred to Signal Corps, September 5, 1863 ; William C. Wilkinson, mustered out March 21, 1865 ; Robert V. Williams, discharged December 19, 1863, disability ; James W. Williamson, discharged July 15, 1864, disability ; James G. W. Woods, missing November 15, 1862 ; Recruits, George Blessing, George Boynton and James W. Cook, transferred to Twenty-sixth Regiment February 24, 1865 ; Morris C. Freeman, discharged August 6, 1863, disability ; John McCaslin, missing December 26, 1864 ; Robert Stanley and James Starr, transferred to Twenty-sixth Regiment February 24, 1865 ; Wade W. Williams, transferred to First United States Cavalry November 20, 1862 ; Robert A. Young and John A. Young, transferred to Twenty-sixth Regiment February 24, 1865. Capt. Burns resigned November 30, 1862, and Lient. Savage resigned on the same day, thus creating vacancies in the offices of Captain and Second Lieutenant. First Lieut. Samuel L. Young was promoted to Captain ; First Sergt. John M. Crosson, to First Lieutenant, and Sergt. Hiram V. Wilkinson, to Second Lieutenant. February 9, 1863, Capt. Young resigned, and John M. Crosson was advanced to the position of Captain ; Hiram V. Wilkinson to that of First Lieutenant, and Corporal Elijah McVey to that of Second Lieutenant. There were no further changes in the commissioned officers of the company up to the time when the entire regiment was mustered out.

This company was assigned to the Sixtieth Regiment (Richard Owen, Colonel), in which it was designated as Company D. " A partial organization of this regiment was effected at Evansville, in November, 1861, and during the progress of enlisting the regiment was ordered to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on the 22d of February, 1862, to guard rebel prisoners. While there the organization was perfected, the last companies being mustered in in the month of March. On the 20th of June, it left Indianapolis for Louisville, Ky., whence it proceeded to Lebanon. After remaining there for a time, it moved to Munfordville, where, on the 14th of September, the advance of Bragg's army surrounded the place and its works, and compelled the garrison to surrender after a gallant resistance. Among the captured were a number of Indiana regiments, and seven companies of the Sixtieth, under command of Col. Owen. The other companies were, at the time of the capture, guarding a railroad bridge over Rolling Fork, near Lebanon Junction, under command of Maj. Cox, and were not captured. The captured companies were paroled, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where they went into parole camps, and were there joined by the other portion of the regiment. Upon being exchanged in November, the regiment proceeded to Memphis, joining the Army of the Mississippi, and participating in the movements of that

army during the winter of 1862. On the 10th of January, 1863, it took part in the battle of Arkansas Post, losing a number in killed and wounded. In the campaign against Vicksburg, it moved with the First Brigade (Burbridge's), Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, from Milliken's Bend, on the 14th of April, making rapid and fatiguing marches through swamps, bayous and streams, under scorching suns, drenching rains, and engaging in five desperate and hard-fought battles. At Port Gibson, on the 1st of May, it was among the first to enter the town; at Champion Hills, on the 16th of May, it was in the advance, and at Black River, on the 17th of May, it behaved with gallantry. In the siege of Vicksburg, it took an active part, remaining in the trenches until the surrender on the 4th of July. After the capitulation, the Sixtieth marched with its brigade to Jackson, participating in the skirmishes on the route and the siege of Jackson, losing several in killed and wounded. Returning to Vicksburg, it remained there until August, when it was transported to New Orleans, where it was assigned to Banks' army. From New Orleans, it moved to Berwick City, and thence up the Teche, engaging in the battle of Grand Coteau Plains on the 3d of November, losing a few in killed and wounded. Returning to the vicinity of New Iberia, it remained there a short time, and then proceeded to Algiers, near New Orleans, where it embarked on steamship for Texas. Landing in that State, it was stationed at Pass Cavallo for a brief period, and then returned to New Orleans, where it joined Banks' unfortunate expedition up Red River. This expedition was organized early in March, and proceeded with but little opposition to Alexandria, reaching there on the 19th of March. At Sabine Cross Roads, on the 8th of April, the Sixtieth lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"After this campaign, the regiment went to Indiana on veteran furlough, the regiment having re-enlisted. Its re-muster was not, however, approved by the War Department, the regiment not having, in its opinion, served a sufficient length of time to entitle it to be mustered as a veteran organization. Returning to the field, it was stationed at Thibodeaux, La., where it remained until the fall of 1864. On the 3d of November, it was engaged in the battle of Carrion Crow Bayou, losing largely in killed, wounded and prisoners. After this the regiment was stationed at Algiers, near New Orleans, remaining there until February 24, 1865, when the remaining recruits were transferred to the Twenty-sixth Indiana, and the balance of the regiment proceeded to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out on the 21st of March, 1865."

Other of Benton's Volunteers.—It might be possible to give the names of all those who went out from Benton County to do battle against their country's foes, but, as the task of ascertaining them would be a very onerous one, owing to the fact of there having been a great many companies that had been principally made up elsewhere, in each of which there were a few—from one to twenty—Benton County men, the information is not deemed of sufficient importance to justify the attempt. Some of those

companies are Company C, of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, in which there were twenty men from Benton County; Company E, of the Fortieth Regiment, in which there were six; Company H, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, in which there were fifteen; Company A, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, in which there were thirty-nine; Company K, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, in which there were thirty; and Company K of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, in which there were twelve; Company C, of the Ninety-ninth Regiment was raised principally in Porter County. The members of that company from Benton County were David R. Lucas, First Lieutenant, promoted Chaplain September 27, 1862; Charles M. Scott, promoted from Sergeant to Captain, February 8, 1864; Miles A. Barber, mustered out June 5, 1865, as Sergeant; James Bezell, died at Louisville, Ky., November 10, 1862; Henry J. Bushong, discharged; Charles Catey, James Campbell and James D. Campbell, mustered out June 5, 1865; Ether A. Cook, died at Keokuk, Iowa, January 15, 1863; Henry German, mustered out June 5, 1865; Reason Johnson, died at Camp Fowler, Tenn., February 26, 1863; Milton Keys, mustered out June 5, 1865; William D. Kolb, mustered out June 5, 1865; Robert B. Lank, discharged March 6, 1863; George W. Parker, transferred to V. R. C., October 26, 1863; William Savage, promoted First Lieutenant February 1, 1865; James Vanover, supposed lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865; Joseph Williams and William H. Young, mustered out June 5, 1865.

In Company E of the Fortieth Regiment were Richard Kolb, promoted First Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, and resigned December 13, 1864; Jasper Kolb, promoted First Lieutenant March 20, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment; Frederick Cain, discharged; Brooks C. Dunwiddie, veteran, mustered out December 21, 1864, as Sergeant; Joseph Greenwood, veteran, mustered out December 21, 1865, as Sergeant; Smith W. Perigo, veteran, mustered out December 21, 1865, as Sergeant.

Those in Company H of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment were John H. Barber, mustered out May 15, 1865; Robert Brinkley, William W. Clark, Charles W. Clifton, David S. Clifton, Jefferson Donahue, Henry Eller, Aaron Jones, Benjamin Miller, Benjamin C. Miller, Franklin Obermyer, George Rover, Nathan Thompson and Arza B. Truitt, all mustered out August 4, 1865; and James F. Waterman, missing April 27, 1865; and those in Company K of the same regiment were James Bell, promoted Second Lieutenant April 17, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Alfred Cover, mustered out August 4, 1865; Joseph A. Chandler, promoted Assistant Surgeon; William L. Englen, mustered out August 4, 1865, as First Sergeant; John W. Fites, William W. Fitraw, William Jenkins, Jeremiah Manihan, Leroy A. Swift, John Stoneberger, George J. Thompson and Samuel E. Walton, all mustered out August 4, 1865.

In Company K of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, there were Capt. Thomas Kennedy, mustered out with the regiment; Sergeants James J. Keys, William M. McConnell, George W. Crosson and Henry M. Smith;

Corporals William H. Vanover, Alonzo Sleeper, John Elmore, John F. Stokes and Joseph Emery ; and Privates Jacob Albaugh, Robert Balantine, Edward Bromley, Mark J. Briar, James Blanchfill, Jerry Doyle, John Gillespie, William Greenwood, Daniel W. Henderson, Alexander Hukill, James H. McDaniel, Andrew J. McConnell, William E. Orr, George Perigo, James Ritner, Lewis Rolane, David Snyder, Jonathan Vanhorn, Isaac S. Wade and Isaac Ward, all of whom were mustered out August 4, 1865, except Alonzo Sleeper, who was mustered out June 2, 1865, and David Snyder who died at Indianapolis, March 14, 1865.

Company A of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment had in it the following : First Lieutenant, William S. Freeman, promoted Captain December 1, 1864, and mustered out as such with the regiment ; First Sergeant, Lewis A. Campbell, promoted Second Lieutenant January 10, 1865, and mustered out as such with the regiment ; Sergt. George D. Boyd, discharged February 2, 1866 ; Corporals Jacob Shirm, mustered out October 5, 1865 ; Jeremiah Anstill, discharged July 10, 1865, and John B. Crane mustered out April 10, 1866, as First Sergeant ; Privates, James Beal, Joseph Carter, Rinaldo Childs, James K. Coleman, Charles B. Conklin, P. A. Carnahan, mustered out April 10, 1866, as Quartermaster Sergeant ; Strawder DeHart, William H. Dugan, John M. Ford, Allen Ford, William C. Garland, Owen Ganothy, Eugene B. Glasgow, James M. Hobson, William H. Hopkins, John Huffman, William Handy, George Kee, died at Atlanta, Ga., October 9, 1864 ; Stephen S. Kitchen, discharged May 21, 1865 ; William Louderback, John McBride, William McConnell, William Michaels, Isaiah R. Morris, transferred to V. R. C., April 1, 1865 ; John W. Odle, discharged January 5, 1866 ; Charles R. Tate, John Templin, Robert Wright, died at Galesville, Ala., October 20, 1864 ; Henry Wight, Paul Windler, William Phillips, discharged July 10, 1865 ; Milton Young and James C. Young, discharged July 10, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was a three-years regiment, and was mustered in between October 1, 1863, and January 31, 1864, the greater part of the men being mustered December 15, 1864. They were mustered out at various times, but the majority of them were mustered out April 10, 1864, none of them serving the full term of their enlistment. The Ninety-ninth was also a three-years regiment, and a large majority of the men were mustered into the service August 15, 1862. They were all, with a very few exceptions, mustered out June 5, 1865, the time served being a little short of three years.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiments, were in the service but a very short time, and during that time saw but little, if any, of the hardships and dangers of active military duty. Neither of those three regiments had a man killed or mortally wounded during the time they were in the service. They performed quite an important part in the closing scene of this great drama, however, the part that they were doubtless

designed to perform. They were employed to garrison posts at various points along the lines of railroad over which our supplies were conveyed, thus relieving and sending to the front several thousand soldiers who had had long experience in the service, and whose valor had been proven on many an ensanguined field.

The Ninety-ninth and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiments, although not among the first to respond to their country's call for succor, nevertheless entered the service in time to render very efficient aid to the cause of the Union, the loss of the former, in killed and mortally wounded, being forty-one, and that of the latter twenty-eight. The Ninety-ninth participated in Sherman's campaign against Vicksburg in the summer of 1863, and in the operations which led to the evacuation of Jackson, Miss., the same summer. After remaining in camp at Big Black River until the latter part of September, 1863, the regiment moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., by way of Memphis, Corinth, Iuka, Florence, Decherd and Stevenson, arriving at Chattanooga on the 24th day of November, and engaging in the battle of Mission Ridge on the following day. It took part in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in many of the most sanguinary engagements fought during that campaign. It accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea, and on the 15th of December, 1864, took part in the charge upon Fort McAlister. Leaving Savannah, after a short rest, the regiment started on its way through the Carolinas, skirmishing with the enemy at Duck Creek and Edisto River, and occupying Columbia, S. C., on the 17th of February, 1865. The regiment broke camp at Columbia, after a brief rest, and, marching by way of Camden, Cheraw and Fayetteville on the 19th of March, reinforced the Twentieth Corps at the battle of Bentonville. By way of Goldsboro, Raleigh, Warrenton, Petersburg and Richmond, the regiment marched overland to Washington, D. C., and was there mustered out of the service of the United States on 15th day of June, 1865. During its term of service, the Ninety-ninth Regiment marched over four thousand miles, and endured many hardships.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was raised in the Ninth Congressional District, during the fall and winter of 1863, rendezvoused at Michigan City, and was mustered into the service on the 18th day of March, 1864. On the 23d, the regiment left Michigan City by rail, and proceeded to Nashville by way of Indianapolis and Louisville. The regiment proceeded on its way southward, passing through Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and reaching Charleston, Tenn., April 21. From Charleston it marched in the direction of Atlanta, actively participating in that most energetic, sanguinary and decisive campaign. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was conspicuously engaged in many of the severest engagements of this campaign, and "from the 8th of May until the 5th of September, under the broiling sun by day and the pestilential dews by night, through difficult ravines, skirmishing in dense forests, drenched by heavy rains, struggling through mud and mire, our troops



M. C. Sumner



G. C. Sumner

DECEASED.

pressed on. Some portion of the regiment was on the skirmish line nearly every day for four months." After the fall of Atlanta the regiment marched from Jonesboro to Decatur, Ga., where it went into camp with the rest of the corps. The regiment was in the engagement at Franklin, Tenn., in which it lost several officers and men. It was also engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, but its loss was very light. On the 5th of January, 1865, the regiment left Columbia, Tenn., and, marching to Clifton, on the Tennessee River, there embarked on a transport for Cincinnati, Ohio; whence it moved by rail to Washington, and thence to Alexandria, Va., from which place it sailed, on the 20th of February, on the steamer Atlantic, to Fort Fisher, N. C., and thence to Morehead City, N. C. On the 10th of March, the regiment took an active part in the battle of Kingston or Wise's Fork, losing several in killed and wounded.

Public Sentiment and Civil Action.—It is said by those who then resided in the county that there was not in Benton County the same bitter resentments and deep-seated animosities engendered by the war that there were in many other portions of the country. The sentiment in favor of the suppression of the rebellion was, it is said, almost universally prevalent. The alacrity with which Benton County responded to the call to arms, won for it the following commendatory notice from the *State Sentinel* in May, 1861: "The little county of Benton, with a voting population of 500, has sent a company of ninety men to the war, and fine looking fellows they are. Good for Benton County. Capt. W. J. Templeton commands this company." Benton County was not lavish, in any marked degree, in the expenditure of money for the payment of local bounties; yet it does not appear, from the Adjutant General's report that there were ever more than two men—one in Prairie Township and one in York—drafted. The amounts of money paid by the county, and by the several townships, for local bounties, as shown by the Adjutant General's report, were as follows: Benton County, \$30,840; Parish Grove Township, \$10,715.50; Pine Township, \$7,340; Oak Grove Township, \$2,250; York Township, \$2,500; Prairie Township, \$415; Bolivar Township, \$9,550; Union Township, \$900; making a total in the county of \$64,510.50. The amounts paid for the relief of soldiers' families were: By the county, \$3,635.08; by Pine Township, \$345; by Oak Grove Township, \$330; by Prairie Township, \$15; by Bolivar Township, \$60, making a total in the county of \$4,385.08.

At a special session of the Board of Commissioners, held April 30, 1861 (Benjamin Hawkins, Robert M. Atkinson and Samuel McIlvaine, Commissioners; William Jones, Auditor, and Samuel Chapman, Sheriff), it was "Ordered that \$1,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated out of the county funds, or so much of the same as may be needed for the purpose of defraying the expenses of board and lodging of the volunteers of the Benton County Guards, and for the benefit of the families of such volunteers as may need assistance, arising from their absence. The orders for the money for volunteers to be issued in such amounts as the Captain, or other officer

in command, may, from time to time, require. That used for the benefit of the families to be used in such amounts as David McConnell, Dr. J. J. Rawlings and Basil Justus, who are hereby appointed to act as agents for the county in expending the same, may, from time to time, require."

At the June session, 1861, it was "Ordered that a county order be made to Tippecanoe County for \$73 for quartering ninety men by order of Capt. W. J. Templeton, as by his bill on file." At the same term, it was ordered that the order made April 30th, which has been alluded to, be amended to read as follows: "That there be a suitable person appointed to inquire into the necessities of all destitute families of those that have husbands and sons now in the army, on whom they have heretofore depended for support, and also that the merchants of Oxford be notified not to sell to such persons without an order from said person, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners."

At a special session, held November 10, 1863, it was "Ordered that a bounty of \$50 be paid out of the county treasury to each volunteer enlisting from the county of Benton under the late call of the President for 300,000 men; and that there be an allowance made monthly of \$5 to the families dependent on volunteers so recruited, and to all families whose supporters have heretofore enlisted in the army of the United States and still remain in the service of the same. Ordered that the Auditor draw orders on the Treasurer for the above bounty, when the certificate of the mustering officer is produced that the applicant has been duly received and mustered into the service of the United States."

At a special session, held February 23, 1864, it was "Ordered by the board that a bounty of \$50 be paid out of the county treasury to each volunteer enlisting from the county of Benton under the late call of the President for 200,000 men, upon the certificate of the mustering officer being produced that the applicant has been duly mustered into the service of the United States." December, 1864, it was "Ordered by this court that an order made by this board at a special term held on the 10th day of November, 1863, allowing \$5 per month to the wives of soldiers in the service of the United States, from this county, be, and the same is, hereby rescinded; and further, that, in lieu of said order, the following be substituted: 'Ordered by the board that the wives of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers (until they receive their pension from the Government), who are credited to this county, shall receive as a bounty the sum of \$3 per month to each woman, and \$2 per month to each child under ten years of age; and further, that, in order that the Auditor may know the proper amount due such families, such women, or their representatives, shall file with the County Auditor a sworn statement of the number of children entitled to pay under this order.'"

At a special session of the Commissioners' Court, held February 8, 1865 (present Benjamin Hawkins, Robert M. Atkinson and William Marvin, Commissioners), it was "Ordered that a bounty of \$400 be paid out of the county

treasury to each volunteer who may be mustered into the service, and credited to the several townships of this county; *provided*, that no bounties be paid to volunteers after the quotas of the several townships are filled; and *provided* further, that no bounty shall be paid to any person or persons resident or enrolled in one township who shall volunteer in any other township and have himself credited thereto, until the quota in the township in which he resides or is enrolled shall be full; said bounty to be paid as follows, to wit: County orders shall be issued by the Auditor in denominations ranging from \$25 to \$400; and, inasmuch as the funds are not now on hand for the redemption of the orders above named, it is hereby further ordered that if the residents of any township shall furnish the funds necessary to redeem said orders up to the amount necessary to fill the quota of such township, the funds so furnished by such township shall be paid out to volunteers to fill the quota of such township; and, in case the quota of any township is not filled by volunteering, the Auditor shall issue to such persons as may be drafted to fill up such quota, orders to the amount of \$400 each to such drafted men as may be accepted and mustered into the service, and all bounties, whether to volunteers or drafted men, shall only be paid on the presentation to the person who may be authorized to pay the same, the certificate of the mustering officer, which certificate shall specify the township to which he is credited."

The last order made by the board in relation to bounties was made in March, 1865, and was as follows: "Ordered that the order made at the special session of the board, held on the 8th day of February, 1865, allowing a bounty to volunteers and drafted men, be so amended that any person in any township in this county, who may be drafted to fill the quota of his township, and who shall procure and have mustered into the service of the United States for one year an acceptable substitute, shall, on the presentation of the proper certificate of the Auditor that such substitute has been mustered in, be entitled to receive the amount of county orders allowed in said order; and, any person in any township which has not filled its quota, who shall procure and have mustered into the service as aforesaid, and credited to his township, a representative volunteer for one year, shall, on the presentation of the certificate as aforesaid, be entitled to receive the bounty provided for in said order. And it is further ordered that the Auditor be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to issue to James Emerson, of Bolivar Township, orders to the amount of \$8,400, being the amount necessary to pay the bounty on the number of men required to fill the quota of said Bolivar Township, taking the said Emerson's receipt for said orders, which said receipt shall contain the number and date of said orders, and require the said Emerson to return to said Auditor all of said orders not used in filling the quota of said township; and for each \$400 of said orders not returned to the Auditor by said Emerson, he shall be required to file with said Auditor the certificate of muster-in of a volunteer for one year, credited to said township."

Conclusion.—The men, a very large majority of them, at least, who went out from the county to serve in the army during the late rebellion, were men who had been residing in the county prior to their enlistment; and those of them who survived the perils of war returned to the county, and are, most of them, still residing therein; wherefore it is believed that all facts of interest pertaining to those companies, and fragmentary companies that went out from Benton County, will have a peculiar interest for a very numerous class of the citizens of the county. It is in view of these facts, and of the further fact that the Adjutant General's report, from which the foregoing has been chiefly drawn, is not readily accessible to the general public, that so much space has been devoted to this subject.

PAST EVENTS—PRESENT CONDITION.

BY ED MOSSMAN.

THE SPAULDING TRAGEDY.

ON the 15th day of November, 1882, a double murder and suicide occurred in York Township, of which the *Oxford Tribune* gives the following account: "On the 14th inst., James P. Spaulding, of near Raub, Ind., murdered his wife and child, and then committed suicide. Spaulding had sold his farm recently, and received cash in consideration. This money was deposited in the Bank of Kentland, where it now is. On the previous evening, he was heard to complain of selling the place too cheap, and seemed very morose in consequence. He was seen in the morning with lantern in hand, doing the chores about the barn, where later the horses were found with harness on. The cows had been milked, and wood chopped for the day. The bodies were discovered by a relative. The lamp was burning on a table; the mother and son lay side by side, while the father lay across them, face downward. Spaulding was thirty-five years of age; his wife, thirty years of age, and the boy four years and six months. At the time the murder was committed, the wife was engaged in making bread, as her hands were covered with dough, and all preparation had been made for baking. From what investigation has been made, it is firmly believed that the husband killed the wife and child, and then cut his own throat. It is supposed that he first came in from the barn quietly, and knocked his wife in the head with a singletree that was found on the floor covered with blood and hair, and then cut her throat with a razor which was found covered with blood, and identified as his own. The door knob had finger marks, showing signs of a struggle. The little boy ran out into the back yard, whither his father pursued him and knocked him down with the singletree. He then cut the boy's throat from ear to ear, dragged him into the house, and laid him alongside the mother. Spaulding then cut his own throat, and fell across the

bodies of his wife and child. It is plain that the murder was not committed for the purpose of robbery, as Spaulding's purse, containing a considerable sum of money, was found on his person, while his watch was taken from his vest pocket, and the crystal found to be covered with finger-marks and blood." The foregoing newspaper article contains the facts in the case, except as to one or two particulars. The Coroner's report shows that the tragedy occurred on the 15th, instead of on the 14th of the month, as stated in the article. It also shows that Spaulding's name was Jasper, and not James K. as stated in the article. The Coroner's report discloses the further facts that Mrs. Spaulding's name was Georgia, and little boy's, Harry.

LANDS ENTERED BY H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Henry L. Ellsworth, of La Fayette, entered about 65,000 acres of land in the county, a great deal of it being entered as late as the year 1851. He entered a great many entire sections, and never less than a quarter section in any one section. He entered land in each Congressional township in the county, except in Township 25, of Range 6. The number of acres entered by him in each township was as follows: Township 24, Range 6, 4,636 acres; Township 26, Range 6, 4,020; Township 24, Range 7, 4,800; Township 25, Range 7, 9,700; Township 26, Range 7, 4,302; Township 24, Range 8, 1,280; Township 25, Range 8, 4,000; Township 26, Range 8, 6,320; Township 24, Range 9, 11,200; Township 25, Range 9, 8,600; Township 26, Range 9, 5,940.

VOTING POPULATION AT INTERVALS BY TOWNSHIPS.

In 1842, there were twenty-four voters in Parish Grove Township, thirty-three in Pine, and twenty-five in Oak Grove; in 1846, there were forty-one in Parish Grove, forty-two in Pine, and thirty-seven in Oak Grove; in 1849, there were fifty-one in Parish Grove, forty-two in Pine, and sixty-nine in Oak Grove; in 1854, there were eighty-six in Parish Grove, seventy-two in Pine, and one hundred and seventy-six in Oak Grove; in 1859, there were thirty eight in Parish Grove, eighty-two in Pine, two hundred forty-two in Oak Grove, and seventy-two in West Pine; in 1864, there were seventeen in Parish Grove, seventy-seven in Pine, one hundred thirty-seven in Oak Grove, sixty-four in West Pine, sixteen in York, twenty-one in Prairie, one hundred seven in Bolivar, and ten in Union; in 1869, there were eleven in Parish Grove, sixty-nine in Pine, two hundred two in Oak Grove, fifty-six in York, forty in Prairie, one hundred thirty-nine in Bolivar, thirty-three in Union, sixty-seven in Gilboa, forty-three in Richland, and one hundred twenty-four in Grant; in 1874, there were fifty-eight in Parish Grove, ninety-eight in Pine, one hundred fifty in Oak Grove, eighty-seven in York, one hundred ninety-seven in Prairie, one hundred thirty-nine in Bolivar, one hundred thirty-three in Union, one hundred thirty-nine in Gilboa, one hundred sixty-six in Richland, and two hundred forty-six in Grant; in 1879, there were one hundred thirty-three in Parish Grove, seventy-six in Pine, one hundred twenty-nine in Oak Grove, one hundred nine in York, one hundred seventy

in Bolivar, one hundred fifty-two in Union, one hundred forty-two in Gilboa, two hundred two in Richland, two hundred fourteen in Grant, and one hundred sixty-six in Center, one hundred sixty-seven in Hickory Grove, ninety-eight in Oxford, and one hundred fifty-eight in Fowler; in 1882, there were one hundred fifty-five in Parish Grove, ninety-five in Pine, one hundred thirty-seven in Oak Grove, one hundred thirty in York, one hundred ninety-seven in Bolivar, one hundred sixty in Union, one hundred forty-three in Gilboa, one hundred sixty-seven in Richland, two hundred forty-seven in Grant, one hundred twenty-two in Center, one hundred ninety-seven in Hickory Grove, one hundred fifty-three in Oxford, and one hundred eighty-one in Fowler. It will be seen that in certain townships the number was less at some periods than it had been at previous periods. From this it might be inferred that the population of the county was becoming less, for some reason. It will be seen, however, that the population of the county has been steadily increasing, if the aggregate population of all the townships be considered. Thus, in 1842, the population of the county was eighty-two; in 1846, it was one hundred twenty, being an increase of thirty-eight, or over forty-seven per cent; the increase from 1846 to 1849 was sixty-five, an increase of over fifty-four per cent; from 1849 to 1854, it was one hundred forty-nine, or seventy-nine per cent; from 1854 to 1859, it was one hundred, an increase of over twenty-nine per cent; from 1859 to 1864, it was fifteen, an increase of three and one-fourth per cent; from 1864 to 1869, it was three hundred thirty-five, an increase of over seventy-four per cent; from 1869 to 1874, it was six hundred and twenty-nine, and increase of eighty per cent; from 1874 to 1879, it was five hundred three, an increase of over thirty-five per cent; and from 1879 to 1882, it was one hundred and sixty-eight, an increase of nearly nine per cent in three years. The lowest per cent of increase—three and one-fourth—was from 1859 to 1864. This period covers the greater portion of the late civil war, and it is probably due to this that the rate of increase is so small. That some of the townships appear to have lost ground at times is due to the fact that their territorial limits have been diminished by the creation of new townships, out of a part of their territory. The changes made in the townships of this county have been very numerous. When the county was first organized, and for several years afterward, there were but three townships in the county, and now there are eleven. Again, there have been several townships unmade by rescinding the order creating them, whilst the names of others have been changed.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad projected in Benton County was called the La Fayette, Oxford & Bloomington Railroad. The Board of Commissioners, at their March session, 1868, undertook and agreed to make up to the company any delinquency, not exceeding \$10,000, that the company might not be able to collect of \$50,000 that the citizens of Benton County had subscribed to aid in the construction of the road, which was to run from La Fayette, in Tippe-

canoe County, Ind., to Bloomington, Ill., passing through Oxford *en route*. The road was never built, however, as originally projected, and the board, at their June session, 1869, rescinded the order they had made at their March session, 1868, above alluded to. At the July session of the board (special session), 1869, a petition was presented to the board, signed by 108 freeholders of the county, praying the board to order elections to be held in the several townships of the county, to vote upon the question whether the county should aid the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, to the amount of \$40,000, either by way of an appropriation of that amount or by taking stock in the company. The Commissioners decided to take stock, and ordered elections to be held in the several townships on the 28th day of the next ensuing month. The vote in the several townships was as follows: Parish Grove Township, none for, none against; Pine Township, twenty-nine for, forty-seven against; Oak Grove Township, two hundred and fifty-one for, seven against; Gilboa Township, none for, none against; York, two for, twenty against; Prairie Township, thirty-nine for, five against; Bolivar Township, one hundred and twenty-two for, none against; Union Township, none for, none against; Richland Township, twenty-five for, nineteen against; Grant Township, one hundred and thirty-nine for, none against; making the total vote of the county six hundred and seven for, and ninety-eight against. In three of the ten townships—Parish Grove, Gilboa and Union—no votes were cast, either for or against; whilst two—Pine and York—gave a majority against the appropriation, and two—Bolivar and Grant—voted unanimously in favor of it. The townships in the northern tier—Gilboa, Union, Richland and York—being situated farthest from the line of the proposed road, and there being already a railroad within a mile or two of their northern boundary, it is not strange that they should give a majority against making the appropriation; for it would benefit the people of that section but little, notwithstanding the benefit to the county would be incalculable. But that Parish Grove, Prairie and Pine, constituting the middle tier of townships, should have given as small a majority in favor of the appropriation as they did, is somewhat surprising, inasmuch as those townships must have been benefited but little less than the southern tier of townships, through which the road was proposed to be made. In the northern tier of townships the majority against the appropriation was twelve, whilst the middle tier gave a majority of sixteen, and the southern tier a majority of five hundred and five in favor of it; there being but seven votes against it in the southern tier of townships, all of which were cast in Oak Grove Township. It being discovered by the Commissioners that \$40,000 was in excess of one per cent of the taxable property of the county—the utmost amount that could be lawfully levied in aid of a private enterprise—it was ordered at the June term of Commissioners' Court, 1870, that one-half the amount of the appropriation, \$20,000, should be then levied, and that the balance of it be levied at the June session, 1871. The construction of the road does not seem to have

been pushed forward very energetically, for we find in the record of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners, at their December term, 1875, after reciting that *quo warranto* proceedings by information, in the name of the State of Indiana, on the relation of William B. Walls, Prosecuting Attorney of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, are pending in the Clinton Circuit Court against the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, to wrest from said company its corporate franchises, and that the county is a stockholder to the amount of \$39,150, the board "request the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General to dismiss said proceedings, as said road is now nearly completed." This road runs in a northwesterly direction from La Fayette to Templeton, thence nearly due west to Boswell, and thence to the State line, a little south of west. The L., M. & B. Railroad, after several successive consolidations with other roads and changes of name, has come to be known as the Lake Erie & Western Railway, and with its connections forms one of the great trunk lines of the country. It is doing a good business both in freight and passenger traffic. The construction of this road has been of incalculable benefit to the county, causing the towns of Templeton, Chase, Boswell, Talbot and Ambia to spring up, and greatly promoting the settlement of the southwestern portion of the county. Besides the \$40,000 of stock subscribed by the county, the citizens of the county subscribed some \$60,000, making in the aggregate \$100,000 obtained by the road out of Benton County to aid in its construction. Verily, the county ought to be greatly benefited by the construction of the road, for although this enormous sum of \$100,000 was not designed to be a donation, yet by the chicanery usually resorted to, they being small fish, tropically speaking, were swallowed up by the leviathans into whose power they had unwarily placed themselves, thus making it in effect a donation. Neither the county, nor any individual of the county, ever received a dollar for the stock subscribed to this road. It is ever thus.

About the same time that the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington road was projected, or very soon afterward, a road was surveyed to run from La Fayette to Chicago, to be known as the Cincinnati, La Fayette & Chicago Railroad, which was to diverge to the north from the line of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, at Templeton, and run centrally to the north-west corner of the county. This road was completed about the same time that the other road was completed, and, like it, benefited the county at large very greatly, and those near the center of the county immeasurably. On this line of road, the towns of Atkinson, Fowler, Earl Park and Raub sprang up. This road, like the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington road, has been consolidated with other roads, and the name has been changed, until it is now a continuous line from Cincinnati to Chicago, and is known as the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, or, otherwise as the Big Four road, and is one of the best lines of road in the country. All trains on this road pass over the track of the Lake Erie & Western road between La Fayette and Templeton, under some sort of agree-



RESIDENCE OF AMOS HAGENBUCH.

ment between the two roads, but they make no stops between those points for the purpose of taking on passengers or freight.

At a special session of the Board of Commissioners, held in April, 1880, elections were ordered to be held in Union and Oak Grove Townships for the purpose of voting aid to the Indiana & Chicago Railroad, in the sum of \$9,000 in the former and \$15,000 in the latter. The election in Union was ordered for May 22, 1880, and in Oak Grove for June 1, 1880. The elections were held, as ordered, and resulted as follows: In Union Township, 88 votes for, and 34 against; in Oak Grove, 249 votes for, and 75 against. This road has been completed through the county, and runs very nearly in a due north and south direction, running through Goodland, in Newton County, crossing the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad about four or five miles south of Fowler, and passing on thence through Oxford. Its termini are, for the present, Chicago and Brazil. The town of Fowler refused to aid anywise in the construction of the road, owing to some misconception of the facts; they probably either doubted the ability of the parties who were at the head of the scheme to bring it to a successful issue, or else they thought that the road would be built anyhow, whether they contributed to the enterprise or not, and, consequently, the road was located so as to pass just to the east of Fowler, missing it about two miles, and almost wholly, if not quite, cutting the town off from all benefits on account of the road being built. This will undoubtedly become an excellent freight line, as it will be the most direct route between the extensive coal fields of Clay County and Chicago, the great metropolis of the West. The name by which it is now designated is the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad. The three roads mentioned are the only ones, as yet, that have been completed, or upon which work has been begun, although there have been two others projected, and they will probably both be built in the near future. These are the Michigan, Indiana & St. Louis and the Delphi, Fowler & Western. A petition from the citizens of Center Township was presented to the Board of Commissioners at a special session in March, 1882, asking that an election be ordered for that township, for the purpose of voting aid to the latter road in the sum of \$22,567, and an election was accordingly ordered for that purpose, to be held on the 2d day of May, 1882. At the same session, a similar petition was presented from citizens of Pine Township for an election to vote upon the proposition of donating the sum of \$7,100, to aid in the construction of the same road, and an election was ordered for the same day as in Center Township. A canvass of the votes in Center Township showed that 289 votes were cast for, and 151 against, the proposition. In Pine Township, 51 were in favor of the donation and 47 against it. At the October session, an election was asked for in Parish Grove Township to vote upon the proposition to donate the sum of \$9,600, to aid in the construction of the same road, and an election was ordered to be held on the 24th day of November, 1882. The election was accordingly held, and resulted in 79 votes being cast in favor of the proposition, and 45

against it. There has been a survey made of the line of this proposed road, but no work has been done on it as yet, in the county, though it is very confidently predicted by those who are wise in such matters, that it will be built in a very short time. Steps have been taken to secure the right-of-way, and the same has been generally, if not fully, secured through the county.

A petition from the citizens of Oak Grove Township, praying for an election to be ordered in that township for the purpose of voting upon the proposition of making a donation of \$15,000 to aid in the construction of the Michigan, Indiana & St. Louis Railroad, was presented to the Board of Commissioners, at a special session of the board held in the month of May, 1882, and an election was ordered, as prayed for, and the time fixed therefor June 7, 1882. The election was held on that day, and resulted as follows: For the proposition, 236; against it, 125. When those two roads are built, as they undoubtedly will be, for they are evidently judiciously located, there will be no township in the county except Gilboa without a railroad. Then, with all the advantages of cheap transportation, coupled with the advantages that she already possesses, of an extraordinarily fertile soil, there is every reason to believe that Benton County will be among the most wealthy and prosperous counties in the State ere another quarter of a century shall have passed. Notwithstanding the fact that railroads are much inveighed against, denounced as grasping monopolies, and all that, yet the fact is patent that they create markets for the commodities of the land where before there was none, and that they bear a very large part of the burden of taxes; to all of which facts a majority of the people of Benton County seem to be alive, judging from the way in which they vote aid to railroads.

OTHER ROADS.

To describe all the roads in the county, and give the date of their establishment, would of itself require a good-sized volume. It is not the intention to attempt this, but to give only the date of one or two of the early ones, with a general description of their course. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1840, Amos White was appointed a Commissioner to locate and establish a State road from La Fayette to Parish Grove. Henry Robertson acted as surveyor, and the report made by the Commissioner and surveyor to the Board of County Commissioners at their December session, 1840, shows that the road was located, to run by way of Milton Jennings', Basil Justus' and Robert Alexander's, and on to the State line. This is probably the first road ever located in the county. The next probably was a State road from Independence, in Warren County, to Newton, in Jasper County, which was established in June, 1841. F. C. Webb, of Warren County, was the Commissioner who located the road. About the same time, or earlier it may have been, a State road from Williamsport, in Warren County, to Michigan City, was established. It was certainly established prior to May, 1843, for we find that the Board of Commissioners made an appropriation, at a special session, in that month, for a bridge across Big Pine Creek, at the lower crossing on that road.

BRIDGES.

Benton County has some first-class iron bridges. In 1867, there was an iron bridge, of the kind known as the King's Patent Tubular Arch Wrought Iron Bridge, erected across Pine Creek, about three miles east of Oxford, on the Oxford & La Fayette road, at a cost of \$5,600.

At a special session of the board held in November, 1874, the Commissioners entered into a contract with the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, Ohio, for the building of two bridges across Pine Creek at Aydelott, in Pine Township, and at Emerson's, in Bolivar Township. They were to be of the kind known as the Smith's Open Arch Bridge (iron), and the extreme length of each ninety-four feet; roadway, sixteen feet in the clear, and height of truss about twelve feet. The contractors were to have the bridge completed by January 25, 1875, and were to receive \$17.40 per lineal foot. In January, 1875, the Commissioners accepted the bridges and allowed the contractors \$100 for extra work, making the two bridges cost the county in the aggregate the sum of \$3,371.20. In December, 1879, the Commissioners contracted with the Cleveland Bridge & Iron Company, of Cleveland Ohio, for the building of an iron bridge across Mud Pine, at or near the town of Chase, which was to be completed by March 1, 1880, and for which the contractors were to receive the sum of \$810. These are all the bridges in the county of sufficient importance to deserve special mention.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY.

Circuit Judges.—Isaac A. Naylor, from organization of the county up to 1852; William P. Bryant, 1852 to 1854; John Pettit, 1854 to 1856; Charles H. Test, 1856 to 1870; David P. Vinton, 1870 to 1872; Edwin P. Hammond, 1872 to 1883; Peter H. Ward, 1883 to present time.

Associate Judges.—David McConnell and Matthew Terwilliger, from organization of the county to 1844; Basil Justus and John Sheetz, from 1844 to 1850; Harvey H. Crawford and John McConnell, from 1850 until the office was abolished.

Probate Judges.—Samuel McConnell, 1840 to 1847; William Cochran, 1847 to 1855, when the office was abolished.

Common Pleas Judges.—Daniel Mills, William R. Boyer, G. A. Wood, David P. Vinton and Alfred Reed, Daniel Mills being the only one who resided in Benton County.

Clerks.—The following entry may be seen in the probate order book: "Be it remembered that Samuel McConnell was commissioned to the office of Probate Judge from the 27th day of July, 1840, and afterward, to wit, on the 5th day of November, 1840, he personally appeared before the Clerk of the Benton Circuit Court, and took the oath, as required by the Statute of Indiana, as appears from papers on file in this office. Witness, J. T. Parker, Clerk, p. t." The foregoing is given for the reason that it shows James T. Parker to have been the first Clerk, which is opposed to the generally received opinion that Basil Justus was the first. The Clerks after James T.

Parker were: Basil Justus, 1840 to 1844; James T. Parker, 1844 to 1847; Hartley T. Howard, 1847 to 1858; Luther D. Hawley, 1858 to 1866; Charles M. Scott, 1866 to 1874; Simon F. Carter, 1874 to 1882; Mahlon D. Smith, 1882 to present time.

Auditors.—James F. Parker, 1840 to 1847; Hartley T. Howard, 1847 to 1856; William H. Calkins 1856 to 1860; William Jones, 1860 to 1868; William Snyder, 1868 to 1876; James S. Bradley, 1876 to the present time.

Sheriffs.—Ezekiel H. Davis. 1840 to 1844; Benjamin Timmons, 1844 to 1848; Elijah Littler, 1848 to 1852; Evan E. Thompson, 1852 to 1854; Samuel A. Keys, 1854 to 1856; William J. Templeton, 1856 to 1858; Samuel Chapman, 1858 to 1862; William S. Freeman, 1862 to 1864; Samuel Savage, 1864 to 1866; Alonzo Cowgill, 1866 to 1870; Elnathan C. Jennings, 1870 to 1872; Henry C. Harris, 1872 to 1876; Theophilus K. Harmon, 1876 to 1880; Carver Stanfield, 1880 to 1882; Michael Scanlin, 1882 to the present time.

Treasurers —Milton Jennings, 1840 until his death; Thomas Griffin appointed at a special session, January 15, 1847, vice Jennings, deceased, till election in 1847; James Emerson, 1847 to 1853; James N. Holton, 1853 to 1856; James Vawter, 1856 to 1859; Alfred J. Carnahan, 1859 to 1862; John J. Rawlings, 1862 to 1866; James T. Parker, 1866 to 1870; William McConnell, 1870 to 1874; William Marvin, 1874 to 1876; Walter B. Hixson, 1876 to 1880; William Moore, 1880 to the present time.

Recorders.—Basil Justus, 1840 to 1844; James T. Parker, 1844 to 1847; Hartley T. Howard, 1847 to 1857; John Burns, 1857 to 1862; Simon F. Carter, 1862 to 1870; Isaac H. Phares, 1870 to 1878; Thomas A. Baldwin, 1878 to 1882; Newton Sheetz, 1882 to the present time.

Commissioners.—John W. Robertson, Thomas Lewis and Amos White, 1840; Samuel Bair, 1841; John W. Robertson, 1842; Francis Boynton, 1844; Amos White, Jr., 1844; J. T. Parker, 1846; William Smith, 1847; Thomas Lewis, 1848; Amos White, 1848; Theophilus Smiley, 1849; Robert Hawkins 1849; Henry Robertson, 1850; Charles Johnston, 1851; Benjamin A. Timmons, 1851; William T. Rose, 1851; Joseph Carswell, 1852; William Cochran, 1852; Joseph Carswell, 1853; Benjamin A. Timmons, 1853; Jacob Casel, 1854; Thomas Atkinson, 1855; Benjamin Hawkins, 1856; Robert M. Atkinson, 1858; Samuel McIlvain, 1860; Benjamin Hawkins, 1862, and again in 1865; William Marvin, 1867; Robert M. Atkinson, 1867; John M. Swan, 1868; Henry Robertson, 1870; Robert Atkinson, 1870; Joseph Perkins, 1871; William Marvin, 1873; John F. Boswell, 1873; Robert M. Atkinson, 1873; Thomas Wilcox, 1874; John F. Boswell, 1875; W. G. W. Norwood, 1876; Henry Robertson, 1876; Francis P. Greenwood, 1876; John W. O'Connor, 1876; Samuel McIlvain, 1878; James G. Travis, 1879; Henry Robertson, 1879; Anthony Dehner, 1880; William R. Menefee, 1882.

Coroners.—Benjamin A. Timmons, Samuel Savage, Eli Frazier, Johnathan Kolb, William M. Sleeper, James W. Barnes, J. F. Kinney, Joseph L. Carnahan, James H. Whitcomb, William M. Jones and William R. Hardesty.

Surveyors.—Henry Robertson, Thomas E. Torrence, Jesse McNeal, Daniel Campbell, William M. Jones, Thomas A. Baldwin and James Wharry.

Justices of the Peace.—The following list contains the names of all the Justices of the Peace of the county, so far as they could be ascertained from the files and records, together with the date of their election, or qualification. It is manifestly incomplete, yet it is as complete as it could be made. No attempt has been made to designate the township in which they served. Following is the list: 1840, William B. Foster and Thomas Martin; 1841, William B. Foster and Stephen Buckley; 1842, Basil Denton; 1849, Charles Johnston; 1850, John Hopper, Daniel Mills, William Wisner and John W. Ferguson; 1851, James McClure and William R. Johnston; 1852, Ezekiel Dawson; 1855, William Marvin, William Wisner and William R. Johnston; 1856, Ezekiel Dawson, James W. Barnes, William R. Johnston and Bertram W. Temphill; 1857, Samuel A. Keys; 1858, Elisha Sargent, Duncan McA. Williams and Joseph F. Taylor; 1859, William Marvin and Duncan McA. Williams; 1860, Ezekiel Dawson and Newton Murphy; 1861, James Smiley; 1862, Samson McMillen; 1863, William Bartlett and James McElhaney; 1864, Rinaldo Sutton, Robinson Timmons and Newton Murphy; 1865, William M. Tryon and William Cochran; 1867, William Bartlett; 1868, Rinaldo Sutton, Newton Murphy and Thomas Mott; 1869, Thomas A. McKnight, Elmer A. Black, William S. Turvey, A. Knotts and Benjamin A. Timmons; 1870, Jacob Miller, Austin V. Flint, Daniel M. Kirkpatrick and John T. Stokes; 1872, Edward O'Brien, Holmes M. Beekwith, John Lee, William Cochran, Jacob P. Isley and George W. Lane; 1873, William S. Turney; 1874, Jacob Miller, Miles A. Barber, Rinaldo Sutton, James O. Brown, David Strachau, Sylvester King, Winfield Menefee and Austin V. Flint; 1875, Matthew H. Walker and Samuel T. Du Bois; 1876, John Whole, Hiram A. Boswell, Charles Phillips, Hugh C. Siddons, Daniel Frasier, Matthew H. Walker, Samuel T. Du Bois, Herbert C. Woodham, John Burns and John W. Cole; 1877, William Cochran, John P. Isley and Thomas Mott; 1878, Samuel A. Parker, James D. Smith, Thomas Parker, John Burns, Freeman W. Hatch, Rinaldo Sutton, John A. Calais, Jacob Miller, Miles A. Barber, Austin V. Flint, Joseph F. Smith and Sylvester King; 1879, William H. Sale, George Wadsworth and Clinton Baker; 1880, William H. Sale, John L. Richards, Horace L. Remie and Hiram A. Boswell; 1881, John A. Walker; 1882, William M. Marvin, Thomas Parks, Job H. Killen, Hugh C. Siddons, Clinton Meade, William H. Harmon, William Cochran, George H. Stewart, Jacob Buck, James W. Bailey, Jacob Miller and Clark Cook; 1883, Rinaldo Sutton.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Following is a list of the Trustees of the various townships, from the time of their organization to the present time, with the dates when they served. To avoid the necessity of employing so many figures in expressing the dates of the election, or appointment of all the different Trustees, each date is used but once, and then the Trustees of all the townships in the county, for that year, are given, in the following order: Parish Grove, Oak

Grove, Pine, West Pine, York, Prairie, Bolivar, Union, Gilboa, Richland, Grant, Center, Hickory Grove. A part of the time there was more than one Trustee to each township, and a part of the time there was but one. A semicolon is placed after the names of the Trustees, or Trustee, of each township each year, and when a hiatus occurs in a township, as is frequently the case, the name of the next township in which there is no hiatus, is given, so that there need be no difficulty in ascertaining from the following list who was the Trustee in any particular township in any year. It will be necessary to bear in mind the dates when the several townships came respectively into the list, that is to say, when they commenced to have Trustees, which is as follows: Parish Grove, 1844; Oak Grove, 1852; Pine, 1853; West Pine, 1858; York, 1860; Prairie, 1861; Bolivar, 1861; Union, 1864; Gilboa, 1866; Richland, 1869; Grant, 1869; Center, 1876; Hickory Grove, 1876. The list is as follows: 1844, Samuel Jolly and John Ross; 1852, Oak Grove, Basil Justus; 1853, Thomas Martin, William Cochran and Joshua Howell; Samuel Barkhurst and Francis Boynton; William Hawkins, Elijah Dawson and Robert Hawkins; 1854, Jacob Cassel and William Surface; John Hopper and Robert W. Thompson; James Emerson; 1855, Samuel McIlvain, Thomas Martin and George Liptrap; Isaac Runner; 1856, John T. Stokes; George Champley and William Moore; Benjamin Hawkins and Robert Hawkins, elected in April, and William M. Turney, appointed in June; 1857, Oak Grove, John Hopper; 1858, Parnham Boswell, E. C. Sumner and Henry Robertson; George H. Finch; Isaac Bowyer; Asa H. Vanover; 1859, Henry Robertson; Anson Hurd; James Emerson; John T. Stokes; 1860, Henry Robertson; Daniel Campbell; Isaac Bowyer; John T. Stokes; Isaac Hull; 1861, Henry Robertson; William S. Freeman; Isaac Bowyer; James M. Harris; John Fleming; William Wisner; Cyrus Porter; 1862, Daniel Garwood; John T. Williams; Isaac Bowyer; James M. Harris; John Fleming; William Wisner; Philip P. Griffin; 1863, Duncan McA. Williams; John T. Williams; James T. Clement; James M. Harris; Prairie, John E. Fenton; Marcus Blessing; 1864, Henry Robertson; John T. Williams; James T. Clement; James M. Harris; John Fleming; George Armstrong; Marcus Blessing; John W. Nutt; 1865, James Kirtley; John T. Williams; James T. Clement. (West Pine is not in after 1864.) John Fleming; Thomas Childs; Marcus Blessing; Ephraim Sayers; 1866, James Kirtley; Daniel R. Lucas; Daniel M. Kirkpatrick; John E. Fenton; Marcus Blessing; Ephraim Sayers; James Witham; 1867 James Kirtley; Daniel R. Lucas (Henry Parker appointed June 10); Jonathan Lamborn; Anthony Dehner; Thomas Childs; Joseph Kinsey; John W. Nutt; John Garretson; 1868, James Kirtley; James Vawter; John Morris; James Coulter (James Keyt appointed December 19); Thomas Childs; James Loyd; Henry Timmons; John Garretson; 1869, Oak Grove, James Vawler (W. M. Jones appointed June 16); John Morris; Isaac Loyd; Nathan Hibbs; James Emerson; Richland, Michael Sigal; James Kirtley; 1870, William Boswell; John T. Williams; John Ross; William Hughes; James

Emerson; Henry Timmons; William Owens elected, John Garretson appointed November 1; Anthony Dehner; James Kirtley; 1872, William H. Boswell; John Carson; W. G. W. Norwood; S. W. McClurg; William Hughes; James Emerson; Abraham W. Williams; John McMurtry; Robert Kelley; A. R. Gilgar; 1874, William H. Boswell; John N. Crosson; Robert Sickler; Socrates McClurg; William Hughes (the last in Prairie); John W. Ryan; Jay Battenburg; John McMurtry; Edward M. Slant; A. R. Gilger; 1876, Oak Grove, John N. Crosson; Carver Stanfield; Socrates McClurg; John W. Ryan; Jay Battenburg; John McMurtry; William H. Boswell; Amos R. Gilger; William Hughes; James W. Siddens; 1878, William Burnett; Robert Wood; Carver Stanfield; John Ross; John W. Ryan; Lorenzo D. Timmons; John McMurtry; Anthony Dehner; John S. Lawson; John W. Switzer; James Siddens; 1880, William Bennett; Robert Wood; Warren B. Sheets; John Ross; Andrew McSmith; Maurice N. Pelton; Henry C. Bugbee; Gustavus Jewell; John S. Lamson; John W. Switzer; Thomas J. Lewis; 1882, Frank K. Knapp; John N. Crosson; Warren B. Sheets; James Ross; E. W. Timmons; George H. Smith; Henry C. Bugbee; Gustavus W. Jewell; William H. McKnight; Osmer C. Brockway; Dennis Barragree.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

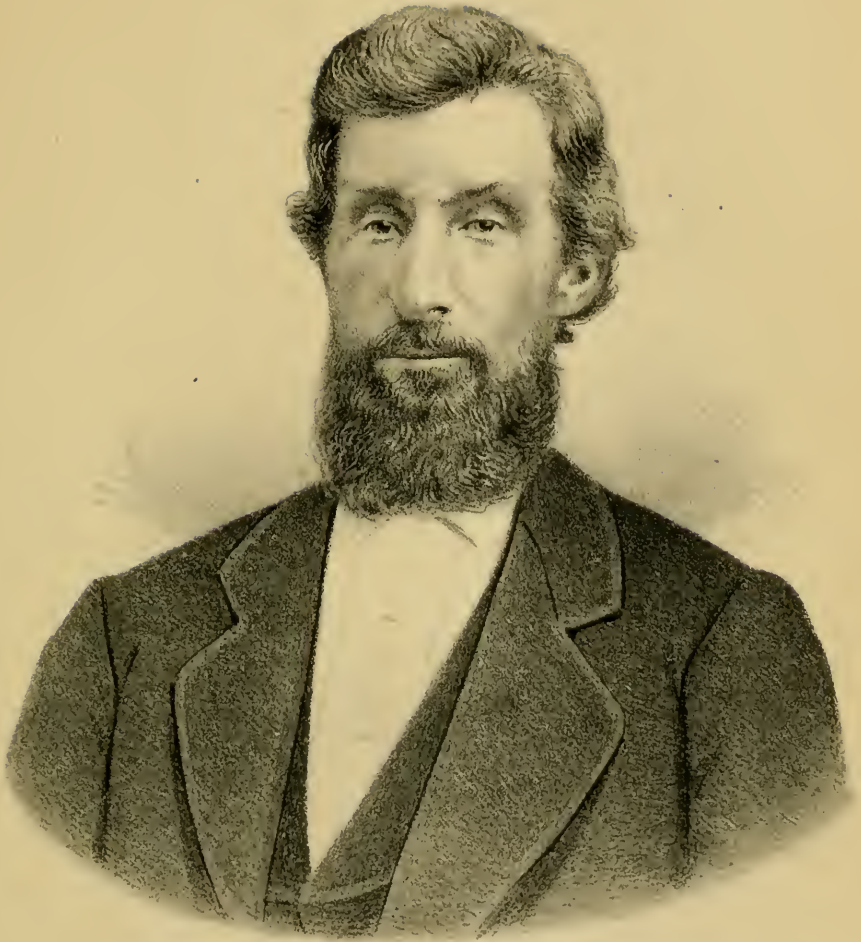
At the December term of Commissioners' Court, 1847, it was "Ordered that an order be made to hold an election at the schoolhouse in Township 24, of Range 7, on the second Saturday in January, 1848; and, likewise, that an election be held at the schoolhouse in Township 25, Range 7, same date." These are the first instances that we find in the Commissioners' record of an election being held at a schoolhouse, and, as it is quite probable that they commenced to hold their elections at schoolhouses as soon as there were any built, on account of the inconvenience of holding elections at private houses, it is probable that those were among the first, if not the first, schoolhouses built in the county. At the June term, 1847, the board ordered that the place of holding elections in Pine Township be removed to the schoolhouse near William R. Johnston's residence. The first school in Oxford, if not in the county, was taught by Samuel McConnell, in a building just south of the graveyard. There are, at present, ninety-one schools in the county, distributed as follows: Gilboa, nine; Union, nine; Richland, eight; York, five; Parish Grove, seven; Center, eight; Pine, eight; Bolivar, ten; Oak Grove, nine; Grant, ten; Hickory Grove, six; town of Fowler, one; town of Oxford, one. There are seven schools in the county that employ more than one teacher each. They are, Earl Park, two; Raub, two; Ambia, two; Boswell, three; Oxford, four; Fowler, five. The total number of teachers in the county is eighty-nine. Value of school property in the county, \$65,520. Average wages paid teachers in the county in 1881 and 1882, \$41. The number of school children in the county, as shown by the last enumeration, 3,729, distributed among the several townships as fol-

lows : Center, 185 ; Pine, 195 ; Fowler, 418 ; Oxford, 272 ; Parish Grove, 219 ; Richland, 368 ; Gilboa, 322 ; Union, 302 ; Hickory Grove, 289 ; York, 159 ; Grant, 391 ; Oak Grove, 242 ; Bolivar, 367.

There is an academy at Oxford, built in 1867, of which Rev. Lynn, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was the first Principal. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and became unpopular. He was succeeded after five months by Dr. Wells, who remained in charge until 1870. Rev. Neil, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was in charge of the school from 1870 to 1873. At this time the school was at its zenith, in number and zeal. Miss Wright taught the school years of 1873 to 1875, both inclusive, and was succeeded by Prof. Barr, for one year and a half. No fault could be found with his teaching, but he was extremely careless with financial matters, which led to his removal. Prof. Johnson took charge of the school early in 1877, and taught until the close of the school year of 1880. There was more looking up and fitting up of the school under his administration than any other. Prof. Bosworth taught the past year, and has been secured for the next. The school building is delightfully located, and there is nothing lacking but worthy efforts to make it a successful and prominent feature of Oxford.

The public school building of the town of Fowler is a commodious frame, two stories in height, built about 1876, and cost about \$3,000. If the population of the town continues to increase in the future as in the past, it will not be a great while until the house will not be large enough to accommodate all the children of the town. Prof. Brazell has been Superintendent of the schools in the town of Fowler for some time past, and has given good satisfaction. He is still in charge of the schools, and is likely to remain in charge of them for some time to come.

It was at one time contemplated to build a large Catholic school or college near the town of Fowler, and Rev. Bishop Dewenger, of Fort Wayne, bought two hundred acres of land of Moses Fowler, adjoining Summit Grove, in September, 1875, for that purpose. The conveyance was made upon the condition that the deed was to be void if the grantee should fail to have a building erected on the land conveyed, within one year from the date of the conveyance, for the purpose of a college, and to be worth a specified sum. The grantee failed to comply with the conditions entitling him to an absolute conveyance, and the project was abandoned ; and, on the 12th of January, 1876, Bishop Dewenger quit-claimed to Moses Fowler, and that was an end of the matter. It is greatly to be regretted that the enterprise did not succeed, as the location was a most delightful one, and the building, had it been built in accordance with the design, would have been a credit, and a great ornament to the town of Fowler. Mr. Fowler agreed that upon the completion of the building, he would donate the grove—Summit Grove adjoining, which is a beautiful grove situated on a high elevation about half a mile south of the town of Fowler—the highest point of land within several miles.



Robert M. Atkinson

DECEASED.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Benton County was the Oxford *Evening Mail*, started in 1855, by Joseph W. Jackson, editor and publisher. In 1858, he sold to S. F. Curton, who changed the name of the paper to *Benton Register*. After about a year, the paper was discontinued. The next was the Oxford *Chronotype*, which existed but for a short time and was discontinued. The Oxford *Tribune* was the next, of which D. R. Lucas was editor and proprietor. It was first issued on September 11, 1865. October 1, 1870, A. Cowgill became editor and proprietor. Later, but at what date is not known, A. W. Carnahan became editor and proprietor, and in 1882 the present proprietor, J. P. Carr, Jr., purchased it, and has greatly improved it. Mr. Carr is editor as well as proprietor, and, to say the least, it is as good a paper as there is in the county. The next was the *Central Clarion* of which Duncan McArthur Williams was editor and proprietor. It was first issued in May, 1873, at Fowler. In August, 1874, the name was changed to *Benton County Herald*, and, at the same time it changed hands, Messrs. Ingram and Maxwell becoming editors and proprietors. In May, 1876, D. McA. Williams again became editor, and the name was changed to *Fowler Era*. The *Boswell Leader* was first issued November 19, 1874, in the town of Boswell, G. C. Lyon being editor, and H. N. Carson, proprietor. It changed hands several times, Calvin Gault being editor in 1875, and in September, 1876, Messrs. Seavey & Wallace of Hoopston, Ill., became its editors and proprietors. Its publication was finally suspended, and October 21, 1881, the *Boswell Courier* was established. It was owned by McNeil & Graham of the *Fowler Eye*, and edited by Charles W. Lee. It is a six-column folio, Republican in politics, and a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance. Charles H. Miller has been its owner and proprietor since February, 1882. The office contains a good Foster hand press and a neat job outfit. It is published on Thursdays, and has a very fair circulation, with a good business that is steadily increasing. Mr. Miller, the present proprietor, was formerly connected with the *Kentland Gazette*, and also with the *Fowler Era*, with Messrs. Mauck and Corkins. The *Earl Park Mirror* commenced publication October 31, 1874, but suspended after three issues. The *Benton Democrat* was first issued July 2, 1875, in the town of Fowler, with W. B. Maddock, editor and proprietor. Subsequently, Thomas Redmond became editor and proprietor, and in March, 1883, it passed into the hands and under the editorial management of Mr. Eastburn, the present proprietor. The *Templeton Toesin*, at Templeton, was first issued in March, 1876, but soon ceased to exist. These are all the newspapers that have ever been published in Benton County.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The first society organized in Benton County was probably Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M., whose charter bears date July 24, 1855. The first officers were Elisha Sargent, Worshipful Master; Alfred J. Carna-

han, Senior Warden ; Jesse Dailey, Junior Warden ; E. N. Curl, Treasurer ; S. McMillen, Secretary ; B. Q. Norris, Senior Deacon ; T. E. Torrence, Junior Deacon, and George Champley, Tiler. The present officers are Hiram Smith, Worshipful Master ; Aaron D. Huffman, Senior Warden ; Henry C. McConnell, Junior Warden ; Daniel A. Messner, Treasurer ; Charles Dailey, Secretary ; Joseph F. Sleeper, Senior Deacon ; John G. Carnahan, Junior Deacon ; Winfield Menefee, Tiler, and Allen W. Wells, Alonzo D. Sleeper, Stewards. The building in which this lodge holds its meetings was built in the year 1874, at a cost of about \$1,200. The lodge has carpet and furniture worth about \$300, and is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Oxford Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 18, 1855, but was not instituted, for some reason, until September 30, 1857. The following names appear on the charter : Martin Benedict, Alfred Walk, John E. Walk, Jesse Dailey, James Vawter and A. J. Carnahan. The first officers were J. W. Barnes, Noble Grand ; John Sheetz, Vice Grand ; A. J. Carnahan, Treasurer, and Jesse Dailey, Secretary. The present officers are Job W. Sabin, Noble Grand ; John P. Ross, Vice Grand ; Mark Brier, Treasurer, and V. M. Benedict, Secretary. The building in which the lodge hall is situated was built by the Oxford Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F. Building Association, organized May 2, 1864. The building was erected in 1874, and was dedicated the same year by Past Grand Master Thomas Underwood, of La Fayette. It is a two-story brick building, situated on the east two-thirds of Lot No. 1, in Block No. 8, in the original plat of the town of Oxford, and 80 feet in length by 40 feet in width, with a hall above and business rooms below. The cost of the building and ground was \$8,000. The stock of the association was divided into 320 shares, of \$25 each, of which the lodge took, originally, 96. The lodge has acquired a great many more shares since, by donation some, and some by purchase, and now owns a controlling interest in the stock of the association. The regalia and other hall furniture belonging to the lodge is worth about \$600. Present membership, 45. The largest membership the lodge ever had was 92.

Oak Grove Encampment, No. 137, I. O. O. F., was instituted by dispensation of the Grand Patriarch August 26, 1875, and a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge November 16, 1875. The following names appear on the charter : Jacob S. Albaugh, W. C. Wilkinson, Austin Minturn, H. C. Shenkenberger, William M. Scott, V. M. Benedict and John T. Morgan. First officers : H. C. Shenkenberger, Chief Patriarch ; Jacob S. Albaugh, High Priest ; W. C. Wilkinson, Senior Warden ; John J. Morgan, Junior Warden ; Austin Minturn, Treasurer, and V. M. Benedict, Scribe. The present officers are Jacob S. Albaugh, Chief Patriarch ; H. C. Shenkenberger, High Priest ; E. M. Dodson, Senior Warden ; V. M. Benedict, Junior Warden ; M. J. Brier, Treasurer, and Jacob Miller, Scribe.

Omega, Rebecca Degree, Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., at Oxford, was instituted by dispensation of the Grand Master February 25, 1878, and charter granted March 12, 1878. The following names appear on the charter :

William M. Scott, Jacob H. Armour, H. C. Shenkenberger, V. M. Benedict, A. E. Myers, Jacob Miller, Mrs. Hattie Scott, Mrs. Marcia Armour, Mrs. Sarah A. Shenkenberger, Mrs. Sallie Benedict, Carrie Myers and Magdalena Miller. First officers: J. S. Albaugh, Noble Grand; Rachel Atkinson, Vice Grand; Sallie Benedict, Secretary, and Magdalena Miller, Treasurer. Present officers: Rachel Atkinson, Noble Grand; Sarah A. Kelley, Vice Grand; Jacob Miller, Secretary, and Magdalena Miller, Treasurer.

Benton Lodge, No. 521, F. & A. M., at Fowler, was organized in July, 1875, with nineteen charter members, and the following as the first officers: Dr. J. L. Carnahan, Worshipful Master; Jacob Smith, Senior Warden; Charles Van Anker, Junior Warden; M. H. Ingram, Secretary; Paul E. Hitze, Treasurer; J. M. Dickson, Senior Deacon, and Julius Averil, Tiler. The fraternity was out of debt, and in a prosperous condition, until the 10th of July, 1883, when, owing to a disastrous fire, their charter and records, together with all their lodge furniture, were destroyed. Present membership about forty. The following are the present officers: J. H. Hartley, Worshipful Master; S. F. Barnes, Senior Warden; George Richmire, Junior Warden; Jacob Smith, Senior Deacon; Dr. J. S. Mavity, Junior Deacon; G. S. Hartley, Treasurer; F. Smith, Secretary, and F. Herman, Tiler.

Fowler Lodge, No. 460, I. O. O. F., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indiana November 19, 1874, on the application of Dr. A. J. Purdy, H. T. V. Huls and R. Williams. The first officers were C. W. Van Anker, Noble Grand; A. J. Purdy, Vice Grand; E. M. Carr, Secretary; W. M. Jones, Permanent Secretary; H. D. Clark, Treasurer; Ed Alkire, Right Supporter; E. H. Hollis, Left Supporter; T. K. Harmon, Warden; George Heisler, Chaplain; Andrew Alkire, Right Scene Supporter; John Reid, Left Scene Supporter, and C. M. Noble, Inside Guard. They have a total of 70 members, with 44 in good standing, and are out of debt. The property owned by the lodge, of all kinds, is worth about \$800. Their regular meetings are held on Friday evening of each week. Following is a list of the present officers of the lodge: William Jones, N. G.; Thomas Shapley, V. G.; J. C. Pearson, Secretary; Ed Westman, Treasurer; John Longwell, Warden; M. L. Pearson, I. S. G.; John Gilburg, Cond.; Joseph Danner, P. G. of N. G.; John Chaffer, L. S. of V. G.; Perry Lemasters, R. S. S.; Nelson Hanger, L. S. S. There is a Daughter of Rebecca Lodge at Fowler; but the data for a complete history of it could not be obtained. The name and number are not known. The lodge was organized October 3, 1877, with the following as first officers: W. W. Hamer, N. G.; Mrs. Ingram, V. G.; Mrs. C. Westman, Secretary, and Mrs. S. Woodington, Treasurer. Present officers: Mrs. John Longwell, N. G.; Mrs. John Calais, V. G.; Mrs. C. W. Van Anker, Secretary; Mrs. S. Woodington, Treasurer; Mrs. U. Z. Wiley, Warden; Mrs. William Jones, R. S. of N. G.; Mrs. Ed Westman, L. S. of N. G.; Mrs. T. L. Merriek, R. S. of V. G.; M. L. Pearson, L. S. of V. G., and C. H. Van Anker, I. S. G.

Benton Post, No. 25, G. A. R., at Fowler, was chartered May 13, 1881, with

thirty-six charter members, and with the following as the first officers : Dawson Smith, P. C. ; Capt. P. Zinn, S. V. C. ; W. W. Sales, J. V. C. ; J. W. Warner, Adjutant ; William Battenberg, Surgeon ; J. M. Pearson, Chaplain ; James Wharry, O. D. ; John E. Rial, O. G. ; T. K. Harmon, Q. M. ; C. C. Jackson, Q. S. The Post has enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity, and now numbers seventy-seven members. Since they have been an organized body, only one member, P. D. Corkins, has died. They meet twice each month in the old Clarion Block, and own property to the value of about \$500. The following is a list of the present officers of the Post : W. S. Freeman, P. C. ; H. V. Huls, S. V. C. ; John W. Longwell, J. V. C. ; P. M. Wiles, Adjutant.

Boswell Lodge, No. 486, F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation August 25, 1873, with first officers as follows : Duncan McArthur Williams, W. M. ; Hiram A. Boswell, S. W. ; Alexander Murphy, J. W. Charter members—Alexander Murphy, Hiram A. Boswell, Jacob Voltz, Duncan McArthur Williams, John Spies, Charles Foster, J. A. McKnight, B. F. Hixson, S. G. Knour and William Boswell. The lodge was constituted under charter May 26, 1874, with Alexander Murphy, W. M. ; Hiram A. Boswell, S. W. ; Jacob Voltz, J. W. ; J. A. McKnight, Secretary ; B. F. Hixson, Treasurer ; S. G. Knour, S. D. ; John Spies, J. D., and Charles Foster, Tiler. The lodge meets in a rented hall. Value of lodge property, \$175. Present officers : Alexander Murphy, W. M. ; J. A. McKnight, S. W. ; Marion Menefee, J. W. ; John Spies, Secretary ; Abraham Potter, Treasurer ; Jacob Voltz, S. D. ; John F. Stokes, J. D., and Miles A. Barber, Tiler. A Post of the G. A. R., the name and number of which could not be ascertained, was organized October 1, 1881, at Oxford, with the following charter members : H. C. Shenkenberger, H. P. Chancellor, J. W. Sargent, Hiram Benedict, William M. McConnell, W. W. Vanover, A. P. Carnahan, William D. Kalb, Elisha Johnson, A. Tittsworth, P. C. Cuppy, Daniel D. Denman, I. T. Pelham, N. D. Coffinberry, John E. Bliss, A. D. Sleeper, J. C. Crosson, J. C. Wilmoth, S. Debra, S. B. Hare, Henry S. Lane, J. S. Albaugh, David Kelso, James Ogburn and Hiram Smith, and the following as the first officers : J. C. Crosson, Commander ; A. D. Sleeper, Senior Vice Commander ; J. S. Albaugh, Junior Vice Commander ; H. C. Shenkenberger, Surgeon ; J. C. Wilmoth, Officer of the Day ; Hiram Smith, Officer of the Guard ; Z. M. Thomas, Quartermaster, and H. P. Chancellor, Chaplain. The present officers are H. C. Shenkenberger, Commander of Post ; Elisha Johnston, S. V. C. ; William Dugan, J. V. C. ; William M. McConnell, Surgeon ; Hiram Smith, O of D. ; J. McLaughlin, O. of G. ; Hiram Benedict, Quartermaster, and Joseph Carter, Chaplain.

At a session of the Board of Commissioners, held in January, 1859, it was " Ordered by the Benton County Commissioners, that we approve of the organization of the company known as the Benton County Horse Company, for the detection and apprehension of horse-thieves and other felons, organized December 27, 1858, and to exist ten years. Approved by us this 15th

day of January, A. D. 1859." At the March session, 1861, the board say : "The West Pine Detectives of Benton County, State of Indiana, organized August 24, 1860, is hereby approved by the Board of County Commissioners, at their March term, 1861, for the term of ten years." The "Parish Grove Guards," for the purpose of detecting and apprehending horse-thieves and other felons, was organized for the term nine years, from August 25, 1877, to consist of not less than ten, nor more than forty, members. The articles of association were signed by Henry Robertson, Adam Harper, A. K. Diltz, William H. Boswell, Andrew Johnson, Joseph W. Ermey, Michael Wayman, A. H. Boswell, George Fell, A. J. Wolf and A. C. Brink. September 9, 1871, W. B. McConnell, Alonzo Cowgill, J. D. Smyth, J. C. Tullis, J. W. Barnes, J. D. Johnston, H. Clay Cassel, John M. Carson, W. M. Scott, John Furnas and John Morgan, all of the town of Oxford, formed an association to be known as "The Oxford Flouring Mill Association," to exist for five years from date of organization.

The Benton County Agricultural Society was organized March 25, 1873, with a capital of \$10,000, which was divided into 500 shares of \$20 each. The business of the association was to be transacted by a Board of Directors, of whom there were eleven, two of whom were to be chosen annually from Oak Grove Township, and one from each of the other townships in the county.

The "Richland & York Fire Insurance Company" was organized in November, 1879, to exist for ninety-nine years. No risks were to be taken except upon farm buildings and their contents, at two-thirds of their value. The company was to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The affairs of the association were to be managed by five directors, to be chosen annually. The articles of association contained nothing concerning assessments or subscription of stock. The original members of the association were J. Webb Taylor, George M. Drum, S. J. Curtis, William Drum, Richard Carton, Joseph Anstett, John Fisher and Anthony Dehner.

The Patrons' Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company was organized at Oxford, in March, 1880, under act approved March 21, 1879. The officers of the company were to be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five Directors. The members were James H. Howarth, William T. Kirkpatrick, Joseph Greenwood, Francis P. Greenwood, C. G. Phares, Samuel Phares, M. V. Bowman, Frank Benedict and George S. Gwin.

The Benton County Medical Society was organized in December, 1874, auxiliary to the State Medical Society. Charter members : A. W. Wells, J. W. Barnes and Jonathan Kolb, Oxford ; J. K. Thompson, Otterbein ; L. C. Page, Boswell, and S. C. Fenton, Pine Village.

The Chiquesalonghi Park & Stock Importing Association was organized in March, 1872, for the purpose of providing suitable grounds for public walks and commons, and to ornament the same with shade trees and shrubbery, and to import horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other animals for agricultural purposes. Capital, \$10,000 ; divided into 200 shares of \$50 each. Affairs of the association to be managed by a Board of Directors, to con-

sist of not less than five nor more than seven members, to be elected annually. The office and place of business of the association were to be at Templeton. The first directors were James Kirtley, M. E. White, J. F. Sleeper, Joseph Atkinson, James Blanchfill, L. Templeton and W. J. Templeton. The names of the original stockholders were W. J. Templeton, Leroy Templeton, Ira Brown, Joseph Atkinson, S. O. Abernathy, James Kirtley, Cephas Atkinson, J. F. Sleeper, M. E. White, James Blanchfill, J. F. Parker, W. S. Lingle and L. Boswell.

The West Pine Detectives were organized August 24, 1860, for the purpose of mutual protection against horse or cattle thieves, and other wrongdoers. Their by-laws provide for the following officers: One President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Treasurer, one Captain and three Lieutenants. The articles of association provide that "The Captain, or, in case of his absence, the First Lieutenant shall call as many of said company as he may think advisable, and pursue, immediately on information, any and all persons charged with criminal offenses against this society, particularly horse or cattle thieves, and counterfeiters."

The "Benton County Rangers" were organized in March, 1883, for the period of five years, for the purpose of detecting and apprehending horse-thieves and other felons. Members: Samuel Phares, James Byard, C. G. Phares, John Crosson, John S. Lawson, W. T. Kirkpatrick, George W. Halstead, Nathan Hibbs, Andrew Tittsworth, John Wattles, John W. Boswell, Samuel Murphy and J. B. Wattles. The Otterbein Detective's Association was organized in December, 1882.

The Oxford Lecture Association was organized December 11, 1882, with Judge Charles Dailey, President; Prof. E. D. Bosworth, Vice President; James H. Bell, Secretary, and Zimri Diggins, Treasurer. Although the Lecture Association was not organized until the date stated, yet the citizens of Oxford had been having lectures by some of the most distinguished lecturers in the field for some two years prior to that time. Since the organization of the association, they have had lectures by the following distinguished lecturers: Dr. Samuel Godfrey, Col. L. F. Copeland, Mary A. Livermore, Dr. James Headley and Hon. Will Cumback.

CHURCHES.

Joseph Dehart settled in Pine Township, in Section 25, in the spring of 1849, and says he helped, about the year 1853, to build the first church, as he believes, that was ever built in Benton County. It was a United Brethren Church, and was erected near where Mr. Dehart lived. David Brown and William Brown (brothers) were the first ministers. Among the early members were Carey A. and Jane Eastburn, John Johnson and wife, Denny Wiggins, Thomas Bowyer and wife, and Ezekiel Dawson and wife.

Probably the next church built in the county was the Christian Church, at Oxford, which was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 19th day of October, 1855, on which occasion Elder George Campbell preached

the dedicatory sermon. The society at Oxford, of the denomination known as the Church of Christ, was organized at a meeting held at Oxford June 19, 1853, which was attended by Elders John Longly, H. R. Pritchard, Samuel Shortridge and Johnson. The solemn services were performed in the shade of a cluster of trees, on the land of Elder George Campbell, just west of the village. The names of the first members were George Campbell, Sarah A. Campbell, James N. Holton, Lucy Holton, Basil Justus, Jane Justus, Elizabeth Wiles, William D. Frazee, Mrs. R. N. Parker, Mrs. Martha A. Stembel, Mrs. Maria Templeton and Nancy Williams. Of all those first members, Mrs. Martha A. Stembel and Mrs. Rachel N. Parker are the only ones now known to be alive. The following Elders have been in charge at various times since the organization of the church: George Campbell (preached for the church at intervals for about twelve years), John Langley, John O'Kane, William Young, John A. Campbell (two or three years), D. R. Lucas, Joseph Franklin, Henry R. Pritchard, William Wilson, Elijah Goodwin, C. G. Bartholomew, Benjamin Franklin, John Rowe, C. L. Warren, W. D. Owen, John H. Kalb, H. C. Cassel, C. G. Ross, A. J. Frank, William Roe and William Jarrett.

The M. E. Church, near Robert Timmons', was built about 1860. Early members: Rev. Ewen E. Stevenson, first minister; Benjamin Hawkins and wife, John Hawkins and wife, Robert Hawkins and wife, Mrs. Sunderland, and Thomas Childs and family.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Oxford about 1852, Rev. T. C. Workman was one of its first pastors, and Benjamin Winans Presiding Elder. Worship was held for years in a hall, and subsequently in the Shideler House. By the energy and self-sacrifice of Josiah Shideler and others, the present church edifice was erected in 1865. The parsonage was built in 1873. The present membership is eighty, with a Sunday school of over 100.

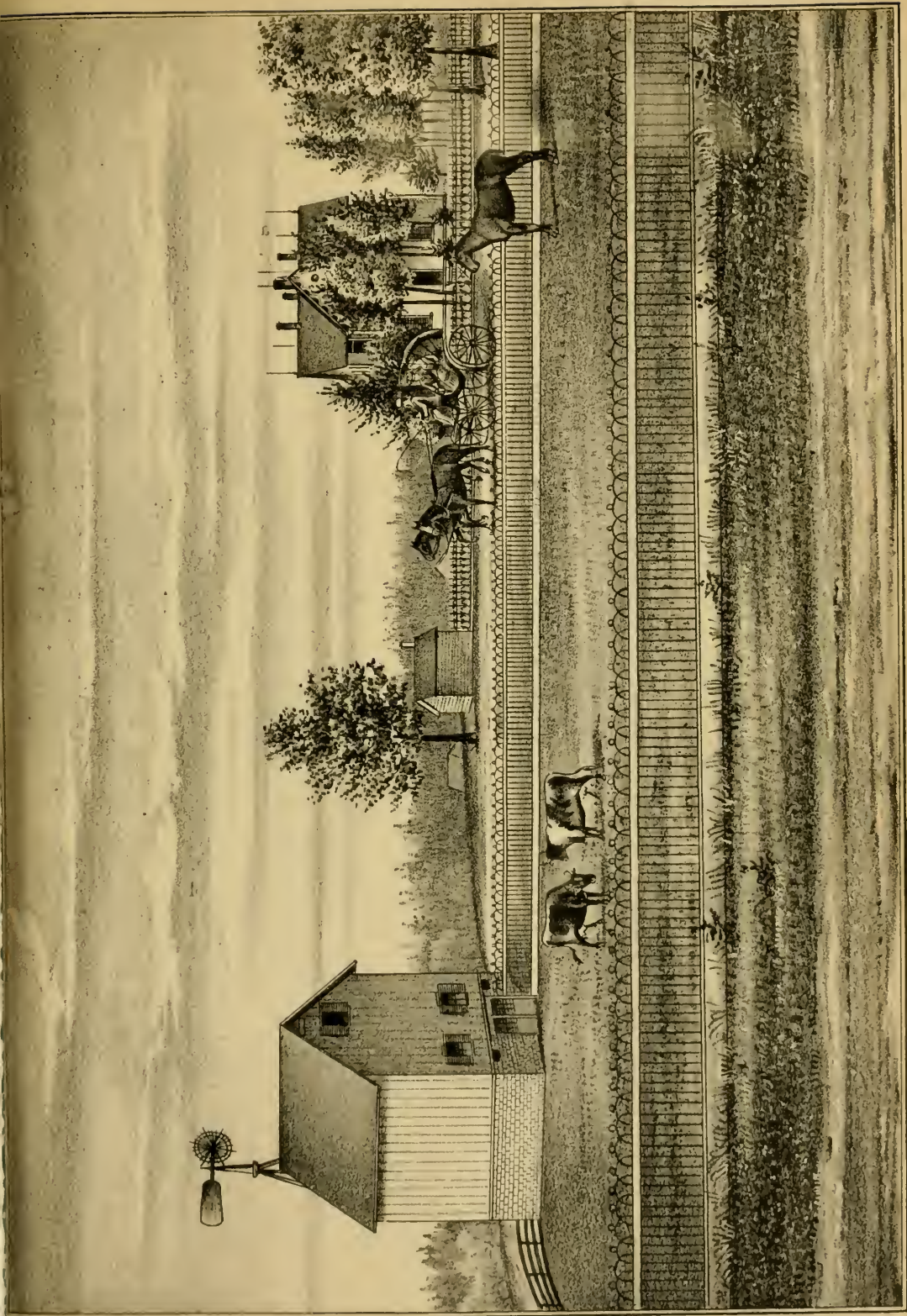
St. Patrick's Church at Oxford is the oldest Catholic Church in the county. Rev. Father Stephens read the first mass at the Christian Church (a fact that greatly redounds to the credit of the professors of religion in Oxford at that time, inasmuch as it evinces a freedom from those deep-seated denominational and sectarian prejudices, such as is rarely seen even at the present day, and must have been very remarkable at that early date, when such prejudices were almost universal), next in the old court house, then at the schoolhouse, and afterward at various private houses. Rev. Father Kilroy, of La Fayette, laid the corner-stone of the present church in 1863. Father Stephens and Father O'Calahan superintended the main part of the work, and Father Dinnen completed it. At that time, there was no railroad at Oxford, and the material had to be all transported from La Fayette, a distance of twenty miles, by teams. The church was supplied from La Fayette until after the war, Father Stephens, who officiated in 1865, being the first resident priest. After this, the church was supplied from La Fayette by Father Winters until 1869. Following is a list of the resident

priests from that time to the present : Father O'Calahan, from September, 1864, to April, 1870; Father Dinnen, from April, 1870, to November, 1875 ; Father McCarty, from November, 1875, to October, 1877 ; Father Lang, from October, 1877, to April, 1882 ; Father Maujay, from April, 1882, to June, 1882 ; and Father P. J. Crosson, from June, 1882, to the present time. For several years after the organization of the church, the members were scattered all over Benton County and the north part of Warren County. At present, but one mission, namely, St. Bridget's, in Pine Township, is supplied from Oxford. St. Patrick's Church numbers some 200 communicants. The church is a handsome brick structure, the cost of which was about \$8,000. The altar, and other church furniture, cost about \$700. The priest's residence is a handsome frame building, the cost of which was about \$2,200, and was erected by Father Dinnen in 1871. Both the church and residence are situated near the depot of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, in an inclosure of about three acres, which contains a beautiful natural grove, and is surrounded by an arbor vitæ hedge, which is kept tastefully trimmed, giving the whole a most pleasing aspect. St. Bridget's Church, more commonly known, perhaps, as "Ditch Church," from the fact of its being situated near the State ditch, was first built by Father McCarty in 1873. It was a large frame building, nearly as large as St. Patrick's Church in Oxford. About the 10th of March, 1876, before it was yet quite completed, it was blown down by a furious wind-storm and entirely destroyed. It was re-built by Father Cahill, in 1876-77, and completed by Father Dempsey in 1879, at a cost of about \$2,500. The church furniture is worth about \$500.

The Parish Grove Catholic Church, known as Holy Trinity Church, was begun in July, 1876, and was completed in September of the same year, at a cost of about \$850. The membership, which consisted of but about fifteen families at the time of the erection of the church, had been organized a short time before. It was built by English, German and French Catholics, and is situated on the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 25, Range 9, on one acre of ground bought of Bryan Brady for \$40. In connection with the church there is a cemetery of two acres, situated in the southeast corner of Section 36, in Township 25, of Range 10. This church seems to have been rather multinominous, as it appears to have been called by the several names, St. Columbkil's, Peregrine and Holy Trinity. It now includes sixty-five families, under the care of Rev. Father John Grogan. They will shortly begin the erection of a fine parsonage.

The Catholic Church at Fowler, known as St. John the Evangelist, was built about 1873, at a cost of about \$600. There is a plat of ground, containing about two acres, in connection with the church, on which is situated a small but neat and comfortable dwelling, designed for the use and occupancy of the priest in charge ; also, a small barn, all of which have been built under the supervision of Rev. Father C. Maujay, the present priest in charge. Father Maujay also supplies the church at Earl Park.

The Catholic Church at Earl Park was built about 1881, at a cost of



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. MORGAN.



about \$1,200. This church has not yet been named. There are six Catholic Churches in the county, namely: Saint Patrick's, at Oxford; Saint John the Evangelist's, at Fowler; Church at Earl Park, not named; Holy Trinity, twelve miles west of Fowler; Saint Bridget's, about fourteen miles southeast of Fowler, and Saint Anthony's, about five miles east of Earl Park. There are cemeteries at Saint Patrick's, Holy Trinity and Saint Anthony's. Those churches are served as follows: Saint John the Evangelist and Earl Park, by Rev. Father C. Maujay; Saint Patrick's and Saint Bridget's, by Rev. Father Patrick Crosson; Saint Anthony's, by Rev. Father Hoss, and Holy Trinity by Rev. Father John Grogan. There are no Catholic Schools in the county. The public at large, without regard to sect or denomination, have shown quite a spirit of liberality in the matter of contributing to the building of the churches at Fowler and Earl Park, and Moses Fowler and A. D. Raub have been especially liberal.

The M. E. Church, at Fowler, was organized in the year 1873, by Rev. Simeon C. Head, preacher in charge of Aydelot Circuit; Battle Ground District (Northwestern Indiana Conference), Rev. J. W. McMullen, D. D., being at that time Presiding Elder. Its first membership was James Woodburn, Sr., Mary L. Woodburn, Emma Woodburn, Mary Pierce, Margaret Anderson, Mrs. Clarke, Rachel Jacobs, Carrie Jacobs, Frank Anderson, John Thorne, Lottie Hixson and Caroline Westman. The church edifice is a frame building, 40x65 feet, with corner tower, and was built in 1874, under the direction of Rev. John Blackstock, at a cost of about \$1,500. The parsonage is a neat frame structure, 24x28 feet, one and a half stories in height, and was erected in 1881-82, under the direction of Revs. Burgner and Bruner, pastors for the respective years, at a cost of about \$1,000. The entire property has been freed from debt during the present pastorate, but carries no insurance. The present membership numbers 146, with twenty probationers. The pastors have been Simeon C. Head, 1873; W. H. Green, from September, 1873, to September, 1874; John Blackstock, from 1874 to 1875; Frank Faylor, from 1875 to 1877; C. B. Mack, from 1877 to 1879; D. G. Le Sourd, from 1879 to 1880; C. S. Burgner, from 1880 to 1881, and A. R. Bruner, from 1881 to the present time.

Presbyterianism in Benton County.—[Contributed by Rev. D. E. Love.] The first minister known to have preached in the county now called Benton was Rev. James Aikman Carnahan. He was then a young man; was a native Kentuckian; had been brought up in Southern Indiana; received a classical education in Louisville, Ky., and in 1829 was graduated at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y. In September of that year, he returned to Indiana, and that fall made an itinerating preaching tour up the Wabash. He preached his first sermon in La Fayette November 28, 1829. Here he settled, and from this point—as a home missionary of his church—made many extended preaching tours into the counties adjacent. In the summer of 1833, after organizing a Presbyterian Church at Pond Grove, ten miles west of La Fayette, he rode over to White Oak

Grove, and there preached in a barn of one of the early settlers, near to the place where the town of Oxford now stands. In the fall of 1836, he again visited the place, and was the guest of Judge David McConnell, in whose house for several succeeding years he held occasional preaching services. Mrs. McConnell was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Judge, in his jocular way was wont to say, "He was a Presbyterian brother-in-law," and had a pillow and a plate for all the preachers.

There are now in Benton County three Presbyterian Church organizations, with 102 church members, representing sixty-four families, in which are 347 souls. The churches have four Ruling Elders, nine Trustees, and property valued at \$9,000.

The Oxford Presbyterian Church was organized in the court house on Saturday, May 14, 1853, by Rev. Thomas M. Chestnut, then residing in and laboring at Rossville, Clinton Co., Ind. The original members were ten in number, since which time 120 persons have been received to church fellowship; the present membership is twenty-nine. During these thirty years, the office of Ruling Elder has been held by Joseph H. Wilson, Newton Murphy, William Cochran, Dr. John S. French, Ayres Sanders, William Phares, D. H. Russell, Isaac H. Phares and David H. Dunham; it is now filled by John H. Phares. The ministers who have acted as pastors were Revs. James J. Wilson, Francis Lynn, James F. Patterson, David R. Love and James L. Wilson; six others have served as temporary supplies. The church edifice was erected during the ministry of Rev. J. F. Patterson, principally through the instrumentality of Ayres Sanders, J. H. Phares and Jacob Albaugh; it is a neat substantial frame building, with stained glass windows and a bell. In it, every Sabbath morning, meets an interesting Sabbath school of fifty members. The pulpit is at present vacant.

The Benton Presbyterian Church, in York Township, near Raub, was organized April 3, 1870, by Rev. John B. Smith, who for two years supplied the church, giving it one-fourth of his time. In 1874, Rev. Gideon C. Clark supplied the pulpit for a few months. Six persons constituted the original membership; fifty-seven have, since that time, been received to church fellowship; the present membership is thirty-two. Robert Wilkinson was the first person elected to the office of Ruling Elder, which office he still fills. Andrew Hargrave also acted as Ruling Elder twelve years. Rev. David R. Love is now the installed pastor of this church, and for the past five years has given one-half his time to the work there, preaching twice on each alternate Sabbath. On February 5, 1882, Revs. D. R. Love and J. B. Smith, in the presence of a large congregation, dedicated to the service of God a beautiful, substantial Gothic church edifice, entirely free of debt. It is handsomely and tastefully furnished; a model country church. The report of the Trustees, John Ross, Joseph Ross and John McEwen, showed that the entire cost of the improvements made amounted to nearly \$2,400. The church has an efficient Sabbath school of sixty members.

The Presbyterian Church in Fowler was organized September 5, 1873,

by Revs. Gideon C. Clark and James F. Patterson, with eight members. The total number received to church membership is eighty-seven ; the present actual membership is forty-one. The Ruling Elders are Isaac H. Phares and Ayres Sanders. Rev. G. C. Clark preached to the church one-half of his time for eighteen months ; Revs. R. M. Neil and P. Carden supplied the pulpit a few months each. Rev. David R. Love is the first installed pastor, and since July 1, 1877, has given one-half of his time to the work here, preaching twice on each alternate Sabbath, and on Sabbath afternoons at some adjacent schoolhouse. The church has a well-trained Sabbath school, with an average attendance of 100, a Woman's Missionary Society and a Thursday evening weekly prayer meeting. The church edifice was built in 1875, and was the gift of Moses Fowler, Esq. It was dedicated to the service of God June 18, 1876, Revs. Dr. George Hickman and D. R. Love officiating. Both before and soon after its dedication, the church building was severely racked by a wind storm, and it became unsafe for occupancy. It has been thoroughly repaired, at an expense of more than half the original cost, and is now one of the strongest and most commodious church edifices in the county. During the past six years, the pastor has raised and expended on the church property over \$2,500. The society is entirely free from debt, and in addition to the church edifice owns one of the coziest parsonages in the State.

The Presbyterian Church and its ministers believe in doing missionary work ; they rarely confine their labors to their own congregations, but are ever ready to lend a helping hand to advancing every good cause. Take this as a sample. The following is a brief summary of Pastor Love's labors in Benton County: During the past six years, he has preached or lectured 1,028 times ; has conducted public services in every township in the county ; has assisted in the organization of four Blue Ribbon Clubs ; was President of the Benton County Joint-Stock Association and Secretary of the County Temperance Council during their existence ; has been Secretary of ten Sabbath School County Conventions ; received 114 persons to church membership ; conducted eighty-two funeral services ; performed the marriage ceremony sixty times, and traveled with his horse and buggy over 1,000 miles in filling his appointments and making pastoral calls.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In response to a call issued to the Sunday school workers of Benton County, a goodly number of the friends of the cause met in convention in the Presbyterian Church at Fowler, Ind., Wednesday evening, June 19, 1878. Rev. D. R. Love was appointed to conduct the devotional exercises. After singing, and prayer by Rev. J. M. Stallard, the Hon. W. H. Levering, of La Fayette, addressed the convention on "The Sunday School Work in the State, and the Necessity of County Organization." On the day following, a permanent organization was effected, and the following officers elected : Rev. C. B. Mock, President ; Rev. D. R. Love, Secretary, and O. Barnard,

Treasurer. The following persons were also chosen Township Vice Presidents: Bolivar Township, S. E. Baker; Oak Grove, Dr. Wells; Grant, John Daugherty; Hickory Grove, George Alexander; Parish Grove, Andrew Hargrave; Center, Isaac H. Phares; Pine, C. A. Eastburn; Gilboa, Perry D. Corkins; Union, A. V. Flint; Richland, Robert Kelly, and York, Robert Wilkinson.

The convention was a complete success, and, in addition to the parties already named, was participated in by Rev. C. McCain, of Kentland; Rev. W. S. Peter, of Remington, and Messrs. John Ross, of Raub; R. N. Evans, of Oxford; Charles Meader and E. A. Williams, of West Union; Dr. J. M. Rodman, Gilboa; O. C. Brockway, J. L. Carnahan, Robert Chenoweth and Hiram Butterfield, Fowler; also by Sisters Ellmore, Zinn, Bugby and Mock.

It was resolved that two conventions be held annually. The second convention was held in the M. E. Church, Fowler, October 9, 1878. The principal address was made by Rev. H. A. Gobin, of La Fayette. Topic, "The Child in the Midst." The speakers at this convention were Revs. T. B. McMannis, F. Taylor, D. R. Love, C. B. Mock and Messrs. O. C. Brockway, I. H. Phares, Father Hulse, U. Z. Wylie and A. J. Ford.

During the next two years, two conventions were held annually. That of May 27, 1879, was held in the M. E. Church, Oxford, and was opened with an address by Rev. T. B. McMannis; that at Boswell on October 28, and was presided over by Rev. J. J. Claypool, who also delivered the opening address. At this meeting, O. C. Brockway was chosen President; Rev. D. R. Love, Secretary, and Rev. D. G. Le Sourd, Treasurer. The convention of June 9, 1880, was held in the Presbyterian Church at Fowler. Rev. James Omelvena made the opening address. Topic, "The Elements of Success in Sunday School Work." Hon. W. H. Levering, President of the State Sunday School Association, being present, addressed the convention on "Sunday School Workers." The fall convention was held at Otterbien October 27, 1880. It was opened with an address by Rev. D. R. Love, on "The Sunday School Teacher's Text Book, and How to Use It." The President and Secretary were re-elected, and Thomas Daugherty chosen Treasurer. The convention of June 1, 1881, was held in the Christian Church at Fowler. The annual address was by Rev. A. M. Blackburn, of La Fayette, on "The Worth of the Word." The fall convention was held September 21, 1881, in the Gilboa Church. Opening address by Dr. J. M. Rodman. The attendance was large, and an excellent basket dinner was provided by the Gilboa and Shiloh Schools. The President and Secretary were re-elected, and S. E. Baker chosen Treasurer.

At the convention held June 21, 1882, in the M. E. Church, Fowler, it was resolved that hereafter one annual county convention be held in the spring, and three district conventions in the fall. Also, that hereafter, the annual convention be a delegated body, consisting of "all the clergy resident in, or laboring within the county; also, the Superintendent and Secretary of every Sabbath school organized in the county, and one delegate for every

twenty-five attendants in each school, these delegates to be elected by their several schools." Rev. J. H. Claypool made the annual address. Topic, "Children and Their Teachers." The old officers were unanimously re-elected, viz., O. C. Brockway, President; Rev. D. R. Love, Secretary; S. E. Baker, Treasurer; Vice Presidents, First District, A. Cowgill; Second District, Dr. Wells, and Third District, John Ross.

In Benton County, we have 29 Sunday schools, with an average attendance of 1,517 persons. Seventeen of these schools are ever green, that is, carried on throughout the whole year. During the past year, 82 persons have been received to church membership from our Sabbath schools. The next county convention meets in the Presbyterian Church, Fowler, June 20, 1883.

[The above notes in relation to the Sunday Schools of Benton County were contributed by Rev. D. R. Love.—Ed.]

THE TELEPHONE.

In December, 1882, the Western Telephone Company of Chicago established a telephone line from Fowler to La Fayette, with offices at Fowler, Atkinson, Templeton, Oxford and Otterbein, in Benton County. The capital with which it was built was raised, principally if not wholly, by the citizens of the county subscribing stock, for which coupon tickets were issued, in payment of which the holders were entitled to the use of the line to the amount of the subscription, at 20 per cent discount from the regular rate. This is found to be a great convenience to the public, much cheaper than the telegraph, and greatly to be preferred to it for some other reasons than that of its being a cheaper mode of transmitting intelligence. For instance, if two men in Oxford should have a slight misunderstanding, and if one should feel disposed to question the veracity of the other, but dare not do so for fear of punishment, condign or otherwise, he just jumps aboard the first train for Fowler, and when he gets there repairs to the telephone office, calls up his adversary at Oxford, and calls him a liar with impunity.

TOWNS.

The first town laid out in Benton County was the town of Oxford, situated on the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, in Township 24, of Range 7. The following is a description of the survey of the town of Oxford, the county seat of Benton County, Ind.: Beginning at the southwest corner of Block 8, on the Section line, four chains and forty-five and one-half links west of the center line of the donation; thence extending north, at a variation of the magnetic needle of five degrees, to the northwest corner of Block 3; thence east at right angles to the northeast corner of Block 1; thence south to the southeast corner of Block 6, on the Section line; thence, based on the Section line, west to the place of beginning, comprising an area of $14\frac{88}{100}$ acres, more or less. The lots all to be 60x120 feet; alleys twelve feet

wide, and the streets sixty feet wide ; streets and alleys all cross each other at right angles. The public square is 120x252 feet. Ordered that the above description of said town be confirmed by the Board of Commissioners of Benton County. The foregoing is an extract from the record of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners at their September session, 1848.

The town was surveyed in the spring of 1843, and at the October term, 1843, of Commissioners' Court, it was "Ordered that the County Agent proceed to advertise and sell the lots in the town of Oxford, the sale to be on the first Monday in December, 1843, the terms of sale to be one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months." There were a number of lots sold at this sale, yet the town did not seem to increase rapidly in population, as appears from the fact that the Board of Commissioners, at their June session in 1846, "Ordered that any person moving to and settling in Oxford, and putting up a house worth \$200, shall have two lots, one corner, if vacant, and one back, said houses to be built by the 1st of June, 1847, and the selection of lots to be made by the 1st of September, 1846." The following sketch of the town of Oxford was kindly furnished by Mrs. A. J. Carnahan, an early settler of the town: "May 17, 1843, Commissioners were appointed to locate the county seat of this county, who located the same at the northern part of White Oak Grove, where the town of Oxford now stands. The first house built in Oxford was the court house, a frame building two stories high. Francis Boynton was the architect and builder, Dr. Thompson (late of Rainsville), plasterer, and Isaac Lewis, of Oxford, hod-carrier. The court house stood where the Buckeye Block now stands. From there it was moved to the public square, then to the ground now occupied by Zeis' grocery store, whence it was moved to its present resting place, where it is now occupied by James Connelly as a saloon. The second house was a hotel, built by Henry L. Ellsworth, of which James L. Hatton was first proprietor. First dwelling-house was built by Aaron Wood, on the lot now occupied by John Carnahan, jeweler. The first store was a small affair, consisting of a few groceries, beer and whisky, kept by Aaron Wood. The first dry goods store, Earl & Carnahan ; first drug store, Barnes & Dailey ; first blacksmith, Dailey ; first resident lawyer, Jacob Benedict ; first physician, Dr. Mayo ; first preacher, Rev. Sell ; first editor, Joseph W. Jackson. The first family was Hartley T. Howard's, who lived in the court house. First couple married, Barton Wood (brother of Aaron Wood) and Mattie Howard, daughter of Hartley T. Howard. A child born to them was the first child born in the town. The first schoolhouse was built of logs, on the lot now occupied by Volney Benedict. First church, Christian, George Campbell, pastor. First literary society, Oxford Lyceum."

The following additions have been made to Oxford: By Basil Justus, December 11, 1852, thirty-two lots, two streets and two alleys each way; Basil Justus' Second Addition, December 1, 1855, forty-six lots; James W.

Barnes' Addition, September 19, 1870, twenty lots; Basil Justus' Third Addition, May 25, 1870, forty-six lots; James Campbell's Addition, November 9, 1870, four lots; Jasper N. McConnell's Addition, June 10, 1872, eight lots; W. J. Templeton's First Addition, April 11, 1866, thirty-one lots; W. J. Templeton's Second Addition, April 2, 1873, eighty lots; W. J. Templeton's Third Addition, June 7, 1873, twelve lots; David McConnell's First Addition, August 28, 1855, thirty-six lots; David McConnell's Second Addition, February 18, 1858, thirty-six lots. By order of the Board of Commissioners, March term, 1864, Justus' Third Addition to the town of Oxford, consisting of thirty-nine lots, was vacated. The parties who, upon the removal of the county seat from Oxford to Fowler, obligated themselves to pay the appraised value of the county property at Oxford, denied the validity of the bond which they had given, and offered to compromise by paying \$2,500, instead of \$6,750, the appraised value of the property, and after consulting good legal authority in regard to the matter, the board at their September session, 1875, decided to accept the terms proposed by the bondsmen, and ordered the grounds conveyed to the town of Oxford, together with the jail building thereon. It seems that provision had been made by the donor of the lands on which the county seat was established, that ten per cent of the proceeds of the sales of the lands or town lots, should go to purchase a county library. The library was organized in June, 1852, with Daniel Mills as Librarian, and Joseph W. Jackson as Treasurer and Clerk. The election held for the purpose of deciding the question whether Oxford should be incorporated was held at the court house on July 7, 1869, and resulted in forty-one votes being cast in favor of incorporation, and twenty-eight against it. Judge David McConnell is one of the old landmarks of the town of Oxford, he having settled on the very spot on which he now resides in 1834. He says he has killed many a deer on the present site of the town. The first bank in Oxford was established in 1873, Brackenbrough & Perrin, of La Fayette, being the principal stockholders, Theophilus Stembel, President, and Luther D. Hawley, Cashier. The present bank was established December 15, 1879, by Robert S. Dwiggins, of Rensselaer, Robert S. Fisher, of Union City, and Zimri Dwiggins, of Oxford, R. S. Dwiggins being President, Z. Dwiggins, Cashier, and W. J. McConnell, Assistant Cashier. They first started with \$30,000 capital, but could not use so much, and reduced it to \$20,000.

The present business of Oxford is as follows: Conrad H. Zeis, James Bryant, William H. Kelley and Charles Green, grocers; John J. Ripple, dry goods and clothing; Winfield Menefee, boots and shoes; Heth & Co., dry goods; C. H. Zeis, bakery; John P. Ross, furniture and undertaker; James Conley, saloon (old court house); Jacob S. Albaugh, butcher; William Shelby, barber; Dr. H. C. McConnell, druggist; William M. Scott, druggist; Margaret Young, milliner; Michael Kelly, saloon; William C. Parker & Co., carriage shop; Isaac Lewis & Son, grain dealers; Dwiggins & Dwiggins, Commercial Bank; C. E. Steele, hardware and tin shop; Smith & Ambler, meat market; James Bell, proprietor Ohio House; George Pagett, Postmaster;

Charles Dailey, attorney; Jacob Miller, Justice of the Peace; Sampson McMillen, furniture; Jacob Benedict, attorney and Notary Public; Mrs. Mary Ferguson and Mattie Lewis, milliners; Mrs. Frances M. Johnson, milliner; Joseph B. Lane, drugs and books; Campbell & Cobb, boots and shoes; Peter Jones, blacksmith; John W. Bradley, hardware; Lewis & Scott, livery; A. P. Carnahan, saloon; Levi Waldrip, blacksmith; A. Johnson, tailor; John G. Carnahan, jeweler; Charles Green, restaurant; James Campbell, photographer; Joel C. Wilmoth, hardware; Smith & Messner, dry goods and clothing; Charles Ross, dentist; Misses Maggie and Lucy Dodson, milliners and dress-makers; Robert Wood, saddles and harness; Mark J. Brier, blacksmith and carriage shop; Miss Lizzie Sunderland, milliner and dress-maker; Dr. A. S. Wells; Dr. Jonathan Kolb; Lamson & Bro., tile factory; Allen McGuire and Washington L. Bryant, painters; John Richards, barber; Benedict & Winegardner, Elisha Johnson, Smith & Steele, and George W. Bliss, carpenters.

TOWN OF FOWLER.

The town of Fowler was named in honor of Moses Fowler, of La Fayette, who owned the land upon which the public buildings at Fowler are situated, and donated the same to the county, besides making a very liberal donation toward the erection of those buildings. The town was first platted by Moses Fowler and wife, October 26, 1872, consisting of 583 lots. It was re-platted April 8, 1875, by Moses Fowler and Adams Earl and their wives, containing, as re-platted, 1,602 lots and twenty blocks, ranging from one to ten acres. The following additions have been made from time to time: Fowler's Addition of outlots on the east side of the original plat, consisting of forty-nine lots, ranging from two to fourteen acres, January 30, 1875; Leroy Templeton and wife, June 12, 1875, forty-eight lots; Henry Jacobs and wife, September 17, 1875, thirty-six lots; Moses Fowler and wife (north addition), June 19, 1875, fourteen lots, from one to two acres each. Henry D. Clark built the first business house in the town of Fowler in June, 1871, about where Joseph Warner's furniture store now is. It was a small building, composed of rough boards, and his stock was correspondingly small, consisting of a little of everything and not much of anything. He prospered, however, and increased his stock from time to time, until he came to have a pretty fair stock. Scott Shipman built the first house, a dwelling, in March, 1871, where Dupie's saloon now stands. The next house was built by James S. Anderson, and is the house now owned and occupied by William Warner. The third house was built by John E. Mitchell. During the summer and fall of 1871, J. C. Simpson built five dwellings on Washington street. The second business house was built by Moses Fowler, and is the building now occupied by G. J. Lobdell, grocer, and Snyder & Crandall, hardware. Henry Jacobs & Son, from Oxford, put a stock of groceries into this building upon its being completed. The Summit House was completed in July, 1871, by Moses Fowler, but was not occupied until fall, and then by William M. Jones. The elevators were built in 1871, by L. Templeton.

The first Postmaster in Fowler was John E. Mitchell, who kept the office in his blacksmith shop for about five months, when Henry Jacobs became Postmaster, and the office was removed to his store. The schoolhouse was built in the summer and fall of 1871. The present business of Fowler is as follows: G. J. Lobdell, groceries and queensware; Snyder & Crandall, hardware; John H. McClary, restaurant; O. C. Brockway, general merchandise; M. J. Carr, saloon; Benjamin Schaffer, general merchandise; G. W. Jones & Co., druggists; Ed Williams, boots and shoes; Trent & Eakin, groceries; Rosenthal Bros., clothing; J. M. Jones, merchant tailor; Bailey & Warner, dry goods and groceries; Thomas Baldwin, furniture and undertaker; Leon Simonds, drugs; H. Butterfield, harness-maker; A. Meyer, dry goods and groceries; Mrs. Woods, millinery store; Mrs. Westman, millinery; James Simpson, grocery and butcher shop; Mrs. McClure, millinery; Thomas Maddux, Maddux House; Fowler *Era*; J. M. Stow, silversmith; Mrs. Stow, milliner; James Moore, restaurant and boarding; Matthews Bros., grocery and bakery; Chaffer & Son, grocery and bakery; M. McCaslin, saloon; Ed Hughes, saloon; C. Johnson, harness-maker; Joseph Dunner, barber; Hawkins Bros., meat market; McKinney Bros., hardware and agricultural implements; James Long, dry goods; J. S. Mavity, physician; James Hughes, barber; Henry Templeton, Summit House; E. Mombteau, harness; Barnes & Payne, druggists; Frank Taylor, Postmaster; J. S. Palissard, dry goods; S. Seney, groceries; Jacob Smith, boots and shoes; Fowler Bank; Mrs. Holden, boarding house; Underhill, news depot; Nicholas Dupies, saloon; Richard Manke, hardware and tin shop; Samuel McDaniel, agricultural implements; Peter Bruette, blacksmith; E. V. & E. Brake, carriage-makers; Lafountain & McDaniel, livery and sale stable; T. K. Harmon, marble shop; John E. Mitchell, blacksmith and machinist; J. C. Lobdell, planing and grist mill; H. V. T. Huls, Pioneer Mills; W. H. Herman, lumber and coal; Henry D. Clark, coal yard and junk dealer; J. P. Smith & Co., lumber and coal, also proprietors of tile factory. The tile factory at Fowler is probably the most extensive factory in the county, except that at Templeton. There is also a flax baling mill at Fowler, which was built since January, 1883.

In September, 1875, the town of Fowler contained ten lawyers, one minister, three doctors, one dentist, one baker, two barber shops, three billiard saloons, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, three boot and shoe stores, one grain elevator, two dry goods stores, twenty carpenters, one furniture store, two stove and tin stores, one hardware store, one hotel, three restaurants, two drug stores, three millinery establishments, two saloons, two livery stables, three retail groceries, one clothing store, one merchant tailor, one graded school, two printing offices, two lumber yards, two churches and about 1,200 inhabitants.

At the September term of Commissioners' Court, 1882, a petition was presented, praying for the vacation of a portion of Fowler, which petition was granted, and the portion of the town within the following boundary was

vacated : All that part lying west of Washington avenue and south of Seventh street ; said tract being bounded on the north by Seventh street, on the east by Washington avenue, on the south by the south line of the plat, and on the west by the west line of the town plat.

TOWN OF RAUB.

The town of Raub consisted originally of seventy-one lots, and was laid out by A. D. Raub April 8, 1872. On April 7, 1881, Ira Perkins and wife made an addition to it of eighteen lots. The first house built in Raub was built by Ira Perkins, before the railroad was constructed through there. The first house built in the town after it was laid out was a dwelling house built by A. Houser, in the fall of 1871, after the railroad was completed. In the same fall, Shonkwiler & Perkins went into the grain business. The grain elevator was built by Shonkwiler & Perkins about 1874. A story in height and also steam were added to the grain elevator in or about 1878. The first store was built by H. E. Burchell, in the fall of 1871, and the stock put in consisted of groceries and notions. The second store was built by Henry Wright in 1873, in which a general stock was put by Samuel White the next spring. In the fall of 1876, he sold out to James Ross, who now occupies it. The next store building was built in the fall of 1874, by Smith & Beard, for hardware. After about a year, Smith bought Beard out, and continued until the spring of 1883, when he sold to W. W. Wilson & Co. The next was the building now occupied by Thomas Keefe, built by Dehner & Ferdinand in the summer and fall of 1874, for a drug store. This building was subsequently occupied by several different parties for different purposes. The next building was put up by W. H. Verrill for a saloon. Next was by Joseph Warner, for a saloon, now occupied by James Burry as a drug store and doctor's office. Dwellings were built about 1874 by S. J. Gillett, Thomas Keefe and Peter Booty. Present business : J. Shonkwiler, grain ; James Burry, physician and drugs ; Keefe & Co., general store ; James Ross, general store ; Thomas Keefe, groceries ; W. W. Wilson & Co., hardware, agricultural implements and lumber ; Thomas O'Neil, notions ; B. Brown, blacksmith ; John Plunkett, blacksmith.

TOWN OF EARL PARK.

Earl Park was laid out July 31, 1872, by Adams Earl and wife, and A. D. Raub, and consisted of 217 lots. The first building erected in Earl Park was the grain elevator, by Hixson, Sherry & McIntyre. The second was the hotel now kept by Moxie Burlage, by Charles Prue, commenced in the fall of 1871, and completed in the spring of 1872. Next, Silas H. Kent, dwelling. Next, Elias Wees, residence and store ; first stock of goods in the town, consisting of groceries and provisions, fair country stock. Next, Robert Kelly, store room and residence together, general stock. About same time, H. M. Beckwith moved his residence from York Township, a distance of about nine miles. Beckwith, the first Justice of the Peace in the town.

First drug store, John E. M. Stout. In the summer of 1872, Raub & Earl put up a building in which they started a general store. Calix Buchard was the first blacksmith. His shop was moved into the town from some other locality. August 8, 1872, there was a public sale of lots in Earl Park, at which there were about 2,000 people. There was a free train from La Fayette, and free lunch at Earl Park. There is a beautiful park at Earl Park, containing about eighty acres of ground. There are two churches in the town—Catholic and Methodist—the former of which was built in 1880, and the latter in 1881. They cost about \$2,500 each. The schoolhouse was built about 1874, one-story frame, cost about \$1,000. About 1878, a story was added, at a cost of about \$1,000; two schools, one above and one below. Present business: M. C. Follansbee & Co., general store; Eli Douglas, boots and shoes; H. M. Beckwith, general store and post office; Brackenbrough & Brothers, dry goods and groceries; Joseph Laroche, harness shop; Thomas McInerney, saloon; Drs. R. R. Boice & Son, drugs; Hartley & Holton, groceries; S. R. Meader, hotel; Laurence Braugh, saloon; Jerry Tinsman, meat shop; R. Gers, bakery and confectionery; William Burns, saloon; John Stout, druggs; Moxie Burlage, hotel; Borders Brothers, livery; first physician, Dr. Silas H. Kent, now deceased; first lawyer, Llewellyn Gwinn; next, F. W. Hatch; next, H. M. Breckwith; first shoemaker, Benjamin Martin; first Postmaster, —— Weis; next, Robert Kelly; next, F. W. Hatch; next and last, H. M. Beckwith. Present blacksmiths, Charles Sord, Moses Ligea and Charles Bradley; Raub, Earl & Henry, dealers in grain, lumber, hardwood, furniture, coal and wood, and stock dealers; Charles E. Woodington, agent C., I. St. L. & C. Railroad Co. Present teachers, Joseph S. Van Natta and wife; pastor M. E. Church, Rev. Braner; Catholic Priest, Rev. Father Maujay.

TOWN OF TEMPLETON.

Templeton was laid out by William J. Templeton and wife December 23, 1873, in 225 lots, and subsequently an addition was made of nine lots by same parties. The first building in Templeton was the small shanty now in rear of the building occupied by John Cosgrove as a dwelling, built by James Knight, same season town was laid out. Next, three dwellings, all about the same time, by Col. W. J. Templeton, Joseph Blue and G. H. Finch, and Joseph Dehart, Finch & Co. The three houses alluded to were the Blue House, a store building occupied by Finch & Son, and the other the building owned by W. J. Templeton. Next, a residence by James E. Murdock, now occupied by Col. W. J. Templeton. Next, the Junction House, by J. E. Murdock. The elevators were built by Hayes & Brother, in 1874, and are now occupied by David Lanham & Co. as a general store. Elevators at Easton, built two years ago by John Stingle & Olney, now owned by Stingle. Mrs. Johnson's residence was built in 1876; tile factory, built by John Fernald, in 1881, twelve hundred feet of shed, two large kilns, one at each end, run by steam power. Present business: David Lanham

& Co., dry goods and groceries, a large stock ; Joseph Dehart, notions, and butcher shop ; Finch & Son, dry goods and groceries ; John Rosa, groceries ; Dr. C. W. Fall, drugs and physician ; Blue House ; Railroad House ; Jasper Bristow, physician. Col. Templeton is feeding 400 head of cattle, and 300 head of hogs. He also farms extensively.

TOWN OF BOSWELL.

Boswell was laid out by Elizabeth H. Scott and husband July 18, 1872, 112 lots ; addition by Samuel P. Smith and wife December 22, 1872, twenty-three lots ; another by same, October 6, 1872, sixteen lots ; one by McKnight & Spies June 9, 1873, four lots ; one by Joshua M. Foster and wife December 5, 1872, forty-three lots. The town was first laid out by Charles Moore, who sold it to Elizabeth Scott October 27, 1871, who replatted it. The first house in Boswell was a dwelling, just north of where A. Potter's livery stable now stands, which was built by S. P. Smith, about three years before the town was laid out. First building after the town was laid out, and in which first business was done, was a rough board shanty, about twelve feet square, on the north side of the railroad, built by A. Murphy, who had a small general stock. Next building, by J. W. Hash & Son, about the time the railroad was completed to this place ; hauled material from Oxford ; general stock put in by Hash & Buckles. Next, a building with two rooms, put up by Taylor & Smith, and McKnight & Spies ; general stock in each room. Next building, in the southwest part of town, a residence by Lewis Halston. Next, a hotel (the Boswell House). Pioneers in the different lines of business : McKnight & Brother, general stock ; H. N. Carson, hardware ; Charles Hoffman, drugs ; I. B. Ebberly, blacksmith and wagon-maker ; Jacob Vole, shoe-maker and shoe store ; Hash & Son, dry goods ; John Spies, groceries. Present business : O. H. & J. Smith, clothing ; Canes & Leach, hardware ; Harris & Stembel, dry goods ; John Spies, groceries and furniture ; C. H. Miller, editor *Boswell Courier*, and Postmaster ; Davis & Deer, boots and shoes ; Menefee & Brother, drugs ; Thomas Davis, groceries ; Gillespie & Son, groceries ; James T. Moore, saloon ; W. T. Keys, hardware ; Thomas Knott, harness ; C. L. Foster & Co., boots and shoes ; William Bailey, barber ; Gillespie & Brother, furniture and groceries ; Gilger & McDonald, dry goods ; W. D. Simpkins, drugs ; Mrs. Jennie James, milliner and dress-maker ; Joseph Moore, photographer ; P. H. Collins, saloon ; Joseph Earhart, butcher ; David Weaver, groceries ; McKnight & Brother, general stock ; Charles Menefee, lumber ; P. M. Clancey, bakery and confectionery ; M. Melvin, groceries ; Asa Vanover, Vanover House ; W. D. Simpkins, Boswell House ; Abe Potter, livery ; W. A. Dunshee, livery ; Dr. J. W. Green, Dr. J. H. Whitcomb, Dr. J. B. Christley and Dr. J. Simpkins, physicians ; Smith & Ebberly, blacksmiths and wagon-makers ; Stokes & Myers, carpenters and builders ; S. P. Smith and S. H. Arms, grain dealers ; Wesley Alexander, coal dealer ; Mrs. J. Richards, milliner and dress-maker ; Albert Brant, marble shop ; O. V. Cones, jeweler ; N. G. Fauth, shoe-maker ; George

Scheussler, shoe-maker ; John Raekold and D. H. Smith, plasterers and bricklayers ; Miller & Ray, painters.

TOWN OF AMBIA.

Ambia was laid out by Ezekiel M. Talbot and wife, February 22, 1875, and consisted of 122 lots; addition, November 26, 1881, by Charles L. White, 28 lots. The first building in Ambia was erected by James C. Pugh, and is now owned by Washington Pugh; built about 1873; next, the elevators, same season, by James C. and William Pugh, the first grain dealers; the first business house, by Thomas Moore and Arnold Moore, small general stock, built at Weaver, about half a mile west of Ambia, and moved to Ambia in spring of 1873; first stock of goods in the town; first blacksmith, James C. Pugh; next store by Henry and Samuel Parker; first drug store by Dallas M. Kelley; first hardware, William Parker; first physician, James Beard; first hotel, Robert Whitten. Present business: Dallas B. Kelley, Ambia House; I. Reed Allen, general store; William A. Kline, furniture and undertaking; J. H. Myers, hardware; W. T. James, confectionery; John W. Scott, drugs; A. S. Fix, barber; Alfred Goodrick, groceries, boots and shoes and queensware; C. J. Clawson, jeweler; Dr. J. M. Beard and Dr. Evans, physicians; O. L. Ross, meat market; Simeon H. Bowyer, agricultural implements; James Fix, saloon; Acres & Golden, bakery, grocery and confectionery; B. C. Parker, groceries, confectionery and lunch; A. R. Brown, harness; Golden & Manny, general store; S. A. Parker, groceries and provisions; and J. T. McCormick, general store.

TALBOT AND OTTERBEIN.

Talbot was laid out by Ezekiel M. Talbot and wife, February 18, 1873, seventy-two lots. Otterbein was laid out by John Levering and wife, October 25, 1872, sixty lots; addition, April 24, 1883, by Mary A. Clancey. Dr. John K. Thompson built the first dwelling house in the town of Otterbein, and Henry H. Moore the first business house, a general store. William Otterbein Brown was the first Postmaster, and held the office until his death.

MURDER.

No Sheriff of Benton County has ever yet had the very unpleasant duty thrust upon him of inflicting the death penalty upon a human being, yet, if capital punishment is ever right, undoubtedly Sheriff Henry C. Harris ought, in justice, to have been called upon to perform the office of executioner to James Leonard McCullough, for the murder, in cold blood, of ——— Morgan, in York Township, about the year 1862. The facts in this case, briefly stated, are as follows: About the year 1860, Morgan went from Warren County, Ind., to the pineries in Wisconsin, and remained there, working in the pineries, until about 1862, when, after having acquired a good team of horses and about \$800 in gold, he started to return home. On his way home, he fell in with McCullough, who said his folks lived near Muncie; and, partly for the purpose of having company to relieve the tedium of the trip, and

partly through a desire to accommodate, he took McCullough in to ride in his wagon as far as they would go together. They reached Benton County, traveling together, and encamped for the night in York Township, not far from the line. Morgan never left that camping place alive. Either during the night, whilst Morgan was asleep, or the next morning while they were getting their breakfast and preparing to resume their journey, McCullough shot Morgan in the head with his (Morgan's) own gun, and afterward chopped him in the head with an ax; after which he concealed the body in a pond of water, and resumed his journey, stopping in Oxford the next morning and getting Morgan's horses shod, as though nothing had happened. December 23, 1867, Morgan's bones were found in the pond, which was then dry, by John Fleming, Sr.; whereupon an inquest was held upon the remains by the Coroner, Dr. Jonathan Kolb, who, from the appearance of the bones, and from certain other facts, made the following deductions: That the murdered person had been a man; that he was about six feet high; that he was about thirty-five years old; that he smoked and chewed tobacco; that he had had a rib broken about six months before he was killed; that he had a tooth extracted, and that he was a mechanic. It was afterward ascertained that he was six feet and one inch in height, that he was thirty-five years of age, smoked and chewed; had had a rib broken and a tooth extracted, and, in fact, that the doctor's deductions were all practically correct. Further, the evidence produced at the trial showed that Morgan had had his left foot nearly cut off, and the boot found where the murder had been committed, showed that it had been worn on a crippled foot. Dr. Kolb went to Wisconsin to procure evidence in the case, and so well was the matter worked up that the State was enabled to make out, and did make out, as clear a case against McCullough as ever could be made out against a man on circumstantial evidence. Pending his trial, he broke jail at Oxford and was at large for the period of about three weeks, when he was recaptured near Muncie, and confined from that time on until his trial came off in the jail at La Fayette. He came very near getting out of the La Fayette Jail, and would have done so if he had a little more time. McCullough's trial was a very tedious one, costing the county about \$1,800, and resulting in his conviction, with a life sentence in the penitentiary, at which place he died about two years ago.

In the trial of this case, the State was very ably represented by Simon Thompson, of Rensselaer, Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by John L. Miller, of La Fayette, whilst the prisoner was ably defended by Col. D. Hart and R. C. Gregory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. Barnes was the first newsdealer in the county. Bolivar Township was named for Bolivar Finch, now a merchant and Postmaster in Templeton.

Parish Grove Township was named for an Indian chief by the name of Parish. He is buried in the grove, which was a favorite resort for the Indians during the summer.

In 1830, Thomas Atkinson was engaged in herding cattle on the prairie in what is now the southern part of Benton County, and near the old Indian trail from Scott's Landing to Iroquois and Fox Rivers. The early hunters and trappers would sometimes unintentionally stampede his cattle, and took no great pains to avoid such a result. The Indians, however, having learned that Mr. Atkinson was a descendant of William Penn, when going back and forth along their trail, took every precaution to avoid frightening his cattle, and invariably treated him with the utmost respect. This fact Mr. Atkinson cherishes as one of the brightest recollections of a long and well-spent life.

In 1840, Basil Justus, for some cause, failed to make return of the Congressional election in Benton County as he was required by statute to do, and for this dereliction of duty he was indicted, and, at the November term of the Benton Circuit Court, he was fined the sum of \$20. The fine was afterward remitted by the Governor, Samuel Bigger.

Following is a list of the attorneys of Fowler, with the date of their admission: M. H. Walker, 1874; U. Z. Wiley, 1875; Merrick and Travis, 1875; Dawson Smith, 1874; D. E. Straight, 1874; Mahlon D. Smith, 1875; John T. Brown, 1875; Daniel Fraser, 1877; Isaac H. Phares, 1882; George Wadsworth, 1876; George Stewart, 1879; George Gray, 1881.

Alice and Phœbe Carey resided for a time (Alice about one year, and Phœbe about four years) in Oxford with their sister, Mrs. Alexander Swift, and, while there, wrote some of their best poems.

Benjamin Timmons built the first house in Pine Township.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS OF THE BOARD.

At a special session of the Board of Commissioners in March, 1873, a reward of \$500 was offered for the arrest and detention of James L. McCullough, an escaped prisoner, and at the June session following, the Commissioners assumed the payment of a reward of \$200, which had been offered by Henry C. Harris, Sheriff, for the arrest of McCullough, they being satisfied of McCullough's arrest, and that the escape had not occurred through Harris' negligence. The Board of Commissioners, at their September session, 1874, offered a reward of \$100 "for the killing of each dangerous animal in the county, provided it be lion, lioness, tiger, panther, leopard, jaguar or puma." The order recites that there is some animal at large in the county that is doing great damage to stock in various parts of the county. The reward has never yet been claimed by any one.

Prisoners Must Work.—At the December session of the board, 1881, it was "Ordered by the board that persons incarcerated in the county jail, while held for punishment, or for non-payment of fines, or costs, whether the judgment also embraces imprisonment, or is for fines and costs only, shall be put to hard labor on the public streets, alleys and sidewalks in the town of Fowler, or upon other public works." It is further provided in the order that necessary guards shall be employed to guard the prisoners whilst they are at work, who shall receive \$1.50 per day, which shall be paid out of the

county treasury, when the prisoners are at work on highways out of town, and to be paid out of the town treasury when at work in the town of Fowler. It is also provided that when necessary in the opinion of the Sheriff, a ball and chain may be attached to any prisoner while thus at work on the streets or highways.

Cattle Disease in 1868.—At a special session of the Board of Commissioners August 7, 1868, the board being composed of Benjamin Hawkins, William Marvin and Robert M. Atkinson, it was ordered that, "Whereas, it is made to appear to this board that there is now, at this time, a disease prevailing among the native cattle of the county of Benton, State of Indiana, whereby the owners of said cattle are suffering great loss; and, whereas, it is believed, and generally known to be communicated by cattle brought from the State of Texas, known and commonly called Texas cattle; therefore, it is hereby ordered that said cattle, commonly known and recognized as Texas cattle, are hereby prohibited from running at large on the uninclosed lands in any of the townships of said county of Benton and State of Indiana, and this order is declared to be supplemental to an order heretofore made by this board, prescribing what animals shall run at large in the several townships of the county and State aforesaid."

BENTON COUNTY BAR.

Following are the names of the Benton County bar: Merrick & Travis, Walker & Phares, Smith & Gray, A. Cowgill, William Jones, Brown & Stewart, Straight & Wiley, Lee Dinwiddie, Charles Dailey, Jacob Benedict L. D. Hawley, Daniel Fraser, George Wadsworth, John L. Richards, J. L. Pearson, George Hartley, William H. C. Isham, J. W. Cole and H. I. Beckwith.

PIONEERS AND THEIR ACTS.

It is claimed that about the first sermon ever preached in Benton County was by Rev. James A. Carnahan, of Dayton, Ind.; about the next were Revs. Homer and Casad, who preached in White Oak Grove, and old John Sargent, on Mud Pine, all being earnest workers in the cause of the Master, and, as a rule, preaching their sermons in the open air, in the shade of some beautiful grove, or by the fireside of the early settlers, there being no churches at that early date. None of these resided in Benton County. Among the first resident ministers were Revs. George Campbell, Evan Stevenson and William H. Calkins.

Among the early physicians were Drs. Boone, Theophilus Stembel (who at that time practiced in all the territory west of the Wabash), I. H. Wright, Franklin Blades, Anson Hurd, Jesse Dailey, J. W. Barnes and W. M. Sleeper.

The first resident lawyers were James F. Parker, Jacob Benedict and Daniel Mills, none of whom now reside in the county except Jacob Benedict.

Among the early mechanics were Jonathan Vanhorn, on Mud Pine; John W. Bradley, in McConnell's Grove; Sanford Wilson and Mark Brier,

in Oxford, and James P. Miller, on Big Pine, as blacksmiths ; George Brier, Joseph Carswell, John Ferguson, John P. Ross, George W. and John E. Bless, of Oxford, as carpenters ; E. Ferguson and Jacob Miller, of Oxford, as shoe-makers ; George Blanchfil, Ed White and Robert Wood were first in the line of harness and saddles ; T. E. Brake and Jacob S. Albaugh, wagon-makers, and Martin Benedict, stonemason.

The first store in Benton County was kept by Aaron Wood, in a little frame building in Oxford. The second, and on a much larger scale, was by Carnahan & Earl, of La Fayette, who built the first regular storeroom in Oxford, and stocked the same with general merchandise, Mr. James Vawter being for some time general clerk, who was succeeded by A. J. Carnahan. The first drug store was kept by Burns & Dailey, afterward by Burns & Hurd, in Oxford. Theophilus Stembel, if not the first physician in the county, was, at least, among the first. He is still living, a short distance from Oxford.

Surveyor Burtcell had a novel method of measuring land in those primitive times, which, in a prairie country, where there was no fallen timber or other obstructions, was equally as accurate as chain measurement, as well as being easier and more expeditious. It was done in this manner: He would take a wagon wheel, tie a string around one of the spokes, place the wheel upon the ground and revolve it once, and then measure the distance passed over in making the revolution, and the diameter of the wheel being known, it was a very easy and simple matter to determine the length of a line by rolling the wheel the full length of it, and keeping an account of the number of revolutions.

Elijah Litler, one of the landmarks of the county, was a great stock drover, and was at one time Sheriff of the county. "Goshens" was his favorite word. He hated a negro like poison, and on being told that Christ said "Let little black children come unto me," he replied: "Is that so? Well, goshens! a smart man could explain it away."

It is said that Judge McConnell put up the first pump. Prior to that time, a spring back of John Carnahan's shop supplied the town (Oxford) with water. One time John Wood was sent for a bucket of water, and after being absent for a half hour, he was heard to call for some one to "come and stop the blame thing."

Thomas E. Brake, who settled at Oxford in 1855, made the first wagon, also the first buggy ever made in the county. Joseph Hixson, of Boswell, has what is left of the first wagon. The buggy was made for W. R. Johnston, of Pine Township, and it is now owned by John Brooks. They were made about the year 1855. Benjamin Timmons built the first house (log) in Pine Township.

There was a wolf hunt on the 17th of February, 1877, which was about the last, if not the last, ever held in the county. The starting point was the residence of William Wiley, on the Seabury farm.

Zinri Lewis was born in August, 1833, and Thomas J. McConnell was

born in October 11, 1837. These were probably the first two children born in the county.

The favorite game of the Oxfordites, in former times, was "ball alley." The game consisted in knocking the ball against the wall of the court house, and repeating the operation in the rebound. Every failure to do so was marked against the player. The game was indulged in by old and young, doctors, lawyers and merchants indulging in the sport.

The Justus House, in Oxford, which was destroyed by fire, was erected in 1860, by Basil Justus. It was a very large building for the place, being fifty feet wide by near a 100 feet long, and two stories high. The dining hall was fifty feet long, and was often the scene of merry feet. Jacob Kiger traded a farm of 160 acres of land for the hotel, a short time before its destruction. When he returned from the fire to the farm he had left, his wife, who had opposed the trade, consoled him with the remark: "You have eighty acres left; you might trade it for the other hotel."

The most exciting event in Oxford's career occurred in 1863. Dr. Rowe disappeared suddenly, and a part of his clothes was found on Pine Creek. The Horse Company suspected George King of his murder. He was taken out of his bed and threatened with instant death, unless he confessed. He confessed, and said that June Rogers, George Haggert and himself had murdered the man, and buried him on Pine Creek. June Rogers was suddenly called on one night, a rope was placed round his neck, and he was invited to make his peace with his Maker, but he would not. He dared them to do their worst. Not feeling sufficiently assured in their own minds of his guilt, they released him, and in a few days Dr. Rowe, the supposed murdered man, was found in Illinois. Suits for damages were instituted by some of the injured parties, and some of the regulators were made to pay dearly for their mistake.

The writer hereof is indebted for many of the facts contained in this history to an address delivered by Luther D. Hawly, before the Old Settlers' Association, at a meeting held at Fowler July 4, 1874, which was published in pamphlet form; and also to a supplement to the *Oxford Tribune*, July 4, 1882, containing a sketch of the early settlement of the county written by the editor, Mr. J. P. Carr, Jr.

"My task is done. The showman and his show,
Themselves but shadows, into shadows go."—*Whittier*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENTON COUNTY.

TOWN OF FOWLER AND CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

MRS. NANCY E. ATKINSON was born September 8, 1830, in Madison County, Ohio, and is one of twelve children born to William and Nancy (Pearson) McClimans, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. At the age of ten years, her father died, and from that time until her marriage she lived at various places, principally with relatives. September 8, 1854, she was married to William N. Crosson, a resident of Ohio, and the year succeeding this event came to Benton County, Ind., and settled in Oak Grove Township, where her husband followed farming until his death, September 10, 1860. Three children—George L., John C. and William A. were the result of this union, all of whom are living. June 4, 1863, she was married to Robert M. Atkinson, who was born May 8, 1826. Mr. Atkinson followed farming, and in connection with this purchased and sold cattle. He also operated the elevator at Atkinson Station, and was Commissioner of Benton County for over twenty years, and was one of the most prominent men in the county. He died in February, 1881. To this union six children have been born, all of whom are living. Mrs. Atkinson still resides upon, and in connection with her son, conducts the farm near Atkinson Station. The farm consists of between six and seven hundred acres of well-improved land, and has upon it one of the best houses in the county.

J. F. BARNARD is a native Hoosier and was born in Tippecanoe County, December 27, 1849. After attending the district schools of his neighborhood, he went to school at Battle Ground, and later removed to Prairie Township, White County, where he engaged in farming and going to school at Brookston. In 1874, he removed to Fowler, where he has since resided, and where he has been employed as book-keeper for O. Barnard & Co., and looking after his interest in the business of J. P. Smith & Co. He is one of the stirring men of Fowler, is a Republican, a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and was married May 5, 1880, to Miss Mary H. Merrick, by whom he is the father of two children—Mary and George. Mrs. Barnard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BAILEY & WARNER. The present partnership was formed in January, 1883, by Frank Bailey and I. W. Warner. They carry silks, carpets, hats, caps, groceries, etc., amounting in value to about \$15,000, while their sales will probably average annually about \$45,000. Frank Bailey is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, and was born May 27, 1841, being one of ten children, all living, born to Amaziah and Nancy (Van Tilburg) Bailey, natives of Ohio, and of English descent. He received a liberal education and served three months in the late war in Company B, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had enlisted in August, 1862, for three years, but owing to protracted ill health was discharged in November of the same year. For a few years he was employed in teaching and going to school. In 1868, he emigrated to Indiana and first settled in Carroll County, afterward removing to White County. In the last-mentioned place he was engaged in farming and merchandising, eight months of the time, as a partner of J. F. Warner, at Wolcott. Together they removed their stock of goods to Fowler in February, 1874. Mr. Bailey retired from the firm in 1875 and embarked in the grocery trade alone, at the end of four years adding dry goods, and a little later purchasing his former partner's stock and consolidating the two stores. In 1882, he sold this store, but in 1883, with his present partner, repurchased it, and has since been employed in its management. Mr. Bailey is a Republican, has served three years as Town Treasurer, and was married June 25, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Warner, by whom he is the father of one daughter, Oma. I. W. Warner is a brother of J. F. Warner, and was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 5, 1853. Mov-

ing with his parents to Champaign County, Ill., when two years old, he was there reared and educated. At sixteen years of age, he began for himself, and on attaining his majority, left home and went to Wolcott, Ind., where he was engaged in merchandising in partnership with his brother, afterward with his present partner. In November, 1874, he removed to Fowler, where he has since resided, engaged in mercantile pursuits, part of the time on his own responsibility, and part of the time in the capacity of clerk. He began life a poor boy, and what he now possesses was obtained by his own labor. December 25, 1873, he was married at Wolcott, to Miss Alice J. Lisk, and to their union three children have been born—Charlie, Oda and Freddie. Mr. Warner is a Republican, and one of the progressive citizens of Benton County.

T. A. BALDWIN, was born in Oak Grove Township, Benton County, Ind., March 28, 1859, and is a son of Ira and Phebe W. (Atkinson) Baldwin, who were pioneers of Benton County. Mr. Baldwin received a good common school and a-academical education, and when twenty years old began on his own account. For two and a half years he was a teacher in the Oxford Academy—his *alma mater*—and in 1874 was elected Surveyor of the county, and re-elected in 1876, serving in all four years. During the winter months he taught public school three terms, but the fall of 1878 was elected County Recorder, and came to Fowler and entered upon the duties of his office. At the close of four years he retired, refusing a renomination, and in March, 1882, formed a partnership with C. E. Head in a general store, but in November of the same year Mr. Baldwin disposed of his interest, and immediately engaged in his present occupation. He has the only furniture store in the place, which is yielding him a good revenue, and his stock is valued at about \$3,500. In addition, he has a hearse, and is doing the principal undertaking business of the town. Mr. Baldwin is one of the progressive business men of Fowler, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Democrat. He was married October 25, 1882, to Miss Eva Mock, daughter of C. B. Mock, the present editor of the *Fowler Era*.

OBED BARNARD was born December 5, 1833, in Washington County, Ind., and is a son of John and Sophrona (Sottle) Barnard. His family moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., when he was seven years old; he attended school until he was twenty. He went to La Fayette and entered the grain business, continuing until 1865, when he went to Brookston, in the same trade. In 1874, he moved to Fowler, still engaging in the grain business, which is now of great magnitude. He was one of the first Trustees of the town of Fowler, after the incorporation in 1875-76. Formerly he was a Whig, but is now a Republican. Mr. Barnard has been twice married, first January 30, 1849, to Elizabeth Jennings, of Tippecanoe County, Ind., who died, leaving two sons. He next married, May 23, 1876, Elizabeth M. Barnes, of Battle Ground, by whom he is the father of one daughter. He is a member of the M. E. congregation. Mr. Barnard is at present extensively engaged in stock-raising, having on his farm near Fowler 100 head of fine Hereford cattle.

BARNES & PAYNE. This partnership was established in May, 1881, and their stock consists of drugs, brushes, paints, oils, books, stationery, etc., to the value of about \$5,000. Their annual sales are between \$10,000 and \$15,000. For a country town, their stock is above the average. They are doing a large and remunerative trade. S. T. Barnes, senior partner, was born at Battle Ground, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., July 24, 1852. He is the youngest of nine children, two of whom are deceased, born to Samuel and Nancy (Rice) Barnes, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch and Irish descent respectively. The father died March 14, 1863, but the mother yet resides at Battle Ground. S. T. Barnes received a good, practical education, and at the age of twenty-one became a drug clerk in his native town. At the end of two years, he went to Delphi, and for another year clerked in the drug store of W. F. Lytle, who became his partner at Rockfield, Ind., in 1876. In 1879, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Barnes removing to Brookston, White County, where for about a year he conducted a drug store; but in June, 1880, he came to Fowler, and, until his present partnership was formed, was associated in trade with J. M. Dickson. Mr. Barnes is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic order. He was married, May 14, 1878, to Miss Olla Head, a daughter of Truxton Head, of Brookston, Ind. To them have been born three children—Samuel T., born March 2, 1879; Ethel, born May 31, 1880, and Raymond, born June 28, 1882. Only the eldest is now living. The mother is a member of the Christian Church. James W. Payne, junior member of Barnes & Payne, is a Hoosier by birth, and was born in Tippecanoe County May 10, 1838, and is the youngest living of three children in a family of five, born to William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Payne, who were both born and reared in England. William Payne emigrated to the United States in 1839, and his wife in 1845. They were married in 1846, and in 1848 removed West to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where they have since resided in Montmorenci, where Mr. Payne is engaged in wagon and carriage manufacturing. James W. Payne, after

attending the public schools of Montmorenci, until the age of nineteen, studied at Purdue University for one year. He began teaching school, and followed this for three winter terms. In May, 1831, he came to Fowler. November 7, 1880, he was married to Miss Nellie Worthington, of La Fayette, Ind., and to their union has been born one daughter, Lela. Mr. Payne is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES S. BRADLEY, County Auditor, a native of Frederick County, Va., was born March 12, 1849. He is a son of John W. Bradley, also a native of the Old Dominion, a blacksmith by trade, and who was twice married. In 1852, he (John W.) and wife (who was formerly Mary W. Haynie), emigrated to Indiana and first located at Attica, Fountain County, afterward in Warren County. In 1865, they removed to Benton County. They were the parents of six children, five yet living; one son served in the late war. The mother died November 25, 1875, but the father is yet living and resides in Oxford with his second wife, Nancy J. Branson, who has borne him one son. James S. Bradley was reared chiefly in Warren and Benton Counties, receiving only a common school education. From 1869, he clerked in Oxford until February, 1874, when he accepted the position of Deputy County Auditor, serving about three years, when he was elected County Auditor by the Republican party. After serving four years in this capacity, Mr. Bradley was re-elected, and is now serving his second term. He was married in January, 1876, to Miss Susanna Balantyne, a daughter of Samuel Balantyne, and their marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children—A. Beatrice, J. Ralph and Frank B. Mr. Bradley and wife are members of the Christian Church.

O. C. BROCKWAY was born in Elk County, Penn., May 25, 1831. He received only limited schooling and worked on a farm until 1854, then migrated to Kankakee County, Ill., and purchased a farm. The same year, he visited Iowa, and again in 1855, his last visit resulting in his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Brandenburg, daughter of Nathaniel Brandenburg, who became a resident of Iowa in 1838. Mr. Brockway farmed, taught school, and for two years kept store in Kankakee County, until 1876, when he removed to Fowler, Ind., which has since been his home, although for about two years he was engaged in merchandising at Atkinson. His present stock is worth about \$8,000, and he is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Brockway is a Republican and is the present Trustee of Center Township, having been elected in 1882. For five terms he was an officer of the Illinois State Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., serving two terms as G. W. Treasurer. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have had seven children—Ella, Mrs. George Mellish; Luna, Mrs. C. J. Hempstead; Myrtle, Mrs. C. S. Cran; Laura, Clara, Clarence and Oscar. Mr. Brockway is one of eight living children in a family of eleven born to Chauncey and Rhoda (Nichols) Brockway, natives of New York, and of English and Irish descent respectively. Chauncey Brockway was born in 1793, served in the war of 1812, has lived under the administration of every President of the United States, has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1815, and is yet living in Kankakee County, Ill. His wife was born in 1797, joined the Baptist Church when eleven years old, and is still living in Kankakee County with her husband. They have enjoyed a felicitous married life together of sixty-seven years.

ISAAC BROWN is of New Hampshire birth, and was born December 15, 1821. He was reared in his native State and received a common school education. He worked at painting for a number of years in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, but when nineteen years old began teaching, and continued for fourteen years, also painting and farming. From 1850 to 1860, he was farming and lumbering in New Hampshire and a part of the time was manager of two saw mills. Ill health compelled him to give this up in 1860, and the same year he came to Illinois. Leasing a place in Champaign County, he engaged in the stock business. The cold weather of 1862-63 killed four hundred sheep and large quantities of other stock, value about \$2,500. In 1863, he sold this property and returned to New Hampshire. In 1866, he again came West and located on Section 21, Center Township, Benton County, Ind., and in partnership with Mr. Seabury purchased the whole of Section 21, and again engaged in stock dealing and farming. Mr. Brown owned land in Benton County until June, 1882, when he sold out, and is now residing in Fowler. In 1876, he went to Texas and Mexico and dealt in stock several months. He has succeeded in making a good home. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and for two years was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and has held other local positions. He was married, May 23, 1850, to Frances L. Bunday, and they have had four children—George B., Charlie H., deceased, Mary L. and Fred A. Mr. Brown is a son of Aaron and Eda (Watts) Brown, both of whom were of English ancestry, and on the paternal side, of Puritan progenitors.

SIMON F. CARTER, ex-Recorder and Clerk of Benton County, was born in Fountain County, Ind., April 30, 1837, and is a son of Absalom and Barbara A.

(Conrad) Carter, natives of Ohio. Soon after the birth of Simon F., his father died, after which his mother removed to Warren County, where she married Hiram Wilkenson. To this marriage were born six children, and in 1848 the family removed to Oak Grove, now a part of Grant Township, Benton County, where Mr. Wilkenson died in 1852. Mrs. Wilkenson is living, and resides in Oxford. Simon F. Carter, in 1854, began learning the brickmason's trade, but was afflicted with white swelling, which unfitted him for heavy work. In 1855, he entered the printer's trade, on the Oxford *Evening Mail*, the first newspaper published in Benton County. Mr. Carter became proprietor and editor in 1858. He changed the name of his paper to *Benton County Expositor*, continuing this as a local county periodical, independent in politics, for a few months; then sold out to Calvin Snyder, and the same year was appointed Postmaster at Oxford, in connection with which he handled ready-made clothing. In 1860, he was elected County Recorder, serving two terms. Soon after the expiration of these terms, he became connected with the Oxford *Tribune*, but in 1873 severed his connection with this paper to enter the County Clerk's office as Deputy. In 1874, he was elected principal in this office, to succeed Capt. Scott, as a compromise candidate. At the end of four years, he was re-elected on the Republican ticket, and served another term of four years. In November, 1882, he was admitted to the bar of Benton County, since when he has been engaged in legal pursuits. Mr. Carter has been twice married; first in 1862, to Ann Harper, who bore him three children—Laura B. (deceased), Frank and one that died in infancy. The mother departed this life March 17, 1867. In January, 1869, he married his present wife, Allie Miller, and to this union one daughter, Eva Anna, has been born. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Carter has become known all over the Union as a breeder of choice poultry.

LEE DINWIDDIE, attorney at law and notary public, was born in Pine Township, Warren County, Ind., November 4, 1854. His parents, John Dinwiddie and Matilda (Buckles) Dinwiddie, were natives of Ohio, where they were married October 3, 1833, emigrating to Indiana in the fall of 1834, locating in the northern part of Warren County, south of Fowler, where they endured all the hardships and privations of frontier life. They now reside in Newtown, Ind., and the 3d of October, 1883, will be the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They were accompanied to this country by the parents of Mrs. Dinwiddie, in a two-horse wagon, and the "old Buckles homestead" is yet familiar to the minds of all who live in that locality. Lee Dinwiddie, the youngest but one in a family of nine children, received the advantages of a country school until nineteen years of age, when he entered the business world for himself. He gained a fair education, closing his schooling by a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. He began the study of law, in 1877, with Straight & Wiley, of Fowler, and in 1880 purchased the abstract books of Redding & Phares. He is now doing well in the legal and abstract business, and is one of the successful men of Fowler. January 12, 1881, he married Miss Annie Hinkley, who was born March 12, 1855, in Monmouth County, N. J., and is a member of the Christian Church.

D. J. EASTBURN, editor and proprietor of the *Benton County Review*, is a native of Iroquois County, Ill., and was born May 10, 1845. He was reared on a farm until 1869, and attended the district schools. He afterward attended school at Battle Ground, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., until 1864, when he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., from the classical department of which institution he graduated July 1, 1869. The season following, he served as Principal of the Kentland High School, after which he embarked in the drug trade at Sheldon, Ill., continuing until the spring of 1874, when he sold out and removed to Hutchinson, Kan. He remained there only one season, then returned to Sheldon, and in 1875 purchased an interest in the Sheldon *Enterprise*, of which he became sole owner and editor three months later. In November, 1880, he moved the press and material to Kentland, Ind., and established the *Newton County News*, continuing the publication of that periodical until March 1883, when he leased the office, which was burned the month following in the Kentland disaster. March 5, 1883, Mr. Eastburn became a resident of Fowler, where he has since conducted the *Benton Review*. Under his management, the *Review* has become one of the leading local papers of Northwestern Ind., and an influential factor in Benton County. Mr. Eastburn is a Democrat. He is a fearless writer, an able editor and an excellent localist, which renders him well fitted for the work in which he is engaged. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, in the former order having advanced to the Knights Templar degree. He was married at Watseka, Ill., February 12, 1873, to Miss Carrie H. Lyon, and to them one daughter has been born—Ethel C., born December 1, 1873. Mr. Eastburn is a son of Jesse and Jane (Smedly) Eastburn, who settled in Iroquois County, Ill., in 1835, and were the parents of nine children, four of whom are yet living. Jesse Eastburn died September 3, 1873, but his widow yet survives him.

WILLIAM R. HARKRIDER, a native of Indiana, was born near Indianapolis, August 29, 1844, and when eight years old moved with his parents, Jacob and Minerva (McCormick) Harkrider, to Warren County, Ind. His mother was twice married, first to Mr. Cooper who died, leaving one daughter. Mrs. Cooper afterward married Mr. Harkrider, and to this marriage were born eleven children, all of whom are living, and all married excepting one. The parents are still living. William R. Harkrider is the second born of this family, and while in youth received a limited education. August 14, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served six months, receiving his discharge in March, 1864. He was in battle at Walker's Ford, and in several skirmishes. He worked as a carpenter about four years in Warren County, and November 10, 1867, was married to Elizabeth Mount. He became a resident of Benton County in 1869, followed farming until 1880, and then embarked in the livery business at Fowler. Mr. Harkrider has one of the best stables in the county, comprising fifteen driving horses, and eleven first-class rigs. He has succeeded in building up a profitable business. Mr. Harkrider is a Democrat, and a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

T. K. HARMAN, ex-Sheriff of Benton County, is a native of Centre County, Penn., and was born October 13, 1838. At the age of seven years, he, with his parents, came to Tippecanoe County, Ind. The parents resided there until 1854, when they moved to Benton County, and ten years later to near Remington, Jasper County, where both still reside. T. K. Harman is the eldest of eight children, five of whom are living, born to John and Harriet (Floc) Harman. He received a limited education, and in May, 1861, enlisted in Company H, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. When the three months, for which time he had enlisted, had expired, Mr. Harman re-enlisted in the same company. He was discharged in December, 1863, by reason of disability, but during his service participated in the battles of Mill Springs, Corinth, Perryville, Triune, Chickamauga, and numerous minor engagements. For about four years afterward, he was unable to do any hard work, but from that time until 1876, was engaged in farming and stock-dealing. The fall of that year, he was elected County Sheriff by the Republican party, and served in this capacity four years. In 1880, he embarked in the marble business, in which he has succeeded in establishing a good trade. He was married, February 4, 1877, to Miss May Grant, and they have had three children—Kate, Pearl (deceased) and Grace. Mr. Harman is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and is one of the enterprising men of the county.

J. K. HARTLEY was born October 16, 1844, in Hawkins County, Tenn. When four years old, he removed with his parents, William L. and Matilda (Anderson) Hartley, to Ripley County, Ind. After completing a two years' course at Moore's Hill College, he engaged in farming two years, and, in 1867, began clerking in a dry goods store at Catlin, Ill., where he was married December 16, 1868, to Miss Deborah J. Hodges. Shortly after this event, he engaged in merchandising, and, in March, 1871, together with his brother, George S., removed to Indianola, and established a mercantile business. In 1877, they began similar business at Earl Park, Benton County, Ind., continuing three years, and for the ensuing four months traveled through all the States and Territories of the West. In August, 1880, the Hartley brothers purchased their brick block, now occupied by A. Meyer, where they conducted a successful mercantile business of about \$40,000 per annum, until March, 1883, when they sold out, and in June, 1883, J. K. Hartley and L. A. Warden associated together in a general grocery business. Mr. Hartley is a Democrat, and was defeated by thirteen votes in the election of a joint Representative to the State Legislature from Benton and White Counties. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and he and wife have two daughters—Valley Pearl and Maud Golden.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was born October 28, 1813. He is one of six living children, in a family of nine born to Levi and Mary Hawkins, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Georgia, and of English and Welsh descent. The grandfather of Levi Hawkins emigrated to America before the Revolutionary war, and settled on the James River, in Virginia, where he embraced the Quaker religion. He afterward settled in South Carolina, where he passed the remainder of his life. His son, the grandfather of the subject, being opposed to slavery, emigrated into Ohio in 1805, where he afterward died. Levi Hawkins and family removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he and wife died in 1833 and 1826 respectively. Benjamin Hawkins' education was only such as was afforded at that early day. In October, 1834, he married Elizabeth Lett, who died September 28, 1848, leaving five children, four of whom are yet living. His second wife, Mrs. Sarah (Baugh) Jones, to whom he was married in 1849, died in 1875, leaving him three children, all living in Fowler. He and his present wife,

Sarah A. (Brown) Hollingsworth, were married in April, 1878. Mr. Hawkins, after aiding his children to a considerable extent, still owns 160 acres of land in Benton County, besides good town property in Fowler. He was first a Whig, but became a Republican in 1856. For twelve consecutive years, beginning in 1856, he has served as one of the Commissioners of Benton County. Although reared a Quaker, he has for the past forty years been a member of the M. E. Church. Three sons served their country faithfully in the late war, two throughout the entire rebellion, and one, a year, the latter being discharged for disability.

W. B. HIXSON (firm of J. P. Smith & Co.), was born in Attica, Ind., March 6, 1843, and is a son of Andrew and Esther (Brady) Hixson, who removed to Warren County, Ind., about 1848, and began farming in Prairie Township, where our subject's mother yet resides, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. His father died in 1854. W. B. Hixson is one of three surviving children in a family of eight, and was reared on a farm, receiving limited educational advantages. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege of Atlanta. He was made prisoner at Stone River, but was kindly allowed, by the confederates, to take care of his brother, Lieut. Jackson Hixson, who was severely wounded at that engagement. In 1864, he was appointed Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, and was finally discharged at Nashville, in June, 1865. Until 1869, he was engaged in farming in Warren County, and then became a resident of Benton County. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, by whom he was elected County Treasurer in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. Besides his interests in the firm of J. P. Smith & Co., he owns 240 acres of land near Earl Park, and 260 acres near Fowler. Mr. Hixson and wife are the parents of this family—Lettie L., Lottie M., Susan E., LeRoy T., Ella G. and Bertha R.

HENRY V. T. HULS, a native of Yates County, N. Y., was born October 30, 1825, and is one of seven living children in a family of nine born to James and Sally (Pruden) Huls, both natives of New York, and of German and English descent respectively. Henry V. T. Huls moved with his parents to Illinois in 1843, where both parents afterward died. In 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Moore, a native of Washington County, N. Y. With the exception of three years, while in Iowa, farming and merchandising, he resided in Kane County, Ill., engaged in agricultural pursuits until the breaking-out of the rebellion, and September 6, that year, enlisted in Company A, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. On the 11th of the following February, he was made Quartermaster of the Third Battalion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, serving as such until he was honorably mustered out of service on the 5th of August, 1862. Mr. Huls participated in the engagements of Winchester, Cold Harbor, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and was discharged at Harrison's Landing by special order from the War Department. He was engaged in various pursuits in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, until 1873, when he came to Fowler. He is at present engaged in milling. Mrs. Huls died in 1869 in Clifton, Iowa, and was buried at Columbus City. To her union with Mr. Huls seven children were born, only three—Herbert, Jessie and Pearl—yet living. Mr. Huls is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., of Fowler, of which organization he is second in command.

HENRY JACOBS, a native of Greene County, Ohio, was born June 7, 1814, and is the second of eight children, five of whom are living, born to James and Mary (Welsh) Jacobs, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, and of Dutch and Welsh descent. Until eighteen years old, Henry Jacobs lived in his native county assisting his father at shoe-making. He had no school advantages, but by industry educated himself. In 1832, the family emigrated to Indiana, then a new country, and while on the way to Greencastle, where they afterward settled, his mother's death was caused by a fall, and she lies buried three miles east of Indianapolis. The family lived in Putnam, Fountain and Warren Counties. His father died in Warren County in 1853. In 1836, Henry moved to Independence, Warren County, and opened a shoe shop. He was married, May 18, 1836, to Miss Rachel Runyon. They have had eight children—Rufus; Addeline, now Mrs. George Grimmette of Frankfort, Ind.; Andrew J., a soldier who was killed in the engagement at Stone River; Tabitha, deceased; Anna, deceased; Harriet, deceased; Caroline, now Mrs. G. J. Lobdell, of Fowler, and Henrietta, deceased. From Independence, Mr. Jacobs moved to West Point, Tippecanoe County, and followed shoe-making there about ten years. In company with Adams Earl, of La Fayette, he engaged in merchandising at Rainsville in 1853, but in 1871 he discontinued this and embarked in agricultural pursuits near Rainsville. In 1873, he brought the first stock of goods to Fowler, then a village of about thirty inhabitants. In 1879, he discontinued merchandising, since when he has been engaged in general brokerage business. His

wife died January 30, 1881, and lies by the side of her children at Rainsville. Mr. Jacobs is a Republican. For forty years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows.

B. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the schools of Benton County, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and was born at Zanesville October 4, 1847, and is a son of Abel and Sarah (Smith) Johnson, who were of English and Franco-German descent respectively. The family emigrated to Huntington County, Ind., in 1850, and three years later removed to Wells County, where they still reside. B. F. Johnson attended the common schools, and for one year was a student at Ridgeville College. In 1868, he became a public teacher, and his first six terms were equally divided between Indiana and Illinois. For eight years he was Principal of the schools of Montpelier, Ossian and Oxford, but in 1881 was elected Superintendent of the schools of Benton County. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican. November 8, 1873, he was united in marriage to Mary C. Fox. This union has been blessed by three children—Louise M., Lee F. and Edward M. The parents are member of the Baptist Church.

G. W. JONES & BROTHER. This firm was first established in September, 1877, as Jones & Johnson, and for four years the partnership continued, carrying a stock of drugs in value about \$3,000. The firm became G. W. Jones & Brother in September, 1881. They carry drugs, paints, oils, patent medicines and stationery, amounting in value to \$3,500, and they transact an average annual business of about \$10,000. George W. Jones is a native of Indiana, and was born July 6, 1850, in Bartholomew County. He is one of five surviving children in a family of seven born to Worden P. and Elizabeth N. (Richardson) Jones, the former deceased, the latter yet living. He received an academical education, and with his brother, Edgar A., succeeded his father, who died in 1871, in the drug trade, at Hope, Ind. A year later he began clerking in a drug store at Indianapolis; remained there four years, and then came to Fowler. In September, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma A. Nelson, and by her he is the father of one son—Roscoe N., born June 1, 1880. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Christian Church.

ELDON F. JONES was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., September 28, 1861; was there reared, and attended the graded schools of Hope, afterward taking a collegiate course at Franklin College. He clerked in a grocery store at Hope for one year, then came to Fowler, and has since been associated in the drug trade with his brother.

MARTIN McCASLIN, a native Hoosier, was born in Marion County October 29, 1843, and is the second in a family of six children born to George and Hannah (Martindale) McCaslin, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. George McCaslin was one of the pioneers of Marion County, locating there as early as 1830, and, being a millwright by trade, erected some of the first mills on White River. He and wife are living in Marion County on a farm, a few miles from the State capital. For thirty years, Martin McCaslin lived on the farm where he was born. Receiving but a limited education in youth, he began for himself at twenty years of age, and until 1873 had charge of the home farm. June 11, 1873, he was married to Lydia A. Nelson, and in November of the same year moved to Hoopeston, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, continuing until 1879, when he moved to Fowler, which has since been his home. Mr. McCaslin is a Democrat, and to him and wife two children have been born—Carl and Paul.

JOHN F. McCONNELL was born October 26, 1831, in Warren County, Ind., and is one of ten children born to David and Mary (Moore) McConnell. For a sketch of the father, see biography of Judge David McConnell, Oak Grove. John F. McConnell received his education in the log schoolhouses of the frontier, and attended the first day of the first term of school ever taught in the county, the teacher being his uncle, Samuel McConnell. He has followed the business of farming all his life, and has never left Benton County since his first settlement in it. He lived with his father until about twenty-nine years of age, when he was married, and lived in Oxford until 1873, when he came to Center Township and purchased a farm of 140 acres, upon which he still resides, and has erected upon it one of the best houses in the county. He gives some attention to stock-raising, and is a member of Summit Grange, No. 247. Mr. McConnell was married, May 29, 1862, to Elenore Menefee, a native of the Old Dominion, and ten children have blessed this union, nine of whom are yet living. In politics, Mr. McConnell is a Democrat, and is one of the oldest settlers in the county.

J. B. MCKINNEY came to Fowler, Benton County, Ind., in March, 1881, erected the building on the corner of Fifth and Adams streets, and in connection with his brother, who conducts a similar business at Red Key, Ind., opened a hardware and implement store. He has one of the largest and best selected stocks of hardware and implements in the county, and is agent for the Moline plows, Deer's corn planters, and McCormick's harvesters, and also carries a very large stock of shelf hardware

and stoves. In 1882, he transacted a business of \$41,000, and during 1883 will exceed that amount by more than \$4,000. Mr. McKinney was born in Jay County, Ind., December 11, 1850, and is one of nine children in the family of Joseph J. and Elizabeth (Maitlan) McKinney. The former traces his ancestry to four brothers who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland about two hundred years ago; the latter is of Scotch descent, and both are natives of Ohio, but removed to Jay County, Ind., where the former practices law, and oversees several farms of which he is the owner. He was for four years a member of the Indiana State Legislature. J. B. McKinney was married, November 10, 1872, to Sarah J. Dunn, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and they have three children—Arthur D., Nellie A. and Harley J. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. McKinney is a Democrat.

W. T. McNEIL, attorney at law, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and was born January 26, 1853. He removed with his parents, Jesse G. and Lavina (Holloway) McNeil, to Benton County in April, 1860, where he was principally reared. His father, who served Benton County as Surveyor for ten years, is yet living, and resides in Grant Township, but his mother died April 1, 1882. After attending the common schools of Benton County, he completed his schooling with a course at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. At eighteen years of age, he began his career as a pedagogue, and this vocation he has plied for fifty-six months in Benton County. In May, 1878, he became editor and proprietor of the Oxford *Tribune*, and conducted that periodical until September, 1880, when he sold out, and in February, 1881, established the *Fowler Eye*. For over a year he continued the publication of the *Eye*, making a success of it in every respect; he then sold it, and it was then merged into the *Republican*, and afterward converted into the *Era*. Since his retirement from journalistic work, Mr. McNeil has devoted his attention to the study of law and working insurance. In politics, he is an uncompromising Republican, and although a member of no church, is of the Methodist Episcopal faith.

DR. J. S. MAVITY, a Hoosier by birth, was born in Ripley County February 19, 1845, and is one of six children, five of whom are living, born to David J. and Lurania B. (Davis) Mavity, natives of Virginia, and who were there married. They emigrated to Ripley County, Ind., in 1836, and there Mr. Mavity died August 7, 1872, but his widow survives him and resides with her son. Dr. J. S. Mavity attended Moore's Hill College in Dearborn County, Ind., for a number of years, afterward teaching school in Indiana and Illinois six years. He began the study of medicine under Drs. Smith & Wagner, of Newman, Ill., and in 1870-71 attended the State Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. The latter year he opened an office in Tipton, Ind., and remained there just five years, then came to Fowler, where he has since resided. As a practitioner, Dr. Mavity has met with success, as his extensive practice indicates. He is a Republican, and is the present Health Officer of Benton County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Mavity is a member of the Presbyterian Church. September 6, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary A. Hart, a native of Franklin County, Ind., and to their union have been born six children—Robert Ernest (deceased), David Everett, Joseph Halles, Agnes (deceased), William Asher and Helen.

MERRICK & TRAVIS, attorneys and counselors at law, and adjustors of land titles, formed their partnership at Fowler in March, 1875, and have since been recognized as one of the prominent legal firms of the Benton County bar. They have a complete set of abstracts of land titles for the county, and in this branch are doing an extensive business. Thomas L. Merrick, the senior partner, was born in Wabash County, Ind., June 7, 1842, and is one of four surviving children in a family of six born to Isaac and Margaret (Latchem) Merrick, natives of Dover, Del. The parents moved to Fayette County, Ind., in 1835, and afterward to Wabash County. Isaac Merrick was a carriage-maker and trimmer by trade, but after coming to the Hoosier State, farmed until his death in December, 1870. His widow and three children are yet living in Wabash County. Thomas L. Merrick was reared and educated in his native county. He enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1862. He participated in the Milton engagement, Mission Ridge, and some severe skirmishes. By reason of ill-health he was relieved from active field work after the last named battle, and until his discharge in July, 1865, was on detached duty. He began the study of law with Pettit & Cowgill, of Wabash, and in 1867 located in Oxford for the practice of his profession. At the time of his location, he was the third attorney then practicing in the county. In 1875, he removed to Fowler, which has since been his home. He is a Republican, and in 1870 was elected State's Attorney for the counties of Benton, White and Carroll. He is the present Noble Grand of Fowler Lodge No. 460, I. O. O. F. He was married June 29, 1875, to Miss Jennie Hawkins. They have one daughter—Laura.

Mrs. Merrick belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the daughter of Robert Hawkins, one of the old pioneers of Benton County. Henry S. Travis is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Armstrong County, September 4, 1818. His father, Stephen Travis, was born in 1800, and died June 14, 1851. His mother, Frances Travis (her maiden name was the same as her husband's), was born in 1807, and died at Reusselaer June 13, 1872. Henry S. Travis received only one year's schooling in youth, but perseverance under difficulties enabled him to secure a teacher's twelve months' certificate when twenty years old. With the proceeds derived from one term's teaching, he became a student at Illinois State Normal School, where he remained two school years; then came to Reusselaer, Ind., and taught the intermediate department in the graded schools one term. In 1870, he began the study of law with Dwiggins & Thompson, and a year later became a partner of the senior member of that firm, under the name of Dwiggins & Co. At the end of about one year, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Travis moving to Oxford, Benton County, where he continued practicing law until his removal to Fowler in 1875. He is a Republican, and in 1878 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, serving two years. May 7, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Josie Halstead, daughter of David T. Halstead, one of the old settlers of Jasper County, and they are the parents of four sons—Guy, David, Ray and Leigh.

A. MEYER began business first in Fowler as a butcher in November, 1875, and continued six years with success. For the succeeding two years he was engaged in the hotel business, first as proprietor of the Fowler House, and, after it was burned, of the Summit House. March 10, 1883, he embarked in his present business, which has averaged \$2,000 per month. He carries a full and complete line of dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, queensware and glassware, amounting in value to about \$10,000. Mr. Meyer is a native of Strasbourg, France, and was born October 13, 1837. He had excellent schooling advantages, and, besides his native language, speaks German, Hebrew and English equally well. In 1865, he crossed the Atlantic, and until his location in Benton County traveled all over the United States, from New York to California, working at the butcher's trade. On his location in Fowler, ten years after his arrival in this country, Mr. Meyer had only \$11, but by persistent pluck and good business management, he has acquired valuable property. Owing to a too generous disposition, he has at different times lost thousands of dollars by having to pay security debts for friends, but he has never failed to gain the ground thus lost. He is a Republican. Mr. Meyer has been twice married, first in Strasbourg, France, to Rosali Block, who died in the old country in 1866, leaving three children, all of whom are living. He married his present wife, Olive Lent, in 1874, at New York.

JOHN E. MITCHELL, a native of Wyoming County, N. Y., was born April 4, 1837, and is one of three children, two yet living, born to Gilbert and Abbey (Dodge) Mitchell, natives of Colchester, Conn., and of Irish descent. John E. Mitchell was educated at the district schools, and began working at the painter's trade when fourteen years old, but two years later began blacksmithing. He served a three years' apprenticeship in Albion, Mich., and in 1857, opened a shop in Chalmers, White County, Ind., where, on the 9th of November, 1857, he married Jane E. Anderson, and the year following removed to Colburn, Ind., where he remained until 1861. In October of that year, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served at the battle of New Madrid, after which he was detailed as blacksmith. He received his discharge in September, 1864, and located at Pymont, Ind. In March, 1869, he opened a shop at Hickory Grove. In March, 1872, he raised the first building in Fowler, it being a blacksmith shop, on the corner of Washington avenue and Fourth street. He was the first Postmaster of the place, and has remained here ever since, steadily engaged at his trade. February 13, 1833, he patented a new cultivator plow. He has disposed of half of his interest to Mr. Adams D. Raub. They expect to introduce their patent over the whole country. Mr. Mitchell is a Republican, a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and he and wife are parents of three living children—Sarah E., Wilbur L. and Gilbert D.

WILLIAM MOORE, Treasurer of Benton County, is a native of Adams County, Ohio, and was born October 30, 1817. In March, 1831, his parents, William and Keziah (Baldwin) Moore, emigrated to Warren County, Ind., and entered Government land, which they improved and lived on the remainder of their lives. William Moore, subject of this biography, is one of twelve children, seven of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, and had a common school education. At the age of eighteen, he began working for himself. In 1840, he was married to Elizabeth Moore (no relation), and the fall of that year came to Benton County, and settled in what is now Bolivar Township (then a part of Oak Grove), and erecting a cabin, began farming. He remained there until 1859, then moved to Tippecanoe County,

for the purpose of educating his children at the Battle Ground School. He was engaged in various pursuits here until his return to Bolivar Township, Benton County, in 1873. He was elected County Treasurer in 1880. Mr. Moore is a Republican, but previous to 1856 was a Democrat. He began life a poor boy, but by economy and industry has accumulated comfortable surroundings. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have had born to them the following children: Sarah C., now Mrs. M. C. Barnes, of Crawfordsville; John S. (deceased), Rebecca (deceased), James O., a merchant of Fowler; Luella H., Deputy County Treasurer, and Grace.

A. J. PURDY, M. D., is of Hoosier birth, and was born in Clifton County, April 2, 1849. He is the third of eight children born to George F. and Mahala (Luddington) Purdy, natives of Onondaga County, N. Y., and of Scotch and German descent respectively. The family removed to Ohio in 1843, and later to Kirklintown, Clinton County, Ind., where the father of Dr. Purdy first engaged in farming, afterward in mercantile pursuits. He died in 1878, but his widow yet survives him, and resides in Kirklintown. A. J. Purdy was reared in his native county, and was educated in the public schools, afterward attending three years at school in Frankfort. In 1869, he became a student of Dr. C. H. Smith, of Kirklintown, and the winter of 1872-73 attended lectures at the University of Butler, at Indianapolis. March 5, 1873, Dr. Purdy came to Fowler, then a village of about thirty inhabitants—and began the practice of medicine. Being the first physician to locate at this place, his practice increased with the growth of the town, and he has been remarkably successful. The winter of 1879-80 he attended half a term of lectures at his old *alma mater*, which had since taken the name of the Medical College of Indiana, but, owing to sickness in his family, was unable to complete his course; but the term of 1880-81 he graduated from that institution, receiving his degree of M. D. Dr. Purdy is one of the enterprising citizens of the place. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican. October 28, 1878, he was married to Miss Leah Ellen Kutz, and three children have blessed their union—Cecil F., Leonora and Zerach M. The mother is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM ROMEL was born February 4, 1848, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and is one of eight children born to Henry and Margaret (Sturch) Romel, both natives of Germany. Henry Romel was born July 30, 1814, and received a common school education in his own language. He has followed the business of farming all his life, having owned a farm in Germany. In about 1835, he was married and in 1854 moved with his family to Oxford, Benton County, Ind., where he rented and worked farms until 1866, when he came to Center Township and bought the farm of 80 acres upon which he still resides. William Romel received a good practical education in the common schools of Benton and Warren Counties, has always followed the business of farming and has always lived with his father's family. In 1876, he bought a farm of eighty acres and has since added 40 acres. Mr. Romel still remains unmarried, and in politics both he and father are Democrats, and old settlers and prominent men of the county.

AYERS SANDERS was born May 17, 1820, in Washington County, Penn., and is one of fourteen children born to Absalom and Phebe (Ayers) Sanders. Absalom Sanders was a native of New Jersey and when about eight years of age moved with his parents to Washington County, Penn., where he obtained his education, which was limited on account of the meager school facilities of that time. He followed farming all his life and died in Pennsylvania in about 1852. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Ayers Sanders received his education in his native State, lived with his father's family until he was about twenty years of age, and then farmed out until 1864, and in that year came to Center Township, and lived on the place now owned by Benjamin Speers, staying there two years, when he came to the farm of eighty acres, previously bought, upon which he still resides. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an Elder in that society. Mr. Sanders was married, October 8, 1842, to Elizabeth Baine, a native of Pennsylvania, and one son, Simon S., was born to this union. Mrs. Sanders died January 13, 1844, and Mr. Sanders was next married, in December, 1846, to Maria Dodd, and two children were the result of this union. Mrs. Maria Sanders died April 16, 1855, and June 5, 1856, Mr. Sanders married Mrs. Catharine Mahaffy. In politics, he is a Republican, and one of the early settlers of the county.

MICHAEL SCANLON, County Sheriff, is a native of Virginia, and was born November 27, 1848. He is one of nine children, six yet living, born to Morris and Nancy (Connor) Scanlon, natives of Ireland, and who came to the United States about 1828. Morris Scanlon followed farming after coming to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1850. He died in the latter place in 1857, but his widow is living and resides near Boswell. Michael Scanlon was reared in Tippecanoe and Benton Counties, and since 1864 has made his home in Benton County. He received a common

school education, and when twenty years of age began doing for himself. In February, 1865, he enlisted for the war in Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and until the close of the war was situated in the Shenandoah Valley. After the war, he came back to Grant Township and remained there until November, 1882, when he was elected to his present position. Mr. Scanlon is a member of the G. A. R. at Boswell and is a Democrat.

NEWTON SHEETZ, Recorder of Benton County, is a native of this county, and was born in Pine Township, July 8, 1856. His home was with his parents until he attained his majority, and in 1878 he began his public career as Deputy County Sheriff, but in 1882 was elected to his present position, in which capacity he has since served. John R. Sheetz, his father, and one of the pioneers of Benton County, was a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1827. He came with his parents, John and Isabelle (Parker) Sheetz, to Indiana in the year of his birth, and was reared chiefly in Benton County. His education was but limited, having been confined to the schools of that early day, and his occupation through life was farming. He was an honest and industrious man, and by hard work and economy acquired a good home. In 1852, he was united in marriage with Lucy Templeton, and to their union were born the following children: Frances, Mrs. D. J. Eastburn; Newton, present County Recorder; James L., a farmer of White County; Agnes L., Deputy County Recorder; William, Isabell, Minnie, Johnnie, deceased, and Albert.

DAWSON SMITH, attorney at law, is a native of England and was born in Yorkshire, March 25, 1840. At the age of eight years he was employed in a woolen factory. His education was obtained by self culture. In 1860, he was married to Emily Thomas, and January 7, 1864, set sail for the United States, leaving his wife and family behind. On his arrival, he joined Company C, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served through the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, at the siege of Petersburg, and on the Appomattox when Lee surrendered. He was discharged June 16, 1865, and for two years he worked at his trade in different factories in the New England States. His family arrived in July, 1865, but the fall of the same year they were attacked by typhoid fever and none survived. In 1868, Mr. Smith came to Monticello, White Co., Ind., and took charge of the woolen mills at that place. December 24, 1868, he married Miss Tillie Hackenburg. In 1869, he went to Fairbury, Ill., and embarked again in the manufacture of woolen goods, but by the treachery of his partner, he was left penniless, and \$400 debt to pay. This he paid off in time, but in 1871, went to Leavenworth, Kan., and started a woolen factory for Eastern capitalists. The same year, he returned to Fairbury, and for three years was Superintendent of the coal mine at that place, during which time he also studied law. Mr. Smith located in Fowler, the fall of 1874, for the practice of his profession, and has met with success. He is a Democrat, and for two years has held the office of County Attorney; is a member of the G. A. R. and is an Agnostic. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB SMITH, in March, 1875, established the first boot, shoe, hat, cap, and glove store in Fowler, with a stock valued at about \$5,000. The year preceding this, he erected his present store building, a two story brick 20x60 feet. His business has so increased as to necessitate an \$8,000 selected stock of goods. He transacts an average annual business of between \$18,000 and \$20,000. Mr. Smith is a native of Stark County, Ohio, and was born December 22, 1835. With his parents, Michael and Mary (Smith) Smith, he removed West in 1844, and located in Miami County, Ind. He received a common school education and at nineteen years of age, learnt the boot and shoe maker's trade. He served a three years' apprenticeship, and for a year following worked as a journeyman. In 1857, he opened a shoe shop in Gilead, Ind., and for eighteen years remained in business at that place. From there he came to Fowler, which has since been his home. Mr. Smith is of German descent, his parents being natives of Alsace, Germany. He is a Republican, a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and is the President of the Board of Trustees of Fowler. September 6, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Hoaglin, and they have had five children—Alice, deceased; William D., deceased; Minnie, Cornelius T. and Ida. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fowler.

J. P. SMITH & CO. This firm was first established by J. P. Smith, J. F. Barnard and J. M. Dixon, in August, 1877, with a cash capital of \$4,000. Until the summer of 1878, they dealt almost exclusively in lumber, coal and farm wagons. They then added an agricultural implement store. In August, 1879, Mr. Dixon's interest was purchased by W. B. Hixson, the firm name remaining as before, after which their implement trade was discontinued, and an extensive ice trade was established. The fall of 1879, they began to ship tile into Fowler. In order to obtain tiling cheaper, they employed experts to examine the soil near Fowler, which proved to be of a superior quality for either brick or tile. They erected a factory, the fall of 1882, the shed of which was 20x150 feet. They built one kiln, added

some of the best and latest machinery, and before the season was over the demand necessitated increased capacity. In April, 1883, they lengthened their shed to 550 feet, and built two more kilns, while the drying capacity was increased by three tiers of portable shelves throughout the entire shed. Each kiln has a capacity of three car loads, while the present drying power is eighteen car loads. The machinery has a capacity of about three car loads per day, and the firm transacts an average weekly business, in this branch alone, during the season, of \$9 0. The annual business done aside from this, will average \$12,000, and their ice trade, for which they have a storage capacity of 350 tons, forms an important factor in their business. Their firm is one of the most prosperous in Western Indiana. J. P. Smith is a native of South Carolina, and when eight years of age removed with his parents, A. M. and Minerva C. (Wagerman) Smith, to Hamilton County, Ind. The spring of 1873, he became a clerk in the store of H. Jacobs, at Fowler, and a year later associated himself in partnership with Mr. Gaddis in the lumber trade, under the title of Smith & Gaddis. At the expiration of six months, Mr. Smith purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1875, when he sold out, and in 1877, became interested in the above firm.

MAHLON D. SMITH, Clerk of Courts of Benton County, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., was born June 17, 1843. He is the youngest son of six children, five of whom are yet living, born to Isaac and Hannah (Gaskill) Smith, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, and of German and English descent respectively. Mr. Smith is yet living in Montgomery County, but his wife died in December, 1881. M. D. Smith was reared in Montgomery County, and after attending the public schools, studied at Stockwell Collegiate Institute in Tippecanoe County for three years. In 1870, he began the study of law at Crawfordsville, in the office of M. D. White, an attorney, but in 1873 located at Oxford, then the county seat of Benton County, and began the practice of his profession. In 1876, he removed to Fowler, where he continued legal pursuits, until he entered the office of County Clerk, having been elected to this position November 7, 1882. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry. He was married at Oxford, January 11, 1876, to Miss Anna Burdett. Two children—Hattie B. and Oma, have blessed their marriage, and both are living.

SNYDER & CRANDALL first started in February, 1883, with a general assortment of hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements, amounting in value to about \$8,000; while judging from their sales since the firm's organization, they transact an average annual business of between \$18,000 and \$20,000. Their store is on Fifth street, near the corner of Washington avenue, where Mr. Zinn handled hardware for a number of years. Each member of the firm being an ex-farmer, they know precisely what farmers most desire, which they furnish at reasonable figures. William Snyder was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., March 14, 1833, and is one of seven children born to John and Rachel (Ridgeway) Snyder, natives of Ross County, Ohio. About 1827, the parents emigrated to Tippecanoe County, Ind., entered land, engaged in farming, and died in 1842 and 1853 respectively. William Snyder was educated in the common schools, and after his mother's marriage with Solomon Young, and when sixteen years old, he began working for himself. In 1855, he was employed teaming between Keokuk and Chariton, Iowa, and in 1856 was with General Lane on his expedition in Kansas. In 1857, he returned to Indiana, and January 15, of that year married Amanda Kenton, a grand-daughter of Simon Kenton, the celebrated scout and Indian fighter, and in 1858 again returned to Iowa. In 1859, he started for Pike's Peak, but gave this up, and the winter of 1859-60 was employed as railroad bridge carpenter between Corinth and Mobile, Ala. He then returned to Benton County, Ind., and enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company D, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Greenbrier, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville and Stone River, being wounded by a shell in the last-named battle. In 1863, he served through Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, and while on a charge at Mission Ridge, he was shot so severely in the left arm by a minie ball as to necessitate the removal of one bone, the *ulna*, effectually putting an end to his military career. He was discharged May 8, 1864, returned to Benton County, and has since made it his home. He was engaged in farming until 1868, when he was elected County Auditor and re-elected in 1872. Since 1876, he has followed farming and merchandising. His first wife dying in 1858, he married her sister, Mary J., on the 12th of May, 1864. Mr. Snyder is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. To his present marriage eight children have been born—Grant, Charley N., Jennie, deceased, Tom B., two that died in infancy, without names, Herbert, deceased, and Laura. Myron Crandall, a native of Cook County, Ill., was born August 9, 1848, and is one of eight surviving children in a family of nine born to Mark and Eliza Crandall, natives of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Irish and German descent. Mark Crandall

emigrated westward when eighteen years old, and stopped for a time in Chicago, then an unpromising village. He refused to trade his yoke of spotted cattle for 160 acres of land, on a part of which the court house now stands. He pre-empted a farm in the northern part of the county, improved it, then traded it for a larger tract, and continued until he became a large land owner. He is living in Cook County. Myron Crandall grew to manhood in his native county, and had a common school education. At twenty-two years of age he began on his own account. January 26, 1871, he married Miss Elmira Gilson, a daughter of Dexter Gilson, a pioneer of Cook County, Ill. Shortly afterward he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ford County, Ill.; but in 1875 he removed to Center Township, Benton County, Ind. He still owns his farm of 160 acres in Center Township. Mr. Crandall is a Republican, and served one year as Road Superintendent. He is a prominent citizen, and he and wife are the parents of three children—Clara, Elmer and Elva.

BENJAMIN F. SPEERS was born September 22, 1833, in Pike County, Ohio, and is the oldest of three children born to George and Jane (Summers) Speers. George Speers was a native of Pennsylvania, received his education in that State; learned the stone cutter's trade while young, and followed that in connection with farming all his life. Before his marriage he removed to Pike County, Ohio, where he remained until his death, about 1840. He was a member of the F. & A. M., and Mrs. Speers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and resides with her son. Benjamin F. Speers received a common school education, principally in his native State, and when about eight years of age his father died, since when he has lived with his mother and sister. In 1853, he removed with his mother to Oak Grove Township, and for a number of years rented a farm owned by W. H. Ellsworth, and then a farm owned by B. S. Williams. He next went to Tippecanoe County, where he remained five years, after which he returned to Oak Grove Township. In 1880, he came to Center Township, and bought the farm of 160 acres upon which he still resides. Mr. Speers was married, October 31, 1870, to Mary Scott, a native of Jasper County, Ind., and two children—Roswell C. and Nathaniel E.—have been born to them. In politics, Mr. Speers is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all political movements of the day.

CARVER STANFIELD, farmer and ex-Sheriff of Benton County, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., March 27, 1835, and is one of eight living children in a family of ten born to John and Catharine (Cox) Stanfield, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee respectively, and of English descent. John Stanfield and wife, immediately after their marriage in Tennessee, emigrated into the Hoosier State in 1817, and eleven years later removed to Tippecanoe County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Stanfield was an honored farmer, and died the summer of 1878, followed by his widow some eighteen months later. Carver Stanfield was reared on a farm and secured a good practical education, and for four years pursued the vocation of a Hoosier schoolmaster. He was married to Miss S. E. Wilson in 1852, and for four years afterward engaged in farming in his native county; then removed to Pine Township, Benton County, where he continued farming until his election to the office of County Sheriff in 1880. For two years he administered the duties of this office, since when he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Stanfield is a Republican, a member of the Masonic order, and to him and wife four children have been born—Mary, Sarah, John and Effie.

STRAIGHT & WILEY, attorneys of Benton County, formed their partnership in December, 1875, and have since continued prosperously. Both members of this firm have been residents of Benton County for about ten years, and their acknowledged ability and unquestioned integrity have ranked them among the most successful lawyers of Western Indiana. David E. Straight, senior partner in the firm, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. He is one of seven surviving children in a family of ten born to Arby P. and Philena (Simmons) Straight, and was born August 18, 1832. He was reared in his native State, and received there an academical education, finished by a two years' course in the Michigan State University. In 1855, in company with two older brothers, he went to McLean County, Ill., purchased a half-section of land, and for some time was engaged in farming and working at the carpenter's trade. In 1858, he was married to Miss Annie M. Cassady, and from that time until the breaking-out of the war, was engaged in farming and teaching. August 6, 1862, he was mustered into the United States service as private in Company E. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was a participant in the battles of Peryville and Crab Orchard, and in 1863 was doing guard duty between Bowling Green and Nashville. While at Chattanooga in 1864, Mr. Straight was compelled to relinquish active field work by reason of ill health. In August, 1864, he was promoted to the Captaincy of Company I, One Hundredth United States Colored Infantry. He participated in the battles of Johnsonville and Nashville, at the last-named place being wounded in the right leg by a minie ball, which he yet car-

ries as a memento of the Rebellion. He was on detailed duty until he was mustered out of the service December 26, 1865. Capt. Straight's oldest and youngest brothers were both in the service, and both lost their lives. He returned to Illinois and followed merchandising until 1869, when he removed to Bloomington to read and practice law. In 1874, he came to Fowler, Ind., where he has since resided. He is a Republican, and a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry. His marriage has been blessed with four children—Lettie E., Hattie, Ben D. and Dell (deceased). U. Z. Wiley, the other member of the firm, is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., and was born November 14, 1847, and is the youngest of five children born to Preston P. and Lucinda W. (Maxwell) Wiley. June 20, 1867, he graduated from the classical course of Hanover College. He read law with William Wallace (a son of ex-Gov. Wallace and a nephew of Gen. Lew Wallace) at Indianapolis two years, and in May, 1873, graduated from the Law Department of Butler University, having paid his way through this institution with the proceeds derived from teaching school. In October, 1874, he located at Fowler, where he has since resided, engaged actively in legal pursuits. Mr. Wiley has always taken a deep interest in the county's welfare, and a prominent part in its political history. In March, 1875, he was appointed County Attorney, and served two years, and in 1882 was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He was married, May 6, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Cole, and three children have blessed their union—Carl, Nellie E. and Maxwell H.

WILLIAM F. and JAMES SWAN are two brothers in the family of ten children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Combs) Swan. [For a sketch of their father, see biography of John W. Swan, Union Township.] William F. Swan was born in Montgomery County, Ind., April 3, 1837; received a good practical education, lived with his mother until nineteen years of age, after which he spent four years traveling in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. During this time, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until about 1873. After his return from the West, he settled in Union Township, being the first carpenter who ever located there, and in 1864, came to Center Township, and in connection with his brother bought a farm of 160 acres, to which they added eighty acres. In 1872, this was divided, giving each 120 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, upon which they respectively reside. James Swan was born January 31, 1833, in the same county as his brother; received his education in the log schoolhouses of that day, and continued to live with his mother until her death in September, 1875, she having moved with him to Center Township in 1869. To his 120 acres he has added 100 acres, and now has a farm of 220 acres. In August, 1861, he and brother enlisted in Company H, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and William F., having enlisted five days previous to his brother, was the first enlistment in Union Township. They served with the regiment until it was mustered out September 18, 1864, at Indianapolis. They participated in all the campaigns and marches of their regiment, and were present at the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Mill Springs, Tullahoma, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege of Atlanta and Corinth. James Swan claims to be, and undoubtedly is, the man who shot Gen. Zollicoffer at Mill Springs. He was requested to attempt it by Col., afterward Gen. M. D. Man. He stepped to a tree, rested his gun, took deliberate aim, and fired, and the General fell, mortally wounded. Both brothers are members of Benton Post, G. A. R., and James is also a member of Benton Lodge, No. 561, F. & A. M., and Fowler Lodge, I. O. O. F. William F. Swan was married September 18, 1870, to Elizabeth Sanders, a native of Greene County, Penn., and six children have been born to them, three of whom, Ella M., Edna B. and Robert A., are living. James Swan was never married. Politically, both are Republicans, and prominent men of the county.

FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Postmaster at Fowler, is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born in Campbell County December 9, 1815. When he was four years old, his parents, William W. and Mary (Colvin) Taylor, moved to Warren County, Ohio, remaining there until 1830, then emigrated to Clinton County, Ind. Both parents died at Frankfort, the county seat of that county, at an advanced age. Franklin Taylor made his home with his parents until the age of seventeen years, during which time he received only an ordinary education. In about 1834, he became a bar-keeper in a hotel at La Fayette. He fell into dissipated habits, which steadily increased until he was twenty-two years of age, when, through the efforts of his mother, he was induced to reform. July 4, 1840, he was licensed to preach the M. E. faith, and for thirty-five years has been actively engaged in ministerial labors in Indiana. Through ill-health he became superannuated, and retired from the ministry in 1878, and July 1, 1879, received the appointment of Postmaster at Fowler, in which capacity he has since been engaged. Mr. Taylor has been three times married; first to Susanna Fisher, who died in 1859, after bearing a family of six children—Margaret A., deceased; Martha J., now a teacher in Cleveland, Ohio;

John F., deceased; Sanford F., deceased; Joseph F., now a resident of Delphi, Ind., and Charles E., deceased. Mr. Taylor married Lucinda Spotts, in 1859, who died in 1869, and his present wife, Margaret (Petro) Blackburn, in 1873. Since 1878, Mr. Taylor has resided in Fowler, in the history of which he has been closely identified, having been pastor of the M. E. Church of this place in 1875-76. He is a Republican.

LE ROY TEMPLETON, a native of Shelby County, Ind., was born November 20, 1830, but when four months old came with his parents, Isaac and Rhoda (Gregory) Templeton, to near Rainsville, Warren County, where he grew to manhood. Isaac Templeton was a native of Virginia, and when twenty years old emigrated westward to Shelby County, Ind., where he married his wife the fall of 1823. Mrs. Templeton was a sister of Hon. B. F. Gregory, deceased, a once prominent man of Warren County. These old pioneers endured all the hardships of pioneer life, and Mrs. Templeton, after bearing a family of eleven children (two of whom were killed in the late war), died in 1849. Mr. Templeton, Sr., afterward married Melissa Jennings, who bore him three children, and died in 1871. His third wife died in 1874. Le Roy Templeton, in 1855, moved to Fayette County, Iowa, attending school two years at Upper Iowa University. He resided in Iowa eight years. He enlisted in Company F, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company, he was elected First Lieutenant. Mr. Templeton participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and various minor engagements, but owing to ill health was compelled to resign. He was discharged in 1863. Mr. Templeton engaged in the live-stock business in California, and later in the live-stock commission trade in New York City for five years. In 1868, he returned to Indiana, located in Benton County, where he has since resided, engaged in various occupations. Mr. Templeton is a Republican, a Master Mason, and his wife is a member of the U. B. Church. He was married, in 1851, to Mary J. Patterson, who bore him six children—Orne, George R., Henry V., Wallace U., Frank and Laura. Mr. Templeton married his present wife, Jenny McKenney, in May, 1881.

WILLIAM S. VAN NATTA, stock-raiser, and superintendent of the Fowler farm, was born in Tippecanoe County September 27, 1830, and is a son of John S. and Sarah A. Van Natta, who were pioneers of the Wabash Valley. He was reared a farmer, and that and merchandising were his occupations, until he began dealing in stock in 1865, since when he has been exclusively engaged in farming, buying, selling and rearing blooded stock. He is a Republican, a Master Mason, and is the owner of 1,100 acres of land south of Fowler, on which his son resides. He is a partner of Mr. Fowler in the stock business, and they have become noted all over Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, as among the finest stock-owners in the West. They have a fine herd of 300 imported Hereford cattle on their farm, some of which have taken first premiums and sweepstakes at various State fairs, besides at many county fairs. They also own one of the finest pure-blood English draft stallions in the United States. Mr. Van Natta and Miss Harriet Sheetz were married November 10, 1858, and to them a family of five children have been born.

JOSEPH F. WARNER was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 29, 1846, and of the ten children born to his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Farmer) Warner, only five are now living. When but seven years old, he removed with his parents to Champaign County, Ill., where his father died in 1873, his mother dying at Fowler in 1882. J. F. Warner was reared on a farm, received a limited education, and in February, 1864, enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Macon, Fayetteville, Kingston and Raleigh. Owing to ill health he had so decreased in weight that at the time of his discharge, July 20, 1865, at Louisville, he only weighed eighty-three pounds. He was engaged in various pursuits until February, 1874, when he moved to Fowler, and established the second general store, erected good buildings, encouraged immigration, was the first Town Clerk, and has always been identified with the town's best interests. He is a Republican, and a member of Benton Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He is at present a member of the firm of Warner & Gray, general collection agents, and is doing a first-class business.

JAMES WHARRY, Surveyor of Benton County, was born at Greenville, Ohio, July 23, 1841. He worked at the carpenter's trade and surveying until 1861, when, on the first call for 75,000 troops, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the re-organization of the three-months troops he became a private in Company D, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's memorable march to the sea, Bentonville, through the Carolinas, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., on the 25th of August, 1865. In October, 1863, he was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to

Second Lieutenant of his company, and in September of the following year was advanced to the First Lieutenantcy of Company H, and subsequently was made Quartermaster of the regiment. In May, 1865, he was commissioned Captain of his old company, and from the 1st of July until his discharge served in this position. After the war, he recommenced carpentering in his native State, and continued that and surveying until 1869, when he emigrated to Missouri. In February, 1874, he came to Fowler. Mr. Wharry is a Republican in politics, and is the present Surveyor of the county, having been first elected in 1878, re-elected in 1880, and again re-elected in 1882. He was married in April, 1867, to Miss Mary Robertson, of La Fayette, and they are the parents of eight children, all of whom are yet living. Mr. Wharry is a member of the G. A. R. of Fowler, and Mrs. Wharry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John and Eliza (Duncan) Wharry, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, of Scotch descent, and the parents of ten children, only eight of whom are now alive. They were among the pioneers of Ohio, and especially of Darke County, where Mr. Wharry located in 1821. Both he and wife are now dead.

P. M. WILES, a native of Fayette County, Ind., was born November 11, 1842, and is one of eleven children born to John H. and Sarah (Puntenney) Wiles, natives of Ohio, and of Welsh and Scotch descent respectively. They now reside in Tippecanoe County, engaged in mercantile pursuits. P. M. Wiles came to Tippecanoe County, with his parents, when he was fourteen years old. He received a good academical education. September 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Mill Spring (in which Gen. Zollicoffer was killed) and Shiloh. He was at the siege of Corinth, and the battle of Iuka, and on the marches to Tusculumbia and Florence. His regiment then made a forced march back to Louisville, to intercept Bragg's army. He was at the battle of Perryville. The regiment went from Nashville to intercept Morgan. They rejoined the army at Murfreesboro, and were at the battles of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. They were also in the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Wiles was discharged September 18, 1864. He returned home, and for a number of years attended and taught school. He was married, September 1, 1870, to Eliza M. Brown, after which he resided in Kansas six years, then returned to Indiana, and engaged in the grain trade at La Fayette. The winter of 1880, he removed to Fowler, which has since been his home. He is a Republican, an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R. He and wife have three children—Lawrence A., Frank A. and Effie.

ED P. WILLIAMS was born at Waco, Texas, August 7, 1857, and is the eldest of three children born to D. McA. and Elizabeth (Boswell) Williams. His father, when a young man, moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he remained only one year, then came to what is now Parish Grove Township, where he was married. He carried on farming, owning at one time over 1,700 acres of land. In 1873, he began the publication of the *Central Clarion*, now *Fowler Era*, which he edited about six years, but at present is in the employ of a school-furnishing company, and resides at Fowler. Ed P. Williams, when about two weeks old, came from Texas with his parents, his mother having been in that State for her health. He worked on his father's farm until attaining his majority, after which he rented and worked farms for two years. He then traveled for a school chart company for one year, subsequently acting as Deputy Sheriff of Benton County for two years. In March, 1883, he opened a boot and shoe store at Fowler, Ind., and is building up a first-class trade. He keeps one of the largest and best selected stock of goods in the town. He is a Republican, and was chairman of the County Central Committee for 1882. Mr. Williams was married, January 12, 1878, to Nannie Hawkins, a native of Benton County, and two children have been born to them, only one, Mabel L., now living.

WILLIAM WISHER came to this county in September, 1848, and settled on the farm then owned by his brother-in-law, Elisha Littler, where he remained for three years, after which he came to Center Township and entered the 160 acres upon which he still resides. He was Justice of the Peace of Oak Grove Township nine years, and Trustee of Prairie Township two years. When a boy, he learned the blacksmith's and wagon-maker's trades in his father's shop, which business he followed until about twenty-one years of age. When small, he moved with his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he remained about nine years; then went to Pickaway County, Ohio, and remained until his removal to Indiana. Mr. Wisher was married December 31, 1838, to Sarah Littler, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and eight children have been born to them, two of whom, Elizabeth and Jane, are living. Both Mr. Wisher and wife were at one time members of the United Brethren Church, and it was at their request that the first religious services were conducted by a minister in Center Township. Mr. Wisher was born September 27,

1815, in Mifflin County, Penn., and is one of thirteen children in the family of David and Eleanor (Valentine) Wisler, of German and Irish descent respectively. David Wisler was a native of Lancaster County, Penn. When a young man, he went to Mifflin County, Penn., where he remained until 1827. He then removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he opened a shop and remained in the county until his death, March 27, 1854. His wife died on the 4th day of the same month.

BOLIVAR TOWNSHIP.

SUMNER W. BAKER was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., February 28, 1843. His father was born at Wheeling, W. Va., during the pilgrimage of his parents from Maine to Ohio, in 1816; his mother in Massachusetts in 1818. When our subject was twelve years of age, his father moved to Warsaw, Ind. Sumner attended school and worked on a farm until the war, when, August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. He participated at the battles of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Haines' Bluff, West Point and others; and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865. He then entered the University at Warsaw and finished his education, after which he learned the trade of a brickmason, working thereat during the summer, and teaching in the winter, having taught fifteen terms, two being in graded schools. January 23, 1873, he married Susan A. Beeker, daughter of Daniel Beeker, from which union resulted five children—Pearl, Linnaeus E., Ernest W., Barnard (deceased) and Bertha (twins). In 1880, Mr. Baker came to this township and invested in 200 acres, which are well improved. He is an Odd Fellow, a Republican, and, as is his wife, a member of the M. E. Church.

DR. JASPER BRISTOW, a young and rising physician of Templeton, is the son of John and Lucinda (Harding) Bristow, both natives of Kentucky, who moved to Clinton County, Ind., in the early time and entered land, and where our subject was born July 24, 1854. While at school, Jasper began reading anatomy and physiology, and in 1872 commenced reading medicine with Drs. Cooper and Farrar, of Scireleville, Ind., and attended the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated. He then returned to Scireleville and practiced his profession. In 1877, at the written request of many persons, he was induced to move to Templeton, where he has secured a large and satisfactory patronage. Dr. Bristow has an improved eighty-acre farm; he is a Master Mason. John Bristow, his father, was stricken suddenly with heart disease, and died April 14, 1877. He came from Kentucky with little means and in feeble health, but by energy and prudence became one of the foremost citizens of this county. He was greatly esteemed, and his death was lamented.

DAVID BROWN was born in Indiana August 5, 1824, and is a son of John and Catherine A. (Mater) Brown. With very little schooling, our subject labored at clearing and breaking ground until February 10, 1847, when he was married to Anna, daughter of John and Christina (Young) Beeker, of Washington County, Ind. Their union was blessed with nine children—John W., born August 29, 1849; Harriet F., born February 8, 1851 (deceased); Leonard, born August 1, 1852; Millie A., born October 7, 1856; Flora A., born August 11, 1859; Aaron, born March 4, 1861 (deceased); Peter, born October 6, 1863; Andrew J., born July 31, 1867, and Cora, born December 29, 1869. After owning land and living in Fulton and Tippecanoe Counties, Mr. Brown came to Benton County in 1855, and purchased 120 acres in Section 28, which he improved and on which he built a home. He now has 309 acres. The parents of Mrs. Brown came to this State at an early day, as did those of Mr. Brown. He is a liberal Democrat.

WILLIAM OTTERBEIN BROWN, son of William and Sarah (Koch) Brown, was born in Maryland January 31, 1827. When he was six years of age, his father moved to Warren County, where he had entered land; he was a farmer and a Bishop of the United Brethren Church. Our subject attended school until he was eighteen, when he was sent to Baltimore, where he graduated. He was married, October 6, 1850, to Eliza A. Moore, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Wayman) Moore, of Tippecanoe County, Ind.; this union was blessed with six children—Mary E. (deceased), Ella J., Alice P., Sarah W., Mysie S. and Iduna C. Mr. Brown was a farmer and stock-dealer, and the first Postmaster of Pond Grove (now Otterbein), which position he held at death. He donated twenty acres of land to the railroad, the company building a depot and naming the town Otterbein, in honor of our subject. Mr. Brown was an earnest Republican, but refused every solicitation to accept office. Up to 1858, he continued in the United Brethren Church, but afterward became a

strong Spiritualist, and so died February 10, 1879. He left a large estate to his family. His widow and two single daughters are living at their former home—all greatly respected.

TIMOTHY BURNS was a native of Ireland, born in the year 1828, and came to America in the year 1849. He located at La Fayette, Ind., where he worked by the day. In 1852, he was married to Barbara Toole, also a native of Ireland; their union was graced with twelve children—Michael (deceased), Mary, Frank, Timothy, Malcom (deceased), Mark, Honora, Barbara E., John (deceased), Patrick (deceased), John (deceased) and Bridget. Mr. Burns was a practical economist in money matters, and purchased 120 acres in this township, thereby making a home and becoming a general farmer; he died April 5, 1879; he was a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. His wife and children are residing on the home farm, made for them and bequeathed to them by their late protector.

JOSEPH CARMANY is a son of Joseph and Mary (Woodring) Carmany, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. Our subject was born September 3, 1838, and when twelve years old his parents moved to Indiana, thence to Linn County, Iowa, where Joseph attended his first school. In 1860, he moved to Clinton County, Ind., and August 29, 1862, enlisted in Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Jackson, Mission Ridge and Atlanta. Subsequently, he took part in the battles with Hood, and was in the grand review at Washington; he was discharged June 20, 1865, and thereupon worked for his father, who died January 29, 1866. The family then moved to this township, and purchased ninety acres. October 5, 1875, he married Catherine V. Machir, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Long) Machir; to this union were born five children—Arthur A., May Bell, Mary J., Daisy Deane and William I. Mr. Carmany added to his land until he had 210 acres; this he sold and purchased eighty acres in Section 9. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Carmany has improved his land, and has some stock. He is a Democrat.

PATRICK CARROLL was born in Ireland in the year 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Ellen Carroll. He went to school until he was twelve years of age, after which he worked on the home farm until 1847, when his father died, and our subject came to America. After working one year on a farm in New York, he moved to La Fayette, Ind., and worked for William Hawkins. In 1850, he bought a section of land in White County, and the same year came to this township and exchanged said land for 200 acres, well improved, in Section 22, of this township, on which he is now living and farming. February 19, 1860, he was married to Joanna Collins, a native of Ireland. They have had several children—two infants, died October 15, 1860; Ella, born October 10, 1861; Mary Ann, born May 25, 1863; Thomas P., born August 5, 1865; Joanna, born June 4, 1867, died February 6, 1872; one infant, died April 10, 1869; Elizabeth, born December 29, 1870; Joanna, born November 27, 1873. Mr. Carroll is a general farmer, and has some imported stock. He is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, Justice of the Peace, son of Hugh and Jane (Myers) Cochran, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia, who emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1797, and were married January 11, 1811; Mrs. Cochran, died April 18, 1849. William was born in Ross County October 31, 1811. He worked on the farm and in stores, and was in business until 1846, when he purchased land and farmed until 1862; he then sold the same, and came to this township and purchased 160 acres. He was married, August 27, 1840, to Mary DeHart, born November 1, 1817, daughter of Thomas De Hart, of Ohio; this union produced eight children—Thomas D., Hugh (deceased), William, John C., Elizabeth H., Jane (deceased), Mary M. and Nancy A. (deceased). Mr. Cochran was a Republican, but is now a Greenbacker, and, excepting four years, has been Justice of the Peace from 1863, being re-elected in 1882. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Cochran died April 3, 1881, and was also a member of the M. E. Church. The family Bible has the following: "Hugh Cochran, born in Lexington, Ky., April 10, 1778; moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1797, where he died July 20, 1863. His father was the first Justice in Ross County; his aunt, Elizabeth Cochran, was the first white woman married, and Hannah Kilgore, her daughter, the first white child born there.

JOHN A. COOK, son of James W. and Susanna (Lank) Cook, was born in Boone County, Ind., March 27, 1855. When John was two years old, his father moved to Pine Township, Benton County, where he worked on the farm and attended school until he was twenty years of age. He then attended the graded school at Green Hill three terms; was given a teacher's certificate, and began teaching. April 16, 1878, he was married to Sarah A. Isley, born December 12, 1854, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Southard) Isley, of Warren County, to which union two children succeeded—Alpha T., born June 6, 1879, and Arthur, born March 25, 1881.

Some time after marriage, he purchased a fine farm of 160 acres of good land, now well improved and underdrained, with good buildings and barn. He has considerable stock, but lost some sixty-eight head of hogs by cholera. Mr. Cook is a stirring Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JAMES EMERSON, son of James and Catherine (Fryback) Emerson, was born December 9, 1820, in Pickaway County, Ohio. In 1828, his father came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and entered land. There James worked for his father, and when fifteen years old went to a graded school at La Fayette for three years, and divided his time between study and labor until his marriage, January 5, 1842, to Elizabeth Legget, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Mount) Legget, from which union succeeded five children—John W., Mary E. (deceased), James A., George T. and Harriet C. After marriage, Mr. Emerson came to this county and settled on 650 acres given to him by his father. In the same year, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and afterward served several terms as Township Trustee and County Treasurer. In 1874, he was elected to the State Legislature (in which he served until 1876) from Benton and Newton Counties, overcoming a Republican majority of 700 votes. Mr. Emerson is a Democrat and a universally respected citizen.

GEORGE H. FINCH was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 4, 1825, and is a son of Solomon and Rachel (Justus) Finch, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Ohio. George was left an orphan when ten years old, and went to live with an uncle who had settled in this county in 1833, for whom he worked until he saved money enough to purchase two yokes of oxen, and began to deal in cattle. In 1845, he made his first purchase of land, 240 acres, in this township, to which he has added until he owns 1,100 acres, and is one of the largest stock dealers in the township. On November 5, 1850, he married Phæbe C. Keys, born September 6, 1831, which union was blessed with eight children—Bolviv P. (from whom the township derives its name), Norton J., Laura B., Elmer B., Charles W., Halleck E., Addie M. and Harriet D. Mr. Finch has built a commodious frame house, where his family are enjoying life; he also has 200 head of cattle. He has done much for the prosperity of the township, of which he has been three terms Trustee. He has been Postmaster of Templeton since 1876, where he built the first store, and has a general merchandise business under the firm name of George H. Finch & Son, managed by his son Bolviv P., who is Assistant Postmaster.

DANIEL M. FISHER, son of John and Mary (Alexander) Fisher, was born in Frederick County, Md., July 26, 1836. His grandfather Fisher was a soldier of the war of 1812, in which he was badly wounded in the foot; his grandfather Alexander was likewise in the same war as Captain. When Daniel was fifteen, his parents moved to Clarke County, Ohio, and there he learned the trade of a carpenter. April 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Third Ohio Volunteers. He was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Va., Perrysville, Ky., Stone River, Pittsburg Landing, Rome, Ga., where the regiment was captured by Gen. Forrest, but soon exchanged. After the battle of Chattanooga, he was mustered out. In 1864, he enlisted on the gunboat Sibyl, where he continued until the close of the war, when he resumed carpentering and went to Dakota, where he helped to build Forts Scully and Rice. He afterward moved to this township, where, December 17, 1872, he married Mary Hall, of Kentland, Ind., and soon moved to Otterbein, in this township, where he built the third dwelling house in the town. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have two children—Anna L. and Lawrence M. Mr. Fisher is a leading builder and contractor, a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PATRICK H. FITZ SIMONS, son of James and Catherine (Carlan) Fitz Simons, was born in Ireland about 1810. After attending school, he worked on his father's farm until 1830, when he married Ann Clark, who died in 1838, leaving one child—James. He afterward married Mary A. Tyrell, of Ireland, which union was blessed with eight children, of whom but one, Barnard, survives. Mr. Fitz Simons came to America in 1847. In 1849, he came to La Fayette, Ind., where he managed a saw mill until 1861, when he purchased eighty acres in this township, where he now has 160 acres in good state of cultivation. He raises some stock, but gives most attention to hogs, his son Barnard having full charge of the farm. Mr. Fitz Simons has the finest hedge fence in the county—so close as to exclude a rabbit. He is a Democrat, and, with his family, a member of the Catholic Church.

ALLEN FORD was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 5, 1816, and is a son of Richard and Rebecca (Yoakem) Ford; the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. Allen worked for his father until his fifteenth year, and thereafter by the mouth. His father died when he was twenty-two, and he then supported his mother until her death. He herded and drove cattle for many years, and in 1860 settled in this township, where he followed his old occupation—that of cattle herder, he is an expert in matters relating to cattle. During the war, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was in the bat-

ties of Resaca, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and others. He was discharged on account of sickness. Mr. Ford is now living with his nephew, Strauder C. Ford; their interests in farming and in cattle are identical. Mr. Ford was a Republican until 1868, since which he has been a Greenbacker.

JOHN HANN was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1845; he is a son of Levi and Rebecca (Walker) Hann, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Ohio. His father died when John was twelve years of age, and he then worked for his mother. On the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was taken prisoner, paroled and exchanged. After the battle of Vicksburg, he was taken ill, and discharged November 14, 1863. In 1865, he came to this county and engaged in farming, and March 28, 1869, he was married to Sarah E. Marlow, born December 24, 1850, daughter of Wesley and Jane (Carswell) Marlow; three children graced their union—Joseph, born May 14, 1873; Pearlanna, born April 15, 1879, and Charles W., born August 4, 1881. Mr. Hann is a self-made man, and worked hard to support his mother, who died in 1872. He has a fine, well-cultivated farm of 160 acres, and is a Republican.

JOSHUA H. ICE is a native of Virginia, born December 23, 1827, and is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Hickman) Ice, also natives of Virginia. Grandfather Ice established the ferry across Cheat River, near Cheat Mountain, Va., afterward conducted by his son Jesse. Joshua had a grandfather who was a soldier under Gen. Washington, and his father commanded a regiment in the war of 1812. In 1832, Jesse Ice sold the ferry, moved to Henry County, Ind., and purchased considerable land, where our subject attended the pioneer school and worked on the farm; he afterward attended two terms of graded school. September 14, 1852, he married Rebecca Hickman, daughter of Ezekiel T. and Jemima (Harvey) Hickman (her father was State Senator in 1843, and the first and only Democrat sent from Henry County); this union was blessed with ten children—Ezekiel T., Sarah, Howard, Jesse A., William M., Warren M., Joseph and Josie (twins), Mary A. and Ella M. In 1865, Mr. Ice sold his land and purchased 170 acres in this township; his farm is in good cultivation, and is productive. He has been Township Assessor many years, and is a Democrat. Mrs. Ice is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS B. ISLEY is a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Southard) Isley, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Virginia. Benjamin Isley was a carpenter, and erected some of the first houses in Medina and Adams Townships. He was married in Warren County, Ind., where our subject was born November 20, 1840. Thomas saved some money during his youth, with which he bought some stock and 120 acres in this township, where he can now count 700 acres as his own, and also some of the finest cattle and hogs in the State; in this respect, he is the banner farmer. Mr. Isley is unmarried, and lives with his aged mother—the greatest virtue of man!—of whom he takes the greatest care. He has a very excellent farm, having thereon about fifteen miles of underdraining. He is a Master Mason of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, a Democrat and a justly respected citizen.

GEORGE H. JENNINGS, son of Milton and Maria (Finch) Jennings, was born in this township March 29, 1842. His father was an early settler, who improved his land and died in 1874, having been the first Treasurer of Benton County; his wife died in 1855. George H. obtained a fair education, and attended graded schools at Oxford and La Fayette, after which he worked until his share of his father's estate was given to him, when he commenced stock-raising. He has been more successful with hogs than any other in the township. He was married, October 30, 1872, to Lida, daughter of Wylie and Letitia (Sewell) Martin, born in Pike County, Ohio, September 29, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have had four children—Charles M., born June 22, 1874 (deceased); Ralph E., born August 15, 1876; infant boy (deceased), and Lorin M., born March 4, 1881. Mr. Jennings has a well-cultivated farm of 630 acres; his crop is mostly corn, with which he feeds his stock. He has been Township Assessor; is a Republican and an Odd Fellow.

THOMAS LANK was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 8, 1836, and is the son of John and Sarah (Wilkins) Lank, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Maryland; they were early settlers of Fayette County. John Lank moved to Randolph County, Ind., in 1837; thence to Tippecanoe, Boone, and finally to what is now Bolivar Township, Benton County, and at his house, in 1851, was held the first Methodist meeting, comprising some fifteen persons, all named Lank but three, one a Rev. William Wheeler. Thomas Lank worked on his father's farm until 1863, when he married Mary H. Cook, daughter of James W. and Lucinda (Millner) Cook. Their union has been blessed with seven children—Melissa A., Thomas A., Jessie E. (deceased), Olive J., John William, Flora D. and Mary L. Mr. Lank soon after marriage purchased forty acres in Section 14, and now has 113 acres, well improved, with an lrrdraining. He is a general farmer, and keeps some stock. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID LANUM was born in Boone County, Ind., September 30, 1836, and is a son of Thomas S. and Anna C. (Maroney) Lanum. He attended the common schools of the time, meanwhile working on the farm and saving his money to go to a higher school; he attended the Lebanon Academy, and in 1871 was granted a teacher's certificate, when he taught in Boone and Montgomery Counties. He afterward engaged in mercantile business at Colfax, and was married, October 19, 1881, to Mary J. Bradburn, daughter of Napoleon Bradburn, of Zionsville, Ind. In February, 1883, he moved his stock to Templeton and associated with him David M. Davis and George H. St. Clair, under the firm name of David Lanum & Co. They carry the largest stock of merchandise in the township; they are agents for Robinson & Co.'s machine works; they also handle various forms of farm machinery, manufacture a superior article of tile, and have the only tile factory in the township. Mr. Lanum is an Odd Fellow, and was twice elected Town Clerk of Colfax. The firm is rapidly increasing their business and gaining confidence.

BENJAMIN T. LEE, son of Henry and Elmira (Cowherd) Lee, was born in Missouri July 2, 1845, whither his parents emigrated, having been born in Shelby County, Ky. After the death of his father, Benjamin was compelled to labor for himself, and so worked in a tobacco factory until his marriage, June 8, 1865, to Virginia E., daughter of Anthony and Theodosia (Carver) Harman. After marriage, Mr. Lee farmed in Missouri, and in 1870 came to this township, where his wife's father and her uncle (Jacob Harman) gave her eighty acres, and money with which to build a house and improve it; they now have 200 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Lee is a general farmer, and raises some stock. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have three children—Robert E., Emma and Ollie. Mr. Lee is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

THOMAS J. McCONNELL, farmer, was born in Benton County, Ind., October 11, 1837. He is said to be the first male white child brought to light in that locality, and was the ninth of the eleven children of David and Polly (Moore) McConnell (a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume). Thomas obtained a preliminary education from the pioneer schools, and remained on the home farm, near Oxford, until he was thirty-five years old, when he purchased eighty acres of partially improved land in this township, where he still resides, said farm being now well improved. Mr. McConnell was married, April 4, 1866, to Artie Wilmoth, a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, to which union were born two children—Joseph W. and Nettie A. In politics, Mr. McConnell is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising farmers of Benton County.

FREDERICK F. MADDOX was born in Greenbrier County August 8, 1797. He obtained but little education, inasmuch as schools were scarce in those days, and emigrated early to Ohio, where he married Maria Hague, a native of England. In 1828, he moved to Indiana, and entered and improved forty acres in Warren County, to which he added until he owned 200 acres. In 1870, Mrs. Maddox died, having had eight children—Elizabeth H., Mary F., Sarah (deceased), Job H., Eliza J. (deceased), Hannah W., Francis M., and John A. (deceased). In 1874, he came to live with his son, Francis M., in this township, who was born April 3, 1834. In the late war, he was a soldier of Company D, Tenth Indiana Volunteers, with which he served until 1864, when he was discharged. He then resumed farming, and January 11, 1870, married Cynthia A. Garner, a daughter of Peter Garner, of Warren County, with an issue of several children—Ella, May, John W. (deceased), an infant girl and three infant boys (deceased). Mrs. Maddox died February 9, 1883, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Maddox is a Trustee and Steward.

MONSON MARTIN was born in Sweden July 17, 1844, and is a son of Martin Erierson. His father died in 1853, and he came with his mother to America; they were without means, and were unable to speak the language. When they reached Tippecanoe County, Monson was bound to one John Austin; this man sent him to school. After four years, he left Mr. Austin and came to this county, where he rented a piece of land until the war, when he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers. He was at the battles of Hoover's Gap, Murfreesboro (after which his regiment was mounted), Rock Spring, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, and others. While in the service, he never lost one day's service, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. January 1, 1867, he married Ellen Taylor, a native of England. This union was blessed with six children—Mary A. (deceased), Emma E., Lizzie E., Sarah E., William H. and James E. In 1878, he purchased 160 acres in Bolivar Township, where he has now a very fine farm. Mr. Martin takes more interest in stock than in farming; he is a Trustee and class-leader of Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a leading subscriber to the same.

PATRICK M. MEADE is a son of Owen W. and Mary (Kennedy) Meade, and is a native of Ireland. His father emigrated to America when he was about ten

years old, and settled in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where Patrick alternated between farm work and school until the war, when, on September 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Indiana Volunteers, in which he took part at Mill Spring, Perrysville, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, where a splinter from a tree, caused by a cannon ball, struck him in the body. After recovery, he joined his company, and accompanied it through many engagements. He was honorably discharged September 9, 1864, and resumed farming. In 1868, he purchased forty acres in this township, to which he soon added forty more. Mr. Meade is an active Republican, and a very generally respected citizen.

HENRY H. MOORE was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 20, 1841, and is a son of Walter G. and Ann B. (Wilson) Moore, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Ohio. Our subject was left an orphan at an early age. With some little schooling, he worked out until he was eighteen years old, when he attended an academy at Battle Ground. In 1860, he was granted a certificate to teach, which he did until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Indiana Volunteers. After the fight at Mill Spring, he was taken ill, but recovered so as to engage in the battle of Perryville. On account of impaired health, he was discharged in December, 1862, after which he resumed farming in summer and teaching in winter. In 1866, he opened a store in Pine Township, and in 1873 removed his stock to Otterbein, where he had built the finest store room in town, and keeps a large stock of general merchandise. He was married, May 12, 1878, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Dr. William Sleeper, to which union succeeded one child—William H. H. Mr. Moore is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES W. MOORE, one of the few remaining pioneers of Warren County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1826, and when ten years old emigrated with his parents, William and Keziah (Baldon) Moore, to near Pond Grove, Warren County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood. His education was considerably neglected in youth, and the greater portion of his life has been passed in farming. In 1849, he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John and Catharine Blind, and to them two children have been born. Mr. Moore is among the self-made men of his county, as the facts in his life clearly indicate. He began life with but little means at his command, but, by economy and hard work, has secured a finely-improved farm of 212 acres. He and wife are industrious and respected citizens, and are among the Christian workers of their community.

JOHN MOORE is a native of Warren County, Ind., and was born January 15, 1850. Until the age of nineteen, his time was divided between attending school and working on the farm, and thereafter working regularly at farm-work until his marriage, September 5, 1872, to Mary H. Hornrighouse, born December 31, 1851, daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Glick) Hornrighouse, which union was blessed with four children—Hillis W., born November 27, 1873 (deceased); Charles W., born May 4, 1876; Clara B., born April 20, 1879; and Bennie C., born September 12, 1881 (deceased). In 1872, Mr. Moore purchased 120 acres in this township, and lived in a log house until 1873, when he erected a fine and commodious frame house, with the necessary outbuildings. Mr. Moore is a general farmer and stock-raiser, and a Republican in politics.

GEORGE M. PINE, son of William and Henrietta (Turman) Pine, of Bedford County, Penn., where our subject was born June 17, 1838. After getting a common school education, George moved to Warren County, Ind., with his father in 1852, who located on a farm, and was killed by a runaway team in 1854. George learned the blacksmithing trade, at which he worked some years. January 20, 1861, he was married to Hester C. Cannon, daughter of James Cannon, of Warren County; this union was blessed with nine children—Jennie, Minnie F., Elenora, Emmaretta, Ollie, Georgiana, Ary Lee, George (deceased), and Emery (deceased). In 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, and, on account of sickness, was transferred to the Sixty-third Invalid Corps, and afterward to Company D, Eighth Regiment Reserve Corps, from which he was discharged November 20, 1865. In 1867, he moved to Oxford, Benton County, where he worked at his trade. In 1876, he came to Templeton, where he carries on blacksmithing. He is a Republican.

JOHN P. ROSA is a native of Portugal, born August 24, 1844, and is the son of Emanuel and Anna Rosa. After attending school until he was eighteen years of age, he emigrated to America, and located in Benton County, Ind., where he worked at farm work, saved his money, and in 1877 started a general merchandise store—the second in the beautiful and fast-growing town of Templeton—where he is doing very well, owing to his honesty, industry and courtesy, and rapidly increasing his trade. He occasionally deals in stock. Mr. Rosa is a Republican, a church-goer, and universally respected in the community.

JOHN M. ROWE was born July 17, 1834. His parents were Frederick C. and Rosina B. Rowe, both natives of Germany, the former born in 1801, the latter in 1804. When nineteen years old, our subject came to America, and located at La Fayette, Ind., where he labored as a farm hand. October 3, 1861, he was married to Catherine F. Cox, daughter of Joel and Catherine (Keenaen) Cox, which union gave being to nine children—Martha E., born July 24, 1862; Mary A., born July 16, 1864; Rosetta, born October 18, 1866; William H., born February 19, 1869; Charles F., born January 6, 1872; Margaret A., born April 25, 1874; Lillie Bell, born May 21, 1877 (deceased October 6, 1880); John, born December 5, 1879, and Albert F., born March 9, 1883. After living in Tippecanoe County nine years, Mr. Rowe came to this county and purchased 160 acres, where he built a log house, and afterward, in 1881, as fine a frame house as the township affords, together with outbuildings and various improvements. Mr. Rowe has some stock, and some very fine horses. He is a liberal Democrat, and was earnest in building Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.

HUGH M. SCOTT, one of the pioneers of Indiana, and one of Benton County's self-made men, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, February 1, 1826, and is the son of John and Nancy (Porterfield) Scott. His father was a farmer, and died when he was very young. When ten years of age, he moved with his guardian—one Robinson—to this State, where he assisted in clearing land. Robinson's family were sick, his wife died, and he returned to Ohio, leaving our subject to do or die. He worked in a brickyard for \$5 per month and board, and undertook to learn blacksmithing, but was not strong enough. He then worked in a woolen mill for \$1 per day and board, for eight years, where he saved \$300, and then began dealing in stock. In 1847, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Regiment, for the war with Mexico, and was in the battle of Puebla and at the shelling of the City of Mexico. In 1848, he was discharged at New Orleans, came to Indiana, and resumed cattle-dealing. March 21, 1850, he married Elmira Catey, of Wayne County, daughter of Stacy B. Catey; they have had six children—Alfred B., Stacy C., John F., Mary L., Emma E. (deceased), and Arthur (deceased). In 1858, Mr. Scott purchased 160 acres in this township, where he now has 4,500 acres. He is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALFRED B. SCOTT, son of Hugh M. Scott, was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 25, 1851. He worked on the La Fayette, Munice & Bloomington Railroad, taught writing school at Huntsville, Randolph County, and ran an engine in the mill of George W. Nichols, at Oxford. He was married, September 10, 1872, to Martha J. Comer, daughter of John Comer, of Jasper County; their union was blessed with five children. Mr. Alfred B. Scott resides near his father, on eighty acres of improved land. He is a Republican, and an esteemed citizen.

STACY C. SCOTT, also a son of Hugh M. Scott, was born in Randolph County, September 19, 1855. He commenced to work at farming when ten years old, and attended the Normal School at Valparaiso two terms, including a book-keeping course, and received his diploma. After this he worked for his father until his marriage, January 18, 1883, to Mary L. Blue, born April 9, 1855, daughter of Jasper and Elizabeth E. (Sparks) Blue, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of North Carolina, and both early settlers of Indiana. Mr. Stacy C. Scott is a general farmer. He is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID F. SEWELL, son of Joseph and Mary (Goodwine) Sewell, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Pennsylvania, and both early settlers of Pike County, Ohio, where our subject was born October 9, 1818, and attended school in a log schoolhouse of that day, and afterward worked for his father on the farm and at his mill until he was nineteen years old, when he learned the blacksmithing trade. December 28, 1848, he was married to Henrietta N. Ladd, daughter of Thomas and Nancy A. (Godridge) Ladd, both early settlers in Pike County. Mr. Sewell continued at his trade until 1851, when he moved to this county and purchased 160 acres of prairie land, which he improved and cultivated. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell became the parents of twelve children—Mary E. (deceased), Thomas J., Samuel L., Charles A., Nancy J. (deceased), Angelitta, Eliza M., Elizabeth M., Oliver P., Delilah, Priscilla S. and Alice F. Mr. Sewell is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

J. D. STINGLE was born in Rush County, Ind., October 1, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Stewart) Stingle, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. The father of our subject moved to La Fayette, Ind., where he purchased a farm, and where his son attended the common and the graded school. When he was fifteen years old, he commenced to handle stock, in which business he has continued. He was married, December 26, 1865, to Priscilla A. Royal, of Tippecanoe County, by whom he has had four children—Harvey C. (deceased), Alvarretta, Clara B. and Orianna. In 1879, by mutual consent, Mr. and Mrs. Stingle

were divorced, and on May 6, 1880, he married Eva Freeman, daughter of William S. and Minerva (Conklin) Freeman, of Rush County, the issue of which union was one child, Charles F. In 1879, he moved to Templeton, and in 1882 built the only grain elevator in the township. He is one of the largest stock dealers and shippers in the county, having sent away thirty car loads in a week. Mr. Stingle is a Master Mason and a Republican.

MILTON SUNDERLAND is a son of Andrew R. and Eliza A. (Crasher) Sunderland, early settlers of this county, where he was born October 30, 1852. At an early age his father died, and he worked on a farm and went to school during boyhood, continuing his labor on the home place until he was twenty years old. On the 29th of January, 1879, he was united in marriage with Hannah L. Cochran, daughter of James and Nancy (Myers) Cochran, formerly of Ohio. One child succeeded to their union, Thomas W. The mother of our subject, now sixty-four years of age, resides with him. Mr. Sunderland is a Democrat, and he and wife are attendants at church.

COL. WILLIAM J. TEMPLETON was born in Shelby County, Ind., June 8, 1827, and is a son of Isaac and Rhoda (Gregory) Templeton. Col. Templeton was reared on a pioneer farm. After his twenty-first year, he engaged in buying and shipping cattle, and soon purchased a tract of land in Bolivar Township, which he farmed. He was married, September 14, 1851, to Melissa A. Jennings, daughter of Milton and Maria (Finch) Jennings, of Benton County, by whom he had four children—Horace G., Eva M. (deceased), Iva V. and William U. When the late war occurred, he raised a company, not mustered in, and went out as Captain of Company D, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, their first battle being Greenbrier, W. Va., November 16, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Morton, Major of the Sixtieth Infantry. At the battle of Munfordsville, he was captured, but soon exchanged. May 27, 1863, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. In consequence of a wound received at Arkansas Post, he left the service August, 1863, and resumed cattle dealing; this business he continued to enlarge, and lost at one time \$150,000. He assisted in building the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington, and also the C., I. & St. L. & G. Railroads; he also founded the town of Templeton. Col. Templeton was a Republican, but is now a Greenbacker, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. *

JOHN K. THOMPSON, M. D., the oldest medical practitioner north of the Wabash, is a son of Anthony C. and Martha (Kersey) Thompson, and was born in Maryland April 16, 1817. He attended school until he was nineteen, when he entered the Medical University at Baltimore, and graduated therefrom. He engaged in practice at Muscatine, Iowa, but returned to Maryland, and January 23, 1844, married Henrietta W. Lecompt, a union graced by six children—Anthony C., Charles C., Daniel M., Mattie, Kate and Lida. Dr. Thompson continued in practice until 1856, when he moved to La Fayette, Ind., and practiced with success until 1873, when he came to Otterbein, and built the first dwelling in the town. Mrs. Thompson died March 4, 1866, and on October 3, 1873, he wedded Mary Sylvester, daughter of William and Irene (Carr) Sylvester, of Warren County; one child followed this union—William. Dr. Thompson has been President of the State Medical Society for four years; he is an active Republican and esteemed citizen.

BENJAMIN A. TIMMONS was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 10, 1816, and is a son of Thomas and Hester (Winright) Timmons. His education was limited, owing to the poor opportunities therefor. In 1829, he moved with his father to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and in 1831 to Benton County, where his father built the first house, a log one, 16x32, in said county, which is yet standing. Benjamin attended school and farmed at home until 1833, at which time his father gave him money to buy forty acres in this township, to which he added forty more, and now has 700 acres. He was married, August 5, 1840, to Sarah J. Anderson, born February 13, 1824, daughter of John and Sarah Anderson. This union was graced with five children—infant girl (deceased), Nancy J. (deceased), John W., Thomas J. and Esther A. Mr. Timmons is a stock dealer, and has handled 300 head of cattle in one year. He has given a farm to each of his children. In 1842, he was elected County Coroner, and afterward Sheriff for two terms, and also County Commissioner. He is a Master Mason, a Democrat, and an honored citizen.

IRA TIMMONS was born December 20, 1818, in Pickaway County, Ohio, whither his parents emigrated in the early days, his father being a native of Delaware, his mother of Maryland. Ira attended the pioneer school about three months of each year, working on the farm, hunting, etc., the remainder. In 1830, his father moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where Ira learned brickmaking, and afterward went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he helped to make the brick in the State Capitol; he then went to the lead mines at Dubuque, where he remained eight years. In 1850, he went by overland to California. In 1853, he moved to Jacksonville, Ill., and on the 3d of May was wedded to Ellen Williams, daughter of Abner and Emily Will-

iams, by whom he had three children—Edgar W., born February 3, 1854; infant boy (deceased), and Charles W., born December 11, 1856. Mrs. Timmons died May 7, 1857. In 1859, Mr. Timmons went to Pike's Peak, and in 1879 came to Otterbein, and began a general store. He, with his son Edgar, is a Republican, a member of the M. E. Church, and a valued citizen.

GEORGE WOODHAMS, one of the prosperous farmers of Bolivar Township, is a native of England, where he was born in 1811, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Christmas) Woodhams. Receiving a good practical education in youth, he embarked in merchandising in his native country, and in 1831 was united in marriage with Anna Brooker, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Brooker. Meeting with pecuniary reverses, he emigrated to the United States in 1850, and engaged in farming near the boundary line between Warren and Benton Counties, in Indiana. At the time of his location here, Mr. Woodhams possessed only about \$20, but since that time he has prospered by hard work and economy, and to-day owns 365 acres of good land. He and wife are among the Christian people and esteemed citizens of their neighborhood, and the parents of six sons and two daughters.

ISAIAH C. YOUNG was born in Rockbridge County, Va., October 21, 1805; he is a son of Andrew and Jane (McBride) Young, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. The father of Isaac emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, when the son was seven years old, and there he attended school about three months out of twelve. At the age of eighteen, he served three years to learn the trade of tanner and currier, after which he moved to Pickaway County and worked at his trade. In 1832, he moved to Warren County, Ind., and opened a tanyard. January 12, 1837, he was married to Nancy Oungs, by whom he had one child—William H. Thereafter, in 1848, he came to this township and purchased forty acres, to which he has added until he has 160 acres. In 1862, his son, William H., enlisted in Company C, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and served actively at Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, and with Gen. Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the coast. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865. July 18, 1867, he was married to Rebecca Ford, daughter of Solomon Ford. Three children followed their union—Clark, Luther and Allen. William H. Young has full charge of the farm, his father residing with him, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Young is a Republican.

OAK GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB S. ALBAUGH was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 15, 1836, and is the eldest of ten children born to Reuben and Sarah (Ryder) Albaugh, natives of Harrison and Jefferson Counties, Ohio, and of German descent. Reuben Albaugh has followed the plow and wagon making trade all his life, and at present has a shop at Bowling Green, Ohio. His first wife, Mrs. Sarah Albaugh, who was a member of the Lutheran Church, is deceased. He has been Trustee of his township. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Jacob S. Albaugh followed the wagon-making trade in his native county until 1862, when he came to Oxford, this county, and opened a shop, in company with his brother. His brother subsequently retiring, Jacob conducted the business about fifteen years. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war. In 1878, he opened a meat market at Oxford, and has since continued the business. He was a Trustee of Oxford for many years, and is now Marshal of the town. Mr. Albaugh was married, June 2, 1859, to Elsie Travis, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. They have six children. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, and of Oak Grove Township Encampment, I. O. O. F. He has passed the chairs in the subordinate lodge and camp, and is at present D. D. G. M. He is a Democrat, and in 1880 was candidate for the office of County Sheriff, and was defeated by only a few votes.

THOMAS ATKINSON was born in York County, Penn., August 17, 1806, and is the tenth of eleven children born to Joseph and Susanna (Mills) Atkinson, both natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent. The ancestors of the Atkinsons and Mills families were among the early Quaker colonists, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1682. Joseph Atkinson was married in his native State, and followed weaving some time, but afterward engaged in farming. In 1811, he bought 200 acres of military lands in Clinton County, Ohio, which he farmed. Fifteen years later, he lost the purchase money and all his improvements through a defect in the title. After that, he farmed the same place on shares until his death in 1830. He

and wife were members of the Friends' Church. Thomas Atkinson was educated in a log schoolhouse, but by his own exertions has since acquired considerable business knowledge. He is an extensive reader and possesses a fine library. He remained on the home farm until twenty years old, when he married, and soon after moved to Greene County, Ohio, where he bought 200 acres of military lands and improved a farm. In 1830, and for some years afterward, he herded large droves of cattle on the prairies now included in the southern part of Benton County, driving them to market at Philadelphia. In 1830, he traded a horse worth \$50 for the claim of Luke Conner to 2,000 acres, known as lost lands, now in the southeast part of this township. Soon after, he sold the claim for \$100, but in 1848 re-purchased a portion at \$13 per acre and moved his family on to the land, where they have since resided. He and sons subsequently bought nearly all of the 2,000 acres, in addition to about 1,200 acres of other land in Warren and Benton Counties. Mr. Atkinson was married, August 5, 1824, to Frances Head, a native of Clinton County, Ohio. The twelve children, six boys and six girls, born to them, all lived to maturity, and nine of them are still living. They are farmers and farmers' wives, and their lands adjoin. Mr. Atkinson was one of the first Commissioners of Benton County, and held the office three years. In 1865, he represented Benton and White Counties in the Lower House of the State Legislature. He is not a church member, being liberal in his religious views. Mr. Atkinson was formerly an Abolitionist, and is now a Republican. He is one of the most prominent citizens, and an early pioneer of the county.

JOSEPH ATKINSON was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 13, 1832, and is the fourth of twelve children born to Thomas and Frances (Head) Atkinson. Our subject received a limited common school education in his youth, but has since acquired considerable knowledge by his own exertions. He was employed on the home farm until he was twenty-four years old. In 1857, he moved to a partially improved farm of 148 acres in this township, which he had bought the year before, and which he still owns. In 1876, he moved to the farm where he now lives, just south of Oxford. Mr. Atkinson owns well-improved farms in Warren and Benton Counties amounting to 2,200 acres. He is extensively engaged in cattle-breeding, raising annually about 400 head of cattle, 100 mules and 500 hogs. He was married, March 1, 1857, to Rachel Waymire, a native of Warren County, Ind. Four children have blessed their union, two now living—Sarah J. (Mrs. B. F. Gephart), and Frank. Mr. Atkinson is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F.; he is a Republican, and one of the leading stock-raisers and dealers in the county.

JAMES H. BELL was born in Floyd County, Ind., September 19, 1859, and is the second of five children born to William and Mahala (Hancock) Bell, natives of Harrison and Floyd Counties, Ind., respectively, and of English descent. William Bell was left an orphan when nine years old, after which he lived with his sister near New Albany, Ind., until nineteen years old; he then went to New Albany, where he afterward married. For several years, he engaged in the produce trade, and amassed a handsome fortune, but through the failure and absconding of some Southern consignees during the late civil war, he lost all his property. He was engaged in various pursuits in White, Tippecanoe and Benton Counties, and in 1878 took charge of the "Ohio House," at Oxford, remaining until his death July 21, 1880, in his sixty-first year. He served in the Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Mexican war. James H. Bell had a good common school education. After his father's death, the support of his mother and two sisters devolved upon him. He assumed the proprietorship of the "Ohio House," and has proved himself a first-class landlord. His hotel is deservedly one of the most popular on the L. E. & W. Railway. Mr. Bell is one of Benton County's enterprising citizens.

MARTIN L. BENEDICT (deceased) was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and was of German descent. When eleven years old, he removed with his parents to Harrison County, Ohio, where he received most of his education. He learned the stone-mason's trade, and followed it in Ohio many years. Soon after his majority, he married Miss Eve A. Hendricks, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and of German descent. Eleven children blessed this union, of whom four sons, Levi, Franklin H., Martin, Andrew J., and several daughters, are yet living, and reside in Benton County. In 1853, Mr. Benedict came to this township, where he had entered 160 acres of land two years before. He improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death, in November, 1876. After he came to Indiana, Mr. Benedict continued his trade, in connection with farming, and built the first stone work in Benton County; he was widely known throughout Benton and adjoining counties as an excellent workman. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Grange; he and wife were members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Eve A. Benedict is still living, and has a pleasant home near the residence of her son Levi, in Oak Grove Township. When the Benedict family came to this State, there were no schoolhouses in this township, but schools were taught at private houses, where, and in the log schoolhouses soon afterward

erected, the children received their education. The three eldest sons, Levi, Franklin H. and Martin, worked at the stonemason's business with their father several years. Levi Benedict was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 18, 1834, and is the second child in the family. He remained on the home farm until twenty-six years old, after which he farmed on shares eight years; he then bought a farm of 80 acres in this township, which he sold in 1882, and purchased another farm of 171 acres, same township; he resides on this farm, and it is in capital condition. He was married, October 14, 1860, to Miss Mahala Kolb, a native of Rush County, Ind. Seven children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. Benedict is a member of Summit Grange, No. 247, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Franklin H. Benedict was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 27, 1836, and is the third child in the family. He stayed on the home farm until twenty-five years old; he then worked at the stonemason's trade ten years. During that time, he bought forty acres of wild land in this township, upon which he has ever since resided. In 1876, he began to farm the land, also working at his trade; in 1881, in consequence of failing health, he abandoned the trade; he now owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres. March 1, 1864, he married Miss Anna L. Forbes, a native of County Cork, Ireland. Five children have blessed their union, all now living—Lewis H., Olive J., Rosanette, Franklin R. and Myrtle M. Mr. Benedict is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church, also of Model Grange, No. 937, of which they were charter members. Martin Benedict was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 16, 1844, and is the sixth child in the family. He was employed principally on the home farm until nineteen years old; he then followed the stonemason's trade sixteen years. In 1879, he bought a farm of eighty acres in this township, on which he resided until the spring of 1882, when he sold that farm, and bought the old homestead of 160 acres, same township, and still resides there; the farm is well cultivated, and has several groves of fine deciduous and evergreen trees planted by his father, and assisted by himself and brothers. He was married, January 19, 1875, to Miss Isabella Sabin, a native of La Fayette, Ind. Two children have been left to them—Arthur E. and Lillie M. Mr. Benedict is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F. Andrew J. Benedict, the tenth child in the family, was born in this township July 4, 1854. He is not yet married, and resides with his mother. With the exception of one year, when he farmed in Kansas, all his life has been spent in this township. He learned the stonemason's trade with his brothers, and has followed that, in connection with farming, ever since. He is a member of Model Grange, No. 937, and was formerly an Odd Fellow. In politics, the Benedict brothers are Democrats; they were early settlers in the county, and are all enterprising farmers.

JESSE BIRCH was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 11, 1820, and is the fourth of eight children born to Thomas and Eleanor (Horn) Birch, natives of Maryland and West Virginia, and of English and German descent. When a child, Thomas Birch went to Virginia, where he subsequently married and engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1813. He then moved to Licking County, Ohio, and followed farming until 1827, when he came to Fountain County, Ind. He entered and bought 160 acres of land, which he farmed until 1854. He then moved to Attica, where he died June 13, 1856. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Birch was a local preacher. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance. Jesse Birch farmed in Fountain County several years; then engaged in brick-making and the building trade at Attica. He was in mercantile and stock business at the same place seven years. He next embarked in the grain trade at Independence Station, W. & P. Railway. In March, 1867, he moved to Adams Township, Warren County, where he had previously bought a farm. In 1873, he came to Oxford, and was in the grain trade seven years. During that time, he owned and operated an elevator at Rankin, Ill. After this, he was in the cattle trade one year. Since then, he has lived a retired life. Mr. Birch was married March 3, 1844, to Elizabeth Wiggins, a native of Ohio. They have had one daughter—Elvesa J. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Birch has filled various offices. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, 190, A. F. & A. M., and is a Republican.

MILTON V. BOWMAN was born in McMinn County, Tenn., July 8, 1830, and is the eldest of twelve children born to Robert P. and Sarah (Griffin) Bowman, natives of North and South Carolina respectively; the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. When a young man, Robert P. Bowman removed to McMinn County, Tenn., where he afterward married. He owned a farm there, and followed agricultural pursuits several years. In 1834, he came to Hamilton County, Ind., where he entered 120 acres, which he cultivated and resided on until his death, March 4, 1856. He was one of the Trustees of his township, in Hamilton County, under the old constitution. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. Milton V. Bowman had meager schooling facilities during his youth, but since arriving at manhood has acquired a good practical education. He is an extensive reader, and well informed on all current topics. He worked on his father's farm until twenty-four years old; then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed about twelve years. In 1866, he came to this township and bought 160 acres of wild land. This land he has improved, and still resides upon it. From 1860 to 1869, he taught several terms of school. He also taught penmanship during the winter season, about fifteen years. October 15, 1874, he married Miss Sarah Bowman, a native of Switzerland County, Ind. One daughter has blessed their union—Sarah E. He and wife are members of Summit Grange, No. 247, and Mr. Bowman is a Democrat.

JOHN W. BRADLEY was born in Madison County, Va., September 24, 1822, and is one of thirteen children born to Augustin and Mary (Lillard) Bradley, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. Augustin owned and operated a farm in Virginia, until his death in 1852 or 1853. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, having fought through the entire struggle. John W. Bradley received a limited education, and from the age of twelve years made his home with his sister, until seventeen. He then served a two years apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade. In 1851, he came to Indiana and worked at his trade in different places in Warren and Benton Counties until 1873, when he bought a farm in Oak Grove Township, this county. He followed agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1880, when he came to Oxford, and engaged in the hardware business, and has since been doing a thriving trade. He carries a stock of shelf and heavy hardware, barbed wire, stoves and all kinds of agricultural implements, in value about \$8,000, and his average annual sales amount to \$10,000. Mr. Bradley was married, in 1842, to Mary W. Haynie, a native of Virginia. They had six children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Mary Bradley died in 1875. She was a member of the Christian Church. In 1877, Mr. Bradley married Mrs. Nancy J. (Clark) Branson, a native of Warren County, Ind., by whom he has had one son—Morton C. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Christian, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and one of the leading men of the town.

MARK J. BRIAR was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 10, 1827, and is the fifth of six children born to David and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Briar, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, of Scotch and German descent. When young, David Briar removed to Miami County, Ohio, and subsequently to St. Louis, Mo., where he followed shoe-making. He was in the war of 1812, after which he returned to Miami County, Ohio, married, and engaged in farming. In 1830, he entered 160 acres in Washington Township, Warren Co., Ind., and improved a farm, on which he resided until his death in January, 1841. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mark J. Briar served a seven years' apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, and worked as a journeyman in Indiana and Missouri two years. He then opened a shop at Terre Haute, Ind., and remained nine months. In March, 1851, he opened a shop at Oxford. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. About 1866, he opened a wagon and carriage shop at Oxford, and has since done a good business. Mr. Briar, in 1850, married Mary J. Hawkins, a native of Vigo County, Ind., by whom he had three children, all now living. That lady, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in March, 1857. In July, 1859, he married Martha M. Lane, a native of South Carolina. They had a son and daughter, both now deceased. Mrs. Martha Briar died in February, 1862. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, her father having been a minister of that denomination. Mr. Briar married his present wife, Hester R. Anderson, a native of Ohio, in January, 1866. By this union there are five children, all living. Mrs. Briar is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Briar holds to that faith, though not a church member. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Republican.

JAMES BYARD was born in Fountain County, Ind., November 7, 1830, and is the eldest of four children now living born to John and Margaret (Smith) Byard, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, the former of German, and the latter of English, Irish and Welsh descent. When a boy, John Byard moved to Coshoccon County, Ohio, where he received a limited education. He afterward went to Darke County, Ohio, where he married. In 1829, he came to Fountain County, Ind. In 1831, he moved to what is now Grant Township, Benton County, entered 200 acres of land, and improved a farm. In 1842, he was in Washington County, Iowa, one year. He returned to Grant Township, and resided in Warren and Benton Counties until his death, December 18, 1851. James Byard was educated in the old log schoolhouse. His mother died when he was thirteen years old, after which he made his home among strangers. He worked by the month about one year,

then farmed on shares until 1859, when he bought a farm in Iroquois County, Ill. In 1870, he moved to Pine Township, Warren County Ind., where he bought a farm. In 1882, he came to Oxford, this county, and opened a grocery store, and has since done an excellent business. He carries a stock of groceries, provisions, glass-ware, queensware and notions, valued from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Mr. Byard was married, September 12, 1855, to Nancy A. Sargent, a native of Warren County, Ind. That lady died July 11, 1865. She was a member of the Christian Church. March 29, 1871, he married Rebecca A. Hooker, a native of Warren County, Ind. They have only one daughter, Fannie, now living. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of Du Tour Lodge, No. 101, I. O. O. F., at Rainsville, also of Sigler Lodge, No. 101, Knights of Honor, at Rainsville, and of Silva Lodge, A. O. U. W., at Boswell. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN CAMPBELL was born in Penobscot, Me., September 4, 1808, and is the youngest of ten children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Thom) Campbell, natives of Maine, and of Scotch and Irish descent. Daniel Campbell removed with his wife and family, in 1817, to Hamilton County, Ohio, and farmed on shares until 1821, when he removed to Fayette County, Ind. He bought between 200 and 300 acres of land, and improved a farm, upon which he died in 1842, in his eightieth year. He and wife were members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell died in 1848 in her eighty-fourth year. John Campbell, on attaining his majority, was deeded, by his father, 140 acres of the old homestead. He ultimately bought the whole of the farm, and added to it until he owned 330 acres. In 1854, he sold out and came to this township, where he bought partially improved farms, amounting to over 700 acres. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he sold the farm and came to Oxford. He owns valuable business and residence property in the town. October 17, 1830, he married Mary Furrey, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living. Four of his sons were in the late war, one of whom, Amos, was killed at the battle of Arkansas Post. Mrs. Mary Campbell died June 29, 1868. She was a member of the Christian Church. In September, 1869, he married Mrs. Hannah (James) Nelson, a native of New York. They have no children, but Mrs. Campbell had eight children by her former marriage. Mr. Campbell and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and an earnest worker in the temperance cause.

JAMES CAMPBELL was born in Fayette County, Ind., August 1, 1840, and is the sixth of ten children born to John and Mary Campbell, natives of Maine and Pennsylvania, of Scotch and German descent. James received a good education in the common schools, and was employed on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then rented his father's farm one year. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, through the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman's army on the memorable march to the sea. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865. After his return from the army, he farmed two or three years, and was then in a brick yard some time. In 1872, he opened an art studio at Oxford. He is the only photographer in the town. March 29, 1873, he was married to Margaret Miller, a native of Prussia. They have no children. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Campbell is a Republican.

ALFRED J. CARNAHAN was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 12, 1824, and is the second of seven children born to Robert and Martha J. (Jones) Carnahan, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and of Scotch and German descent. In 1796, Robert Carnahan removed to Hamilton County, Ohio. His father bought 160 acres of land and made a farm, which was afterward owned by Robert, and now by our subject. Robert followed the brick and stone mason trade, in connection with farming, for several years. In 1830, he engaged in dry goods at Cincinnati, and in 1846 returned to the farm, where he died November 18, 1848. He was Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee, and he and wife were members of the Christian Church. Alfred J. Carnahan received a common school education, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-six years old. He clerked in a dry goods store at Rising Sun, Ind. In 1851, he managed a general merchandise store at Oxford for his brother, James G. Carnahan, and Adams Earl. Subsequently he bought Mr. Earl's interest, and later his brother's. In 1861, he sold out and engaged in live-stock on a farm. In 1863, he bought a farm of 200 acres in this township, which he sold in 1868, and returned to Oxford, where he bought the hack and mail line from that place to La Fayette. In 1871, he was employed on the L. E. & W. Railway. From 1873 to 1876, he clerked at Oxford, then became baggage master between Muncie and Bloomington. The same year, he and Joseph Heath engaged in dry goods at Oxford as Heath & Co. Mr. Carnahan manages the business. They have a well-selected stock, value about \$8,000, and are prospering. Mr. Carnahan has been

Township Treasurer, also County Treasurer. September 29, 1852, he married Amanda M. Batchelder, a native of Cincinnati. They have four sons. He is a charter member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M., and has been W. M. of same lodge. He is also a charter member of Oxford Lodge. I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

JOHN P. CARR, JR., editor of the Oxford *Tribune*, was born in White County, Ind., September 26, 1854. He is a son of Hon. John P. Carr, Sr., one of the pioneers and representative men of White County, Ind. Our subject received his early education in his native county, and in 1866 entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., graduating from that institution in 1880. The following year, June 15, 1881, he purchased the Oxford *Tribune*. Mr. Carr was married, May 31, 1883, to Martha A. Bell, who was born January 8, 1861, in Floyd County, Ind. Politically, he is a Republican, and is one of the ablest editors of Northwestern Indiana.

HIRAM CLARK was born at Geneva, N. Y., August 27, 1802, and is the fourth of ten children born to Richard and Lydia (Tatton) Clark, natives of New York, and of English and Dutch descent. For many years, Richard Clark was Revenue Collector in Genesee County, N. Y., and in 1812 he removed to Scioto County, Ohio, and during the war was in the butchering business. He then went to Ross County, Ohio. He traded with the Indians at Sandusky until 1824, when he returned to New York and practiced medicine until 1851 or 1852. He then came to Attica, Fountain Co., Ind., where he resided until his death, in 1856. His wife died in 1812. They were members of the Baptist Church. Hiram Clark, in 1825, came to what is now Medina Township, Warren Co., Ind.; entered eighty acres of land, which he farmed, and to which he added until he possessed over 700 acres. In 1856, he sold out and moved to Attica, living in and near the town until 1870. He then retired to Oxford, where he owns a handsome property. August 27, 1826, he married Harriet W. Smith, a native of Maryland. They had six children, four now living. Three of Mr. Clark's sons were in the late war; one, William H., was killed. His first wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died March 19, 1855. Mr. Clark married his present wife, Mrs. Mary J. (Smith) Coats, October 16, 1855. She is a native of Maryland and a sister of his first wife. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clark is a Republican and one of the pioneers of Warren and Benton Counties.

WILLIAM E. CRIGLER was born in Fayette County, Ind., January 23, 1845, and is the only child born to Owen T. and Margaret (Tindall) Crigler, natives of Fayette and Shelby Counties, Ind. The Criglers are descended from two brothers who emigrated to America from Germany and settled in Madison County, Va., in the seventeenth century. Criglersville, Va., was laid out by them or their descendants. Owen T. Crigler followed farming in his native county until his death March 6, 1846. Mrs. Margaret Crigler died in February, 1845. William E. Crigler lived with his father's relatives until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, through the Atlanta campaign and in many minor engagements. He was mustered out in September, 1864. After his return, he farmed on shares in Fayette County, Ind., two years. He then bought a farm in same county. In 1873, he engaged in the grocery trade at Lebanon, Boone County, and afterward was employed in the marble and stone-cutting trade. In August, 1880, he came to Oxford, and has since done a good business in the marble trade. He was married, April 3, 1866, to Elizabeth H. Oliphant, a native of Rush County, Ind. They have three sons. Mr. Crigler is a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 45, K. of P., also of G. A. R. Post at Oxford, and is a Republican.

CAPT. JOHN M. CROSSON was born in Washington County, Penn., October 19, 1832, and is the sixth of seven children born to James and Margaret J. (Brown) Crosson, the former a native of Ireland, near Belfast, the latter of Pennsylvania. When a young man, James Crosson, in 1815, emigrated to the United States and settled in Washington County, Penn., where he married and bought a farm. He subsequently farmed on shares in Perry County, Ohio, and in 1849 came to this township and resided here until his death April 14, 1866. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He joined the Masonic fraternity in the old country, and was high up in the order. John M. Crosson was educated in the common schools and at Bloomington University. He taught school about three years, then engaged in general merchandize at Oxford until December 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Jackson, Miss., the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Munfordville, Ky., and many minor engagements. In December, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in April, 1863, to Captain, and was mustered out at Indianapolis March 23, 1865. After his return, he bought a farm in this township, near Oxford, on which

he still resides. The Captain has been candidate for Sheriff, and Treasurer of Benton County, and is at present serving his eighth year as Trustee of Oak Grove Township. He was married, October 16, 1860, to Margaret E. Justus, a native of Benton County, Ind. They have three daughters. The Captain is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M., also of I. O. O. F. and of G. A. R. He is a Republican.

CHARLES DAILEY was born in Fayette County, Ind., October 27, 1822, and is the eldest of three children, now living, born to William and Nancy (Frazee) Dailey, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and of English descent. When quite young, William Dailey went to Mason County, Ky., where he afterward married. He was a subordinate officer in the war of 1812. In 1820, he moved to Fayette County, Ind., entered several hundred acres of land, and improved a farm. In 1851, on account of ill health, he moved to town. He was State Sinking Fund Commissioner, and attorney for the State Bank. He died at Fayetteville, in March, 1855. He also practiced law from about 1832 until his death. Charles Dailey received an academic education, and taught, and read law with his father. About 1850, he went to Connersville, Ind., where he edited the Connersville *Democrat*, afterward the Cambridge City *News*. He then taught some time, and later engaged in the practice of the law. In 1874, he came to Oxford, and has since practiced his profession, in connection with the insurance business. Mr. Dailey was married, in 1852, to Jane (Bolander) Arnold, a native of Pennsylvania. They had one son—Charles H. Mrs. Jane Dailey died in 1854. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. May 25, 1868, he married Miss Cordelia Burns, a native of Kentucky. They have no children. Mr. Dailey is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M., and is a Republican. He owns a good farm near Oxford, besides valuable property in the town.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS was born in Grant County, Ind., August 31, 1849, and is the seventh of eight children born to Daniel and Mary (Starbuck) Dwiggins, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. Daniel, soon after his marriage, removed to Grant County, Ind., entered land, erected a rude log cabin, and made a farm. In time, he owned well-improved farms, amounting to several hundred acres. About 1856, he lost most of his property, through having to pay a surety. In 1858, he farmed on shares near Rensselaer, and the next year bought a farm in Jasper County. He now resides in Rensselaer, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Zimri Dwiggins was educated at the common schools, and at the Normal and Commercial College, at Terre Haute, Ind. He was employed on the home farm until twenty-one years old. In 1871, he studied law with his brother at Rensselaer, and the same year began to practice, and continued until 1879. In February, 1879, he and his brother, R. S. Dwiggins, started the Citizens' Bank of Rensselaer, and in the fall of the same year, the Commercial Bank of Oxford. Zimri has since resided in Oxford, and has the entire management of the bank. In April, 1883, he and his brother purchased a three-fifth interest in the Citizens' Bank of Attica, Ind. Mr. Dwiggins was married, June 22, 1874, to Astella M. Purcupile, a native of Jasper County, Ind. Three children have blessed this union, two of whom are living, both daughters. Mr. Dwiggins is a Republican, and one of the prominent business men of the county. The great-great-grandmother of our subject was a direct descendant of the Stuarts of Scotland. She was married on the Island of Nantucket to a man named Starbuck, a sailor, and this is said to have been the first marriage of white people in America. On this occasion, the first "tea party" in America was given.

JOHN FARRELL was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1829, and is the eldest of three children, now living, born to John and Catherine Farrell, natives of Ireland. John Farrell, Sr., followed agricultural pursuits in Ireland until his death in 1846. He and wife were members of the Catholic Church. John Farrell (our subject) was engaged in fruit culture and gardening in Ireland, until 1850, when he emigrated to America. For two years he was employed in a brick yard at Syracuse, N. Y. In 1852, he removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he worked on a farm, and in a brick yard, several years. In 1859, he came to Bolivar Township, this county, and farmed on shares eight years. In 1867, he bought the farm of 160 acres, in this township, on which he now resides. He was married, April 14, 1858, to Mary Hews, a native of Galway County, Ireland. They have five sons and three daughters. Mr. Farrell and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising farmers of the county.

JOHN W. FREEMAN was born in Pine Township, Warren County, Ind., March 26, 1836, and is one of ten children born to Lemuel and Elizabeth (Reins) Freeman, natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. John W. Freeman had limited school facilities in his youth, but, by his own exertions, has since acquired a good business education. He was employed on his father's farm until twenty-six years old; the last four years of the time he farmed the place on shares. He then

bought a partially improved farm in this township, and followed farming and stock-raising until 1877, when he came to Oxford and entered the live-stock trade, continuing three years. Since that time he has been engaged in the banking business, owning stock in the Commercial Bank of Oxford. January 9, 1862, he was married to Margaret J. Mills, a native of Warren County, Ind., and daughter of Jacob Mills, one of the oldest pioneers of that county. They have no children. Mr. Freeman is a Republican, and a prominent citizen of Benton County.

ZACHARIAH GEPHART was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 5, 1823, and is the eldest of ten children born to Peter and Elizabeth (Silby) Gephart, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of German and Irish descent. When eight years old, Peter Gephart, in 1807, removed, with his parents, to Butler County, Ohio. He has lived in that county ever since, and now resides upon a farm, upon which he settled soon after his marriage. He is not a church member, but holds to the Universalist faith. Zachariah Gephart was employed on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He then farmed on shares several years in his native county. In 1850, he went to Miami County, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1864, he came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and about a year later to Warren County, where he resided nine years, and then came to this county, where he still resides. November 17, 1844, he married Sarah A. Davis, a native of Butler County, Ohio. They have had fourteen children, thirteen of whom are living. Mr. Gephart is a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. GEPHART was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 1, 1849, and is the fourth of fourteen children born to Zachariah and Sarah A. (Davis) Gephart, natives of Butler County, Ohio, and of German and English descent. Benjamin Gephart, when fifteen years old, came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he received most of his education. In 1866, he removed to Adams Township, Warren County, and two years later to Pine Township, same county. In 1875, he came to this township. He was employed on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then commenced farming on his own account, and now owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. Gephart was married, November 16, 1873, to Sarah J. Atkinson, a native of this county. They have had four children—Nellie, Bertie, Ernest and Lottie. He is a Republican and one of the enterprising farmers of the township.

THOMAS GORNALL was born in Lancaster, England, June 26, 1808, and is the eldest of eight children born to William and Nancy (Rodler) Gornall, natives of England. In early life, William Gornall was engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-two, he learned the wool-combing trade, which he followed during the remainder of his life. He was a British soldier during the war with Napoleon Bonaparte. He died in 1862. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas Gornall followed wool-combing several years, and later was a gardener at Bradford, England. In 1844, he emigrated, with his wife and family, to America, first settling near Albany, N. Y., where he was occupied in gardening. In 1849, he came to this township, where he had previously bought eighty acres of land. He farmed the land and added more, and now owns 220 acres. In December, 1881, he came to Oxford, and has since lived a retired life. March 9, 1834, he married Martha Greenwood, a native of Halifax, England. They have no children of their own, but adopted a son of Mr. Gornall's sister, Thomas Gornall, Jr. He and wife were members of the Church of England before coming to America, but have since generally attended Presbyterian services. Mr. Gornall is a Democrat, and one of the oldest settlers in the county.

CHARLES M. GREEN was born at Rising Sun, Ohio County, Ind., June 10, 1858, and is the fifth of six children born to Benjamin and Jane (Garett) Green, natives of Ohio and Indiana, and of English and German descent. When a young man, Benjamin removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he was afterward married. He worked in a distillery, and in 1854, went to Rising Sun and engaged in the grocery business, subsequently going to Carroll County, Ky., where he was employed in a distillery four years. He then returned to Rising Sun and engaged in the saw-mill business. In 1869, he removed to Zionsville, Boone County, Ind., where he now resides. He is a member of I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Charles M. Green was educated at the common schools. He served three years' apprenticeship to the baker and confectioner's trade, and then worked for some time as a journeyman. In June, 1877, he came to Fowler, this county, and opened a bakery and confectionery. In 1881, he came to Oxford, opened a grocery and confectionery store, and has since done a good trade. He was married, February 2, 1881, to Lizzie M. Birch, a native of Oxford. One daughter has blessed their union, Nina C.

FRANCIS P. GREENWOOD was born in Yorkshire, England, September 11, 1817, and is the youngest of three children born to Francis and Elizabeth (Turner)

Greenwood, natives of Yorkshire. Francis Greenwood, Sr., followed wool-combing at Bradford, in Yorkshire, nearly all his life. During the war with Napoleon Bonaparte, he served five years in the First West Yorkshire Militia. He was not a church member, but was a member of the Ancient Order of Druids. He died in January, 1848. Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, after her husband's decease, lived with her son Francis, until her death November 22, 1849. Francis P. Greenwood was engaged in wool-combing in England. In 1850, he emigrated with his family to the United States. He came to Benton County, Ind., as advance agent for "Bradford Co-operative Emigration Company." For some time he carried the mails from Momence, Ill., through Oxford, Rainsville, and Independence to La Fayette. In the fall of 1850, he located about 960 acres of land, in what is now Center Township, Benton County, for the emigration company, some of whom arrived the same fall. In November, 1851, Mr. Greenwood withdrew from the society, and the following year bought a quarter-section of canal lands in this township. This land he has improved, and still resides upon it. He now owns 40 acres. Mr. Greenwood was one of the Commissioners of Benton County from 1876 to 1879. He was married in 1836, at Bradford, England, to Mary Shackleton, a native of Yorkshire, England. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Greenwood is a very well-informed man, and possesses an excellent library. He is liberal in his religious views, and independent in politics.

JOSEPH GREENWOOD was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1837, and is the eldest son of seven children, now living, born to Francis P. and Mary Shackleton Greenwood. Joseph worked on his father's farm in this township until twenty-four years old. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in battle at Shiloh, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge and at Franklin. After his return, he farmed two years on shares. In 1868, he bought eighty acres of land in this township, adjoining the old homestead. He farmed the land, and now possesses 160 acres. He was married in February, 1870, to Susanna Gibbs, a native of Fountain County, Ind. They have had four children—Henry, Charles, Walter and John M. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the G. A. R., also of Model Grange, No. 937. He is a Republican, and one of Benton County's early settlers.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, September 13, 1841, and is the third of seven children, now living, born to Francis P. and Mary (Shackleton) Greenwood. William was employed on his father's farm in this township, until he was married. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until they were mustered out in August, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va. After his return from the army, he farmed on shares two years. In 1869, he bought eighty acres of prairie land in this township adjoining the old homestead. He has improved a farm, and now has 160 acres. He was married, March 3, 1868, to Minerva Howarth, a native of Manchester, England. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Luther E. and Albert B. He and wife are members of Model Grange, No. 937. Mr. Greenwood is independent in his political views. He is one of the pioneers of this county.

JOHN C. GUTHRIDGE was born in Warren County, Ind., June 15, 1841, and is the eldest of five children born to Lewis and Hester (Little) Guthridge, natives of Virginia and Ohio. About 1830, Lewis Guthridge moved to Adams Township, Warren Co., Ind., where he afterward married. Soon after his marriage, and after his father-in-law's death, his wife inherited 160 acres of unimproved land in Liberty Township, Warren County. This land he farmed until 1856, when he sold out, and came to this township, where he bought a farm, on which he resided until his death, March 23, 1865. Mrs. Hester Guthridge is still living, and resides on the old homestead. She is a member of the M. E. Church. John C. Guthridge was employed on the home farm until he attained his majority. He then worked on a farm three years, after which he farmed on shares for five years. In 1870, he bought eighty acres of wild land in this township. He has improved a farm, and still resides on it. April 6, 1870, he married Matilda Lambert, a native of Ohio. One son has blessed their union, George L. Mrs. Guthridge is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Guthridge, though not a church member, adheres to the Methodist faith. He is a Democrat.

GEORGE S. GWIN was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 3, 1828, and is the eldest of nine children born to Nicholas and Rebecca (Smith) Gwin. George S. Gwin worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years old, the last year of that time farming the place on shares. He then farmed on shares in Medina and Warren Townships, Warren County, Ind., about three years. He then bought forty acres in

Adams Township, same county, to which he afterward added more land. He resided on that farm fifteen years; most of the time he also operated a threshing machine during the fall and winter seasons. In 1859, he sold a part of the farm and came to this township, where he bought eighty acres of wild land. He subsequently improved the farm, upon which he now resides. His land is well cultivated. He was married, February 23, 1851, to Margaret C. Kiblinger, a native of Logan County, Ohio. Four children blessed their union, two of whom are now living—Sarah R. (Mrs. W. A. Colvert) and Anna M. Mr. Gwin and family are members of the M. E. Church, also of Summit Grange, No. 247. Mr. Gwin is a Republican, and one of the township's prominent citizens.

DANIEL S. GWIN was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 25, 1829, and is the second of nine children born to Nicholas and Rebecca (Smith) Gwin, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, the former of Irish, and the latter of German descent. When six years old, Nicholas Gwin removed with his parents to Virginia, where he afterward married. He served a two years' apprenticeship to the cooper's trade, which he followed in Virginia until 1827. He then bought a farm in Greene County, Ohio, and in 1835 came to Warren Township, Warren County, Ind.; he bought 160 acres of wild land, which he improved and resided on until his death in September, 1868, in his seventieth year. He and wife were members of the M. E. Church. Daniel S. Gwin worked on his father's farm until twenty-five years old, the last four years of that time farming the place on shares. He then farmed on shares in Adams Township, same county; in 1857, removed to a farm in Bolivar Township, Benton County, which he sold three years later. Then he farmed on shares about five years. In 1865, he bought a partially improved farm of 240 acres in this township, upon which he still resides. The farm is now well cultivated. He was married in February, 1853, to Phoebe Lank, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. They have had nine children, four of whom are now living. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Gwin is a Republican. He is one of the prominent farmers of the county.

JOSEPH R. HALL was born in Somerset County, Md., December 4, 1841, and is the eldest of two children born to William J. and Margaret P. (Tull) Hall, natives of Maryland, and of Scotch and English descent. William J. Hall was a farmer all his life, and died in 1844. Joseph R. Hall at an early age had the care of his mother and a sister. In 1862, with his mother and sister, he removed to Zionsville, Boone County, Ind., and engaged in merchandise and the lumber trade about ten years. In January, 1865, he helped to recruit Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was appointed First Lieutenant. He served until the close of the war. In 1872, he came to Oxford and embarked in the coal and lumber business for five years. A part of the time he also owned and operated coal and lumber yards at Fowler and Templeton. In the meantime he bought a grain farm of 240 acres in this township, and a few years later he bought a stock farm of 320 acres, between Oxford and Fowler. Since 1877, he has been extensively engaged in stock-raising. He owns some of the finest thoroughbred short-horn and Hereford cattle in Benton County, and keeps on an average 300 head of cattle. Mr. Hall was married March 10, 1873, to Mary E. Lewis, a native of this county. They have two children—Charles P. and Etta M. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hall is a Democrat.

JACOB M. HARMAN was born in Frederick County, Va., December 12, 1834, and is the youngest of three children now living born to John and Elizabeth (Crider) Harman, natives of Virginia and of German descent. John Harman followed cabinet-making several years at Middletown, Frederick Co., Va. After this he was Superintendent of the Frederick County Poor Asylum for five years. Since that time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Jacob M. Harman worked on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then farmed on shares in his native county until 1872, when he came to Bolivar Township, this county, and purchased a partially improved farm of 240 acres, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. A few years later he bought another farm of 120 acres in this township. In September, 1881, he came to Oxford, where he has since resided. He was married, November 29, 1859, to Miss Rachel A. Bond, a native of Virginia. They have two daughters and one son. Mr. Harman is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M. He generally votes the Democratic ticket, but is liberal in his political views.

JOHN HEBER was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, August 27, 1839, and is the fourth of twelve children born to Christopher and Anna M. (Colphus) Heber, natives of Germany. Christopher Heber followed weaving and farming in Germany. He was Burgomaster of his native village for many years. He died June 28, 1871. He and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. John Heber was a weaver two years in Germany. In 1854, he emigrated to America, and settled in Medina

Township, Warren Co., Ind. For six years he worked in Warren and Tippecanoe Counties, Ind., and in Kansas. In the meantime, he bought a partially improved farm in Adams Township, Warren County, on which he resided one year. Afterward, he bought and sold other farms, and in 1867 came to this township and bought the farm upon which he has since resided. He was married, September 8, 1864, to Hannah J. Garner, a native of Montgomery County, Ind. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Eliza J., George R., Martha A. and Peter W. Mrs. Hannah J. Heber died September 18, 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Heber was a member of the Lutheran Church in Germany, but there not being any churches of that denomination within a convenient distance of his present location, he has not renewed his membership. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat.

NATHAN HIBBS was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 15, 1834, and is the second of six children born to Thomas and Lovica (Crago) Hibbs, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Thomas Hibbs, when young, came with his parents to Hamilton County, Ohio. At that time, Cincinnati was a small village. In 1834 or 1835, he entered ninety-six acres of land in Fayette County, Ind., which he farmed, and to which he added until he possessed 270 acres. In 1872, he removed to Cambridge City, Wayne Co., Ind., where he still resides. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Nathan Hibbs attended the common schools, but since arriving at manhood he has acquired a good academic education. After attaining his majority, he farmed on shares in summer and taught during the winters, in Fayette County, Ind., for several years. In February, 1865, he came to this township, where he had previously bought eighty acres of land. He improved the farm, and (with the exception of three years spent in Center Township, this county) has since resided on it. He was Township Trustee one term, January 22, 1868, he married Mary B. Phares, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living. He and wife are members of Model Lodge, No. 937, of Oak Grove Township. Mr. Hibbs is a Democrat.

JOHN HOPPER was born in Buckingham County, Va., January 3, 1808, and is the fourth of fourteen children born to John and Martha (Anderson) Hopper, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. John Hopper, Sr., removed in 1829 to Pike County, Ohio, and bought a farm, on which he resided several years, but ultimately lost the farm in consequence of a defective title. He was a soldier through the war of 1812. He died in Pike County, Ohio. John Hopper, our subject, was overseer of a plantation two years. In 1829, he removed with his parents to Pike County, Ohio, where he farmed; also worked on the Ohio & Erie Canal; afterward bought a farm in same county. In 1846, he removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he farmed on shares until 1848, when he came to Grant Township, this county, and settled on land he had previously entered. Later, he bought a farm in this township. In 1861, he came to Oxford and engaged in general merchandising. In 1869, he moved upon the farm where he now resides. He was Justice of the Peace of this township several years. January 10, 1833, he married Mary D. Anderson, a native of Virginia. By this marriage there are three daughters living, Mrs. Mary D. Hopper (who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church) died in March, 1858. In November, 1858, Mr. Hopper married Mrs. Margaret J. (Crosson) Littler, a native of Washington County, Penn. They have had five children, only one of whom is now living, Eva. Mr. Hopper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the Freemason fraternity. He is a Democrat.

JAMES HOWARTH, deceased, was born in Manchester, England, in 1804. When six years old he was left an orphan, after which he lived with his aunt and grandfather until twenty-one years old. At seven years of age, he began work in a cotton factory. He remained there seven years, and mastered all the details of cotton manufacturing. During these years, under the tuition of his grandfather, he became an expert mathematician and mechanical draughtsman. When fourteen years old, he began a seven years' apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. About the time that this apprenticeship expired, he was married to Miss Frances Hillingworth, also a native of Manchester, England, by whom he had thirteen children, only four of whom (two sons and two daughters) are now living. Soon after his marriage, he was appointed Superintendent of two large cotton factories and the machine shops in connection with them, at Manchester. In 1840, he received the appointment (over twenty-two other candidates) of General Manager of Cotton Mills, at Tammerfors, in Finland. He superintended the re-building and the placing of the machinery of the mills, and afterward operated them several years. While in Finland he taught mathematics and mechanical drawing, also learned the Swedish and Finnish languages. While in Tammerfors, the Czar of Russia offered to give Mr. Howarth's eldest son, J. Alfred, a thorough Russian education on condition that he would allow him to remain in Finland, and teach for five years. This he

declined. In 1845, two of his children died, and in the same year he returned to Manchester, England, where he again managed a cotton factory. In 1850, he emigrated to America, and came to this township. He bought half a section of land, and purchased property in Oxford. He improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death, February 1, 1877. Mr. Howarth was essentially a self-made man. He was an enthusiastic student and was endowed with great mental acquirements. He was invariably ready to aid those in distress. His two eldest sons, J. Alfred, born September 8, 1836, and James H., born April 2, 1838, are natives of Manchester, England. They received a good education in their native land, and in Finland, where they acquired the Swedish and Finnish languages. After the family came to America, both sons were employed on their father's farm until after their marriage. During the latter years of his residence on the home farm, J. Alfred farmed the place in partnership with his father. Soon after attaining their majority, they bought 200 acres of land (adjoining the old homestead) which they divided and farmed, and upon which they have lived since their marriage. J. Alfred Howarth was married February 15, 1876, to Eva Henning, a native of Utica, N. Y. They have two children—Anna F. and James F. He and wife are members of the Church of England, also of Summit Grange, No. 247. Mr. Howarth is a Republican. James H. Howarth was married February 23, 1871, to Louisa Glass, a native of Rush County, Ind. They have two children—Lillian M. and Bertha. Mr. Howarth is a member of the English, and Mrs. Howarth of the Christian Church. Mr. Howarth is a Republican. By his father's will he was appointed executor of the estate, and after the death of his mother, Mrs. Frances Howarth, June 17, 1880, the old homestead was sold. Mr. Howarth is Treasurer of Oak Grove Township.

A. DANIEL HUFFMON was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 27, 1828, and is one of nine children born to George and Martha (Fink) Huffmon, who were of German and Scotch descent. George Huffmon (a native of Maryland) followed the wagon-making trade in Westmoreland County, Penn., until his death in 1878. He held various civil offices, such as Assessor, Trustee, etc. He and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. A. Daniel Huffmon, when ten years old, left his home and lived with relatives in Kentucky and other States. He followed the carpenter's trade until he was twenty-seven years old (excepting one year spent in Indiana), when he returned to Pennsylvania. After his marriage in 1858, he came to Oxford, and has since been engaged at his trade. He has been School Trustee several terms. Mr. Huffmon was married, January 13, 1858, to Sarah S. Potts, a native of Pennsylvania. They had two children. His first wife died December 23, 1871, and Mr. Huffmon next married, June 23, 1873, Sarah S. Snyder, also a native of Pennsylvania. They have had one child—Laura E. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, but now attend the Presbyterian services. Mr. Huffmon is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 199, A., F. & A. M.

JUDGE BASIL JUSTUS (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania March 29, 1796. When quite young, he removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, with his parents. In 1831, he came to Indiana, and the following year settled in Benton County. After the organization of the county, he was elected its first Clerk of the County Court, and served in that capacity several years. Subsequently he was elected an Associate Judge, which position he held until the office was abolished by the Legislature. The early County Courts were held at his private house for several years; the Judges and lawyers staying with him. His death occurred at Vincennes, Ind., April 8, 1879. The Judge was one of the earliest pioneers of the county.

WILLIAM H. KELLEY was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., March 5, 1837, and is the eldest of five children born to James and Sarah A. (Williams) Kelley, natives of Ohio, and of Irish descent. In 1833, James Kelley came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and soon after married. He farmed in Tippecanoe, Fulton and Warren Counties until 1872, when he settled on a farm in Grant Township, this county, on which he resided until his death June 17, 1877. During the last two years of his life, he operated a livery stable at Oxford. William H. Kelley received a limited education in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then farmed on shares two years, after which he bought a farm in Prairie Township, Warren County. In 1866, he removed to Watska, Ill., and engaged in the livery business until 1873, when he went to Sheldon, Ill., remaining one year. In 1874, he came to Oxford, was in the livery business one year and the hotel business two years. He then opened a grocery store, and has since done a prosperous business. He carries a well selected stock, worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000. He was married, December 29, 1859, to Sarah A. Ogborn, a native of Warren County, Ind. They have not had any children, but have adopted one boy. Mrs. Kelley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her father, the Rev. David Ogborn, was one of the pioneer ministers of the United Brethren Church in the Wabash Valley. Mr. Kelley is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O.

F., to which he has belonged since he was twenty-two years old. He is a Republican.

JAMES J. KEYS was born at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, June 4, 1834, and is the second of ten children born to Samuel A. and Jane Keys, natives of Virginia and Ohio, and of Scotch descent. When a boy, Samuel Keys came to Highland County, Ohio. His father, Col. William Keys, entered land and felled the first tree on the present site of Hillsboro. The Colonel recruited and commanded the First Ohio Volunteers, during the war of 1812. Samuel was married in Highland County, where he became a painter, and later engaged in agricultural pursuits and in milling. In 1851, he entered land in this township, where he farmed until his death in September, 1857. He was for a time Justice of the Peace of the township and Sheriff of the county. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. James J. Keys was employed several years farming and handling live stock. In 1860, he learned the plasterer's trade, which he has since followed. December 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was soon after appointed Sergeant and served with the regiment until November 14, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He had two brothers in the army—Milton and Hugh H. Milton served through the whole of the war. Hugh was severely wounded at Arkansas Post, and died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., in March, 1863. Mr. Keys is a Democrat.

THOMAS KIRK was born in Ireland December 22, 1825, and is the fifth of six children born to John and Mary (Lee) Kirk, both natives of Ireland. John Kirk followed agricultural pursuits, also the dairy business, in Ireland, where he died in 1845. He and wife were members of the Catholic Church. Thomas Kirk, in the spring of 1846, emigrated to America and settled at Syracuse, N. Y., where he was employed in the salt works and at farming about three years. He then came to La Fayette, Ind., where he worked in a warehouse one year; then moved to Pine Township, Benton County, and farmed on shares about four years. In 1854, he went to California and was engaged in mining there, also in Washington Territory, British Columbia (on the Frazer River), and in Vancouver's Island. In the fall of 1858, he returned to the States, and the spring of 1859 came to this township and farmed on shares one year. In 1860, he bought 200 acres of wild land in this township, which he improved and where he still resides. He was married in New York City November 28, 1858, to Hanora Murry, a native of Ireland. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Mary T., John S., Catherine H., Ellen, Thomas and Joanna. In 1880, Mr. Kirk was candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Kirk is a Democrat.

WILLIAM T. KIRKPATRICK was born in Nova Scotia June 10, 1821, and is the third of nine children born to John and Letitia (Patterson) Kirkpatrick, natives of Ireland. John Kirkpatrick was married in Ireland, where he followed agricultural pursuits many years. About 1819, he emigrated to Nova Scotia, where he farmed several years. He afterward resided on Long Island, N. Y., and a short time at Brooklyn. Later, he moved to Middlesex County, N. J., and bought a farm, upon which he resided until his death in 1852. He and wife were members of the Episcopal Church. William T. Kirkpatrick worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He then farmed on shares several years in Middlesex County, N. J., where he subsequently bought a farm. In 1864, he came to this township and farmed the "Otis farm" on shares two years. He then bought 320 acres of unimproved land, on which he still resides. His farm is one of the best in the township. Mr. Kirkpatrick was married, September 10, 1851, to Elizabeth V. N. Van Deripe, a native of New Jersey, and of Holland descent. Five children have blessed their union—James V. N., Anna, William B., Letitia and Margaret S. Mr. Kirkpatrick and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, also of Summit Grange, No. 247. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a leading farmer and stock-raiser, and is a Democrat.

JONATHAN KOLB, M. D., was born in Fayette County, Ind., October 22, 1830, and is the second of nine children born to William and Kezia (Rich) Kolb, natives of Georgia and Ohio, and of German and Scotch descent. About 1810, William removed to Fayette County, Ind., where his father entered land and made a farm. In that county, William was educated and married. He engaged in teaching, and in 1833 removed to Rush County and bought a farm. In 1854, he came to this township and bought 160 acres, which he farmed until 1869, when he sold out, came to Oxford, and has since lived a retired life. He is in his seventy-eighth year, and he and wife for over fifty years have been members of the Christian Church. Jonathan Kolb received a good common school and academic education, and worked on the farm until he attained his majority. He then taught school for some years. In 1855, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. J. Rawlins, of Oxford, and in 1862 and 1863 attended the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Mich.; he then

located at Oxford and has an excellent practice; he is a member of the School Board, and had been Coroner of the county. Dr. Kolb was married, November 14, 1858, to Mary E. Sketo, a native of Logan County, Ohio. Five children have blessed this union, four of whom are living. The Doctor and his family are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has always been an active worker in the cause of temperance.

JOSEPH B. LANE was born at Lebanon, Boone Co., Ind., January 8, 1857, and is one of nine children born to Levi and Pheriba (Hays) Lane, natives of Tennessee and Indiana respectively. About 1835, Levi moved to Boone County, Ind., then almost a wilderness; he was there married; he was one of the first County Clerks, and served two terms in that office, and has been Deputy Clerk over forty years, having made out every docket in that county since its organization. He and wife from their childhood have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph B. Lane received a good common school and academic education, and at fifteen years of age began learning the blacksmith's trade, but abandoned it in about a year. He then clerked in a drug store for his brother. In April, 1881, he came to Oxford, Benton County, bought a drug store, and has since done an excellent business. He carries a large and well-selected stock of pure drugs, paints, oils, liquors, lamps, wall and window paper, carpets and druggists' sundries. Mr. Lane was married, September 10, 1876, to Margaret E. Sink, a native of Boone County, Ind. Two daughters have blessed their union—Daisy and Blanche. Mrs. Lane is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lane is a Republican and one of the enterprising young business men of the town.

MITCHELL LANK was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 29, 1828, and is the third of eleven children born to John and Sarah (Wilkins) Lank, natives of Delaware and of Maryland, and of Welsh and Irish descent. When John Lank was six weeks old, in 1805, his parents removed to Ross County, Ohio. In this county he was educated and married. He farmed for several years, and in 1836 went to Randolph County, Ind., and afterward to Tippecanoe, Boone, Benton and Warren Counties. About 1864, he removed to Independence and engaged in the grocery trade, and still resides in that town. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held official positions. Mitchell Lank received a common school education, and was employed on his father's farm until twenty-one. He farmed on shares in Bolivar Township until 1856, when he bought a farm of forty acres in same township, afterward adding eighty acres. In 1874, he sold out and removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he bought a farm of 160 acres, which he still owns. In 1880, he came to Oxford and engaged in the lumber business, and was doing a good trade when, in April, 1883, he sold out. Mr. Lank was married, January 19, 1854, to Elizabeth Ladd, a native of Pike County, Ohio. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Lank has held official positions since he was twenty-one years old. He is a Republican, and a prominent citizen.

ISAAC W. LEWIS was born in Clarke County, Ohio, September 20, 1827, and is the third of ten children born to Thomas and Prudence (Waldrup) Lewis, natives respectively of South Carolina and New Jersey, both of Welsh descent. Thomas removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ind. He married in that county, and soon after removed to Clarke County, Ohio, subsequently to Adams Township, Warren Co., Ind. He afterward bought 160 acres in Oak Grove Township, Benton County. Later, he farmed in Keokuk County, Iowa, and in Tehama County, Cal., where he died in February, 1862. In 1849, he went to California and engaged in mining with fair success, returning to Indiana in 1851. He was Justice of the Peace and one of the Commissioners of Benton County. He and wife were members of the Quaker Church. Isaac W. Lewis, by his own exertions, acquired a good business education. He worked at home until twenty years old, then a year on a farm at \$13 per month. He farmed on shares in Benton County two or three years. In 1852, he bought 100 acres in Oak Grove Township, and sold it the following year. He then purchased 200 acres in same township; afterward bought 160 acres, and in 1879 bought the place where he now lives, near Oxford. In 1871, he, with P. M. and C. Atkinson, built an elevator at Oxford on the L., E. & W. Railroad, and has since been engaged in the grain business and farming. He was married, May 28, 1850, to Lovicy McConnell, a native of Adams County, Ohio. Eight children blessed their union, seven now living. Mr. Lewis is a Republican and one of the prominent men of the county. He and son own an elevator at Ambia. April 14, 1878, he lost by fire a barn, sixteen head of horses and mules and 1,000 bushels of grain. He now owns well-improved farms in Benton County, amounting to about 600 acres.

JUDGE DAVID MCCONNELL was born in Ohio County, W. Va., November 1, 1792, and is the third of twelve children born to Hugh and Elizabeth (Jolley) Me-

Connell, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. When young, Hugh removed to Virginia, where he married and engaged in farming until 1801, when he removed to Ross County, Ohio, where he farmed on shares, on land owned by Gen. Massey, for several years. He then went to Highland County, Ohio, where he resided some fifteen years. In 1828, he came to Fountain County, Ind., where he died in 1835. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, having served through the whole struggle, and immediately afterward in a war with the Indians, by whom he was severely wounded in a battle near Wheeling, W. Va. He was from early life a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. David McConnell received a fair education in the log schoolhouse of his youth. In 1812, he enlisted in Col. Kay's regiment, and served under Gen. Harrison until the close of the war. He then engaged in farming in Highland County, Ohio, until 1822, when he removed to Adams County, Ohio, where he was married. In the spring of 1831, he came to Warren County, Ind., remaining till 1835, when he came to Oak Grove Township, Benton County, where he entered 200 acres of land, upon which he erected a log cabin, and subsequently improved the farm, and has resided there ever since. He added to his farm until he owned 560 acres. The first and second additions to the town of Oxford were laid out on a part of his farm. Mr. McConnell was Justice of the Peace for a term in Warren County, Associate Judge of Warren and Benton Counties for some ten years, afterward Probate Judge in Benton and Jasper Counties for two years, and still later Associate Judge in Benton County for two years. In the winters of 1843-44 and 1848-49, he represented Benton, Jasper, White and Pulaski Counties in the Lower House of the State Legislature. Mr. McConnell is a Democrat, and has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He was twice appointed District Marshal by the Governor. Mr. McConnell was first married, in 1822, to Miss Polly Moore, a native of Adams County, Ohio. To this union eleven children were born, ten of whom are now living. Mrs. Polly McConnell died in 1846, and in 1852 he married Mrs. Sarah (Brown) Blanchfil, a native of Ireland. They have no children, but Mrs. McConnell has two children by her former marriage. Mr. McConnell is not a member of any church. He is one of the oldest pioneers and most prominent citizens of Benton County.

WILLIAM B. MCCONNELL was born May 10, 1825, in Adams County, Ohio, and is one of ten children born to David and Polly (Moore) McConnell. For sketch of father see biography of Judge David McConnell, Oxford. William B. McConnell received an ordinary education, principally in the schools of Benton County; lived with his father's family until about twenty-one years of age, and afterward rented and worked farms in Oak Grove Township, Benton County, for several years. He then bought the farm now owned by J. N. McConnell and C. H. Zeis, which he owned a few years; he next opened a grocery store in Oxford, which he conducted for several years, when he bought a part of the farm owned by D. S. Gwin, which he owned for about ten years; he was then elected Treasurer of Benton County, for two terms, and since the expiration of his term of office he has passed the greater portion of his time in farming. In 1881, he received the appointment of Superintendent of the County Poor Farm, which position he still holds. He was married, April 7, 1847, to Frances J. Howard, a native of Ohio, and eleven children have blessed this union, only five of whom are now living. In politics, Mr. McConnell is a Democrat, and is one of the oldest settlers, and prominent men of the county.

JASPER N. MCCONNELL was born in Adams County, Ohio, June 10, 1828, and is the fourth of eleven children born to David and Polly (Moore) McConnell. Jasper worked on the home farm until he attained his majority. He then bought forty acres of land in this township, which he farmed, and from time to time added more land, until he owned 160 acres. In 1860, he sold this farm and purchased another containing 168 acres, in the same township. This farm he still owns, and also property in the town of Oxford, where he now resides. He has been one of the Town Trustees, and a member of the school board. Mr. McConnell was married, November 17, 1853, to Sallie M. Wilson, a native of Highland County, Ohio. They have had fourteen children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McConnell is a Democrat, and one of the pioneers of the county.

HUGH MCCONNELL was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 20, 1807, and is the tenth of twelve children born to Hugh and Elizabeth (Jolley) McConnell. Our subject was employed on his father's farm until he was nearly thirty years old. In 1836, he entered and bought 160 acres of land in this township, which he farmed, and has since added more land, now owning about 400 acres. In 1857, he removed to Warren County, Iowa, but did not sell his farm here. In Iowa, he bought a farm, and remained there till 1873, when he returned to Benton County, where he still

resides. He was married, in 1840, to Margaret M. Johnston, a native of Preble County, Ohio. They have had six children, four now living. Mr. McConnell is liberal in his religious views, and is not a member of any church. He is a Democrat, and one of the oldest pioneers of the county.

WILLIAM H. MCCONNELL was born in this township October 16, 1844, and is the elder of two sons born to Thomas L. and Margaret (Wilkinson) McConnell, natives of Ross County, Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish and German-Welsh descent. In 1834, Thomas McConnell entered and bought 200 acres of land in this township. He improved a farm, and resided on it until 1851, when he engaged in the saw-mill business in Warren County, Ind. He died February 17, 1852. He was one of the first grand jurors of this county. William H. McConnell enlisted in 1863, in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until mustered out in 1864. He farmed on shares three years, and then moved onto a farm he had previously bought in this township. His farm contains 165 acres of well-improved land, including a part of the old homestead. September 9, 1866, he married Mary J. Jackson, a native of Clinton County, Ohio. They have two sons—John T. and Samuel F. Mr. McConnell is a member of Garfield Post, No. 32, G. A. R. at Boswell, Ind. He is a Republican, and a prominent farmer of the township.

PATRICK MALONEY was born in Belleville, Upper Canada, February 7, 1833, and is the fourth of five children born to John and Ann (Larkin) Maloney, both natives of Ireland. John Maloney was married in his native country, and followed agricultural pursuits several years. About 1827, he emigrated with his wife and family to Upper Canada, where he bought a farm of 200 acres. He successfully cultivated this land until 1842 or 1843, when he sold out, and came to La Fayette, Ind., where he died in 1850. He and wife were members of the Catholic Church. Patrick Maloney received a limited education, but has since acquired considerable practical knowledge. After his father's death, the support of his mother and a younger brother fell upon him. His mother died in 1854. Mr. Maloney worked about six years on the Wabash & Erie and Miami Canals. He was employed a similar time on a farm in Warren and Tippecanoe Counties. In 1865, he moved to a partially improved farm of sixty acres in this township, which he had bought two years previously. He still resides on this farm, which is well cultivated. In the spring of 1882, he was elected Road Superintendent of this township. December 13, 1857, he married Catherine Gannan, a native of Jefferson County, Ind. They have had twelve children, seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Maloney are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Maloney is a Democrat.

WILLIAM R. MENEFEЕ was born in Rappahannock County, Va., July 10, 1817, and is the second of twelve children born to J. and Frances (Hopkins) Menefee, natives of Virginia, and of English and Irish descent. J. Menefee was married in Virginia, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits many years. In 1854, he removed to Greene County, Ohio, remained there two years, and then moved to Van Wert County, Ohio. He resided there until his death, October 4, 1866. Mr. Menefee was a veteran of the war of 1812. He was for several years Justice of the Peace in his native State. He was a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Frances Menefee, who died in 1868, was a member of the M. E. Church. William R. Menefee was employed on his father's farm until twenty years old. He then bought a farm in his native State. In 1858, he moved to Greene County, Ohio, accomplishing the journey in a wagon. He farmed there on shares two years, and, in 1860, came to this township, where he farmed on shares about seven years. He then bought eighty acres of wild land, which he has improved, and on which he still resides. In the fall of 1882, he was elected Commissioner for the south district of Benton County, which position he still holds. Mr. Menefee was married, September 12, 1843, to Jane C. McLaren, a native of Fauquier County, Va. Seven children have blessed their union, six of whom—five boys and one girl—are living, and all are now married. Mrs. Menefee is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Menefee is a member of Summit Grange, No. 247, and is a Democrat.

WINFIELD MENEFEЕ was born in Rappahannock County, Va., February 12, 1848, and is the third of seven children born to William R. and Jane C. Menefee, natives of Virginia, and of English-Scotch and Irish descent. Winfield received a common school and academic education, and was employed on his father's farm until eighteen years old. In 1867, he went West, and worked at teaming, ranching and mining in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. In 1870, he came to this county and attended school about one year; he then taught for a time. In the spring of 1873, he went to Boswell, and engaged in the lumber business with his brother, remaining until 1882, when he sold his interest and came to Oxford and embarked in the boot and shoe trade, and has since been doing a flourishing trade; he carries a well-selected stock, worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and his annual sales average about

\$9,000. Mr. Menefee was Justice of the Peace in Grant Township from 1875 to 1879. He was married, October 27, 1872, to Harriet A. Leach, a native of Virginia. Three children have blessed their union, all of whom are living. Mr. Menefee is a member Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M., and has been W. M. of Boswell Lodge, No. 486. He is a Democrat.

DANIEL A. MESSNER, Sr., was born in Cumberland County, Penn., July 29, 1825, and is the second of three children born to Michael and Catherine (Clark) Messner, natives respectively of Cumberland and Berks Counties, Penn., both of German descent. Michael Messner was a carpenter all his life, and for many years an extensive builder and contractor. He married in his native State, and in 1836 removed to New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio, where he died in June, 1848. He and wife were both members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Catherine Messner was a daughter of Daniel Clark, a pioneer of Butler County, Ohio. Her death occurred in Warren County, Ind. Daniel received a common school education, and became a carpenter, which has been his chief occupation. In 1849, he moved to Warren County, Ind., and the following spring bought 300 acres (a part of which he has since sold), and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in connection with his trade. He built most of the frame houses and barns in the north part of Warren County. In 1874, he embarked in merchandise in Pine Village, Warren County, and in 1876 came to Oxford, Benton County, and started in dry goods with William C. Smith, trading as Messner & Smith; they carry a well-selected stock, value \$10,000, and their average annual sales are \$18,000; they are doing a good business. Mr. Messner has been County Commissioner of Warren County, also Trustee and Assessor of Adams Township (same county) six years. He married, December 28, 1844, Rebecca A. Wood, a native of Warren County, Ohio. They had ten children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. Rebecca Messner died in February, 1871, and January 26, 1876, he married Mrs. Fannie (Barker) Burt, a native of Ross County, Ohio. Mr. Messner is Treasurer of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M., and is a Republican.

JACOB MILLER was born in Germany September 19, 1822, and is the eldest of four children born to Matthias and Elizabeth (Sittig) Miller, natives of Germany. Matthias was a weaver, and in June, 1853, came to the United States with his family, and settled at Oxford, this county; he died April 8, 1874. He and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Jacob Miller was a nail-maker in Germany, and was a soldier in the German Army five years. After coming to this country, he followed shoe-making until 1872, when ill-health caused him to abandon it. He is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace in Oak Grove Township. In June, 1849, he married Anna M. Motz, a native of Germany, by whom he had two daughters—Emily and Margaret. That lady, who was a member of the Lutheran Church, died April 17, 1852, and Mr. Miller next married, January 1, 1853, Mrs. Margaret (Yager) Rhinehart, a native of Germany. They had two sons and a daughter, all of whom are deceased. His second wife died October 28, 1861; she, also, was a member of the Lutheran Church. He then, July 25, 1862, married his present wife, Mrs. Magdalene M. (Klien) Kluth, a native of Germany. By this marriage there were five children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Miller is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat.

JAMES F. MILLS was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 28, 1826, and is the fourth of thirteen children born to Jacob and Jane (Cassell) Mills, natives of South Carolina and of English, Scotch and German descent. They were early pioneers of Warren and Benton Counties, Ind. James F. Mills came in 1829, with his parents, to Fountain County, Ind., and the following spring went to what is now Adams Township, Warren County, where he received his early education. In 1847, he attended the school of Hartley T. Howard, in Benton County. He then attended the Fairfield Farmers' Institute. For several years he farmed on the home farm. He was one of the organizers of Adams Township, Warren County, and helped to make most of the roads in that township. In 1850, he came to this township, and bought eighty acres of land, upon which he still resides. He added to his farm until he owned 520 acres of well-improved land, a part of which he has since deeded to his son. Mr. Mills has acquired all his property by industry and economy, as he had nothing to begin with. He has a handsome residence, and the grounds are tastefully laid out, there being about twenty-five varieties of evergreens, and an equal number of deciduous trees. He is a large stock-raiser, and keeps a high grade of cattle. He was married, in 1852, to Martha L. Young, a native of Fountain County, Ind. They have two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Mills is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Mills (though not a church member) professes Christianity. He is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in political affairs. During the late civil war, he donated \$3,000 to soldiers and their families, and was active in recruiting.

JOHN E. MORGAN was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 1, 1827, and is the sixth of nine children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Rochester) Morgan, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. Jacob Morgan removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1810 or 1812. He enlisted under Gen. Harrison, and served through the war of 1812. Soon after the war, he removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he was married. He farmed on shares several years, and in 1835 entered 120 acres of land in Pine Township, Warren Co., Ind. He improved a farm, to which he added more land. His death occurred in February, 1861, and was caused by his being thrown from a load of hay by a runaway team. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John E. Morgan, in youth, received a limited education, but has since acquired considerable business knowledge by his own efforts. After his twenty-second year, he farmed on shares, on the home farm, three years. In 1850, he bought eighty acres of wild canal lands in this township. He erected a small frame house, and subsequently improved a farm, adding land until he now owns 330 acres. He has a fine residence, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. His barn is surmounted by a wind-mill, which pumps water for various pasture fields, and drives machinery in the barn, which shells the corn and grinds all kinds of grain, except wheat, and chops the feed. All this can be done at one time. Mr. Morgan breeds extensively thoroughbred and high grade short-horn cattle, also full-blooded Poland-China hogs. When he started in life, he had to borrow money to purchase land, but by industry and economy he has become one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. He was married, February 21, 1850, to Mary Wattles, a native of Fountain County, Ind. They have had three children, two now living—Elizabeth J. and Luther J. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Morgan is a Republican.

LUTHER J. MORGAN was born in this township February 17, 1856, and is the youngest of three children born to John E. and Mary (Wattles) Morgan. Luther J. Morgan received a good practical business education, and was employed on the home farm until attaining his majority. He has since farmed the home farm in partnership with his father, and owns a half-interest in the stock. He was married, April 17, 1878, to Aneva Courtney, a native of La Fayette, Ind. Mr. L. J. Morgan is a Republican, and one of the rising farmers of the county.

JOHN K. NALLEY was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 18, 1848, and is the fourth of fourteen children born to Isaac and Susanna (Kraft) Nalley, natives of Maryland and Ohio, and of English and German descent. When about eighteen years old, Isaac Nalley removed, in 1836, to Hancock County, Ohio, where he married, and followed farming several years. He then went to Ogle County, Ill.; remained there two years, and in 1844 came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he bought a farm, on which he resided until his death July 23, 1878. He and wife were members of the United Brethren Church. John K. Nalley was employed on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He then farmed on shares in his native county two years, and in 1872 he came to this township and farmed on shares two years. His father-in-law then gave him a farm in this township, on which he still resides. He was married, September 14, 1869, to Susanna Runner, a native of Oak Grove Township. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Eva, Cora and Alta. Mr. Nalley is one of the rising young farmers of the county.

WILLIAM C. PARKER was born at Portland, Jay Co., Ind., November 17, 1849, and is the second of seven children born to Calvin J. and Catherine G. (Shade) Parker, natives of North Carolina and of Pennsylvania, and of English-Irish and German-French descent, respectively. Calvin J., who was self-educated, was a teacher and civil engineer. He removed to Darke County, Ohio, where he married, but prior to his marriage he was Principal of the Public Schools at Palestine, Ohio. He was also employed as engineer of various public works. Later he went to Portland, Jay County, Ind., where he had charge of the public schools. After that he was Superintendent of Schools at Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio. He then superintended a large school in Jay County, Ind., and in 1855 removed to Vermillion County, Ill., remaining until 1859, when he came to Pine Township, Warren Co., Ind. He subsequently removed to Rainsville, same county, and died in 1870. He was a Freemason. William C. Parker served a three years' apprenticeship to the carriage-builders trade, and worked as a journeyman about seven years. In 1876, he opened a carriage manufactory at Oxford, and has now the largest business in that line in the county. He turns out from thirty to thirty-five carriages and buggies a year, and has a large repairing trade. Mr. Parker was married, November 28, 1878, to Mary Underwood, a native of La Fayette, Ind. They have had three children, two of whom, Leah and William W., are living. Mr. Parker is a Republican, and one of the leading business men of the county.

JOHN H. PHARES was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 6, 1821, and is the eldest of five children born to William and Jerusha (Hutchinson) Phares, na-

tives of New Jersey, and of English-Irish and German descent. When two years old, in 1805, William Phares removed with his parents to Hamilton County, Ohio. He was there married, and followed agricultural pursuits until his death in August, 1854. He was for many years Trustee of his township. John H. Phares was employed on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He then farmed on shares several years. In 1855, he bought 132 acres of land in this township, on which he still resides. His farm is well improved. October 6, 1842, he married Hannah Butler, a native of Butler County, Ohio. By this union they had seven children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Hannah Phares (who was a member of the Presbyterian Church) died August 19, 1860. Mr. Phares, in January, 1862, married Mrs. Naomi (Hutchinson) Frost, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. That lady died March 10, 1872. She also was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In May, 1875, Mr. Phares married Mrs. Eunice G. (Butler) Frost, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. They have one daughter, Minnie P. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Phares is an Elder and a Trustee. He is a Democrat.

SAMUEL PHARES was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 27, 1823, and is the second of five children born to William and Jerusha (Hutchinson) Phares. Samuel Phares was employed on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then worked the home farm on shares with his father until the latter's death. During the last four years of that time, they were also engaged in merchandise at Harrison, Ind. After his father's death, Samuel operated the farm and store alone for two years. In March, 1856, he bought a tract of wild land. He subsequently added more land, and has now a well improved farm of 372 acres. He has already put in 1,200 rods of tiling, and is continuing the work. Mr. Phares was married in December, 1846, to Jane Gould, a native of New York. They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Phares is a member of Model Grange, No. 937, of Oak Grove Township, and also for many years one of the Directors of the "Oxford Academy." He is a Democrat.

JOHN J. RAWLINGS, M. D. (deceased), was born in Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind., March 22, 1822, and was the youngest of eleven children born to Daniel and Rebecca (Jenkins) Rawlings, natives of Maryland and of English descent. Daniel was an extensive planter, and owned a number of slaves. Under the ministry of Rev. Whitfield, he was converted to the Methodist faith, and soon after liberated his slaves. After this, his persecution by neighboring planters became so intense that he emigrated to Indiana, and in 1818 settled in Bloomington. After coming to Indiana, he followed the carpenter's trade until his death, which occurred in 1823. John J. Rawlings was educated at the common schools and at Bloomington University. In 1845, he began studying medicine with Dr. R. C. Hamil, of Bloomington, with whom he read three years. He then practiced his profession with his preceptor until 1850, when Dr. Hamil removed to Chicago, and he took charge of the entire practice. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Missouri with the class of 1853-54. In the fall of 1854, he came to Oxford, Benton County, and practiced successfully several years. The Doctor was married, October 2, 1819, to N. Agnes Langley, a native of Rush County, Ind., and daughter of John Langley, a pioneer of Rush County. Six children blessed their union, three of whom are living. In 1871, he removed to Oregon, where he died May 4, 1873. He and wife were members of the Christian Church. In 1862, he was elected Treasurer of Benton County, and re-elected in 1864. He was a Republican, and took a lively interest in all political affairs. He was also a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JONATHAN RHODE was born in Adams Township, Warren Co., Ind., May 4, 1830, and is the third of six children born to Seymour and Rebecca (Herley) Rhode, both natives of Ohio, and of English descent. Seymour Rhode was married in Ohio, and soon after came with his father and brothers to Warren County, Ind. His father deeded him a tract of land in what is now Adams Township, which he farmed until 1855, when he sold out, and removed to Fremont County, Iowa, where he bought a farm, on which he resided until his death in 1864. He was not a church member, but adhered to the "Friends' doctrine." Jonathan Rhode lost his mother when he was eight years old, after which he lived with two uncles until sixteen; then worked on his father's farm until twenty-one. He then farmed the home farm on shares three years, then another farm in same county one year. In 1856, he moved to a farm in Fremont County, Iowa, deeded to him by his father; in 1859, he bought 160 acres in this township, which he improved, and now resides upon. November 23, 1855, he married Dorothy Gray, a native of Warren County, Ind. Seven children have blessed their union, six of whom are living—Rebecca A. (Mrs. I. H. Edwards), Sarah E. (Mrs. John C. Messner), Lillus M. (Mrs. F. D. Stotts), Mary J., Martha K. and Charles S. Mr. Rhode is a Democrat.

JOHN W. ROMMEL was born in Germany September 2, 1842, and is the second of six children born to Henry and Margaret (Storch) Rommel, natives of Germany. Henry Rommel followed farming in his native country several years. In 1853, he emigrated to the United States, and came to this township; he farmed several years on shares, and in 1866 bought a farm in Center Township, this county, where he still resides. John W. Rommel was employed on his father's farm until after his twenty-first year. He then worked nine years for Dr. Stempel; at the end of that time began farming eighty acres, which he had previously bought in Center Township. He remained here until 1877, when he sold out, and bought 120 acres in this township, on which he still resides. The farm is well cultivated and drained, Mr. Rommel having put in over 600 rods of tiling. He was married, October 20, 1870, to Amelia Miller, a native of Germany. They have no children. Mrs. Rommel is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Rommel, though not a church member, adheres to the same faith. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat.

JOHN P. ROSS was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1821, and is the third of nine children born to William F. and Sarah J. (Patton) Ross, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of English and Scotch descent. In 1808, William F. Ross moved to Cincinnati, Ohio; he became a carpenter, and followed that trade nearly all his life. He was married in Cincinnati; he died at Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 20, 1878, in his eighty-eighth year. He was Mayor of Harrison for a time; for many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. John P. Ross was educated in the common schools; he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it in Ohio and Indiana thirty years. In 1852, he removed from Cincinnati to Harrison, and in 1853 to Oxford, this county, and worked at his trade until 1873; he then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business; he carries a good stock, worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Mr. Ross was married, June 9, 1843, to Adeline M. Geisse, a native of Philadelphia. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Mary E. (now Mrs. W. D. Owen, of Logansport), William J. and Charles G. He is N. G. of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a Republican.

DR. CHARLES G. ROSS, dentist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 15, 1851, and is the youngest of three children now living born to John P. and Adeline Ross, natives of Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and of Scotch and German descent. Charles G. Ross received a good common school education, and in 1868 studied dentistry under Dr. R. S. Mowrer, of Watscka, Ill. In 1876, he attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1877. Since then he has practiced at Oxford, and has the most extensive practice in the county. He was married, June 13, 1872, to Mary E. Furness, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, by which union they have had one child—Warner A. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which the Doctor has filled various positions. He is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in State and county politics. For many years he has been an active worker in the temperance cause.

ISAAC RUNNER was born in Berkeley County, Va., October 24, 1822, and is the only child now living born to William and Rebecca (Miller) Runner, natives of Virginia and Maryland, and of German descent. William Runner was a farmer in his native State until his death in 1824. He was a Captain in the Virginia militia during the war of 1812. Mrs. Rebecca Runner died six weeks after her husband. Isaac Runner lived with his grandfather until he was twelve years old, and then with an uncle three years. In 1838, he came (on foot) to La Fayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he worked in a packing house and subsequently on a farm. About 1839, he went to La Salle County, Ill., where he operated a ferry and was afterward on a farm. Later, he bought a team and farmed on shares. In 1840, he returned to Wea Plains, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. In 1843, he entered 160 acres in this township and made a farm, on which he still resides. He added more land, until he owned 1,200 acres, a part of which he has since deeded to his children. Mr. Runner had absolutely nothing when he started in life, but by economy and industry has accumulated a handsome fortune. He was married, March 5, 1846, to Rebecca Beavers, a native of Lawrence County, Ind., by whom he had four children, all still living. His first wife died February 18, 1853. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Runner next married, January 25, 1855, Charlotte E. Brack, a native of Highland County, Ohio. They have had eight children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Runner is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Runner is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Republican.

THEOPHILUS C. RUNNER was born in Oak Grove Township, Benton Co., Ind., April 29, 1851, and is the youngest of four children born to Isaac and Rebecca Runner. Theophilus received a good common school education, and was employed on the home farm in this county, until twenty-three years old. He then bought a

farm of eighty acres in this township (one mile north of the home farm), upon which he resided until the spring of 1883, when he rented that farm and moved to another, owned by his wife, in the northeast part of the township. He was married, March 4, 1875, to Cynthia Atkinson, a native of this township. They have had three children—Isaac E., Robert R. and William E. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Runner is a Republican and one of Benton County's enterprising farmers.

CAPT. CHARLES M. SCOTT was born in Fayette County, Ind., January 22, 1833, and is one of eight children born to Andrew and Jane E. (Dannells) Scott. Charles was educated in Delaware and Tippecanoe Counties, Ind., and in 1849 went by the overland route to California. He was engaged in mining and the cattle business three years, and then returned to Indiana, staying with his father three years. He then went back to California, remaining there eighteen months. In 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Murdock, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind. They have had five children, only two now living. He soon after removed to this county and farmed several years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and at the organization of the company was appointed a Sergeant, and in February, 1864, was promoted to Captain. He participated with his regiment in all its marches and engagements, excepting the march from Atlanta, when he was on sick leave, but rejoined the regiment on the coast. They were mustered out June 5, 1865. Soon after his return, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of this county, and was subsequently elected County Court Clerk, which office he held eight years. He then went into the boot and shoe trade at Oxford, afterward in the lumber business at the same place and at Ambia. He next farmed for some time, and has also been extensively engaged in real estate business. In March, 1883, he returned to Oxford, where he now resides. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Captain is a member of Oxford and Boswell Lodges, I. O. F. The town of Boswell was laid out by him.

WILLIAM M. SCOTT was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 29, 1844, and is the seventh of eight children born to Andrew and Jane E. (Dannells) Scott, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. Andrew, in early life, was for several years flat-boating on the Kanawha River. In 1828, he came to Fayette County, Ind., engaged in farming, and was there married. From 1838 to 1856, he was occupied in mercantile pursuits in Yorktown and Granville. About 1846, he erected a grain warehouse on the Wabash & Erie Canal at Granville. The warehouse was destroyed by fire in 1856. He removed to Grant Township, where he owned 2,200 acres of land. He farmed and raised stock until his death, September 16, 1863. He held to the Universalist faith, but was not a member of any church. William M. was educated in the common schools. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and through the Atlanta campaign. July 28, 1864, he was wounded before Atlanta. He was promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out June 5, 1865. He was salesman in a drug store at Oxford until 1867, when he engaged in the drug trade with J. W. Barnes, trading as Barnes & Scott. In January, 1869, he sold his interest, and in October of the same year, with his brother, he started a drug store at Goodland, Newton County. He returned to Oxford, and is now in the same trade. He built the first brick store room in Oxford, which he still occupies. He carries a large stock, and is doing a good business. Mr. Scott was married, October 29, 1865, to Harriet C. Bradley, a native of Virginia. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. He is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. F., was a charter member of Goodland Lodge, No. 346, I. O. F., and was its first N. G. Mr. Scott is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. SLEEPER, M. D., was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 4, 1824, and is the eldest of three children born to Jonathan and Elizabeth (Hollingsworth) Sleeper, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and Scotch descent. Jonathan Sleeper served in the army in the war of 1812; about 1820, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, afterward to Butler County, Ohio, where he married. There, and in Warren County, Ohio, he followed the cooper's trade, in connection with farming, several years; in, and after 1835, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Philadelphia; in 1848, he came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and lived with his children until his death, which was caused by his being thrown from a load of hay. He and wife were members of the Friends Church. William M. Sleeper's mother died when he was nine years old. He was employed in a store at Philadelphia; in 1839, he came to Indianapolis, Ind., and was engaged in a store; in 1845, he studied medicine with Dr. Wilson, of Indianapolis; in 1846, he attended the Physopathic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1848, he came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and practiced his profession ten years; in 1858, he settled on 120 acres of land in this township, and improved the farm, on which he still resides. He commenced the

nursery business in 1864; his was the first, and is the only nursery in the county. He ceased the practice of his profession in 1880, having practiced longer than any physician in the county. The Doctor was married in 1844 to Deborah A. Zimmerman, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had three children, all now living. Dr. Sleeper was County Coroner one term. He is a Republican. The Sleepers in America are descended from three brothers, two of whom were Quakers, who settled near Boston, Mass., about 1740.

ALONZO D. SLEEPER was born in Marion County, Ind., February 18, 1845, and is the eldest of three children born to William M. and Deborah A. (Zimmerman) Sleeper. Alonzo D. Sleeper was employed on his father's farm until February, 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served with the regiment until July, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then engaged ten years in the nursery business with his father. In 1873, he bought a farm in this township, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He was married, June 5, 1872, to Lucy Underwood, a native of Philadelphia. They have four children—Anna A., Edith, William A. and Arnold Z. Mr. Sleeper is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M., in which lodge he has held various official positions. He is also a member of La Fayette Chapter, R. A. M., and politically a Republican.

HIRAM SMITH was born in Henry County, Ind., December 15, 1837, and is the fourth of ten children born to Nathan and Rebecca (Pickering) Smith, natives of Virginia and Ohio. When six years old, Nathan Smith removed to Preble County, Ohio; subsequently went to Henry County, Ind., where he married, and soon after went to Wayne County, where he farmed four or five years. He returned to Henry County and bought a farm, on which he resided until 1870, when he moved to Greensboro, and has since lived there, excepting two or three years spent in Nebraska. He is a member of the Quaker Church, in which he has filled various offices. Hiram Smith was employed in farming until he was twenty-two years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he remained until May, 1862. In July of the same year, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, through the Atlanta campaign, and on Sherman's march to the sea. After his return, he worked at his trade in Wabash County, Ind., until 1870, when he came to Oxford, and has since followed his trade. Mr. Smith was married in 1866 to Ann Nelson a native of Fayette County, Ind., by whom he has had five children, three now living. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Smith is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A., F. & A. M., of which lodge he is W. M. He is a Republican.

THEOPHILUS STEMBEL, M. D., was born in Frederick County, Md., December 9, 1813. In 1832, he moved to Ohio, and in 1837 graduated at the Ohio Medical College. In 1842, he came to Warren County, Ind., and in 1846 removed to Benton County and settled on a farm near Oxford, where he still resides. For some years Dr. Stembel practiced his profession in connection with farming, but since 1855 he has devoted his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He was one of the Commissioners of Benton County for two years, and also County Treasurer one term. Dr. Stembel was the first physician who located in this county.

FRANK H. STEMBEL was born in Oak Grove Township, Benton Co., Ind., July 29, 1854, and is the fifth of twelve children born to Theophilus and Martha A. (Justus) Stembel. Frank H. Stembel was employed on the home farm until he was eighteen years old. He then engaged in the cattle business two years for his brother-in-law, Mr. Harris. In the spring of 1878, he moved on to the farm of 160 acres in the northern part of this township, where he now resides. This farm, which is well cultivated, was subsequently deeded to himself and wife by his father and father-in-law. He was married, April 14, 1880, to Ida J. Runner, a native of this township. They have one son, Charles K. Mr. Stembel is a Democrat, and one of Benton County's enterprising farmers.

EDWIN C. STEELE was born at Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., February 18, 1854, and is the eldest of eight children born to Amaziah and Andelia (Binnager) Steele, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch and German descent. Amaziah, in 1839, came to Randolph County with his parents, and was afterward married in that county. He worked as a tanner, and also farmed for several years. In 1864, he went Ford County, Ill., and in September of that year enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon after transferred to the regimental band. He was mustered out July, 1865. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed. In 1870, he came to Oxford, and later to Otterbein, this county, where he still resides. He is a member of Oxford Post, G. A. R. Edwin C. Steele received a common-school education. He served a three-years

apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, and then worked as a journeyman in Indiana and Ohio until 1872. The spring of that year, he came to Oxford, opened a hardware store, and has since done a prosperous trade. He carries a well-assorted stock of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. Mr. Steele was married, August 18, 1880, to Josie V. McConnell, a native of this county. One son has blessed their union, Roy. Mr. Steele is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and one of the prominent business men of the town.

ZIMRI N. THOMAS was born in Fayette County, Ind., December 2, 1843, and is the eldest of four children born to John I. and Clarissa (Utter) Thomas, natives of New York and Indiana, and of English and German descent. Mrs. Clarissa Thomas' parents were pioneers of Fayette County, Ind. When five years old, John I. Thomas came with his parents to Fayette County, Ind., where he afterward married, and followed farming several years. In 1856, he removed to Mason County, Ill., but in 1861 returned to Fayette County, Ind. June, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served with the regiment until mustered out in July, 1864. After the war, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fayette County, Ind., until his death in 1872. He and wife were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Thomas was a member of I. O. O. F. Zimri N. Thomas had a good common-school and academic education. June 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, on Sherman's march to the sea, and in many minor engagements. After the war, he taught school in Fayette County, Ind., several years. In 1874, he came to this township, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and in teaching. He has taught eighteen or twenty terms in Rush, Fayette, and Benton Counties. March 27, 1872, he married Charlotte Martin, a native of Fayette County, Ind. They have one daughter, Ruby. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Thomas is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M., in which lodge he has held various offices. He is a Republican.

JOHN WATTLES was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 26, 1827, and is the fourth of six children born to L. W. and Lucretia (Stout) Wattles, natives of Connecticut and New Jersey, and of English and German descent. L. W. Wattles was educated in Chenango County, N. Y. While a young man, he removed to Butler County, Ohio, where he married, and farmed several years. In 1830, he came to Fountain County, Ind., and farmed there and in Warren and Benton Counties, until 1854, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he died February 14, 1859. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. John Wattles received a common-school education, and at fifteen years of age was employed on a farm, continuing eight years. He then farmed on shares in this township five years. In 1853, he bought eighty acres of wild land in this township, which he cultivated, and on which he still resides. He now owns 200 acres of well-improved land. He was married, September 19, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth K. Gray, a native of Warren County, Ind. Six children have blessed their union, all of whom are living. Mr. Wattles is a member of Model Grange, No. 937, and is a Democrat.

ALLEN W. WELLS, M. D., was born in Lorain County, Ohio, August 14, 1836, and is the eldest of four children born to David and Cynthia (Eddy) Wells, natives of Connecticut and New York, and of Welsh and English descent. About 1829, David Wells removed to Lorain County, Ohio, journeying mostly on foot. He entered 160 acres, made a farm, and married in that county. In 1868, he sold his property and retired from active life. He is now in his seventy-sixth year. For some time he was a Commissioner of Lorain County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife belongs to the Friends Church. Allen was educated in the common and high schools, and at Oberlin College. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching, and continued, at intervals, about seven years. He studied medicine under Dr. H. C. Pearee, of Urbana, Ohio, and in 1860-61 attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College; he then practiced with his preceptor at Urbana. In March, 1864, he graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. In the spring of 1863, he was one of a commission of thirteen physicians to look after the Ohio sick and wounded, in the hospital boats on the Mississippi River. In 1864, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the fall of the same year. January 1865, he came to Oxford, this county, and has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. During the winter of 1866-67, he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. From 1868 to 1870, he was Superintendent of the Academy at Oxford, and for several years has been a member of the school board. The Doctor was married, May 25, 1868, to Myra N. Shideler, a native of La Fayette, Ind. Five children

have blessed this union, all now living. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M.

ALLEN H. WHINERY was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 4, 1833, and is the ninth of ten children born to Joseph and Lydia (Perkins) Whinery, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and of Scotch and English descent. Joseph Whinery worked as cabinet-maker in Philadelphia three years. About 1812, he removed (on horseback) to Clinton County, Ohio, and followed his trade at Wilmington until 1837, when he removed to Grant County, Ind. There he continued at the cabinet-maker's trade twenty years, after which he retired from active life, and lived with his children until his death, April 24, 1873. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Allen H. Whinery, in 1851, came to Oxford, Benton County, having at the time only \$4. He worked on a farm, several years, and in 1858 bought 100 acres of land in this township. He has improved his farm, and still resides on it. He was married, January 29, 1858, to Mary Adkinson, a native of Greene County, Ohio, by whom he has five children. Mr. Whinery is a Republican.

WILLIAM D. WHITE was born in Charleston, S. C., August 14, 1821, and is the second in a family of five boys born to William D. and Mary (Cogan) White, natives of Scotland and Maryland, and of Scotch and Irish descent. William D. White, Sr., learned the machinist's trade in Scotland. Soon after attaining his majority, he came to America, and first settled at Baltimore, where he was employed in the United States Arsenal during the war of 1812, and where he was afterward married. Soon after that war, he went to Greenville Court House, near Charleston, S. C., and was engaged in the manufacture of arms in the United States Arsenal several years. He afterward built and put in the machinery in several cotton factories in South Carolina and Georgia, some of which are still in operation. In 1835, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade two years, then came to Harrison, Ind., where he resided until his death. He and wife were members of the Christian Church. William D. White, Jr., was a machinist, many years in the employment of Winslow Jones & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for whom he put in machinery all over the South and West. In 1856, he gave up his trade, and bought a partially improved farm in this township, on which he has since resided. He was married, in 1850, to Amy Pharis, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, by whom he had three children—Emma, Mary A. and William E. The latter graduated from Purdue University in 1883. Mrs. White died March 4, 1859. She was a member of the Christian Church, of which Mr. White is also a member. He is a Democrat.

WILLIAM WILKINSON (deceased) was born in Warren County, Ind., and was of Scotch ancestry. In 1844, he came to Benton County, where he married Miss Nancy P. Johnston, a native of Vigo County, Ind., of Irish and Welsh descent. About 1846 or 1847, he entered and bought 120 acres of land in this county, part in Oak Grove, and part in Grant Township. On that portion in Grant Township, he erected a cabin and improved a farm, which he subsequently sold. He continued to buy, and improve land until he had improved some half dozen farms in the county. With the exception of eighteen months spent in Iowa, he resided in Benton County until his death, August 1, 1867. He was not a church member, but held to the Baptist faith. Of Mr. Wilkinson's children, only two are living—Thomas M., born in Oak Grove Township February 28, 1852, and John W., born in Grant Township September 20, 1855. Both were employed on their father's farm, until they attained their majority. Thomas M. Wilkinson farmed on shares for several years. In 1881, he bought a farm in this township, but he lives on rented land in Grant Township. December 24, 1876, he married Harriet A. Jackson, a native of this township. They have had two children, Cecilia L. and Chesney W. He is a member of Benton Grange, No. 857. John W. Wilkinson, after his twenty-first year, farmed the home farm on shares until after his mother's death, January 29, 1881. He now owns the old homestead, having bought his brother's interest. He was married, March 13, 1881, to Clara J. Jones, a native of Warren County, Ind. They have one son, William C. Mrs. Wilkinson is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of Benton Grange, No. 857. The two brothers are Democrats.

JOEL C. WILMOTH was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 30, 1845, and is the youngest of two children now living, born to Solomon and Margaret (Henry) Wilmoth, natives of Virginia and of English descent. In 1832, Solomon moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where he afterward married. In 1846, he removed to Wyandot County, Ohio, near Upper Sandusky, and bought 160 acres of wild land, which he farmed until his death in May, 1850. He was at one time Sheriff of Wyandot County, Ohio. Joel C. Wilmoth received a common school education. April, 1861, he came to Oxford, this county, and the following December enlisted in Company D, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In 1863, he was detailed on signal duty, and was transferred to the signal corps after the fall of Vicksburg. He was mus-

tered out in December, 1864. He participated in all the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, and at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and the Atlanta campaign, besides many lesser engagements. He engaged in the hardware business at Brookston, White Co., Ind., until 1866, when he sold out and went on a tour through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. From 1867 to 1870, he was a hardware salesman at Danville, Ill. He then returned to Oxford and opened a hardware store. He carries shelf and heavy hardware, barbed wire, agricultural implements and machinery, in value between \$5,000 and \$6,000. His annual average sales are from \$12,000 to \$15,000. He has been a Trustee of Oxford, and in 1876 he was candidate for Sheriff. In November, 1870, he married Hattie Parkins, in Champaign, Ill. Mrs. Hattie Wilmoth died November 11, 1873. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. June 30, 1875, Mr. Wilmoth married Hannah M. Wright, a native of Salem, N. J. They have had one son, Joel G. Mrs. Wilmoth is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilmoth is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and politically is a Democrat.

ROBERT WOOD was born in Yorkshire, England, December 7, 1831, and is the fourth of eight children born to Thomas and Mary (Vandervart) Wood, natives of England. Thomas Wood owned a farm in his native country, and was also occupied in milling and hotel-keeping until 1844, when he brought his family to the United States and settled in Dearborn County, Ind., on a farm. In 1855, he bought a farm in Iroquois County, Ill., on which he died in the fall of 1863. He was a member of I. O. O. F. in England, but did not renew his membership in this country. Robert Wood served a four years' apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade, and worked as a journeyman in Lawrenceburg and Oxford. In 1855, he opened a shop at Oxford, in company with Frederick Hamerly. Mr. Hamerly subsequently retired, since when Mr. Wood has conducted the business alone, with success. He has twice been Trustee of this township, and is a Trustee of Oxford. He was married, November 20, 1858, to Matilda Hickman, a native of Owen County, Ind. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Wood is a member of Oxford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat. One of Mr. Wood's sons, William R. Wood, is now practicing law at La Fayette, Ind., having been admitted to the bar in 1882. He graduated with honors at Ann Arbor University, and is rising in his profession.

CONRAD H. ZEIS was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, November 3, 1843, and is the second of five children born to John and Elizabeth (Ludwig) Zeis, natives of Germany. John Zeis was a book-keeper, and died in April, 1882. Mrs. Elizabeth Zeis died in 1877. They were members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Conrad H. Zeis received an excellent education in his native country, and, emigrating to the United States in 1858, came to Greencastle, Ind. He served a three years' apprenticeship to the baker's and confectioner's trade, and then worked as a journeyman at La Fayette, Ind., until 1864. He then started a bakery and confectionery, which he sold in 1868 and came to Oxford. He hauled his entire stock on a one-horse wagon. He opened a grocery store and bakery, and his trade has so increased that he is now the most extensive trader in his line in the county. He carries a well-selected stock of groceries, provisions, confections and notions, in value about \$10,000. His bakery has a capacity of over 1,000 loaves per day. He at present turns out 500 or 600 loaves a day, besides other articles in the bakery line. His average annual sales are from \$30,000 to \$40,000. His business premises are 120 feet long and two stories high. Both floors and the cellar are filled with goods. His custom extends over a radius of twenty miles. Mr. Zeis was married, October 25, 1866, to Barbara Smith, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have five children. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., at La Fayette. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Zeis owns a fruit and stock farm near Oxford, and is extensively engaged in raising blooded hogs and Jersey cattle; also in gardening.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

S. H. ARMS, grain and commission merchant, is a native of Fountain County, Ind., born December 6, 1833, a son of Orren and Cynthia (Hubbard) Arms, and of English descent. The parents of S. H. Arms were born in Vermont and Massachusetts respectively. The father came to Indiana and settled in Fountain County when twenty-one years of age, where the mother died in 1843. The father is living at Attica, aged eighty-two years. In 1856, S. H. Arms removed to Kansas, engaged in farming and trading, and returned to this State in 1861. He was married, January 17, 1867, to Miss Diaua, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Kell; their union was graced by two children—Gertrude and Ira O. After marriage, Mr. Arms moved to this township, on land purchased two years previously, and remained until 1879, when he came to Boswell, where he has \$10,000 invested, and engaged in the grain commission business successfully, and has continued the same. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Arms is a member of the M. E. Church, and one of the solid business men of Boswell.

LUKE BEAZELL, son of Joseph and Sarah (Sphor) Bezell, is a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., born October 16, 1829, and of Irish-German descent. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where his father died February, 1881, and his mother yet resides, aged seventy-four. The education of Luke Bezell was limited to the early schools, and he worked for his father until after his majority. In May, 1855, he moved to Wells County, Ind., and remained two years, thereafter coming to this county, where he rented Daniel Burdett's farm, and there lived five years, after which he purchased a farm near Oxford, and farmed until 1874, when he changed to his present residence. Here he purchased 312 acres, which, by adding, now number 392 acres, and which is one of the best improved farms in the locality. December 24, 1856, he was wedded to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Edward and Emeline Ferguson, a native of Ohio. Their union was followed by six children—William, Emma, James, Elizabeth, Sarah and Joseph. Mr. Bezell was a Whig; cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Scott, and is now an earnest Republican, and an honored citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Bezell are members of the United Brethren Church.

W. S. BROWN is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, was born February 13, 1829, and is a son of William and Martha Rhodes (Brown), the former a native of New York, the latter of Maryland, and of German-English descent. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender. In 1833, he moved to Pine Township, Warren County, Ind., but died at Attica, Fountain County March 24, 1868; his mother died on the homestead in Warren County, October, 1870. The education of W. S. Brown was of the ordinary log school variety. He was married April 1, 1857, to Mrs. Mary J. Brown, daughter of William and Ann Myers, a native of Cincinnati, which union was followed by six children—Fannie E., Walter S., Benjamin C., Jennie G. and two deceased in infancy. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Brown moved to his present location, where he purchased 120 acres, which are now well improved. He is a Republican, but cast his first vote for Gen. Scott. Mr. Brown, as also his wife, is a member of the U. B. Church.

JACOB CASSEL, farmer, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born July 3, 1813, a son of Job and Mary (Hoffman) Cassel, and of German-English descent. Grandfather Hoffman was a soldier in the American Revolution, in which struggle he was killed. Jacob's father was a native of Virginia, his mother of South Carolina. In the early time, they emigrated from South Carolina to Kentucky, and about eighty years ago to Warren County, Ohio, and when Jacob was thirteen years old, moved to Fountain County, Ind., where they died—the father about 1847, the mother about 1852. Our subject bore his share of the farm labor until his marriage, December 17, 1840, to Miss Mary A. M., daughter of Thomas and Mary Young, and a native of Kentucky. Four children dignified their union—Harry C., Franklin C., Melissa A. and Jefferson M. In 1844, Mr. Cassel came to this township, and has now over 600 acres. In 1857, he built a residence costing \$8,000. He has been Township Trustee and County Commissioner. Mr. Cassel had three sons in the late war. He has suffered many losses—at one time \$13,000 by the death of cattle, and \$6,000 by the burning of his house. He and wife are members of the Church of Christ.

J. B. CHRISTLEY, M. D., was born in Butler County, Penn., July 15, 1832, and is the third of the five children of Michael and Rachel (Beckwith) Christley,

the former, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1866, the latter, a native of Connecticut, died in 1839. Dr. Christley attended school at New Wilmington, and afterward Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn. Thereafter, he read medicine for three years with Dr. J. B. Livingston, at Centerville, Penn., and attended the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In 1860, he began practice in Butler County, Penn. In 1861, he moved to Warren County, Ind., and commenced practice, and in 1873 came to Boswell, where he now resides and continues practice. In 1865, he purchased a farm in Prairie Township, and on July 6 of that year married Mary E., daughter of Solomon and Margaret Borders; she is a native of New Richmond, Fountain County, and has borne seven children—Alpha A., Clara L., Edith M. (deceased), Everett M., Lloyd, Carl E. and Joseph G. Dr. Christley is a Republican, and one of the leading physicians and citizens of the county, and he and Mrs. Christley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL P. DAVIS, boot and shoe dealer, was born in Chester County, Penn., February 3, 1820, and is a son of E. H. and Elizabeth (Pawling) Davis, and of German descent. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. His father was a native of Chester, and his mother of Union County, Penn.; in 1837, they came to this county, of which E. H. Davis was the first Sheriff, and served from 1840 to 1844, when he moved to Warren County, and died February 29, 1859, aged seventy. Mrs. Davis died in Benton County, December, 1837. Samuel P. Davis attended school in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and afterward became a farmer and stock-raiser. He was married, April 4, 1846, to Miss Frances A. Perry, born March 29, 1829, at Dayton, Ohio, by which union succeeded eight children—John V. (deceased), Perry H., Hannah E., Samuel P., Frances A., Benjamin E., Catherine R. and Joseph H. After marriage, Mr. Davis rented for one year, then he purchased land in Pine Township, Warren County, where he now owns 550 acres, with a small farm in this county, on which he resides. In 1853, Mr. Davis went to California, where he farmed and engaged in mercantile business for two years. In March, 1881, he came to Boswell, where he has a half-interest in a boot and shoe business, the firm name being Davis & Deer. Mr. Davis is an earnest Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN F. DEER, boot and shoe dealer, is a native of Gallatin County, Ky., and a son Simeon and Mary E. (Close) Deer; he was born March 24, 1829, and is of German-Irish descent. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and served the entire period. His parents were natives of Virginia; both moved to Kentucky at an early day, were married, and lived there until 1833; then they moved to Montgomery County, Ind., where his father died March 15, 1878; his mother died in Fountain County, December, 1880. Our subject remained with his father until his majority, and afterward, for a time, worked by the month, anywhere and at any thing. He was married, August 19, 1851, to Miss Cynthia Ann, daughter of Abednego and Mehitabe Stevens, a native of Fountain County, Ind. To this union were born six children—an infant, Simeon S. N., Martin R., Mary L., Judith E. and John D. Of these, the first three are deceased. Mrs. Deer died September 24, 1880, aged forty-seven years, and September 13, 1881, Mr. Deer married Mrs. Mahala Elder, daughter of Walter and Rebecca Harris. Mr. Deer came to Boswell March 10, 1883; he has 513 acres, with a half interest in a boot and shoe store. He is a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Predestinarian Baptist Church.

AMOS K. DILTZ, Ditch Commissioner and farmer, is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born March 15, 1829, a son of Wesley and Cynthia (Kennard) Diltz, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Kentucky, and of German-English descent. Mr. Diltz died in 1882, and Mrs. Diltz in 1881. Our subject attended, for a time, the Mechanicsburg (Ohio) Academy, of which Mr. William D. Hinkle, the mathematician, was Principal. Mr. Diltz taught school for three years. He was married, October 15, 1868, to Miss Ada A., daughter of Parnham and Ada Boswell, a native of Tippecanoe County. This union has been crowned with six children—Ella O. (deceased), Parnham B., Bruce K., Lloyd E., William H. and Earl D. In 1874, Mr. Diltz moved to this township, engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1882, when he came to Boswell. He cast his first Presidential vote for James Buchanan, since which time he has been a staunch Republican. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge as Orderly Sergeant. Mr. Diltz is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1882, he was appointed Ditch Commissioner, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, retired farmer, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 21, 1816; is the second of the eight children of James and Mary (Wood) Dougherty, and of Irish-American descent. Grandfather Dougherty emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, where his son James was born, who, with his father,

moved to Ross County, Ohio. In 1838, having obtained but little education, our subject moved to Clinton County, Ill., where he farmed eight years; he moved thence to Medina Township, Warren Co., Ind.; remained five years, and came to this township, where he has 610 acres of superior, attractive land, and well-improved, his residence having cost \$4,000. Mr Dougherty was married, August 24, 1838, to Miss Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mather, a native of Ross County, Ohio. This union was blessed by three children—James M., Sarah F. and Martha; the first died in the United States service during the late war, March 7, 1862, at Somerset, Ky. Mrs. Dougherty died October 22, 1846, and January 25, 1856, Mr. Dougherty was married to Mrs. Rebecca Dolohan (formerly Foster), who died August 22, 1881. Mr. Dougherty is a Republican, a member of the M. E. Church, and a strong Prohibitionist. He resides on his farm, is worth \$50,000, and is a representative farmer of Indiana.

CHARLES L. FOSTER, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, is a native of Pennsylvania, born August 30, 1845, a son of Henry and Barbara (Miller) Foster, and of German descent. The father of Charles was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Lee County, Iowa, where his wife died in 1855; he now resides at Des Moines, and is nearly seventy years of age. Charles received some schooling in Iowa, and served two years to learn shoe-making. After serving his time at this trade he worked in several places, and finally removed to Springfield, Ill., where, January 13, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and was discharged January 13, 1866, in November of which year he commenced the boot and shoe business at Battle Ground, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. In 1870, he moved to Oxford, and thence to Boswell, where he is the pioneer in his line, and has been successful, having a stock of \$6,000. Mr. Foster is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Democrat. He is one of the prominent business men of Benton County.

JOHN GILLESPIE, dealer in groceries and provisions, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 15, 1824; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Moody) Gillespie, and of Irish descent. Our subject's grandfather was a native of Virginia and a soldier of the Revolution, through which he served the entire time. His father was also a native of Virginia, a soldier of the war in 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1854, his parents moved to this township, where they died—the father in 1863, the mother in 1861. John attended school in Chillicothe, Ohio, and worked with his father until after his majority. He was married, February 11, 1849, to Miss Martha, daughter of Jacob and Mary Myers, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. By this union were born four children—Amanda E., William H., James L. and Albert J. (deceased). In 1873, Mr. Gillespie commenced the grocery business in Boswell, and after one year sold to John Spies, and resumed farming. In 1879, he returned to the grocery trade at Boswell. February 15, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged August 17 of that year. He is a radical Republican, and belongs to Garfield Post, No. 32, G. A. R. Mrs. Gillespie belongs to the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, farmer and stock dealer, is a native of this township, and was born August 29, 1857. He is a son of James M. and Julia A. Harris, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Illinois. His father came to this township when young in years, remained until 1883, then moved to Kansas. He was Township Trustee and Commissioner, is an active Republican politician, and a sterling gentleman. After some preliminary schooling, our subject attended the Northwestern Christian University of Indianapolis for one term. When nineteen years old, he began farming on land given to him by his father, and May 31, 1877, he was married to Miss Fannie E., daughter of William and Jane Brown, and a native of Warren County, Ind. The issue of this union was one child, Delbert J. Since his marriage, Mr. Harris has engaged in farming and stock dealing, in both of which he has been successful, now having a well-improved farm. He is a Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Hayes. Mr. Harris' property is estimated at \$6,000; he is an enterprising man. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM HUBBARD, farmer, is a native of Vermillion County, Ind., and is the ninth of the eleven children of Noah and Cynthia (Clark) Hubbard, both natives of North Sheffield, Mass., and members of the Mormon Church. His father settled in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1821, and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on his way to Salt Lake City. His mother died in this State in 1868. William Hubbard was born September 20, 1822, and is of English descent. He was married, October 3, 1844, to Miss Judith, daughter of Abednego and Mehitable Stevens, a native of Butler County, Ohio. From this union there sprang five children—Abner G., Mehitable (deceased), David C., Margaret A. and Cynthia E. Mrs. Hubbard died in

1862, and in August, 1863, Mr. Hubbard married Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney, from which union sprang two children—Anna and Ada, the former being deceased. In youth, Mr. Hubbard attended one term at Wabash College, and taught afterward for four years, having commenced the struggle of life without education and with but \$8 in money; but he had ambition and industry. In 1844, he settled in this township, where he owns 240 acres of well-improved land. He is a Democrat and a successful farmer.

DAVID HURST, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born January 15, 1823, a son of David and Mary (French) Hurst, and of English-German descent. His grandfathers were soldiers of the American Revolution, and his father was a hero of the war of 1812. The parents of our subject were natives of New Jersey, and in the fall of 1835 settled in Warren County, Ind., where the father died January 17, 1850; the mother died in Benton County February 7, 1870. December 15, 1844, Mr. Hurst married Miss Sarah, daughter of Eli and Leah Prichett, who died February 7, 1855, leaving six children—Leah, Mary C., Rebecca J., Lydia E., George W. and John A. June 21, 1855, Mr. Hurst married Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Susan Smiley. This union was productive of nine children—William D., James N., Sarah L., Thomas G., Charles B., John F., Perry C., Lewis B. and Smiley C. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Hurst purchased the farm on which he now lives—a half section of land—and has given to each of his children \$1,600. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Taylor, and is now a Republican. Mr. Hurst is eminently a self-made man, a pioneer of the county and a respected citizen.

LEWIS JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born July 13, 1828, a son of John and Mary (Pitzer) Jones, and of German-Welsh descent. The parents of Lewis were natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively, who came to this county, remained awhile at Conner's Grove, and moved to Section 4, Range 8, soon after, where the father died in 1871, and the mother twenty years earlier. Lewis Jones was married, April 26, 1857, to Margaret K., daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Brown, a native of Ohio, who died June 12, 1862, leaving two children—Salinda and Dorwin. Mr. Jones next married, January 13, 1863, Mrs. Rebecca Dunshee, daughter of Andrew and Esther Hickson, to which union followed four children—Margaret E., Ada A., Harvey T. and Alta B. Mr. Jones has resided on his present place since March, 1861. He first purchased 190 acres, to which he has added until it aggregates 960 acres of improved land. He also handles 150 head of cattle annually. Mr. Dougherty is a Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor. He is a public-spirited citizen and prominent farmer.

W. T. KEYS, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, was born March 14, 1837, in Warren County, Ind.; is a son of Samuel and Mary (Champ) Keys, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio, and is of Irish-American descent. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Pine Township, Warren County, in 1845, as did also his wife. W. T. Keys lived with an elder brother until his eighteenth year, when he worked for various persons. He was married, September 29, 1863, to Miss Sarah Evans, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of David Evans. This union was blessed with eight children—William, Isalona, Charles D., Sylvia O., Anna L., Roy O., Raman and Faman; of these, William and Charles D. are deceased. After marriage, Mr. Keys purchased a farm in Prairie Township, Warren County, which he managed until 1872, when he came to Boswell and engaged in the livery business, and in 1881 in the hardware business, which he still manages. He has one of the finest residences in Boswell, and is worth \$9,000. He enlisted, August, 1862, in Company I, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, but, owing to sickness, served but three months. Mr. Keys is a Republican, and Mrs. Keys is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES KIRTLEY, farmer and grain-dealer, was born in Putnam County, Va.; is a son of Thomas and Jeannette (Morris) Kirtley; was born September 12, 1835, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. Grandfather Kirtley was a soldier in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject were natives of Virginia. In 1845, his father moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and settled near La Fayette; in 1858, he removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he yet lives, aged seventy-two; his mother died in 1843. James Kirtley was married, September 12, 1861, to Miss Catherine, daughter of William T. and Sarah Murdock, a native of Tippecanoe County. Four children crowned this union—William T., Perry C., Floyd R., and Edgar D. (deceased March 15, 1879), with one adopted child, Mattie G. After his marriage, Mr. Kirtley acted as Clerk for one year at Culver's Station, whence he removed to this township, and purchased land, on which he remained until 1872, when he engaged in general merchandising at Chase, which he continued until 1882. Mr. Kirtley has been successful as a farmer, grain-dealer and merchant, and owns 328 acres in one tract. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Mr. Lincoln. In 1864, he

served seven years as Township Trustee, and in 1873 was appointed Postmaster of Chase, at which he served ten years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the United Brethren Church, as is also Mrs. Kirtley. He assisted in organizing Company H, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was the first railroad agent at Chase; his property is valued at \$20,000.

WILLIAM T. KIRTLEY, railway agent and telegraph operator, was born at Culver's Station, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., July 5, 1862. His parents were James and Catherine (Murdock) Kirtley, and he is of Scotch-Irish descent. William attended his first school at what was known as "Kiger's Schoolhouse," one mile north of Chase. In October, 1880, he went to Scircleville, to study telegraphy under E. M. Dudding, and the next year received the position of railway agent and telegraph operator at Chase, from the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, which position he yet holds. He was married, February 12, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Luke and Elizabeth Bezell, a native of Oak Grove Township, in this county. Mr. Kirtley is a Republican, a very promising young man, and a most respected citizen. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JACOB LAMB, retired farmer, was born in Wayne County, Ind., October 12, 1829. Is a son of Barnabas and Ruth (Bentley) Lamb, and of Scotch-English descent. The Lambs were Quakers, and in opposition to the resort to war, while the Bentleys were without such scruples, and of eight sons, seven were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject were natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively. They came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1817, and thence, in 1853, to Fountain County; the father died in 1857, the mother one year earlier. When Jacob was twenty years old, he went to California, engaged in mining, and remained one year. June 2, 1852, he married Miss Rachel A., daughter of Samuel and Hulda Smith, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, who died January 1, 1856, leaving two children—Thomas S. and Samuel C. Mr. Lamb was afterward married, December 20, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim and Martha Bunnell, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1883, Mr. Lamb moved to Boswell. He is a staunch Republican, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged February 3, 1864, on account of a wound received at Chickamauga October 18, 1863. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

JOHN S. LAWSON, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Sweden June 8, 1835; and is a son of Lon and Lena (Johnson) Lawson. His father died in 1844. In 1853, he and his mother emigrated to America; came by a canal boat from Toledo to La Fayette, on which trip his mother died, and was buried at Logansport, where he landed October 4, 1853. He now began farm labor, and worked at one place seven years, at the rate of \$10 per month. He was married, March 11, 1861, to Miss Christina Johnson, of Sweden, a daughter of Jonas and Mary Johnson. This union was followed by five children—Ella J., Minnie E., Charles F., John W. and Oscar V. After marriage, Mr. Lawson rented land, on which he farmed. In 1865, he came to this township, and formed a partnership in farming and stock-raising with Hiram W. Chase, now a prominent lawyer of La Fayette, which partnership still continues. Mr. Lawson is now owner of about 500 acres of land, and handles about 100 head of cattle annually. He is a Democrat, and gave his first Presidential vote for James Buchanan. In 1878, he was elected Township Trustee, served two terms, and is a representative citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are members of the United Brethren Church.

SILAS H. McILVAINE is a native of this township, born July 5, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (McConnell) McIlvaine, the former a native of Champaign County, Ohio, the latter of Highland County, Ohio. Samuel McIlvaine came to what is now Grant Township. In 1848, he entered 40 acres in this county, and served as County Assessor from 1851 to 1853; he was also elected County Commissioner in 1860. On September 6, 1861, he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. His principal engagement was at Mill Spring, but he was injured by a fall in Nickajack Cave, Tennessee, September 5, 1863, and died September 8. He was buried in the South. Mr. McIlvaine had been a Whig, but became a Republican, and was strongly patriotic, no one being more devoted to the cause of his country. He was an active member of the Christian Church, and a public-spirited, exemplary citizen. Mrs. McIlvaine is living in Oxford, aged fifty-five. The education of our subject was obtained in this county, after which he became a teacher, taught many terms, and was one of the first of instructors. He was married, March 15, 1883, to Miss Mary Worthington, daughter of Richard and Melvina Worthington, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich. In 1883, Mr. McIlvaine purchased the family farm. He is a staunch Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Mr. Hayes. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine belong to the Christian Church, of which he is an Elder. Mr. McIlvaine is a promising young man and a worthy citizen.

WILLIAM McILVAINE is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born July 12, 1826, a son of Silas and Mary (Rhodes) McIlvaine, and of Scotch-German descent. The parents of our subject moved to Fountain County, Ind., and settled on the Shawnee Prairie, where his father died in 1835; his mother died in Benton County in 1873, aged seventy-three. In 1867, Mr. McIlvaine purchased 120 acres of his present farm of 200 acres, which is well cultivated and improved. He was married January 20, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Cyrus Stanley—a union favored with eleven children—Rachel E., Charles N., an infant, Cyrus W., Frank, Samuel W., Mary B., Sallie, Elgar L., Perry and Carrie. Mr. McIlvaine was a Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Taylor. He is now a Republican, an excellent man, and a respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES A. McKNIGHT, County Auditor-elect, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born March 8, 1834, and is a son of Linton and Margaret (Marquess) McKnight, both natives of Virginia. Linton McKnight moved to Warren County, Ohio, where he married and resided until 1841; thence to Xenia, and in 1850 to Richland Township, Fountain County, Ind. His father was an active Republican, and an earnest supporter of the late war. He died August 18, 1879. His mother died May 22, 1867. In addition to the common schools, James attended the high school and an academy at Xenia. He worked for his father until his majority, when he farmed on rented ground until August 3, 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers. He was in battle at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Selma, and in other engagements, and was honorably discharged July 6, 1865, whereupon he resumed farming, and May 1, 1867, came to this township and purchased a farm. In July, 1868, he inaugurated a merchandise business, in partnership with Moses T. Hamer, at Petersburg. In 1869, he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1870, he succeeded in having a post office at Boswell, and was made Postmaster, and in 1872 he removed his store thereto. Mr. McKnight was married, October 24, 1869, to Dorcas Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Tabitha Smith. She is a native of Warren County, Ind., and has borne four children—Elmer L., Charles B., John W. and William A. In 1882, he was elected by the Republicans County Auditor. Mr. McKnight is a Freemason, and a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. McKNIGHT, merchant and Township Trustee, is a son of Linton and Margaret (Marquess) McKnight, and was born September 6, 1840. When about nine years of age, he moved with his parents to Fountain County, Ind., where some of his early school days were passed. He remained at home with his father until the trump of war was heard, when he enlisted June 14, 1861, in Company A, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers. After three years' service, he was honorably discharged, June 24, 1864, and resumed farming. He was married, October 27, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Applegate, daughter of James H. and Susan Applegate, and a native of Fountain County, Ind. From this union descended four children—Eva M., Emma L., Maggie E. and Ollie; of these, the first two are deceased. Mr. McKnight came to and settled in Grant Township in 1872, and in December, 1874, to Boswell, where he engaged in general merchandising with his brother, James H., a business he still continues. Mr. McKnight is a thorough Republican. In April, 1882, he was elected Township Trustee, by a majority of 103. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM MARVIN, a farmer and ex-County Treasurer, was born in Fountain County, Ind., August 7, 1831; is the elder of the two children of Runa and Catherine (Allenduff) Marvin, and of English-German descent. The father of our subject died when the latter was two years old, after which his mother married John Roberts, for whom he worked until nineteen years old, and afterward by the month. October 9, 1853, he married Miss Lovia N., daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Montgomery County, Ind. This wedding was productive of six children—John J., Charles R., Mary F., Jesse E., Elizabeth C. and an infant, of whom John J. and Jesse E. alone survive. After his marriage, Mr. Marvin farmed in summer and taught in winter for seven years, and in 1871 purchased the farm on which he resides, comprising 160 acres of well-cultivated land. Politically, Mr. Marvin is an Independent. He has served as County Commissioner and County Treasurer—as the first on the Republican, as the last on the Independent ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. N. PERIGO, farmer and stock dealer, is a native of this county, born June 11, 1839, one of the family of I. H. and Sarah A. (McBurney) Perigo, and of Irish-Welsh descent. His father came to this county in 1837, and now resides on the Perigo homestead. He hauled grain to Chicago when that city was but a village, and once owned 1,100 acres. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1811. Our subject obtained but sparse education, and worked for his father until he was married, October 26, 1865, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of James and Mary Smith, a native of this county. Their union was fruitful in three children—Clara F., Maggie

E. and Oliver N. After marriage, Mr. Perigo moved to some land of his father, in Hickory Grove Township, where he remained fourteen years, and then moved to this township. He has 600 acres of good land, and handles about 100 head of cattle annually, and has besides a fine residence; he is worth about \$30,000. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a temperance man.

W. R. PHARES is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born September 16, 1853, and is the second of the seven children of Samuel and Jane (Gould) Phares, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of New York. In 1855, his father came to this county and settled two and a half miles west of Oxford, where he now resides. Our subject attended the high school at Oxford, and worked for his father on the farm until he was twenty-one, then clerked in a hardware store. In September, 1880, he came to Boswell and engaged in the boot and shoe trade, in which he was successful, and which he sold in 1883. In 1881, on the 11th of November, he married Miss Isabel, daughter of Dr. Theodore and Martha Stembel, a native of this county. Mr. Phares is a Democrat and one of the prominent citizens of the county. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JONATHAN RHODE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born December 19, 1848, in Warren County, Ind. His parents were Caleb and Elizabeth (McCord) Rhode, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Indiana, who lived in Warren County till their deaths, the father January 25, 1832, the latter June 14, 1880. Jonathan worked for his father until his majority. In 1872, on the 14th of March, he married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Robert and Levina Cottingham, a native of Ohio. The fruition of this union was one child—Alma E. Mr. Rhode moved to this township after his marriage, and purchased eighty acres, which he improved and where he lived until 1882, when he moved to his present location, where he owns 161 acres under good cultivation, and one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Rhode is a Republican, an esteemed citizen and one of the prominent farmers of Benton County. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN ROBERTS was born in Hardy (now Grant) County, Va., November 2, 1811, and is a son of Dorcas Roberts, who was a native of Virginia, where she died in 1877, aged ninety-seven years. Mr. Roberts is of Welsh descent. The grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary war soldier, for which services he received a pension. The life of John Roberts, in Virginia, was confined to labor by the month, and October 19, 1834, he emigrated with an elder brother on horseback to Indiana. Just before reaching Indianapolis, the company into which they had fallen learned that it was John's birthday, and so he had to treat the party. Though the "drinks" cost but 3 cents each, it took nearly all the money he had. He settled in Fountain County, and worked by the month until his marriage, September 20, 1835, to Mrs. Catherine Marvii, a widow with two children, daughter of Frederick Allenduff, which union was graced by twelve children—Isaac, Frederick A., Elizabeth, John, Jordan, Nancy A., Samuel M., Thomas J., Mary C., Eliza J., Charles B. and Phebe C. In 1850, Mr. Roberts purchased 160 acres in this township, and two years later moved thereon. In farming and stock-raising he has been successful, and at one time owned nearly 900 acres. He is a Republican. Came to Indiana on account of slavery, and gave his first vote for President to Gen. Harrison. He has been Township Trustee and is much esteemed.

SAMUEL M. ROBERTS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of John and Catherine (Allenduff) Roberts, born March 27, 1846, in Fountain County, Ind. When Samuel was six years of age, he came with his parents to this township, and acquired a common-school education; he assisted his father in the work of the farm until he was married, December 23, 1869, to Miss Susanna, daughter of James and Mary Smith, a native of this township. This union was followed by one child, Ella V. After his marriage, Mr. Roberts settled on eighty acres of his present farm, which now comprises 155 acres, all well improved. He is a staunch Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Roberts is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of Benton County, and also one of the most esteemed citizens.

S. P. SMITH, grain merchant, was born in Richmond, Ind., March 22, 1849, is the fifth of the eleven children of David A. and Martha J. (Parker) Smith, and of Scotch-German descent. The parents of S. P. Smith were natives of Ohio and North Carolina respectively, who moved to Richmond and engaged in milling, thence, after eleven years, to near La Fayette, thence to Rainsville, where Mr. Smith abandoned milling. He afterward moved to Vermillion County, Ill., where he purchased a large tract of land and now resides. Mrs. Smith died March 21, 1871. Our subject remained with his father until 1870, in which year, on the 9th of January, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of J. W. and Nancy M. Hash, who died March 21, 1875, having borne two children—Clinton E.

and Louis B. (deceased). Mr. Smith was next married, October 17, 1877, to Miss Lydia A., daughter of Henry and Ann Myers, by which union were produced two children—Anna B. and Frederick P. In 1882, Mr. Smith, in partnership with G. W. Swadbey, began the milling business; but the mill burned February 9, 1883. He is now in the grain trade, and has been very successful. Mr. Smith is a radical Republican, and in April, 1864, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged October, 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM SMITH, the oldest living settler of Benton County, is a native of Ohio, born January 14, 1809, a son of James and Catherine Smith, and of Irish descent. He came to this county in the year 1833, worked for an uncle by the month, and on December 14 of that year married Miss Hannah Smith, daughter of William and Sarah Smith, a native of Ohio, who died April 15, 1878, having borne nine children—Stephey, James, William, Philip, Oliver, Sarah, Catherine, an infant and Leah; of these, two are deceased. After marriage, Mr. Smith settled on the farm he now owns, having begun with a quarter-section and reached 500 acres, some of which he gave to his children, but reserving 300 acres, with improvements and good brick residence, worth \$2,000. Mr. Smith remembers how abundant were the Indians and wild game when he came to this territory, and recalls many interesting incidents of the early times. He is a life-long Democrat, and has served two terms as County Commissioner. He is one of the most moral of men and most exemplary of citizens. Mrs. Smith was a member of the M. E. Church.

OLIVER H. SMITH, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, is a native of Grant Township and a son of William and Hannah (Smith) Smith; he was born February 15, 1847, and is of Irish-American descent. Mr. Smith's education was not the most elaborate, but he had acquired a good practical education, and labored for his father, on his farm, until his majority. In 1872, he came to Boswell, and, in company with D. E. Taylor, began a general store, being the second firm in the town—J. W. Hash & Son being the first—known as Taylor & Smith. Mr. Smith continued the business, after purchasing his partner's interest, two years, when he sold the same to H. C. Harris, and, in 1881, in company with his brother, he began the clothing business, theirs being the only store of that line in the town, in which they have been successful. In 1876, Mr. Smith was married to Miss S. J., daughter of John and Sarah Dawson, a native of Illinois. Their union has been productive of three children—Perry, Nellie and John W. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden. He is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN SPIES, grocer and furniture dealer, was born in Reading, Penn., August 7, 1839; is a son of John and Sarah (Hickman) Spies, and of Scotch-German descent. His grandfather Hickman was a Scotchman, took part in the Revolutionary war, and died at Hamburg, Penn., in 1844, aged one hundred and nine. The father of our subject died in 1881, the mother in 1846. When seventeen years of age, John Spies emigrated to Illinois, and in 1858 moved to Warren County, Ind., and worked at farming until the war, whereupon, July, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, and was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Farmington and the Atlanta campaign, in which he was captured and sent to prison at Macon, Ga., thence to Andersonville, Savannah and Florida. He escaped, however, and, November 7, 1864, rejoined his regiment at Gravelly Springs. After the war, he was discharged July 6, 1865, and engaged in butchering at Williamsport, and afterward in the grocery business, with M. T. Hamer. In 1867, he engaged in merchandise business in this township, and in 1873 commenced his present business. He was married, October 15, 1871, to Miss Anna Bancs, to which union succeeded three children—Charles F., Ora and Laura. Mr. Spies is a Freemason and a Republican.

JOHN M. STANLEY was born in this township October 8, 1845, and is a son of Cyrus and Amanda (McConnell) Stanley, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Indiana, who settled in this township in 1845, where the father died, March 25, 1873; the mother is yet living on the homestead. John M. Stanley attended what was known as the "Perigo" School, and obtained an ordinary education. January 13, 1875, he married Miss Josie, daughter of D. K. and Mary Slife, a native of Indiana, to which marriage succeeded two children—Edith M. and Gertrude. In 1871, Mr. Stanley built on his portion of the homestead, and now has 120 acres under good cultivation. He is an ardent Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Stanley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HICKORY GROVE TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER, son of Samuel and Mary Alexander, was born September 25, 1835, in Butler County, Ohio. His parents moved to Indiana in 1836, and settled near Crawfordsville, where Samuel and his father worked together until the latter's death in 1843. In 1843, they moved to Tippecanoe County, and thence to Warren County, where Samuel had purchased eighty acres, to which he added until he owned 480 acres, and went into stock-raising; his mother remained with him until her death in 1857. In 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth Hargreaves, daughter of John and Betty Hargreaves, a native of England, from which union sprang ten children, three of whom are living—James H., Tilla Lutis and Opal Vio. In 1873, Mr. Alexander sold his farm and came to this township, where, in partnership with Mr. Fowler, he purchased 2,000 acres, and they have since added 2,000 more, having 4,000 acres in common. They raise only sufficient grain for their stock, most of which is raised by renters, and purchased therefrom. Their sales of stock average \$40,000 annually. Except the allowance to Mr. Alexander for his labor of supervision, the profits are divided. Mr. Alexander is a Republican, and a public-spirited citizen and benevolent gentleman. Mrs. Alexander is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is likewise a charitable and estimable lady.

DENNIS BARRAGREE, a son of Thomas and Margaret Barragree, was born July, 1843, in County Limerick, Ireland. His father was a prosperous farmer for the country, but was only a renter. After attending the high school and an academy, Dennis departed from Dublin for the United States February 19, 1863, during the Fenian troubles, to escape imprisonment, if no worse. He journeyed to Warren County, Ind., after leaving New York, and worked at farming, also on the Wabash Railroad. Soon after his parents arrived, whereupon he engaged in farming. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Rosaline, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (McCabe) Deneny, which alliance was blessed with six children—Katie, Margaret, Thomas, Mary, John and Jane. In 1873, Mr. Barragree rented a farm in Vermillion County, Ill., which he managed profitably for three years, when he moved to this county on eighty acres, on which he has also done well. He was elected Township Assessor in 1878 and Township Trustee in 1882. Mr. Barragree is a Democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, and strong in his allegiance to his adopted country.

JAMES M. G. BEARD, M. D., is a son of William and Eleanor (McMillan) Beard, and was born in New Boston, May 27, 1844. He was educated at Boscawen Academy, N. H.; studied civil engineering, and afterward medicine under Drs. Joseph Jones and T. B. Campbell; he also studied at the University of Michigan and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City, Mo., where he graduated in March, 1875, taking the faculty prize. He settled in Oakwood, Kan., in 1870, and at Ambia, Ind., in 1875. He is a member of the Benton County Medical Society. In 1861, he published an almanac called the "New England Calendar," and in 1862 one for Hillsboro and Merrimack Counties, N. H. In July, 1871, he married Miss Roseltha Small, of Winfield, Kan., a union which was blessed by three children—Walter S., Eleanor E. and John G. Dr. Beard has a large practice in this and Warren Counties, and in Iroquois and Vermillion Counties, Ill., and is an esteemed physician; he is also a man of much mechanical talent, having constructed several excellent and valuable electric batteries.

SOLOMON BROE, SR., is a native of Lower Canada, and was born June 2, 1822. His parents, Peter and Mary Broe, were also natives of Canada, and his grandparents natives of France, who emigrated to Canada in 1712. Solomon worked for his father until he was nineteen years old, when he was married to Felicite Ponton, a union productive of five children—Solomon, Mary, Julia, Harriet and Lawrence. Mrs. Broe died in 1857, and in 1858 he married Lenora Logue. This union likewise produced five children—George, Fred, Alda, Louisa and Napoleon. In 1852, Mr. Broe purchased and settled on eighty acres of land in Kankakee Co., Ill., which he did not long keep, but bought a second eighty acres, on which he lived eleven years. In 1873, he went to Chicago, where he engaged in teaming, and in 1876 came to this county, where he purchased his present home, then wholly unimproved, but now in excellent condition, with neat hedges, commodious frame dwelling etc., a pleasant witness of his well-directed labor. Mr. Broe is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN W. COLE, son of John and Elizabeth Cole, was born September 5, 1848, in Vermillion County, Ind. His parents were natives of New Jersey, who came to this State in its early days. The educational advantages of our subject were much constrained. He worked for his clothing and board until he was sixteen, and afterward by the month, giving most of his wages to his parents. He was later a teamster, and worked in a grain warehouse, for which company he moved to Danville, Ill., and thence to Hoopeston, where he was married to Miss Sarah E. Voss. In 1873, Mr. Cole moved to this county, settled on the present site of Ambia, and engaged in the grain business, to which he added merchandize. In 1874, he failed, and the next year went into business with A. C. Goodwin, but after one year sold his interest, abandoned the business, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has now a reasonably fair and a good local practice. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have a family of five—Ira, Mary, Effie, Robert and Nannie. Mr. Cole is a Republican, and is an active man in county politics; he is also a Knight of Honor, a member of the United Brethren Church and an earnest church and Sunday school worker.

C. S. GOLDEN was born in Gettysburg, Penn., December 11, 1840, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Golden; the former died in 1881, the latter in 1869. Our subject worked for his father until 1860, when he moved to Washington to learn the trade of baking, at which he worked more than three years, when he enlisted in March, 1865, in the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, after which he resumed baking at Gettysburg. He then learned carpentering and worked at building barns, after which he settled at Hoopeston, Ill., where he bought a lumber yard, and afterward an elevator in Ambia, Ind.; this he exchanged for 192 acres in Iroquois County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, and afterward bought a drug store, and served as Postmaster one year. This store he sold to J. W. Scott. In 1880, he began the clothing business in Ambia, to which he added a general stock, and has done a good business. Mr. Golden has made many changes, and has also made money thereby. He was married, May 1, 1872, to Miss Amanda Dunkleberger, a marriage fruitful in four children—Alvin Leo, Jennie May, Thomas Jefferson and Edgar Poe. Mr. Golden is a Democrat, a Knight of Honor, and he and wife belong to the United Brethren Church.

ALFRED GOODRICK, son of John and Sarah (Canady) Goodrick, was born June 6, 1841, in Rush County, Ind., where he worked for his father until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. At Thompson's Station, 1,117 men were captured and sent to Libby Prison, exchanged in twenty days, and assigned to guard duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. In 1863, he re-enlisted, and was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, in the last of which he was wounded by a minie ball, which split his cheek from mouth to ear, and after recovery he resumed duty at Gen. Rousseau's headquarters. He was discharged August, 1865; went to Kansas for a time. In 1871, he returned and purchased 120 acres in Warren County. Mr. Goodrick was married, March 21, 1873, to Miss Emma Morpew, by which union they have two children—Munroe and George. In February, 1882, he sold said farm and engaged in the grocery trade in Ambia, having erected a spacious store building and established a fine business. Mr. Goodrick is a Republican, and a member of the Knights of Honor.

JOHN C. GREENBURG, son of Frederick William and Charlotte Greenburg, is a native of Prussia, born in 1842, March 20. His father was a general merchant. John obtained a fair education, as most German boys can obtain, and after serving as clerk for some time, came to America in 1861, and then to a brother in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he worked until July, 1862, when he enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served as musician through the war, and was promoted to chief musician. He was discharged in July, 1865. In 1866, he married Miss Mary Wallace, who died after six months, and in 1871 he married Miss Jane Barber, daughter of Alvin and Julia Barber, which union resulted in five children—Estelle, Allen, Lucretia, Viola and Carl. After improving sixty acres of wild land, and selling the same for \$35 per acre, he took up eighty acres of unbroken prairie, sixty of which he afterward sold for \$2,200. He again settled on eighty acres of wild land, which he improved and sold very advantageously. Finally, he purchased his present eighty-acre home. Mr. Greenburg is a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. fraternities, a Republican, and an honorable citizen. His family also came to this country in 1865.

JOHN S. HERRIMAN was born March 13, 1842, in Warren County, Ind., and is a son of John B. and Nancy A. Herriman, both natives of Ohio, who came to Indiana in the early time, when settlers were very few, and moved to Iroquois County, Ill., in 1852, where John had but little chance for school-going; he therefore gave his time to his father until 1862, when he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers. Soon after his enlistment he took measles, the sequel of which compelled him to return. In 1868, he married Miss Martha Smith, to which union have been

born four children—Mary Ada, Annie L., Charles and William. After marriage, Mr. Herriman resided on his father's farm for five years, when he purchased eighty, and added forty acres; this he improved with good buildings and in other ways, and sold. In the spring of 1883, he came to this township, and occupied his present farm of 160 acres. While doing a general farming business, he has given much attention to stock. He is a Republican, and while in Illinois was Tax Collector, Township Commissioner for seven years, and Justice of the Peace when he left that State.

JOHN F. McCORMICK is a native of Worcester County, Mass., born December 5, 1853, and a son of Michael and Margaret McCormick, both natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1848. Michael McCormick was a farmer, and John worked with his father, with but a sparse education, until he reached the age of twenty-four years. The family emigrated to Peoria County, Ill., in 1857; thence to Stark County in 1870, and to Vermillion County in 1878, where they now reside. January 31, 1878, John F. McCormick married Miss Annie, daughter of Patrick and Annie Weston, a union followed by one child—William M. After his marriage, Mr. McCormick farmed successfully upon rented land for three years, when he moved to Ambia and went into the general merchandise business with C. S. Golden. In one year he sold his interest to O. P. Manny, and purchased Mr. Kelly's interest of the firm of Allen & Kelly, and now has a very prosperous business. Mr. McCormick is independent in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

A. F. MALO is a native of Canada, born November 8, 1849, a son of Samuel and Mary Malo, both natives of France, who emigrated to Canada in the long ago. In 1851, Mr. Samuel Malo settled in Chicago, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith, to which handicraft he trained his boys after the fourteenth year. Our subject worked for his father until of age, and afterward as a steamfitter in Chicago. In 1875, he moved to Ambia, Benton County, Ind., where he is engaged in blacksmithing. In 1882, he began manufacturing buggies, and in 1883 gophers for T. J. Lewis, all with much satisfaction. Mr. Malo has also been doing general work, and has been generally successful. In 1869, he was married to Miss Mary McKnight, to which alliance descended five children—Huzeb Charles, Samuel Leander, Furdano Thomas, John and William Francis. Mr. Malo is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Honor and a Republican.

JOHN H. MYERS was born in Hanover, Germany, May 5, 1849. His family emigrated to this country when he was a child, and settled at St. Charles, Mo. On the death of his father, Matthew Myers, he was adopted by a teacher, who took him to Wisconsin and thence to Chicago, from which point, at the age of fifteen, he commenced his life alone, working on a farm; in a freight office at Riverton, Ill.; in a restaurant at Illiopolis; in a grocery store, as clerk; and in 1872 as proprietor of a restaurant, which he sold and removed to Danville, Ill., where he engaged in a grocery and bakery. In 1877, he moved to Ambia and settled in the hardware business. He has now greatly increased his stock, and necessarily his storeroom is a good evidence of his success. He was married, in 1872, to Mary A. Cline, which marriage furnished one child—Ora Pearl. Mrs. Myers' parents were natives of Pennsylvania; her great-grandfather was a soldier of the American Revolution, her grandfather of the war of 1812, and her only brother, Peter, gave his life during the late rebellion. Mr. Myers is a Republican, was Township Clerk while in Illinois, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY J. PARKER, son of John and Elizabeth Parker, was born July 2, 1818, in Tioga County, N. Y. He worked for his father during his minority, and in 1837 the family settled in Lawrence County, Ohio, where, in 1839, he married Miss Susanna S., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Walton, by which alliance they have nine living children—Eliza C. McCoy, Samuel A., Henry A., William W., George F., Hiram C., Louisiana Bell, James C. and Franklin. Mrs. Parker's father was Surveyor of Lawrence County for thirty-two successive years. In 1840, Mr. Parker emigrated to Indiana and settled at Williamsport, Warren County, where he followed coopering and became County Recorder. In 1855, he removed to Iroquois County, Ill., bought and improved some land and remained until 1873, when he settled at Ambia, then containing but seven buildings, and he being the first seller of goods. After four years, he sold his stock and rented his building, and for several years has been express agent at Ambia for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Mr. Parker was for eight years Commissioner of Highways in Illinois. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WASHINGTON M. PUGH was born in Bedford County, Tenn., January 26, 1812. His parents were William and Sarah Pugh. William Pugh emigrated from South Carolina to Indiana many years ago, and settled near Vincennes, where he built a mill. In 1845, he moved West, destined for Oregon, but died before reaching there. Washington worked for his father until he was married, in April, 1832, to Miss Nancy Crawford; they have had nine children, four living—James C., Sarah

A., *Harvey H. and Isabel. After his marriage, Mr. Pugh moved on and farmed some land of Mrs. Pugh, to which he added forty acres. In 1853, they moved to Illinois, and in 1873 came to what is now Ambia, of which place they are among the first settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh are worthy members of the Christian Church.

HENRY REED was born in England, October 25, 1834, and is a son of David and Ann Reed; the former died in England, the latter lives in Illinois. After his boyhood, Henry worked by the year. In 1851, his mother, with part of her family, came to America and settled in Connecticut, where Henry worked as a farmer. He then went to Virginia, and was for two years an overseer of slaves, after which he moved to Iowa, where he worked as a teamster. He then moved to Illinois, where he farmed on rented land successfully. In 1869, he purchased 160 acres of unimproved land. In 1876, he came to this county and township, and bought 120 acres, on which he remained three years, and in 1882 purchased the 120 acres now comprising his home, in this township, which is under good cultivation, with comfortable frame house, promising orchard, etc. Mr. Reed was married in the year 1876 to Mrs. Lottie Abbott, daughter of John and Sarah Doty, by which marriage they have two children—Ella May and David D. Mr. Reed is politically a Republican, and while in Illinois was Township Commissioner.

HUGH C. SIDDENS is a native of Kentucky, born January 28, 1824, and a son of James and Sarah Siddens. In 1829, the family emigrated to Putnam County, Ind., where Hugh worked during his youth on the farm. In 1842, he married Miss Matilda Rains, from which union resulted twelve children, nine of whom survive—Sarah Cadel, James, William, Armilda James, Lucy Brown, Catherine Pierson, Franklin, Daniel and Emma Browning. The parents of Hugh remained with him until their deaths, his father dying in 1864, and his mother in 1865. Mr. Siddens had one son, William, who served four years during the late war. In 1864, Mr. Siddens settled in this township, where he has since made his home. When he came there he found but four families and one post office in the county. Seventy-five of the two hundred acres he had purchased were improved, but stock being at large, it required much watching to save the crop. When he settled here there was no railroad in the county, but now the Lake Erie & Western passes his door. Mr. and Mrs. Siddens have, by hard work and the assistance of their children, secured a comfortable home, with improved farm and good buildings. Mr. Siddens is serving his ninth year as Magistrate of this township. He is a Democrat, and an enterprising citizen.

JAMES SIDDENS is a native of Putnam County, Ind.; was born April 15, 1845, and is a son of Hugh C. and Matilda Siddens. In 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged after a few months by reason of sickness. As soon as he became able, he worked at farm work by the month, and in the year 1865 was married to Miss Sarah C. Browning, by which union they had four children—Ida, Eva, Hattie and Lola. After marriage, Mr. Siddens farmed on rented land until 1881, when he purchased his home in this township, then eighty acres of unbroken prairie, but now under fair cultivation and having a good dwelling-house upon it. He is a general farmer, and raises some cattle and hogs. Mr. Siddens was Trustee of this township, first elected in 1876 by twenty-nine majority, and in 1878 by sixty majority—a remarkable result by a Democrat in a Republican township. He is, as the above fact demonstrates, a highly respected citizen.

CHARLES L. WHITE was born April 28, 1851, in Bath, Me. His father, Benjamin Loring White, resides in Massachusetts, and is a lineal descendant of the first white child born in New England. His mother died in 1859. Charles attended the high school, and was prepared for college, after which he studied the German and Spanish languages, went one term to Conner's College, Boston, and became a book-keeper in Bath, afterward engaging in the coal trade. Later, he traveled as far as Cuba, stopping in Washington, D. C., and returned to Maine, when he went to the northern part of the State as paymaster for a lumber company; he was also surveyor and inspector of lumber. He served as book-keeper at Toledo and Chicago, and as salesman, likewise; when traveling to Ambia, Ind., he purchased a grain elevator and lumber-yard, in which he has been since engaged extensively, his annual sales of grain reaching 200,000 bushels, and of lumber 1,000,000 feet. Recently he has added to his business an agricultural implement department. In February, 1877, he married Miss Abbie Parks, of Bath, Me. One child has crowned their union, Sara Marion. Mr. White is politically a Republican, and a most active, enterprising business man. He and wife are forward in Sabbath school and other good works.

PARISH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BENNETT is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind.; he came to Parish Grove Township, Benton County, in 1875, and in connection with R. W. Sample and Nelson Lutz bought two sections of land, from which they have since sold 320 acres, leaving a farm of 960 acres still owned by the firm, but operated by Mr. Bennett. He gives his attention principally to stock-raising, having at present about 130 high-grade Hereford cows, besides a large number of horses and hogs; hitherto he has been raising English draft horses, but at present owns a fine Clydesdale horse which cost him \$2,000. He has one of the most extensive stock farms in the county. Before his removal to this county, he owned a farm in Tippecanoe County, Ind. Mr. Bennett was Trustee of Parish Grove Township for four years; is a Republican and a member of Silver Star Lodge, A. O. U. W. He was married, December 20, 1865, to Angie Stewart, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and six children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. Bennett was born January 1, 1841, and is one of five children born to Strother and Mary (Carr) Bennett, the latter probably of Irish and the former of German descent, and both natives of Virginia. The former, when a young man, removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he remained several years, when he went to Illinois and remained one year; he next came to Tippecanoe County, where he died in March 1850.

CAPT. JAMES DUNN is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and was born April 27, 1839. His father, John Dunn, was a merchant in his native country, and married Julia Murphy. In 1841, John crossed the Atlantic, and for four years found employment in and around Chicago, as a brick and stone mason. In 1845, his family came from Ireland, and they settled in Lockport, Ill., where Mr. Dunn, Sr., died November 28, 1854. James Dunn made his home with his father's family until his mother's death in August, 1863. Previous to this time, he had been known as the champion shot of the Desplaines Valley. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen First Sergeant. June 15, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and promoted to the Captaincy of his company in September, 1864, and was mustered out June 6, 1865. Capt. Dunn was a participant in the battles of Holly Springs, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Look-out and Kenesaw Mountains, Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, the capture of Fort McAllister, through the Carolinas, and the engagements of Bentonville, and Averysboro. He was in 27 battles and 240 skirmishes. During the memorable march to the sea, he was in command of the foragers in Hazen's division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and of the 84 men who composed the company only 15 were mustered out, and he was the only one not wounded. After the war, he went to Will County, Ill., and in connection with a brother managed their farm until 1872, when he came to Benton County, Ind., and was the first to settle on what is known as the Dunn settlement, in Parish Grove Township. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres, well improved and cultivated. He breeds fine stock, and besides forty head of high-grade cattle owns one full-blooded Durham, and an extra quality of horses and hogs. Capt. Dunn is a Democrat, and one of the prominent men of the county. He was married, January 9, 1868, to Miss Lucy Robbins, who was born in October, 1851; is a native of Will County, Ill., and daughter of William and Margaret (Tracy) Robbins. Their union has been blessed with six children—William H., born January 30, 1869; Maggie, January 29, 1871; John F., February 10, 1874; Esey, February 25, 1877; James, July 11, 1879, and George E., February 15, 1882. Mrs. Dunn is of Irish descent, and is a graduate of Notre Dame Seminary, South Bend, Ind. Capt. Dunn and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is an honorary member of G. A. R.

JOHN DUNN is a native of the Emerald Isle, and was born November 27, 1837. When seven years old, he became a resident of Lockport, Ill., making his home with his parents until their respective deaths. During his youthful days, the greater portion of his time was passed in hunting, and, like his brother, James, he became a noted marksman. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he secured a contract from the Government to furnish baled hay for the cavalry service, continuing this occupation until the close of the war, when he engaged in farming near Lockport, Ill. In 1874, he removed to Parish Grove Township, Benton Co., Ind., where he has since resided, engaged extensively in stock-raising. He owns a well-improved farm of 320 acres; he is a Democrat. Mr. Dunn was married, May 9, 1867, to Mary

A. Robbins; he and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and the parents of three children—Julia, Mannella and Clara.

DAVID R. FINLEY was born July 16, 1832, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is one of seven children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Riley) Finley. Robert Finley was a native of Virginia, and while a young man he removed with his father to Delaware County, Ohio, but in 1839 went to Kane County, Ill., where he bought a farm and continued to reside until his death in 1879, his wife having died four years previously. He was a soldier in the American Army during the war of 1812. David R. Finley received a good practical education, and lived with his father's family, working upon the farm until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then went to Livingston County, Ill., where he remained until 1870, when he came to Parish Grove Township, Benton County, Ind., and bought about 219 acres of good land. He now has in this county 480 acres, and eighty acres in Illinois. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, and has about fifty head of cattle, besides a large number of horses and hogs. He enlisted, August 8, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Kencesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, and on Sherman's march to the sea, through the Carolinas, the battles of Bentonville and Averysboro. He was in thirteen battles and numerous skirmishes. Mr. Finley was married, October 21, 1870, to Lizzie N. Throop, a native of Kane County, Ill., and eight children have blessed this union, seven of whom are living. Mr. Finley is a Republican, and one of the prominent men of Benton County.

JAMES A. LOWMON is a native of La Salle County, Ill., where he received his education. He lived with his father's family until 1873; then came to Benton County, Ind., and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Butterfield, five miles north of Fowler, where he remained four years. He then transferred this farm to LeRoy Templeton, in part payment for a farm of 400 acres in Parish Grove Township, upon which he now resides. It is well cultivated and improved. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, having at present about \$4,000 worth of cattle, hogs, etc. Mr. Lowmon is one of the prominent men of the county, and is a Republican. He was married, January 21, 1875, to Alice Good, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and they have four children—Mamy, Walter, Laura and Homer. Mr. Lowmon was born January 1, 1848, and is one of five children in the family of Arthur B. and Priscilla Lawnon. The former, a native of Virginia, when a boy, removed with his parents to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he remained about eight years, then went to La Salle County, Ill., and operated a saw mill for a time, after which he turned his attention to farming, in which occupation he is still engaged. He is one of the oldest settlers in that region.

DONALD McEWEN, a native of Chateaugay County, Canada, was born October 10, 1841. He was reared in his native county, received a good practical education, and was married September 28, 1875, to Miss Agnes McNaughton, who was also a Canadian. Mr. McEwen, together with his father, Peter McEwen, emigrated to Benton County, Ind., in 1870, and has since resided in Parish Grove Township, engaged in farming and raising stock. He owns a well-cultivated farm of 444 acres, which yields him 4,000 bushels of corn per annum, besides a large amount of other produce. Mr. McEwen is one in a family of six children, his mother's maiden name being Grace McEwen. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents of three children—Peter, Isabella and Grace M. Peter McEwen (father of Donald) and his wife were natives of Scotland. He left his native country in 1838, and came to Canada, where he remained until his removal to the United States in 1870. He is living with his sons at the advanced age of eighty years. Both he and wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY ROBERTSON, only survivor of four men who lived in Benton County in 1835, is a native of Bath County, Ky., and was born February 19, 1813. He is the sixth in a family of seventeen children born to John H. and Anna (Burton) Robertson, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. In March, 1835, Henry Robertson, in company with a brother, purchased a quarter-section of land on Section 36, in Parish Grove Township, for his father, and the same season put out a crop, and bought an additional 160 acres for himself and brother, adjoining his father's land. The fall of 1835, John H. Robertson and family moved to the land selected, and lived there fifteen years. The parents then went to Fountain County, where Mrs. Robertson died in 1863. Mr. Robertson, Sr., then made his home with his son Henry, until his death in 1874. He was one of the early County Commissioners. There has been no one so closely identified with the development of Benton County as Henry Robertson. In 1838, he was appointed Sheriff by Gov. Wallace, with power to organize Jasper County, and after this was completed, he was elected

Sheriff. In April, 1840, he was appointed organizing Sheriff for Benton County, and on retiring from this office was elected as the first Surveyor of the County. Since that time he has almost continuously served as Surveyor, Commissioner or Land Appraiser, and at present is a Commissioner. About 1853, he made the survey for what is known as the Richards line of railway, from La Fayette to the Illinois State line, it being the first road projected through the county. Mr. Robertson was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican, and has twice been a candidate for State Representative. On one occasion, although the district was largely Democratic, he was only defeated by eight votes. He has increased his original 160 acres, to 2,100 acres, and for over thirty years has been a large stock-raiser. August 19, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. (Turbyville) Courtney, a daughter of John Turbyville, an early settler of Cincinnati, and widow of William Courtney. They have had no children, but adopted four of Mr. Robertson's sister's orphan children, besides three whom they are now caring for. Mr. Robertson is highly respected by his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Protestant. Mrs. Robertson is a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID WOODLOCK is a native of Ireland, and his father died when David was ten years old. He was brought to America to his brothers and sisters, who had preceded him, and who were living in New Haven, Conn. For several years, he worked with his brother, who was gardener for Mrs. Eli Whitney; he subsequently worked in the machine shops at New Haven, and the lock manufactory at Brantford, Conn. In 1858, he went to New Orleans, where he worked as a forwarder of freight until 1861, when, on the breaking-out of the war, he went to La Salle County, Ill. He there rented and worked his brother's farm until 1867, when he came to Parish Grove Township, Benton Co., Ind., and bought 320 acres of land, but did not settle upon this land until four years later. He now owns 560 acres of land, well improved and cultivated. He devotes his attention largely to stock-raising, and has a great number of cattle and hogs. Mr. Woodlock was married, in July, 1850, to Bridget Loughery, a native of Ireland, and they have had nine children, seven of whom are living. The parents are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Woodlock was born about 1829, and was the youngest of a family of eleven children of Patrick and Catherine Woodlock, natives of Ireland, and residents of that country all their lives. The former traced his ancestry back for nearly three centuries to a number of Danes who settled in Ireland. He had a collegiate education, and owned a large estate.

PINE TOWNSHIP.

CAREY A. EASTBURN, one of the heaviest land-owners and best farmers of Pine Township, is a native of the Buckeye State, was born in Highland County in 1828, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Haigh) Eastburn. His early education, was considerably neglected, as his time was employed largely in assisting his parents in their farm duties; but after he arrived at years of maturity, he gave himself a thorough schooling, which has proven a lasting benefit to him. In 1833, his parents settled in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood, and in 1850 he married Jane Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Bowyer) Johnson. The same year of his marriage, Mr. Eastburn became a resident of Benton County, and he is at present engaged in superintending his large stock farm of 1,200 acres. He has never aspired to any high political office, but, through the persuasions of his friends, allowed himself to be elected Trustee of his township, serving as such two years. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and the parents of ten children, eight of whom are yet living.

LEVI HAWKINS, son of Benjamin Hawkins, whose biography appears in the biographical department of Fowler, was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1840, received but a common school education, and at the age of fifteen years removed to Benton County, which has since been his home. In 1861, with many brave boys of his neighborhood, he enlisted for the war, and was assigned to duty in the Tenth Indiana Volunteers, in which, for about three years, he rendered efficient service. Being wounded severely at the battle of Chickamanga, he was discharged in 1864, returned home, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising in Pine Township, where he owns a fine tract of land, comprising 220 acres. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and was married, in 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Owens) Broadie, by whom he is the father of three children.

ROBERT HAWKINS, one of those sturdy old pioneers who braved the hardships and privations of the then far West, and who aided in laying the foundation of

the prosperity which the present generation now enjoys, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and is a son of Levi and Mary (Evans) Hawkins. He was born in the year 1815, secured a good practical education, and in 1828 came with his parents to the Hoosier State, settling eight miles south of La Fayette, in Tippecanoe County, where he resided until 1841, then removed to Benton County, and at first was employed herding cattle; he afterward purchased a farm in Pine Township and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns one of the finest farms in the township, consisting of 400 acres, which is well improved and supplied with living water all the year. He was married to Sarah A. Carter, daughter of Robert and Anna Carter, in 1843, and by her became the father of six children, only three of whom are yet living. Mrs. Hawkins, a loving wife and mother and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1882, aged sixty years, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

JAMES W. HAWKINS, a son of Robert Hawkins, whose biography precedes this, was born in Benton County in 1844, received a good common schooling, and with the exception of a few years while in the service of his country, has been engaged in farming. In 1862, he became a member of the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry and served three years; participated in a number of severe campaigns and battles, and was wounded at Chickamauga, and in 1865 returned home, where he recommenced farming. He married Miss Mary M. Switzer, daughter of Peter and Katie Switzer, in 1871, and by her is the father of two sons and two daughters. Mr. Hawkins is one of the influential Republicans of western Benton County, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN R. HAWKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Benton County, Ind., in 1852, and is a son of Robert and Sarah A. (Carter) Hawkins. After receiving a good education, he embarked in farming, and now possesses a well-improved farm of 533 acres. Mr. Hawkins is one of the progressive citizens of his township, and favors the advancement of all laudable public enterprises. In politics, he is a warm adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and has ever been identified with its best interests. To his marriage with Miss Sarah McKinnis, which occurred in 1881, one child has been born. Mrs. Hawkins is a daughter of Philip and Rachel (Wolfer) McKinnis, one of the prominent families of Warren County.

JOHN HAWKINS, brother of Benjamin Hawkins, of Fowler, and Robert Hawkins, of Pine Township, and son of Levi and Mary (Evans) Hawkins, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1825, and when three years old moved with his parents to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood. Receiving but limited educational advantages, he chose farming as his employment through life, and in 1850 was married to Miss Margaret Sheetz, daughter of John and Isabel (Parker) Sheetz. Two years after this event, he removed to Benton County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hawkins is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the parents of a family of five children. They own a fine body of land, consisting of 520 acres, and are among the most respected residents of the township.

W. G. W. NORWOOD, a self-made man, and one of the prominent farmers of western Benton County, is a native of Blount County, Tenn., where he was born in 1815. At the age of four years, he came with his parents, George and Mary Ann (Rooker) Norwood, to Wayne County, Ind., and three years later to Indianapolis, where our subject received a good education. In 1836, he was united in marriage with Rachel Kelley, daughter of William and Elizabeth Kelley, and in 1860 removed to Putnam County, Ind., where he engaged in farming and following grain-threshing. While engaged in the latter occupation, he met with a distressing accident. In oiling the gearing near the feeder, one foot treacherously slipped and was crowded into the cylinder, which was revolving with frightful velocity, and was so mangled as to necessitate amputation. In 1871, Mr. Norwood removed to Benton County, where he owns 585 acres of well-improved farming and grazing land. He is a Republican, and, previous to his removal to Benton County, served the township in which he resided a number of years as Trustee. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they have left to them three living children in a family of nine.

CHARLES E. OPP, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of John and Catharine (Emerson) Opp, and was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1850. After receiving a good business education, he selected farming as his vocation, and in 1875 was united in marriage with Miss Vinettie Combs, daughter of James and Sarah (Green) Combs. The same year of his marriage, he removed to Benton County, and is now engaged in managing a farm of 400 acres belonging to his father. He is one of the progressive citizens in Pine Township, is a Republican in politics, and to his union

with Miss Combs two children have been born. Mrs. Opp is a member of the M. E. Church.

DR. JAMES M. RODMAN, son of James and Mary (Guisinger) Rodman, is a native of Shelby County, Ill., and was born in 1842. Together with his parents, he removed to Indiana in 1847, where he resided until 1861, and in that year enlisted in the First Indiana Heavy Artillery. He served through the many dangers of war unharmed, and was discharged at New Orleans in 1863, after which he returned to his home in the Hoosier State, and began the study of medicine. He began the practice of this profession in 1866, and the same year married Miss Sarah F., daughter of W. G. W. and Rachel (Kelley) Norwood. In 1871, he removed to Benton County, where he owns eighty acres of land, and his time is occupied in farming, practicing medicine and preaching. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and G. A. R., and, besides being honored with local offices of trust, was elected to represent the counties of Benton and Newton in the State Legislature in 1878, serving in the regular and special sessions of that term. Dr. Rodman is a member of the Christian Church, and he and wife are parents of seven children, five of whom are now living.

WARREN B. SHEETZ, Trustee of Pine Township, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind.; was born in 1837, and is a son of Fredrick and Eliza (Taylor) Sheetz, who were among the pioneers of Tippecanoe County. Warren B. Sheetz received a liberal education, and was engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the cause of his country in Company D, Tenth Indiana Volunteers. After being in the service eight months, he was promoted Captain of his company, and served as such until his discharge at Indianapolis, September 18, 1864. Capt. Sheetz was an efficient and faithful officer, and was a participant in some of the hardest campaigns of the war. Since the war, he has been engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and at present owns a fine stock farm of 210 acres in Pine Township. He is a Republican, member of Benton Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and was married in 1870 to Harriet H. Johnson. Mrs. Sheetz is a daughter of William and Margaret (Finch) Johnson, and to her marriage with Capt. Sheetz five children have been born, three of whom are now living.

JACOB SICKLER, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Benton County, is a native of Gloucester County, N. J., born in 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Rhoda (Hunt) Sickler. After attending the district schools of his neighborhood, he completed his education by a three years' course at high school and college, shortly after which he engaged for five years in milling in Warren County, Ind. In 1861, he moved to Tippecanoe County, where he followed farming three years, then removed to Benton County, purchasing a farm of 160 acres in Pine Township, for which he paid \$1,760. For the first year's produce derived from this farm, he was paid \$1,600, or \$160 less than what he paid for the entire farm. Mr. Sickles has been by good management enabled to increase his original farm to almost 1,000 acres of good land, on which he has erected some very substantial buildings. He is an ex-Trustee of Pine Township, having been elected in 1878, and is the father of three children, two—a son and a daughter—yet living. He has given his children splendid schooling advantages. In 1882, his son graduated from Purdue University with honors, while his daughter is also attending the same school, and taking a thorough course in music at Indianapolis, from some of the most accomplished musicians in the West. Mr. Sickler was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of Isaiah and Rebecca (Sleeper) Hunt, and the Sickler family is among the best known of Benton County.

JOHN W. TIMMONS is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Benton County. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Pine Township, owning 300 acres of its best lands, situated on Sections 31 and 32, and this farm, since it was first entered from the Government by his uncle, Basset Timmons, in 1828, has always been in the possession of some member of the family. John W. Timmons, is a native of Benton County, born in 1844, and is a member of the family born to Benjamin and Sarah Jane (Anderson) Timmons. His youthful education was limited to the common schools of that early day, and the greater portion of his life has been passed in farming and merchandising, in the latter occupation being located in Oxford. His marriage with Marietta, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Jane (Davis) Gephart, was solemnized in 1881, and one child has blessed their union. Mr. Timmons is Democratic in politics, and is the present Assessor of Pine Township, having been elected in 1882.

ROBISON TIMMONS, one of the earliest settlers in Benton County, is descended from an old and honored family, his parents being Joshua and Sarah (Rowen) Timmons. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1828, and two years later was brought by his parents to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood. In 1845, he located permanently in Pine Township, Benton

County, and this has since been his home. By industry, he has been successful in the acquisition of a plentiful supply of this world's goods, and besides a fine farm of 160 acres, improved with a fine two-story dwelling, he owns a general store in the village of Aydelott, which is situated on his farm. He was married, in 1851, to Angeline Foster, a daughter of John and Ruth (Coen) Foster, and a family of eight children have been born to them. Mr. Timmons is a Republican, with strong temperance proclivities, and has served as Justice of the Peace and in various local positions of honor and trust. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the best citizens of Pine Township. He was appointed Postmaster of Aydelott in 1874, and also served, during the late war, as Provost Marshal.

WILLIAM S. TURVEY, son of William M. and America (Cupp) Turvey, was born in Bracken County, Ky., in 1828. He received a good education in youth, and in 1849 removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where two years later he was married to Miss Nancy C., daughter of William and Delilah (Curry) Bowyer. He selected farming as his vocation in life; in 1853 came to Pine Township, Benton County, engaged actively in agricultural pursuits, and is the possessor of a good farm of 160 acres. He is a Democrat, and for a number of years has served his township in the capacity of Peace Justice. He was also elected Trustee of Pine Township, but owing to the fact of being Justice at that time, was not eligible to another office. He and wife are among the well-known and respected citizens of their neighborhood, are members of the Christian Church, and the parents of seven children, all living but one. Mr. Turvey met with a painful accident on the 31st of May, 1883, while working around his buzz saw, which resulted in the complete severing of his left hand at the wrist. His mother is yet living, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

JAMES G. VAN NATTA, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1835. His life has been chiefly occupied in farming, and for the past nine years, having moved to Benton County in 1874, he has resided in Pine Township, where he owns 220 acres of good farming and grazing land. He takes considerable pride in the rearing of blooded stock, especially Hereford cattle. Mr. Van Natta is a son of John S. and Sarah (Haigh) Van Natta, and his wife, Martha J., to whom he was married in 1859, is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Obenchain. He is a Republican in politics, an enterprising and esteemed citizen, and he and wife are the parents of seven children.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. W. J. BART is the only son of John and Maria (Baryhman) Bart, and was born in Adams County, Penn., March 27, 1832. March 20, 1856, he was wedded to Mary M. Biehl, and afterward settled near Littlestown, Penn., where he remained until the late war, and October 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which company he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, a position he occupied until mustered out October, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn. He afterward entered the recruiting service as Captain, in which he continued until August 29, 1865, when he was mustered out at Clarksburg, W. Va. In October, 1865, he removed to Huntington, Ind., and, in 1873, to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bart have been favored with a family of nine children—Catherine (deceased), Jane (deceased), Ellen, Alberta (deceased), Annie (deceased), Margaret (deceased), William H., Ida and Harvey E.

L. M. BAYLESS is a son of Cyrus and Caroline Bayless, having been born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 15, 1845. His parents were natives of Ohio, his father being a son of Platt Bayless, a native of Virginia and early settler of Hamilton County, Ohio, whence, in 1833, he removed to Tippecanoe County, this State, at which locality he died, leaving eight children—John, Sarah A., Lot, Alfred, Martha J., Platt, Samuel and Cyrus, the father of our subject, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 11, 1821. He was married in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1843, to Miss Caroline Cory, and there he yet lives. His family numbers five—Lot M., Harriet F., Pratt S., Martha S. and Carrie F. Our subject, Lot M., was married in Tippecanoe County January 16, 1867, to Martha M. Warwick, born in Clark County, Ohio, December 24, 1844. To this union were given three children—William S., Bertie I. and Gertrude G. In 1870, Mr. Bayless moved to Newton County, in this State, and one year thereafter to this county, where he purchased and occupied the farm he now resides upon.

JOHN COCKERLINE was born in Yorkshire, England, March 20, 1832, a son of John and Mary Cockerline, also natives of Yorkshire. The father of our subject was a son of William and Esther Cockerline, of England, where they died, each aged eighty-five years. They had five children—William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth and Esther. John Cockerline, Sr., married Mary Jackson, of Yorkshire birth, in the year 1800. In 1831, Mr. Cockerline emigrated to Canada, where Mrs. Cockerline died January 3, 1869, and he November 17, 1875. Their family comprised eight in number—Annie, Esther, William, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Charles and Thomas. Our subject was married in Canada September 4, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Whyte, and in 1868 removed to Benton County, Ind., and settled on the farm where he now is. Mrs. Cockerline died May 3, 1870, leaving one child—Minnie E. Mr. Cockerline was next married, September 28, 1865, to Jennie, daughter of Alexander and Jane Graham, born at Montreal, Canada, April 7, 1840. By this was also born one child—John A. (deceased). Mrs. Cockerline is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HORATIO DOOLITTLE is a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and born October 29, 1844. His parents, Reuben and Caroline Doolittle, were natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, the former born in 1809, the latter in 1818. They were married in Ohio, and in 1854 removed to Will County, Ill., thence to Porter County, Ind., and finally to Kent County, Mich., where they are yet living. They had four children—Horatio, Benjamin F., an infant daughter (deceased) and Ida M. The subject of this sketch, Horatio Doolittle, removed to Will County, Ill., with his parents, and there, February 25, 1868, was married to Miss Olive V. Rand, a native of Vermont, born May 9, 1838. This union was blessed with four children—Clarence H. (deceased), Stella M., Cora B. and Walter. In 1869, Mr. Doolittle came to and made his home in this county.

JAMES E. FLEMING is a native of Ireland, where he first saw the light May 3, 1838, and is one of nine children making the family of John and Mary Fleming, both natives of Ireland. John Fleming was born December 25, 1809, married, in Ireland, to one Mary Edmonds, and in 1856 emigrated to America. He went to La Porte County, Ind., and afterward to this county, where he still resides. Mrs. Fleming died in 1870, leaving the following family: John, James E., Sampson, Robert, Mary A., Thomas, William, Sarah and Henry. Our subject, James E. Fleming, was married, in Iroquois County, Ill., March 5, 1863, to Rachel Houghland, born in said county June 4, 1848, who died May 4, 1867. Mr. Fleming was subsequently married, October 12, 1871, to Martha M. Davison. He is the parent of six children—Mary A., Charles, Susan, John F., Richard and an infant son deceased.

JOSEPH GRETTTER is a native of Germany, and was born February 9, 1828. He is a son of Sebastian and Margaret Gretter, who were likewise natives of Germany, the former born May 1, 1792, the latter in 1794. They were married in 1817, and died, she April 3, and he July 9, 1862. Their family comprised the following: Magdalena, Henry, Anthony, Sebastian, Joseph and Catharine. Joseph Gretter emigrated to the United States, and reached New York February 9, 1854, thence he went to Columbus, Ohio, and the following October to Indianapolis, Ind., and thence to La Fayette, where he was married, September 9, 1856, to Miss Susanna Heierling, the result of which union was eleven children—Elizabeth, Catherine, Helen, Mary, Susanna, Henry, Sophia, Joseph, John, Alice and Annie. Mr. Gretter is a much-respected citizen.

WILLIAM KEEFE, of the firm of Keefe & Co., is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, born May 2, 1844. His parents were Patrick and Sarah Keefe, and he is the third of their fourteen children. In 1864, he journeyed to Plymouth, England; thence to Africa; thence to Australia, where he mined for a short time; thence to San Francisco, where he also mined for a period, and, in September, 1876, came to Benton County, Ind., and located at Raub, at which point he has since been engaged in mercantile business. On the 13th of May, 1881, he was married to Mary Fitzgerald, the fruition of which union was one child—Sarah A. On the 1st of January, 1877, he was appointed Postmaster, a position which he has since held satisfactorily to all. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS KEEFE, merchant, is a native of the County Tipperary, in Ireland, and was born September 4, 1849. He is a son of Patrick and Sarah (Cunningham) Keefe, who were likewise natives of Ireland, and the parents of fourteen children—Bridget, William, Emma, Patrick, Hohanna, Thomas, Sarah, John, Catherine, Stephen, Timothy, Maria, Annie and James. Our subject, Thomas Keefe, at the age of sixteen years, began the grocery trade at Dublin, and in 1871 emigrated to America and settled in Kentland, in this State. On the 5th of September, 1876, he married Delia Fife, and later in the same year removed to Raub, in this State, and began the mercantile business, which he has since continued. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe have been blessed with two children—William P. and John H.

D. M. KIRKPATRICK is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and was born October 10, 1814. His parents were Thomas and Phebe Kirkpatrick, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, who were married in Washington County, Penn., and in the early time removed to Trumbull County, Ohio; thence they removed to Beaver County, Penn., where both died. Their family embraced thirteen children—Polly, Betsey, Amanda, Andrew, Sarah, Baldwin, Thomas, Phebe, Daniel M., Eleanor, Henry, Deidamia and Alvina. Our subject, D. M. Kirkpatrick, was married in Mercer County, Penn., September 12, 1842, to Mary Church, born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 30, 1815. In the year of his marriage, he moved to Iroquois County, Ill., and thence to Benton County, Ind., where he is owner of 318 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are parents of six children—Chalmers, Welthy, Wallace, Truman, Willis and Corwin.

W. J. LOWES is a native of Franklin County, Ind., and was born January 10, 1837. His parents were Josiah and Rebecca Lowes, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. They were the parents of five children—William J., Mary J., Elizabeth A., George and Rebecca A. Our subject, W. J. Lowes, is the eldest of his father's family. He was married, January 28, 1864, to Mary Seeley, and in the spring of 1883 removed to this county, and purchased the farm on which he has since been living, comprising 120 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Lowes have been favored with five children, named as follows, Emma E., Anna B., Matilda, Pearl and Rebecca. Mr. Lowes is much esteemed among his neighbors.

SOCRATES McCLURG was born near Covington, Fountain County, Ind., August 23, 1834, and is a son of Hamilton and Rebecca (Brier) McClurg, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. Hamilton McClurg was born December 11, 1800, and Mrs. Rebecca McClurg September, 1808; they were married in 1828, removed to Fountain County, and in 1835 to Delphi, Carroll County, where Mrs. McClurg died February 10, 1844. Mr. McClurg subsequently removed to Camden, same county, where he died June 9, 1859. Their family consisted of Nancy J., Socrates, Rettie, James and Cyrus. Our subject remained at home until 1854, when he went to Minnesota; thence he returned for a time, and in 1856 went to Sioux City, Iowa; thence, in 1857, to Niobrara, Neb.; thence, in 1859, to Denver, Colo., where he was engaged in mining until 1862, and thence to Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Montana. In 1866, he came to Logansport, this State, and in 1867 to this township, where he purchased land and remained. June 27, 1867, he was married to Annie Houser (who died March 2, 1880), and February 13, 1883, to Ruth A. Conner. Mr. McClurg is the parent of five children—Hamilton, Don, Carl, Bruce (deceased) and Lillie B.

JOHN McEWEN is a native of Canada East, and born May 5, 1837. He is a son of Peter and Grace McEwen, who were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in the long ago. They were parents to six children—John, Daniel, Jeanette, Christina, Duncan and William. Our subject, John McEwen, emigrated to Kendall County, Ill., in 1857; where, October 15, 1860, he married Miss Martha Hamilton, a union fruitful to the number of eight children—William P., Nettie M., Frederick L., Grace M., Charlie H., John A., Walter S. and infant son (deceased). In 1868, Mr. McEwen removed to this county, and purchased his present home and farm. He is comfortably located and is a worthy citizen.

IRA PERKINS is a native of Putnam County, Ind., and was born August 10, 1841. His parents were William and Maria Perkins, who were natives of Delaware. William Perkins was born May 20, 1815, and Mrs. Perkins, February 4, 1815. They were married in Delaware, and thence moved to Putnam County, Ind., where they now reside. The family was composed of nine children—Mary A., George, Wesley, Lydia, Hannah, William, Elam and Oren. Our subject, Ira Perkins, enlisted July 18, 1862, in the Eighteenth Indiana Artillery, and was discharged July 2, 1865, at Indianapolis. After returning to Putnam County, he married April 19, 1866, Miss Sarah A. Gibson, and the same year moved to this county, where they purchased and settled on the identical farm on which he now lives. Mrs. Perkins died September 4, 1877. On the 16th of May, 1878, he was married to Emma M. Loyer, from which alliance sprang a family of six children—Dora B., Mary J., Maria E., Carrie A., Samuel (deceased) and Emery.

GEORGE PERKINS is a native of Putnam County, Ind., having been born September 16, 1843. His parents were William and Maria Perkins, who were natives of Delaware, and moved to Putnam County, in the long ago, where they are now living. Their family comprises nine children—Mary A., Ira, George, Wesley, Lydia, Hannah, William, Ellen and Oren. It was on January 10, 1867, that George Perkins was wedded to Elizabeth Slavens, who was likewise born in Putnam County, Ind., on September 12, 1846, a daughter of Hiram and Nancy Slavens, both natives of Kentucky. In February, 1867, Mr. Perkins moved to this county, and settled on the farm he now occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are the parents of three children—Martha L., William H. and Orville H. Mr. Perkins is an excellent citizen.

JOSEPH PERKINS was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 23, 1840, and is a son of Caleb and Orpha Perkins, both natives of Delaware. Caleb Perkins is a son of Joseph Perkins, who settled in Delaware many years ago, and there died. He was twice married, the father of eighteen children, and lived to be ninety years old. Caleb Perkins was born August 19, 1809, and married in Delaware, one Orpha Lloyd, born in 1812. In 1836, he removed to Clermont County, Ohio, and two years later, to Putnam County, Ind., where he now lives. He is the father of eight children—infant daughter (deceased), Emeline, Joseph, Susan, Edmund, Harriet, Orpha and Margaret. Joseph Perkins, our subject, was wedded in Putnam County, November 6, 1864, to Elizabeth V. Matkin, also born in Putnam County, January 20, 1843. To this marriage succeeded five children—Ida M. (born August 24, 1863), Eva O. (born April 30, 1865), William (born August 24, 1870, deceased September 1, 1870), Bertha G. (born April 8, 1873, deceased July 17, 1877) and Jessie L. (born September 29, 1878). In 1865, Mr. Perkins removed to this township, of which he has been Assessor. He has also been County Commissioner.

WILLIAM SHONKWILER was born in Putnam County, Ind., January 28, 1841, and is a son of Daniel and Ruth Shonkwiler. The grandfather of our subject emigrated many years ago from Germany to Scioto County, Ohio, and in 1833 removed to Putnam County, Ind., and there came to his life's end, aged eighty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1813, was twice married, and was the parent of twelve children—Jacob, Nancy, Simon, Julia, David, Mary, Daniel, Adam, Nathaniel, Christian, Franklin and George. Daniel Shonkwiler was born in Scioto County, Ohio, September, 1815, and married in Putnam County Ruth Spergin, of Kentucky, who died February, 1878. He subsequently married Mrs. Amanda Thompson. His children were John F., William, Jacob, James F., Mary, Daniel and Malinda. William Shonkwiler, our subject, was married in Putnam County, Ind., November 20, 1863, to Mary A., daughter of William and Maria Perkins, of said county, born June 2, 1839. In 1865, Mr. Shonkwiler removed to Benton County, Ind. He is the parent of nine children—Emma, Elmer, Lydia, Estella, Wesley (deceased), William, Mary, George W. and Annie.

ABIGAIL SUMNER (widow of Edward C. Sumner, deceased) was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., January 22, 1812. She is a daughter of Christopher and Theresa Cooper, who were natives of Virginia, and parents of five children—Delilah, Sarah, Leah, John, and Abigail, our subject, who was wedded to Mr. Sumner in Pike County, Ohio, September 4, 1832. He was a native of Vermont, born January 31, 1811; his parents were Henry and Mary Sumner. In 1833, Mr. Sumner moved to Fountain County, Ind., and in 1849 to Benton County, where he settled on the farm on which Mrs. Sumner now lives. He died August 2, 1882, and was a large land-owner, possessing at the period of his decease about 20,000 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner have had a family of five children—Louisa, Jane, Jesse, Jerome and Minerva.

HENRY H. TUBBS is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and was born June 23, 1834. His parents were Peter and Theodosia Tubbs. Henry H. Tubbs was wedded, February 12, 1857, in Jefferson County, Wis., to Badora Seley, and in 1859 he removed to Knox County, Mo., thence to Kane County, Ill., and thence to McHenry County, Ill., where Mrs. Tubbs died in 1861. Mr. Tubbs was next married to Mary A. Dunn, and in 1871 he removed to this county, where he has since remained. Mr. Tubbs has been the parent of ten children in all. By his first wife—Nathan H., Lois C. and Theodore B.; by his second wife—William E., Badora A., Victoria B., Elby A., Clara M., James E. and John R.

ROBERT WILKINSON is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was born April 19, 1823. He is one of the children of George and Sarah Wilkinson, who were also natives of Ireland. The former was born at Mount Milie in 1780, married at Belfast, and emigrated to Canada, where he and wife died. They had a family of eleven children—Mary E., Jane, Thomas, John, Samuel, Robert, Sarah, George, Deborah, and two infants who died unnamed. Our subject, Robert Wilkinson, in youth learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed a number of years. While in Canada, May 7, 1845, he married Miss Ann, daughter of Robert L. and Ann Drake, and in 1868 moved to Kentland, Ind., and the following spring to York Township, Benton County. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have had a family of eight children—Sarah A., George, Robert M., Amelia H. B., Mary A., John A., Thomas W. and Charles E.

C. D. WILSON is a native of Oswego County, N. Y., where he was born April 15, 1839. His father, William P. Wilson, was a son of Samuel Wilson, of Scotch origin, who in an early day settled in Chenango County, N. Y., and lived there until his death. He was by occupation a miller, and reared a large family, of whom six were sons—Thomas, Harry, Merritt, James, Benjamin, and William, the father of our subject, who married in Oswego County, N. Y., a Miss Lovina Shipman, and

in 1847 removed to Bureau County, Ill., and thence to La Salle County, where he died in 1851, leaving a family of Jane, Emily, Charles D., Parmelia and Sophronia. C. D. Wilson, our subject, was married in La Salle County, Ill., November 5, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Wilson. In 1872, Mr. Wilson removed to this county, and made a home. By the above stated marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of eleven children—William P., Henry E., Lovina E., Warren A., Charles O., Bertie L., Della, Alfred, Ira, Nettie M. and Stella M.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

PETER ANDRES, farmer, is a native of France, and a son of Jacob and Margaret Andres, also natives of France, where they are quiet in death. Peter Andres, at about the age of seventeen, in the year 1854, emigrated to the United States, and labored by the month for about twelve years. While in New Jersey, he was wedded to Miss Susanna Brass, daughter of Jacob Brass, shoe-maker and farmer. After marriage, Mr. Andres rented land for a year, when he purchased forty-three acres; this he sold, and removed to Ohio, where he rented one year, after which he came to this county and purchased forty acres; this, too, he sold, and bought eighty acres, which constitutes his present home, and is a very good farm. Mr. and Mrs. Andres have seven children—Susanna, Annie, Peter, John, Flora, Antoine and Joseph.

JOSEPH ANSTETT is a native of France, whence he came to America at the age of fifteen years. His parents, Bruno and Margaret M. Anstett, were also natives of France; his father was a farmer, and made barrels and staves for the Government. Joseph learned the trade of weaving, but did not follow the same. For ten years he conducted a saw mill in Louisville, Ky., also one on White River, Ind., and in the spring of 1868 located on his present farm of 120 acres, to which, by industry and tact, he has added until he has 240 acres of as fine land as can be seen in the township, with good buildings and other improvements. While in Louisville, he was married to Miss Mary E. Fisher, a native of France, which union has been crowned with six children—Catherine, Christopher, Emma, Melvina, Ophelia and Frank N.

P. A. BLACK is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Black, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of New York, who were pioneers of Miami County, Ind., whence, in March, 1836, they had a son stolen by the Indians. Our subject remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. In 1861, he was married to Josephine Voorhis, a native of Ohio. After his marriage, he farmed on rented land for four years, and then purchased eighty acres of his present home, and has since added forty acres, making a good farm, on which he raises 2,000 bushels of corn per year usually. Mr. and Mrs. Black have seven living children—Dora, Schuyler C., T. V., Frederick, Carrie, Gertrude and Walter. Dora is a graduate of the Institution for the Deaf.

B. R. BOICE, physician and surgeon, is a native of Pennsylvania, which State he left for Ohio with his parents when a child. His father was John and his mother Mary Boice, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a merchant, and a pioneer in his locality, where he kept a store and cleared a farm. Our subject engaged in the study of medicine with one Dr. Arter, of Salineville, Ohio, and afterward attended lectures at Cleveland, where he graduated about 1860. He began practice at Salineville, Ohio, and after a year removed to Goshen, where he practiced until 1875. He then moved to Champaign, Ill., where he set up a drug store in connection with his practice, which was soon burned. Dr. Boice then located at Earl Park, engaging in practice and drug selling, where he is the oldest practitioner. His marriage took place in Columbiana County, Ohio, the bride being Miss Mary J. Croxton, to which union succeeded three children—Martha L., Mary Eleanor and Abram C.

ABRAM C. BOICE, son of B. R. Boice, is likewise a physician and surgeon, who studied under his father, and graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1880, since which time he has practiced with his father, they being the only physicians located at Earl Park. Dr. Boice was married in October, 1881, at Logansport, Ind., to Miss Olive M. Ross, daughter of Hon. N. O. Ross, attorney and solicitor for the Pan Handle Railroad.

WILLIAM BURNS, farmer, is a native of the State of Ohio, and a son of William and Catherine Burns, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United

States about the year 1850. William passed his boyhood in labor on the home farm, and after reaching manhood was married in La Fayette, Ind., to Miss Mary G. McCormick, daughter of Owen McCormick, whose business was farming. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Burns have four children—John, Charles O., William J. and Margaret. After his marriage, Mr. Burns purchased eighty acres of land in Newton County, Ind.; he also owns one house and four lots in the town of Kentland.

RICHARD CARTON, farmer, is a native of Illinois, and a son of James and Ellen Carton, natives of Ireland, and pioneers of Ottawa County, Ill., where they located in 1852, and subsequently died. Richard Carton was married, at Vincennes, Ind., to Miss Mattie Parker, daughter of James Parker, a pioneer of this county, where Mrs. Mattie Carton was born. Mr. Carton located on his present home, where he owned 160 acres, in 1873, and to which he afterward added eighty acres, the place now comprising 240 acres of excellent land. Mr. and Mrs. Carton have been blessed with four children—Nellie, Mary, James and Ralph (twins).

ANTHONY DEHNER, farmer and County Commissioner, is a native of Germany and son of John and Mary A. (Konnane) Dehner, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1834, and located at Dayton for two years, and thence moved to Carroll County, Ind., where they cleared land known as the "Dehner settlement," where the elder Mr. Dehner died. Anthony was engaged in the stilling and saw-milling business for twelve years in Carroll County, where he was married, in 1847, to Miss Jane Wolf, daughter of Anthony Wolf, of German descent. Mr. Dehner then began keeping hotel, and managed it four years; this property he afterward exchanged for 2,640 acres in this county, to which he removed in 1860, and improved in various ways, the farm being now an excellent one. Mr. and Mrs. Dehner have four living children—Joseph, Anthony, Emma and John, all of whom have received careful educations. Mr. Dehner was elected Trustee of York Township (afterward divided into York and Richland Townships), and afterward served Richland several terms. In 1879, he was elected County Commissioner for four years and re-elected in 1882.

JOSEPH DEHNER, farmer, stock-dealer and Assessor, to which office he was elected in 1878, was born in Carroll County, Ind., in 1853, and remained with his parents, for whom he worked on the farm, until his majority, when he engaged in merchandising for one year at Earl Park, then for one year at Raub Station, and afterward to farming, on account of ill health. Mr. Dehner was married in this county to Miss Margaret Horney, a native of Dubois, Ind. This marriage was blessed with five children—Carroll, Mary, Emma, Helen and Genevieve.

JOHN DONOHOU, farmer and small stock-dealer, is a son of Laurence and Ellen Donohou, and a native of Ireland, who came to America when twenty-five years of age. His parents were also natives of Ireland, emigrated to our country and died in Ohio. John Donohou was wedded in the State of Ohio to Miss Bridget Gaynor, daughter of Matthew Gaynor, and a native of Ireland. Mr. Donohou moved to Indiana in 1861, and purchased fifty acres near Raub Station, in this county; this he sold, and purchased and moved to his present residence, then 137, now 280 acres, all gained by honest toil and earnest industry, and making a valuable farm. Mr. and Mrs. Donohou have nine children—Catherine, Laurence, Ellen, Michael, John, Rosie, Mary, Matthew and Annie.

JOHN FLINN, farmer, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and is a son of J. and Nora Flinn, both natives of Ireland. Our subject is the son of a farmer, and was in youth bound to one John Carran, of Tippecanoe County, in which county he was afterward wedded to Miss Josie Sherry, a native of Tippecanoe County, and daughter of James Sherry. After his marriage, Mr. Flinn farmed for some time in his native county, and about six years ago came to this county and settled on his present homestead. His average yield of corn is from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels; he has usually from twelve to fourteen horses, also from four to six colts. Mr. and Mrs. Flinn have been blessed with two children—Grace C. and Nellie.

GEORGE W. HENRY, of the firm of Raub, Earl & Henry, grain, lumber, hardware, hay and coal dealers, is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and one of the five children of George W. and Susan C. (Brown) Henry, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Pennsylvania. George W. Henry, Sr., has the honor of having built the first railway-car used in the United States, also forty miles of the Alleghany & Portage Railroad, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Afterward, he lost his sight, and preached and published many religious works. He died in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1876, aged seventy-six years. Our subject learned the trade of book-binding, and assisted his father in the publishing business until 1861, when he located at La Fayette and engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade with Purdue, Brown & Co. for three years; later, at Indianapolis, for two years, when he came to this county and engaged in farming for ten years. Mr. Henry was married, in Clinton County, N. Y., to Miss Sarah A. Taylor, daughter of R. N. and Amanda Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have one child—Florence A.

J. A. HIXSON was born in Attica, Fountain County, Ind., and is the fifth of nine children of Andrew and Esther (Brady) Hixson, of German descent. Our subject is of the firm of Hixson, Earl & Raub, which handles upward of 1,000 head of cattle annually. They deal largely in thoroughbred stock—short-horns, Herefords, etc., for supplying the Western ranches. They have some of the finest stock in the State, some thoroughbreds which cost \$1,000 in England; they also raise from 400 to 500 hogs, and from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of corn per year. Mr. Hixson was educated in the schools of Warren County, and in 1859 was married to Miss Eliza A. Sherry, a native of Warren County, and daughter of Jacob Sherry of Ohio. To their union followed two children—Iva and Effa. Mr. Hixson was engaged in farming in Warren County until 1863, at which date he moved to his present home. He has a superbly developed farm, supplied with every comfort.

FRANK MESSMANN, farmer, is a native of Germany. His parents were Frank and Agnes Messmann, likewise natives of Germany, where his mother is buried. His father emigrated to America November 7, 1859, and died in Cincinnati in 1866. Frank Messmann followed the sea four years before coming to America, and landed at New Orleans June 19, 1856; he afterward followed the sea for twelve years; and also, later, had a second-hand store in Cincinnati. April 19, 1874, he came to this county, and has since resided on his farm. In 1882, he had the ill fortune to break both arms, and dislocate the elbow and shoulder of the right arm, by falling from a hay-rack. While in Cincinnati, he was wedded to Mary A. Steffens, a native of Holland, of German parents, who came to Cincinnati, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Messmann have had six children—Rose (deceased), Mary, Helena, Frank, Anthony and Joseph. Mr. Messmann has 160 acres of fine prairie land, and is comfortably circumstanced.

R. D. MILLER, farmer and stock-dealer, is a son of C. I. and Eliatha (Harris) Miller, natives of Kentucky. His father was a blacksmith and farmer, and followed his trade to his life's end in 1879; his mother died January 6, 1882. Our subject's boyhood was passed at the home of his parents. In 1862, he went to Minnesota, and in 1863 to Montana, where he was engaged at mining for four years. Green C. Smith, at that time Governor of the territory, was a schoolmate of our subject. Mr. Miller, after returning to Kentucky, came to Indiana, and settled in Goodland, where he remained until 1876, when he purchased 240 acres, and one year thereafter occupied the same as a home. He has a fine farm, handles from thirty to forty head of cattle, and from forty to fifty hogs each year; he also raises from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn in the same period. In 1878 and 1879, he realized over 2,900 bushels of wheat from his land. Mr. Miller, while in Kentucky, was wedded to Miss Susan J. Barrett, daughter of James Barrett, a native of Missouri. To this marriage were born six children—Laura F., Miranda M., Calitha A., Susan R., Edmund L. C. (deceased) and C. Irvin.

ADAMS D. RAUB, merchant and live-stock dealer, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., born in 1840, and a son of John and Caroline (Earl) Raub, both natives of Ohio, who came about 1834 to this State and located near La Fayette. At the age of nine years, our subject went to La Fayette with Adams Earl, with whom he has been engaged in business of various kinds. He was in the grain business in 1860, at Wea Station, and in 1863 located in Hickory Grove Township, where Fowler now stands; he had also an interest with Mr. Earl in land, owning about 10,000 acres. When the Cincinnati, La Fayette & Chicago Railroad was built, they located at Earl Park, and operated an elevator, under the firm name of Raub & Earl, with a capacity of nearly 1,000,000 bushels. He was also interested with Mr. Earl and Mr. Follansbee in general merchandise business, averaging an annual trade of \$60,000, and also with Mr. Earl in breeding Hereford and short-horn cattle, having about 125 thoroughbreds; they can furnish the ranch trade of the West with the above-named stock. In 1874, Mr. Raub was wedded to Mrs. Nannie D. Jones, daughter of Mr. Hardesty, and a native of Greencastle. This marriage has given being to one child—Ruth D. One sister of Mrs. Raub married Daniel Voorhes, and another J. P. Luse.

LYSANDER SHIPMAN, farmer and stock raiser, was a native of Chenango County, N. Y., and a son of David and Levina Shipman, also natives of New York, whose business was farming. After an ordinary education, and after reaching manhood, he was wedded, in the State of New York, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, who died about twenty years after her marriage. Mr. Shipman was next wedded, in 1872, to Miss Lydia Smith, a sister of his former wife, both daughters of Curtis and Lydia A. (Loomis) Smith, and natives of New York. Mr. Shipman was father of four children—Curtis D., Ida E., Hattie S. and Guy L. Mr. Shipman farmed for a number of years on land he had leased, and afterward purchased 160 acres of their home farm, in 1869. He died July 19, 1875.

PERRY WASHBURN is a native of Ohio. His father, Eleazer Washburn, was a native of Massachusetts, and claimed to be a descendant from the Mayflower

party. He emigrated to Noblesville, Ind., in 1834, and afterward moved to Texas, where he died. Perry remained with his parents on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old, and was thereafter employed by A. D. Graf, of Ohio, who was constructing railroads between Indianapolis and the Wabash River; also, later, with Boody, Ross & Co., of New York, builders of the Wabash Valley Railroad. At the age of twenty four, Mr. Washburn married Miss Mary E. Clayton, daughter of Ephraim Clayton, hotel-keeper at Bunker Hill, Ind., and then moved to Marshall County, where he purchased land and engaged in farming for four years; this he sold and bought a farm on the Tippecanoe River, seven miles above Winamac. Thence he went to Kentland, and managed a stock ranch for A. J. Kent twelve years. Finally, he purchased a half section of land in this township, which farm yields him \$2,500 a year.

JOHN M. WILSON, farmer and small stock-raiser, is a native of Scotland, as were also his parents, William and Margaret Wilson, who came to America in 1867, and now reside in La Salle County, Ill. John M. Wilson emigrated to this country in 1864. In 1870, he was married to Miss Marion Henderson, a native of Scotland, daughter of Robert and Jane Henderson, also natives of Scotland, who came to the United States in 1874 or 1875, and are now living in Newton County, Ind. After renting land for several years, Mr. Wilson moved to his present home of 160 acres, which he had previously owned, in 1870, and has added thereto until he has now 270 acres, in good condition and well improved, with good house, underdraining, and many comforts; he handles from fifteen to twenty head of cattle, and from thirty to fifty head of hogs yearly; he also averages from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn each year. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have six children—Willie, Jane, Maggie, Mina, Robert L. and Lillie A.

PAUL WINDLER, farmer, is a native of Germany, and son of Frank and Elizabeth Windler, also natives of Germany, where they lie buried. Paul Windler emigrated to America when twenty-one years of age, and came to this county, where he afterward married Miss Mary J. In, a native of Ohio, which union was blessed with ten children—James, Joseph, John, Frances, Elizabeth, Mary, Matilda, Thomas, Rosie and Edward. Mr. Windler has 200 acres of excellent land, on which he raises upward of 1,500 bushels of corn each year. He is a worthy and growing farmer, and has a very comfortable home.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC AMFIELD, one of the progressive men of Union Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., February 25, 1839, and is the youngest of three children born to Julian and Hannah R. (Idding) Amfield. Isaac lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, and removed with them to Indiana. He began teaching when eighteen years old, and followed this until 1866, when he came to Richland Township, Benton Co., Ind., and bought a farm of seventy acres, which he owned until 1877, when he purchased the farm of 160 acres in Union Township where he now lives. It is highly cultivated, and he is giving some attention to stock-raising. Mr. Amfield has the honor of having named the township of Richland. He was married, January 1, 1862, to Mary J. Simonton, a native of Huntington, Ind. Five children have blessed their union, four of whom are living. Mr. Amfield is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Julian Amfield, father of Isaac, was a native of North Carolina, followed the turner's trade, making spinning wheels, chairs, etc., until he removed to Miami County, Ind., in 1849, and bought a farm which he owned nineteen years, when he moved to Peru, Miami County, and purchased an interest in a woolen mill, which he owned until his death, January, 1875. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and he held various offices of local trust.

H. O. BINGHAM was born May 31, 1836, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was the second of the eleven children of William H. and Malvina (Bly) Bingham, the former of French, the latter of Scotch descent. William H. Bingham was a native of Canada. At an early age, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. At the age of two years, he removed with his father's family to Pennsylvania, where they remained a short time and removed to New York. In 1842, he removed to Kendall County, Ill., where he remained until his death, in September, 1858. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch lived with his father's family until he attained his majority; also removed with the family to Kendall County, Ill.,

where he remained until 1875, when he came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., and purchased 160 acres of land, on which he still resides. September 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and served until it was mustered out at Springfield, in November, 1864. He served under Grant until he took charge of the Army of the Potomac, when he was placed under Thomas. He was present at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and other engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham belong to the United Brethren Church. He is a member of Benton Post, G. A. R., and was married, October 15, 1867, to Laura C. Starkweather, a native of Illinois. Five children have resulted from this union, three of whom are living. Mr. Bingham is a Republican, and one of the prominent men of the county.

ROBERT CHAMPLEY, farmer, and one of the oldest settlers of the county, was born in Hull, England, July 7, 1817, and is the only child born to George and Charlotte (Lawson) Champley. George Champley was a native of Hull, England, and at an early age learned book-binding, which he followed most of his life. In 1818, he and family emigrated to Montreal, Canada, where he worked as a journeyman one winter; he then went to New York, began business for himself, and continued twenty years, during which time he spent three years in Mexico. After returning, he removed to Warren County, Ohio, and opened a store; this he continued two years, after which he went to Xenia, Ohio, resumed book-binding, and five years later removed to Center Township, Benton County, Ind. Mr. Champley was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died January 15, 1871. Robert Champley removed with his parents to Montreal, Canada, at the age of ten months, and remained at home until his father's death. He worked at book-binding for several years, but during his residence in Ohio and Indiana he has followed farming. In 1851, he came to Benton County, and bought 320 acres in Center Township, which he kept until 1866, when he purchased sixty acres, on which he still resides. Mr. Champley is a Democrat. He was married, June 12, 1842, to Jane Goodsell, a native of Yorkshire, England, by whom he was the father of twelve children, seven of whom are living.

JOHN COCHRANE was born July 20, 1839, in Dunlap, Ayrshire, Scotland, and is the eldest of four children born to John and Mary (Wylie) Cochrane, both natives of Scotland. John has been mostly engaged in farming, and lived with his parents until he attained his majority, and removed with them to Illinois. After this, in connection with his brother, he rented farms for two years, when they bought eighty acres in La Salle County, Ill., which they owned about nine years. He then came to Union Township, Benton County, Ind., and purchased a farm of 240 acres, upon which he resides, and enjoys now the pleasant surroundings his hard work has accomplished. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, and has several head of thoroughbred Durhams. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and he is a Republican. Mr. Cochrane was married in 1865, to Mary E. Richards, a native of Maine, and to them have been born eight children, four of whom are living. John Cochrane, Sr., followed farming and stock-raising. He removed with his family in 1853, to St. Clair County, Ill., remained one year, and went to La Salle County, where he lived until his death in February, 1867. He was a member of the A., F. & A. M., while in Scotland.

THOMAS G. DANIELS, farmer, was born June 10, 1847, in Clinton County, Ohio, and is one of ten children born to William and Delilah (Cox) Daniels, the latter being of German descent. William Daniels was a native of New Jersey. At an early age he was bound to service until he attained his majority, after which he went to Clinton County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and remained until 1854, when he moved to Bureau County, Ill., where he lived until his death, in August, 1881. Thomas G. Daniels made his home with his parents until he became of age, and moved with them to Illinois when about six years of age. He rented and worked on farms in Bureau County until 1872, when he came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., where he bought a farm of 160 acres, to which his wife has added 80, making a farm of 240 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Daniels was married February 6, 1877, to Frances Bugbee, a native of New Hampshire, and teacher in that State and in Indiana. To their marriage have been born two children—William T. and Jennie F. Mr. Daniels is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN DAVIDSON was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 12, 1846, and is one of seven children born to George and Sarah (Pancake) Davidson, both of German descent. George Davidson was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and a cabinet-maker by trade, but followed it few years when he turned his attention to farming, and now owns large tracts of land in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Benjamin Davidson lived with his father's family until seventeen years of age. After the war, he remained at home a short time, then went to Pennsylvania; engaged in the oil business for about two years, and afterward worked on a Mississippi

River steamboat for a year; the succeeding year he worked at farming in Illinois. He then came to Union Township, broke prairie for a few seasons and has since made his home in Benton County. He has a good farm of 100 acres, and gives the greater part of his attention to stock, shipping from 1,000 to 4,000 head of hogs, besides cattle, every year. He enlisted, February 22, 1863, in the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery, and served until mustered out at Vicksburg, November 15, 1865. He also participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Champion Hills and other engagements. He is a member of Goodland Lodge, No. 445, A., F. & A. M., a charter member of Goodland Post, G. A. R. Mr. Davidson was married, December 16, 1873, to Frances Lucas, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind. Three children blessed this union. Mr. Davidson is a Republican, and has served as Township Assessor six years.

DEWITT C. DENNISTON, one of the prominent farmers of Benton County, was born January 19, 1847, in Orange County, N. Y., and is the youngest of four children born to George and Eva A. (Embler) Denniston, of Irish and German descent respectively. George Denniston was a native of New York, born in July, 1802. He lived on his farm for several years, after which he lived in the town of Newburgh, N. Y., where he had an interest in two grist mills, a store, and near by a farm of 235 acres. He was a member of the Board of County Supervisors for several years, and died November 7, 1879; he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. DeWitt C. Denniston received a practical education, and lived with his father's family until twenty years of age, when he went to La Salle County, Ill., and worked on a farm for a few years. In 1872, he came to Union Township and purchased 300 acres, which he has made one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Denniston was married May 6, 1875, to Lillie E. Aulsebrook, a native of St. Louis, Mo. They are the parents of three children—George A., Elizabeth and Sarah M. Mr. Denniston is a Democrat and one of the progressive men of the township.

JOHN C. FLINT. The father of our subject—Zachariah Flint—was a native of New York, born March 13, 1807. In 1842, he moved with his family to Greenville, N. J., where he remained about fourteen years, when he went to Will County, Ill.; remained until 1870, then came to Union Township, where he bought a farm of eighty acres; he died December 10, 1877. John C. Flint was born May 20, 1838, in Montgomery County, N. Y., and is one of the seven children of Zachariah and Margaretta (Rowe) Flint, both of German descent. He has been engaged in farming all his life. After his return from the war he rented and worked farms in Kankakee County, Ill., for two years, when he came to Union Township, Benton County, Ind., and bought the eighty acres on which he resides. He enlisted, August 16, 1861, in Company K, Forty-second Illinois Voluntary Infantry, and served until mustered out at Port Lavaca, Texas, December 16, 1865. He participated in the sieges of Island No. 10, Corinth, Nashville, Atlanta and Chattanooga; also at Stone River, Chickamauga, Columbia, Nashville, Spring Hill and the Tullahoma campaign. Mr. Flint was married, March 18, 1867, to Miss R. A. Rowe, a native of Illinois, and they are the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Flint is a Republican and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

EBER C. FORBES was born March 23, 1850, in Will County, Ill., and is the youngest of three sons born to James and Elizabeth (Merwin) Forbes. James Forbes was a native of New York, and farming was his vocation. When a young man, he moved with his father to Wilmington, Will Co., Ill., and there bought a farm, which he owned at his death, May 20, 1864. Eber C. Forbes, at the age of fourteen, was left an orphan, and was obliged to support himself. He, in connection with his brother, worked the home farm for three years, after which he worked by the month for two or three years, and then spent some time in the Western States, working for a stage company. He returned to Will County, Ill., and, with his brother, bought land, and remained three years. In 1874, he came to Union Township, and the next year rented the farm on which he still resides. Mr. Forbes was married, February 24, 1875, to Alice J. McElvane, a native of Kankakee County, Ill., and four children—three of whom, Lillie E., Daisy M. and Walter A., are living—have blessed this union. Mr. Forbes is a Republican, and one of the enterprising farmers of the township.

DAVID H. FULLETON was born April 4, 1835, in Clinton County, Ohio, and is one of six children born to James and Mary (Kyle) Fulleton, both of Scotch-Irish descent. James Fulleton was a native of Pennsylvania. In his youth, he went to Ohio, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a few years, and afterward engaged in farming. About 1845, he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, then removed to Michigan, where he remained five years, and thence to La Salle County, Ill. Two years before his death, in 1876, he went to Iroquois County, Ill. Both he and wife were members of the M. E. Church. David H. Fulleton, at an early age, learned the blacksmith's

trade, but never followed it as a business. He lived with his parents until his majority, and, in 1859, came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., and bought 400 acres of land, from which he has sold 160, and has yet 240 acres well improved. Two years previous to his removal to Indiana, he carried on the business of making corn plows at Utica, Ill., and for three years operated a coal mine in La Salle County. Mr. Fulleton was married, July 29, 1858, to Mary A. Solomon, a native of West Kent, England, and by her is the father of eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Fulleton is a Republican, and one of the substantial men of the county. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JAMES GILMORE, one of the enterprising farmers of the township, was born November 20, 1841, in Ireland, and is one of five children born to Samuel and Margaret (Curry) Gilmore, both of Scotch descent. Samuel Gilmore was a native of Ireland, and followed farming through life, having owned a farm of thirty-four acres, and valued at \$2,000. He died December 31, 1865. James Gilmore received a practical education, and lived with his father's family until eighteen years of age, when he went to Orleans County, Vt., and remained there about two years. He next went to La Salle County, Ill., and rented and worked farms for seven years, after which he went to Livingston County, and remained there two years. In 1874, he came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, to which he has added sixty acres, making a well-improved farm of 140 acres. Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage with Mary J. Stevenson, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, March 31, 1863, and three children—Samuel J., John W. and Minnie A.—have blessed this union, all of whom are living.

AMOS HAGENBUCH was born March 27, 1848, in Delaware County, Ind., and was one of thirteen children born to Enoch and Christina (Greenawalt) Hagenbuch, both of German descent. Enoch Hagenbuch was a native of Schuylkill County, Penn., and traced his ancestry to one Andrew Hagenbuch, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1711, who came to this country in 1737, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a tanner, and had three children, one of whom, Michael, was the grandfather of the above. He was born in 1738, and had seven children, four sons—Christian, Henry, Jacob and Andrew. Jacob, the father of Enoch, was born June 13, 1777, and died January 8, 1842. He was married, August 24, 1799, to Magdalena Wolf, who died December 22, 1817; they had ten children. Enoch, the father of our subject, being the seventh, was born November 8, 1814, and is still living. By a second marriage, in 1818, to Magdalene Knapper, he had four children. Enoch Hagenbuch followed farming all his life. He removed to Ohio, and thence to Pennsylvania in a short time, but soon after went to Delaware County, Ind. In 1852, he removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he bought a large farm, and is now living a retired life at Utica. Amos Hagenbuch lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1875, he came to Benton County, Ind. After three years, he returned to La Salle County, and remained until 1880, then came to Union Township, Benton County, to the farm which he had previously bought. He now owns 480 acres of well-improved land, with fine buildings. He is a member of Waltham Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M. He was married, February 20, 1873, to Louisa M. Douvia, a native of France, born February 15, 1849. They have four children—Albert H., Amos E., Allen W. and George W. Mr. Hagenbuch is a Republican, one of the extensive farmers of the township and county, and the heaviest taxpayer in Union Township.

ISAAC HESS is one of five children born to Jonathan and Nancy (Klinefelter) Hess, and was born May 25, 1844, in Lebanon County, Penn. Jonathan Hess was a native of Pennsylvania, a carpenter and architect, and worked on several buildings in Philadelphia, among which was Independence Hall. In 1848, he moved with his family to La Salle County, Ill., where he lived until his death in November, 1852. He served in the Pennsylvania Militia, and he and wife are members of the Church of God. Isaac Hess received a common school education, learned the carpenter's trade, but has followed it little. He lived with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and moved with them to Illinois, where he rented and worked farms for about three years, and thence came to Union Township, Benton County, Ind., which has since been his home. Mr. Hess was married, February 1, 1866, to Maggie Fowlic, a native of Scotland, and three children—Nancy A., Alice A. and Loy E.—have blessed this union. Mr. Hess is a Republican and one of the progressive men of the township. He owns eighty acres of finely improved land, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising.

JOHN KAAR, tile manufacturer, is a native of the same State as his father—New Jersey—and is the eldest of two children born to George and Eliza (Sharp) Kaar. The occupation of George Kaar was farming. He became a resident of Will County, Ill., in 1853. He and wife are now living a retired life at Princeton, and are members of the Lutheran Church. John Kaar, born February 9, 1845, secured

a practical education, moved West with his parents when eight years old, and since the age of twenty-four has been doing for himself. After his marriage with Emma J. Le Fevre, March 2, 1869, he rented his father's farm until 1874, when he moved to Benton County, Ind., purchasing a good farm in Union Township, on which he still resides. In 1881, he erected a tile factory, 18x150 feet, which the next year he enlarged to 34x185 feet, with a shed 41 feet square. This he operated until November, 1882, when it was destroyed by fire. The spring of 1883, he erected one of the largest factories in Benton County, if not in the State. It has an engine-room 20x50 feet, with four furnaces capable of producing \$2,000 worth of tile per month, and is admirably arranged with steam pipes for winter work. Mr. Kaar is a Democrat. He and wife are the parents of five children.

J. PERRY LEMASTERS is a native of Indiana, born December 7, 1850, in Adams County, and is one of the eight children of Cornelius B. and Lucy (Rice) Lemasters. Cornelius B. Lemasters was a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born March 12, 1821, and was a farmer. While a boy, he moved with his parents to Adams County, Ind., where he remained until 1864. In that year he came to Newton County and purchased eighty acres near Goodland, which he owned until 1874. This he sold, and rented until 1878, when he came to 122 acres previously purchased in Union Township, from which he has sold fifty-six acres. He was Sheriff of Adams County one term and Deputy several years. J. Perry Lemasters lived with his parents until he was sixteen. After leaving home, he attended school at Battle Ground one term, clerked in a hotel at Logansport one summer and was then employed in a hotel in Goodland about two years, since when he has rented and worked farms in Union Township, and has for five years rented a farm in Section 27, owned by D. C. Denniston. He is a member of Fowler Lodge, No. 460, I. O. O. F., and a Democrat. Mr. Lemasters was married, January 15, 1874, to Bell May, of New York, with a result of three children. Mrs. Lemasters died August 14, 1881. Mr. Lemasters married his present wife, Ida Ladd, a native of Benton County, in September, 1882.

JAMES MEAD, farmer and old settler, was born in Morris County, N. J., November 3, 1830, and is one of eight children born to Garrett and Nancy (Post) Mead. He learned house carpentering, which he followed five or six years, then went to farming. In 1856, he removed to Chicago, where he remained six months, thence to Ottawa, Ill., where he remained eleven years, when he came to Union Township, Benton County, Ind., then a wild prairie. He rented a farm for two years, when he bought 160 acres, which he still owns, and in addition rents 160 acres. He managed a corn sheller for about ten years, having shelled over 500,000 bushels of corn during that time, by which he lost two fingers of his right hand. He has held the office of Road Superintendent. April 6, 1859, he married Samantha Hadley, a native of Ohio. Eight children have blessed this union, seven of whom are living. Mr. Mead is a Republican and a member of Benton Lodge, No. 521, A., F. & A. M. Garrett Mead, father of James, was a native of Bloomingdale, Morris Co., N. J., and while young learned the fuller trade, which he followed several years, after which he turned his attention to farming, and continued the same until his death, May 10, 1871. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILBER F. MEADER, one of the old settlers and enterprising farmers of Union Township, was born August 11, 1834, at Industry, Me., and is one of the six children of Shubal L. and Abigail (Fallett) Meader. His father was also a native of Maine, and could trace his ancestry to an early period in the history of our country. He followed farming the greater part of his life, but while in his native State worked a portion of the time in a saw mill. In 1844, he emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Dearborn County, where he remained six years, when he removed to Kankakee County, Ill., and for three years kept a toll-bridge at Momence, where he died in the spring of 1860. He had held various offices of local trust, and he and wife were members of the M. E. Church. Wilber F. Meader learned the stone-cutter's trade, but followed it only two or three years, since when he has been engaged in farming. At the age of ten, he came with his parents to Dearborn County, Ind., and afterward removed with them to Kankakee County, Ill., where he remained until 1873, when he came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., and bought eighty acres of wild land, and converted it to a high state of cultivation; he has also erected substantial buildings, and has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Meader is a charter member of Benton Lodge, No. 521, A., F. & A. M. He was married in September, 1859, to Rose C. Gibbins, to which union one child has been born—Albert F., who died July 5, 1863. Mr. Meader is a Republican.

NEAL DOW MICHAEL, farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., February 28, 1854, and is the eldest of twelve children born to Thomas and Sarah (Swan) Michael, of German and Irish descent respectively. Thomas Michael was a

native of Montgomery County, Ind., who followed farming all his life; he owned a farm in his native county, which he sold in the spring of 1861, and the next year moved with his family to Center Township, Benton County; remained four years, and then came to Union Township. Mr. Michael owned this place two years, when he located where he died, which place is now owned by his heirs. He was an enthusiastic temperance man, and for several years a member of the I. O. G. T. Neal D. Michael received a limited education, which he has since improved by his own efforts. He remained at home until his father's death, when he became the head of the family, and has since managed the farm, where he now lives with one sister and two brothers. Mr. Michael is a Republican, and is one of the progressive young men who have grown up in the township.

JOSEPH MONTY, a native of Lower Canada, was born June 17, 1836, and is one of seven children born to Joseph and Isabel (McQuaid) Monty, of French and Scotch descent respectively. Joseph Monty, Sr., was a native of Canada, where he followed farming all his life, and was a member of the Catholic Church. Joseph Monty, Jr., has made farming his life vocation. In 1854, he moved to Illinois and remained working on the farm by the month and renting farms until 1860, when he went West, and for one year engaged in driving team from Kansas City to New Mexico and Colorado. He returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1863, then came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., and purchased 160 acres of land where he still resides, and has most highly cultivated; he has erected fine buildings, and has one of the best farms in the county. August 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until discharged from the hospital at Quincy, Ill., May 2, 1865. He participated in the battles of Corinth and the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded before Atlanta July 22, 1864, from which he has never fully recovered. He is a member of Goodland Lodge, No. 445, A., F. & A. M., and also of Goodland Post, G. A. R. Mr. Monty was married January 29, 1874, to Hilda Bloom, a native of Kankakee County, Ill. He is a Republican, and one of the leading farmers of the county.

JOHN W. NUTT was born May 5, 1816, in Loudoun County, Va., and is the only child of Joseph and Mary (Wolfcale) Nutt, of Scotch and German descent respectively. At the age of nineteen, his parents died, leaving about \$1,000 for his support. For two years he worked on the farm of his uncle, and during this time bought a farm of eighty acres, and soon after married and settled. He made this his home for eighteen years, adding to it, meanwhile, 100 acres. In 1858, he sold it, rented another farm in the same county for four years, and in 1862 came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., and bought 520 acres of wild prairie, from which he sold 160 acres, leaving 360 acres of well-improved land, upon which he still resides. He was Trustee of Union Township six years, and has the honor of having named the township. Mr. Nutt was married in September, 1839, to Sarah J. McCollough, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., to which union twelve children were born, nine of whom are living. Mr. Nutt is a Republican, and a pioneer of Benton County. His father, Joseph Nutt, was a native of Bucks County, Penn., and followed farming all his life. While a boy, he moved with his parents to Loudoun County, Va., where he remained until 1830; he then came to Montgomery County, Ind., where he rented land until his death in September, 1835. Mr. Nutt served in the American Army during the whole of the war of 1812, and he and wife were members of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM B. NUTT was born February 18, 1844, in Montgomery County, Ind., and is one of twelve children born to John W. and Sarah (McCollough) Nutt, who were of German and Scotch descent respectively; he received an ordinary education, and resided with his parents and worked on the farm until he was twenty-five years old. In 1861, he came with the family to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., to the place now owned by Samuel N. Nutt. For about two years he worked on land rented from his father, but in 1870 bought a farm of 160 acres, on which he lives, and devotes the greater part of his attention to stock-raising. Both Mr. Nutt and wife are members of the Christain Church. He was married, December 24, 1875, to Malvina Lipscomb, a native of Virginia. Three children—Oliver I., Roy O. and Anna F.—have blessed this union. Mr. Nutt is a Republican, and one of the oldest settlers and most prominent men of the township.

WILLIAM ROWE was born July 25, 1802, near Troy, N. Y., and is one of the eleven children of John and Mary (Ruff) Rowe, both of German descent. His father was a native of New York, and learned the hatter's trade at Albany, which he followed until he retired, after which he went to live with a son in New York, and there died in his seventy-seventh year. William Rowe educated himself, and learned coopering, which he followed a few years; he then gave attention to farming, which he has since followed. In 1836, he moved to Will County, Ill., and bought a farm, which he owned until about 1868. This he sold, and came to Union

Township, Benton Co., Ind., where he purchased 480 acres, from which he sold 160, and gave to his sons eighty acres each; he now owns 156 acres of improved land, on which he resides; he is a member of the United Brethren Church, and was married, November 16, 1827, to Mary A. Teneyck, of New York, and twelve children, ten of whom are living, blessed this union. Mrs. Rowe died July 26, 1856. Mr. Rowe is a Republican, and a pioneer of the West. Winfield S. Rowe, son of the above, was born April 27, 1849, in Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ill.; has followed farming the greater part of his life, and lived with his father to the present time, removing to Indiana in 1869. He has owned the farms now owned by the heirs of E. Stevens, John Wilkinson and Frank Clark; he is a member of Goodland Lodge, No. 445, A. F. & A. M., and Goodland Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F. He was married, October 1, 1878, to Florence Mann, and by her is the father of three children—Mabel I., Helen W. and Hartley.

WARREN B. ROWLEY is a native of New York; was born in Eaton, Steuben County, March 31, 1845, and is one of eight children born to Philo J. and Abigail J. (Brown) Rowley. Philo J. Rowley was a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., born February 5, 1810, and after spending some time in farming in his native State and in Illinois, came to Union Township, this county, and in connection with his son, purchased a farm of 220 acres, on which he lived until his death, December 4, 1880; he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Warren B. Rowley received good educational advantages in youth, and for a time taught school, but has since made his chief business farming; he emigrated with his parents from New York to Chicago, and came to Union Township in March, 1872, and still resides on the farm purchased by himself and father; he gives some attention to stock-raising, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rowley was married, January 8, 1871, to Mary A. Farrel, a native of Albany, N. Y., and four children—Clara A., Addie E., Nellie E. and Frank I.—have been born to them. Mrs. Rowley died March 10, 1880. Mr. Rowley was next married, July 2, 1882, to Nettie A. Bruce, a native of Jasper County.

EPHRAIM SAYERS was born March 20, 1835, in Marion County, Ohio, and is one of thirteen children born to William and Charlotte (Martin) Sayers. William Sayers was a native of Virginia, and moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, where he followed farming in connection with wagon-making. After some years, during which he married, he removed to Marion County, Ohio, where he bought a farm and remained about ten years, after which he went to Fountain County, Ind., and remained there and in Montgomery County until the spring of 1857, when he came to Union Township, Benton County, Ind., and bought a farm of 880 acres, from which he sold 640 acres. In 1866, he went to Kansas, where he died February 12, 1867. He served in the American Army during the war of 1812. He was a pioneer of this State and of Ohio, and both he and wife were members of the M. E. Church. Ephraim Sayers lived with his father's family until his marriage, and removed with them to Indiana. In 1860, he worked and owned the farm now owned by David Reed, until 1869, when he moved to the 340 acres on which he still resides. Both he and wife are members of the U. B. Church, and he was first elected Trustee of Union Township. He was married, October 13, 1859, to Amanda Dawson, a native of Warren County, Ind. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are living. Mr. Sayers is a Republican, and one of the old settlers and prominent men of the township and county.

JAMES D. SMYTH, one of the prominent men of Benton County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 18, 1842, and is one of six children born to Douglas and Rachel (Conner) Smyth. Douglas Smyth was a native of Londonderry County, Ireland, and received a good education. At an early age he entered a store as clerk, and for fifty years was engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1832, he removed to Ross County, Ohio, and went into partnership with Frederick Edwards, in the dry goods business, until 1862, when he sold his store, went to a farm in Pickaway County, Ohio, and remained four years. After this, having lived again in Ross County, he came to Oxford, Benton County, Ind., where he engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1869, when he returned to Ross County, and resided until his death. James D. Smyth has a good, practical education. In youth, he entered his father's store as clerk. In 1869, he bought said store, and, in connection with John Tullis and Isaac Julian, respectively, continued the business until 1877. In November, 1880, he opened a boot and shoe store, now occupied by Campbell & Cobb, which he conducted until February, 1883, when he sold out and came to Loehiel, where he opened a general dry goods and grocery store, and has an unusually large stock. This is the finest store in the township, and Mr. Smyth has just received his commission as Postmaster at Loehiel, it being the first post office in the township. He was married, October 28, 1869, to Melvina E. Boswell, of Benton County. Five children have blessed this union. Mr. Smyth is a Republican.

ABNER T. STEVENS, farmer, was born April 9, 1834, in Erie County, N. Y., and is one of eight children born to Ansel and Merril (Foster) Stevens. Ansel Stevens was a native of Vermont, and has been a farmer all his life. At the age of sixteen, he moved with his brother to Erie County, N. Y., where he remained until 1844, when he went to Du Page County, Ill., and has since been engaged in agriculture. Abner T. Stevens lived with his parents until about twenty-two years of age, and moved with them to Illinois. He there worked on the farm by the month, for eight years, remaining with one man the whole time, and afterward purchased a farm in Iroquois County, Ill., where he remained five years. In 1871, he came to Union Township, this county, and bought a farm of 160 acres, upon which he still resides. Mr. Stevens is a Republican, and was married, October 11, 1861, to Rosella Bovee, a native of Canada, and five children have blessed this union.

GEORGE E. STREETER, farmer, is a native of McHenry County, Ill.; was born November 23, 1848, and is one of the six children of Zeno and Mary (Everett) Streeter. He received a practical education, and lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1872, he came to Union Township and bought the farm of 120 acres on which he has since resided. He was married, September 21, 1876, to Miss Minnie Seely, a native of Illinois, and by her is the father of four children—Arthur, Edith, Zeno and Raymond. Zeno Streeter, father of George E., was a native of Massachusetts, and of limited education. He was a wheelwright by trade, an occupation which he followed several years, after which he turned his attention to farming. While yet a boy, he moved with his parents to New York, where they remained a short time, and later he went to Chicago, and remained about eight years. He then purchased a farm in Kankakee County, Ill., which he owned until his death, June 14, 1882. Both he and wife were members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN W. SWAN was born in Montgomery County, Ind., May 28, 1828, and is one of ten children born to Robert and Elizabeth Swan, of German and Scotch descent respectively. Robert Swan, father of our subject, was a native of South Carolina, born in 1799. During his early life, he followed the profession of teaching, but at the age of eighteen moved to Tennessee; was there married, and remained about five years, when he removed to Ohio, and was there two years. About 1825, he removed to Montgomery County, Ind., where he farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter. In 1838, he went to Iowa, where he is supposed to have been killed by the Indians, as no tidings of him have ever reached his family. He was Captain of a militia company in the Black Hawk war. At eighteen, John W. Swan began teaching in the district schools, and until 1868 followed teaching in connection with farming; since then he has given his entire attention to the latter. In 1856, he came to Union Township, Benton Co., Ind., where he bought 160 acres of land, to which he has since added 400 acres, making a farm of 560 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Swan was married, August 17, 1852, to Ann C. McCollough, a native of Jefferson County. Six children, four of whom are living, have blessed this union. He is a Greenbacker, and he and wife are members of the Disciples' Church.

HENRY TIMMONS was born March 13, 1837, in Ross County, Ohio, and is one of nine children born to Joseph and Nelly (Bailey) Timmons. When two years of age, he came to Warren County, Ind., and from the age of thirteen until he was twenty-three worked on the farm by the month. In 1861, he came to Union Township and settled on eighty acres, previously purchased by his father, and to this he has added 120, making a total of 200 acres of well-improved land. September 11, 1861, Mr. Timmons enlisted in Company G, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out September 19, 1864, having participated at Mill Springs and other important engagements. He is a member of Green Hill Lodge, No. 455, A., F. & A. M., and a Republican, and was Trustee of Union Township for six years. Mr. Timmons was married November 20, 1866, to Maria Massey, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind. Eight children have resulted from this union, five of whom are living. Both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Joseph Timmons, father of Henry, was a native of Maryland, and removed to Ross County, Ohio, with his father's family, when two years of age. In early life, he was a surveyor, and in 1834 moved to Warren County, Ind., but remained only two years, when he returned to Ross County, Ohio. In 1839, he returned to Warren County, Ind., remained until 1852, and thence came to Benton County, Ind., and settled in Gilboa Township. After six years, he returned to Warren County, where he died in November, 1867. He was for years Justice of the Peace, for eighteen years an ordained Elder in the United Brethren Church, and was a thorough Biblical scholar.

JAMES E. WATT, a native of "Bonnie Scotland," was born in Aberdeenshire October 22, 1830, and is one of six children born to Alexander and Christina (Elmslie) Watt, both natives of Scotland. Alexander Watt was born in 1792, received a

collegiate education, and graduated from Aberdeen. He was Corporal in a British regiment at Waterloo, but after his return from the army was engaged in farming in connection with a boot, shoe and harness shop. Mr. and Mrs. Watt were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he died in 1846. James E. Watt received a practical education, and has followed farming. He lived with his parents until his majority, after which he came to Richland County, Ohio, remained one winter, and thence went to South Bend, made brick for a season, and, at the end of the year, went to La Salle County, Ill., where he worked three years by the month. After this, he rented and worked farms for four years, and nine years later came to Union Township, this county, soon after going to Kentland and remaining several years. In 1880, he came again to Union Township, where he bought a farm of 240 acres, and here he resides. Mr. Watt was married, April 12, 1859, to Lydia Hagenbuch, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he is the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom are living. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ABRAHAM W. WILLIAMS, a prominent resident of Union Township, was born February 7, 1836, in Licking County, Ohio, and is one of eight children born to Philip and Nancy J. (Graves) Williams, the former of Welsh and the latter of English descent. Philip Williams was a native of Virginia, and learned distilling, which he followed several years, after which he gave attention to farming. He died in Licking County, Ohio, in April, 1842. Abraham W. Williams, when seventeen years of age, left home and went to work by the month. In 1861, he went to Wayne County, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming until 1866. After the war, he went to Union County, Ohio, where he remained about four years, being agent for the C., C., & I. R. R., at Unionville. Later he went to Goodland, Newton Co., Ind., and bought property and remained until 1869, when he came to the farm of 160 acres owned by him in Union Township, Benton County. Upon this he resides, and has erected a good house. November 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry; was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth, and served mostly in Arkansas until mustered out December 8, 1869. Mr. Williams and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Goodland Post, G. A. R., and a Republican. He was married, March 15, 1865, to Sarah J. Hawn, of Union County, Ohio. Six children have blessed this union.

JOHN WOODBURN, farmer, was born August 8, 1848, in Perry County, Penn., and is one of the eleven children of James and Mary (Wait) Woodburn, of Irish and English descent respectively. James Woodburn was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer. In 1853, he emigrated to Miami County, Ind., where he bought a farm and lived until about 1872, when he removed to Union Township, Benton County, and purchased a farm of forty acres, where he still resides; he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John Woodburn received a practical education, and at the age of sixteen left his father's family and came to Benton County in 1866, where he worked on farms by the month for four years. After this he bought a farm in Richland Township, which he soon sold, and afterward purchased the one owned by Charles Meader, after which he bought forty acres in Section 27. In 1881, he purchased 160 acres, eighty of which he still owns. Mr. Woodburn enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, January 19, 1865, and served until mustered out in September, 1865. He is a Republican and a member of Post No. 25, G. A. R.

WILLIAM YANCEY, farmer, was born May 31, 1830, in Tennessee, and is one of twelve children born to Alexander and Elizabeth Yancey, the former of French-Irish and the latter of Scotch and Irish descent. Alexander Yancey was a native of South Carolina, and learned the millwright trade, following that until he came to Indiana. At the age of sixteen, he moved to Tennessee, and remained there until 1844, when he removed to Hamilton County, Ind., where he remained until 1858, and then went to Missouri, where he resides. He served in the Union army during the rebellion, from 1862 until 1865, and took part in many important battles. William Yancey followed farming, with the exception of working at the carpenter trade at times, all his life. At the age of ten he removed with his father's family to Hamilton County, Ind., where he remained until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he went to Tippecanoe County, and was there one year. In the spring of 1859, he came to Benton County, and located a short distance north of Oxford. In 1871, he removed to Union Township and purchased a farm of 160 acres, upon which he still resides. He has the remarkable experience of running a threshing machine for twenty-six falls. Mr. Yancey was married, November 19, 1855, to Maria Wonesettler, a native of Pennsylvania, and eight children have blessed this union, seven of whom are living.

GILBOA TOWNSHIP.

H. C. BUGBEE is the son of Amos and Sarah (Spalding) Bugbée, and was born in Plainfield, N. H., in 1841. When about twenty-one years of age, he enlisted in the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. In 1866, he moved to Bureau County, Ill.; farmed during the summer and taught school during the winter until 1869, when he came to this township and settled on a farm of eighty acres, which he has greatly improved. In 1870, he married Julia A., daughter of William and Delilah (Cox) Daniels, and is now the father of five boys. In 1880, he was elected Township Trustee by the Republicans, and in 1882 re-elected. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ALONZO COWGILL, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Donnelly) Cowgill, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 20, 1840. He came to Warren County, Ind., in 1846, and in 1856 to Pine Township, this county. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being the second man to enroll in that company. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, he was shot through both legs, and in 1864 received his discharge. In 1865, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of William and Malinda (Pucket) Massey, and to this marriage have been born six children, of whom four are living. Mr. Cowgill was elected Sheriff of Benton County by the Republicans in 1866, and served two terms. He also moved to Oxford in 1866 and in 1870, purchased the *Tribune*, which he conducted until July, 1876; in 1870, also, he was appointed Postmaster at Oxford, which office he resigned in 1872, when a candidate as joint Representative for White and Benton Counties, for which office he was beaten by Robert Gregory with a majority of only sixty votes in both counties. Mr. Cowgill is a Past Grand of Oxford Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., Past Chief Patriarch of Oak Grove Encampment, No. 137, was for many years connected with the Good Templars of Oxford, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. In 1881, he settled on forty acres in this township, and in 1883 his house and library were destroyed by fire, entailing upon him a loss of \$1,200.

PHILLIP V. DOBBINS is a native of White County, Ind., is the son of William and Elizabeth (Leatherman) Dobbins, and was born in 1853. He was reared a farmer, received a fair education in youth, and worked industriously until 1874, when he married, in his native county, Miss Sarah Steely, a daughter of Edward and Martha (Brink) Steely, and then moved to this county, where he is still engaged in general farming. He is a Republican in politics, is always active for the success of his party, and is a thoroughly good citizen.

JAMES FRASER, son of Donald and Elizabeth (McIntosh) Fraser, was born in the parish of Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, September 4, 1813. At the age of about fifteen, he hired out as a farm hand, receiving about 25 cents per day for his labor for nearly twenty-six years—the highest price paid. In 1854, he came to Canada to superintend a farm for a friend; in 1856, he moved to New York, where he was employed in farming until 1871, when he came to this county and settled on eighty acres he had purchased in 1869; he has taken great pains in improving his place, and has a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit. June 29, 1846, he married Sarah Robison, daughter of Donald and Jane (Campbell) Robison, and to this union have been born five children, of whom three are living—Jane C., who was born in Scotland in 1847; Daniel, a member of the Fowler bar, who was born in Canada in 1855; and Charles William, who is at home, and was born in New York in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Blood-Washed Army, and are highly-respected citizens.

LUCAS S. GARVIN was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., October 25, 1836, and is the son of James and Prudence (Powell) Garvin. In 1864, he moved to Michigan, but returned in 1869, and in 1873 came to this township and purchased a farm of 220 acres, known as the Denton Grove Farm, one of the oldest in the county, where he is still carrying on general farming and stock-raising. May 29, 1860, he married Jane Denny, daughter of James and Amy (Jackson) Denny, and to this union have been born five children—four boys and one girl. Mr. and Mrs. Garvin are members of the Baptist Church, and during his sojourn in Michigan Mr. Garvin was elected Treasurer of Home Township, Montcalm County, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the community.

DANIEL HAUk, son of Philip and Sarah (Baldwin) Hauk, was born in the town of Venice, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1832. In 1839, he was removed by his parents to Montgomery County, Ind., where he assisted on the home farm until 1859, when he married Miss Missouri Tracy, daughter of Bazil and Elizabeth Tracy, and in 1860 came to this township, purchased 120 acres of good land, erected substantial buildings, and began general farming and stock-raising, which he still follows. In politics, he is a Democrat, and takes an active part in the public affairs of his township. He and wife are members of the Church of God, Mr. H. having joined at the age of eighteen, and they are the parents of one son and two daughters.

WILLIAM HOWARD is a native of England, is the son of George and Anna (Cumpton) Howard, and was born November 19, 1837. In 1843, he came to New York with his parents, who there died when our subject was but thirteen years old. He learned carpentering, and in 1857 moved to Kendallville, Ind., where he followed his trade until 1870, when he purchased 160 acres in this county, and a year later moved upon the same; he has since increased his farm to 240 acres, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, giving special attention to hogs, of which he possesses some choice breeds. He uses steamed food for his stock, saving about 33 per cent in consumption. In 1858, he married Sophia Verelead, a daughter of Rufus and Jane (Moore) Verelead, and is the father of four boys and one girl. In 1880, Mr. Howard had the misfortune to lose his right hand in a corn-sheller, but otherwise he enjoys excellent health. He is a Republican, and he and family are among the most respected of Gilboa Township.

E. A. HUNT was born in Litchfield County, Conn., August 11, 1828, and is the son of Mitchell and Mary (Kingsbury) Hunt. He received a good education in his youth, and at the age of sixteen began to learn tanning and currying, which he followed until 1849, when he went to New Haven, worked on a farm until 1857, and then moved to Illinois, where he farmed until 1874, when he came to this township, where he owns a good farm of 160 acres, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His dwelling and other improvements are first-class, and his two barns are supplied with Church's patent hay elevator and carrier, for which he is the agent in Warren, Benton, Jasper and Newton Counties. In 1855, he married Lydia A. Hemingway, a resident of New Haven County, Conn. Both are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly respected by their neighbors. The mother of Mr. Hunt died in 1835 and his father in 1869.

ROBERT LITTLE, son of Guy and Jennetta (Dickson) Little, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 10, 1817. When about twelve years of age, he began to learn weaving, at which he worked until 1835, when he came to America, landing in New York. He passed eight months in Canada, then returned to New York, but shortly after moved to Pennsylvania, where, in 1839, he married Jane Brine, a native of the North of Ireland. He engaged in weaving and farming until 1855, in which year his father died in Canada, when he moved to Illinois, purchased a farm and conducted it until 1871; he then came to this township, where he owns 160 acres of fine land on Section 13, well stocked and furnished with good buildings and all kinds of fruit. He had born to him seven children—Jane, born in 1840; Robert in 1842; James, in 1843; Guy, in 1845; Mary, in 1847; Anna, in 1849, and William John in 1852, and all in Pennsylvania excepting Mary, who was born in New Jersey. Mr. Little is a successful farmer, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE MAJOR, son of Thomas and Catherine (Green) Major, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 18, 1819, and there received his earlier education. In 1831, his parents removed to Clinton County, Ind., where George assisted on the home farm until 1864, when he moved to Jasper County, and thence, in 1878, to this county. He here owns 410 acres under a high state of cultivation, Mr. Major being one of the most successful agriculturists in the county. From 1874 to 1882, he served as senator from White, Benton, Jasper and Newton Counties, and he had also served three years as Commissioner of Jasper County. In 1883, he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Indiana State Prison, of which board he is the president. In 1850, he married Julia A. Snoddy, a resident of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and by her is the father of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Major are members of the Presbyterian Church, and stand high in the regard of their neighbors.

WILLIAM H. MARQUESS, son of James and Margaretta (Berry) Marquess, was born in Fountain County, Ind., October 6, 1841, and was reared a farmer. In 1875, he came to this township, purchased 273 acres, erected a fine house and farm buildings, and became a successful farmer and largely interested in stock-raising. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged on account of ill health in January, 1863. In August, 1865, he married Mary, daughter of Simon and Nancy (Reed) Brown, and to this union have

been born four boys and two girls. Mr. Marquess is a member of Remington Lodge, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., and of Benton Post, No. 25, G. A. R. In 1882, he received the unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens for the office of Township Assessor.

G. G. PLUMMER, son of Philip and Maria (Waters) Plummer, was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 21, 1842. In 1863, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in the Atlanta campaign, with Sherman on his march to the sea, and at the surrender of Johnston in 1865. On his return, he prepared himself for teaching, and in 1868 located in White County, Ind., where he taught until 1881, and then came to this county, where he is engaged in the same vocation. In 1868, he married Phebe A. T. Boulden, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (McClure) Boulden, and to this union have been born four children, of whom two are still living. Mr. Plummer is a member of the S. R. S. Wolcott Lodge, No. 2, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES S. SHIPMAN, son of James and Mary (Wine) Shipman, was born in Fountain County, Ind., April 11, 1836. He first moved to Montgomery County, and six years later to Cass County; in 1849 he went to Iowa and in 1856 returned to Montgomery County; four years later he took up his residence in this township, where he owns forty acres of good land finely improved. He learned carpentering in his younger days and still occasionally works at the trade. In 1863, he married Miss M. E. Merrill, of Montgomery County, Ind., and of the children born to him there are four living and two deceased. He has served as Road Commissioner of Gilboa Township, and is a highly respected citizen.

SAMUEL STANFIELD, son of John and Catherine (Cox) Stanfield, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1831, and was engaged on the home farm until 1865, when he came to this township and purchased a farm of eighty acres. This farm is highly cultivated and devoted to general crops and to stock-raising. At the house, there is a well 204 feet deep, with a wind pump, that supplies an abundance of water for the stock and for general purposes. Mr. Stanfield served for one hundred days in the One hundred and Thirty fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On his return, he was married, in 1870, to Mary H., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Laughlin. Mr. Stanfield takes an active interest in politics and is a highly respected citizen.





PART IV.

HISTORY OF JASPER COUNTY.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

FORMATION OF COUNTY.

DURING the session of the Legislature of 1834-35, the question of the disposition of unorganized area of the Northwest Territory came up, and after some discussion and investigation, an act was passed forming the counties of Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, Starke, Marshall, Fulton, Adams, Wells, Whitley, DeKalb, Noble, Kosciusko, Steuben and Jay, of which the following is in relation to Jasper and Newton :

SECTION 12. That all the territory within the following boundary shall constitute a county, to be known by the name of Jasper : Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 24 north, Range 6 west, thence west to the line of the State of Illinois, thence north with the State line thirty miles, thence east with the line dividing Townships 28 and 29 north, to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 28 north, Range 6 west, thence south with the section line thirty miles to the place of beginning.

SEC. 13. That all the territory within the following boundary shall constitute a county to be known by the name of Newton : Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 29 north, Range 5 west, thence west to the State line, thence north with the State line thirty miles, thence east with the line dividing Townships 33 and 34 north, to the northeast corner of Township 33, Range 5 west, thence south with the range line thirty miles to the place of beginning.

By these boundaries, it will be observed that the original county of Jasper included the whole of Benton County, the present townships of Carpenter, Jordan, and so much of Marion and Newton Townships south of the line dividing Townships 28 and 29 north, together with the townships of Grant, Iroquois, Jefferson and Washington, in the present limits of Newton County. Newton County at that time included all of the present counties of Jasper and Newton north of this line, the townships of West Creek, Cedar Creek and Eagle Creek, of Lake County, and Boone and Pleasant Townships of Porter County. In 1836, Porter County was organized, and the year following Lake County, each of which took all the territory north of the Kankakee River. In 1838, Jasper, which had been attached to White County, was organized as an independent county, Newton County being attached, for some purposes, to Jasper,

and for others, subject to White. In the following year, however, the Legislature passed "An act relative to the location of the county seat of Jasper, and for other purposes," as follows :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That George A. Spencer and Jacob Moyers, of White, and Solomon Hatfield, of Fountain, and Samuel H. Garrison, of Warren, and William Simms, of Tippecanoe Counties be, and the same are, hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeably to an act entitled, "An act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter laid off." The Commissioners, aforesaid, shall meet at the house of Robert Alexander, of Jasper County, on the first Monday of June next, and immediately proceed to discharge the duties hereafter assigned them.

SEC. 2. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Jasper County, either in person or writing, to inform said Commissioners of their appointment on or before the first Monday of May next, and for such services shall be entitled to such compensation as the law requires.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, in addition to the duties assigned them by the act to which this has reference, to examine the counties of Jasper and Newton, with a view of their being consolidated, and if, after examination, the Commissioners are satisfied that the interests of the two counties would be promoted by the union of the same, they are hereby authorized to fix the seat of justice in said enlarged territory, taking into view the peculiar situation of said territory in regard to prairie, timber, water-privileges, and the known wishes of the citizens of different parts of Jasper County being attached to other counties ; and the seat of justice, if consolidated, shall be called Newton.

SEC. 4. If, after examination, the Commissioners shall be of opinion that either county would be injured by the consolidation, they shall proceed to fix the county seat as provided by law, in Jasper County, agreeably to its present boundaries.

SEC. 5. If, after examination, they shall be of opinion that the interests of the two counties would be promoted by the union of the same, from thenceforth the territory known by the name of Jasper and Newton Counties shall be known as Jasper County. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 29, 1839.

The Commissioners thus appointed found the plan of consolidating the two counties advisable, and accordingly located the county seat at the falls of the Iroquois River, with the name of Newton, thus striking the county of that name from the map of the State. In 1840, the county of Benton was formed, taking its territory from Jasper, the latter receiving by way of compensation thirty sections adjoining the southeast angle, and now principally contained in Milroy Township. In 1859, however, Newton County was revived, though shorn of much of its early dimensions, leaving Jasper in its present shape.

Origin of Name.—The names of most of the counties of the State are suggestive of the Revolution. The period when most of them were designated was so near to those heroic times, that no memorial to the virtues of its heroes seemed so appropriate as the political divisions which owed their existence to their achievements. The name of Jasper is a tribute to that heroic devotion which Americans are glad to honor in the

subordinate as well as in the chieftain. Among the garrison of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston, S. C., Harbor on the 28th of June, 1776, was a Sergeant by the name of Jasper. It was on this day that the British fleet, which had occupied the harbor, opened the attack upon the fort with such a heavy and well-directed fire as to cause the observing patriots on the shore to tremble for the outcome of the conflict. Once during the day, as the smoke from a terrific cannonading cleared away, the flag of the fort was nowhere to be seen. The shot of the fleet had carried it away, and the anxious spectators, with sinking hearts, feared the fort had struck its flag to the foe. But the ensign had not fallen willingly nor unnoticed. In face of the storm of shot and shell that fell upon the garrison, Sergt. Jasper rescued the flag, and in a perfect hail-storm of bullets, nailed it to the broken staff. At night the fleet quietly left the harbor, with the fort unsubdued. Jasper was made the hero of the occasion, the delighted citizens of Charleston uniting to do him honor. The ladies presented him with a beautiful flag, which he pledged himself to defend with his life, and true to his word he was found later in the war dead upon the field of battle, clinging to his and his country's flag. Such is the hero which this county honors.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGY.*

Jasper County is just north of the hydrographic basin of the Wabash. The southwestern half is a gently rolling prairie of black loamy soil. In the northern and northeastern portions, the soil is sandy, with oak openings and slashy prairies interspersed with sandy knolls and ridges, and is in a wild state of nature, scarcely disturbed by the hand of man. The whole country is underlaid by beds of bowlder drift, which varies in depth from twenty feet in the valley of the Iroquois River to nearly two hundred feet at some of the higher ridges.

The rocky exposures of this county are wholly of the Devonian and Silurian ages. Considerable fragments of black slate and small bits of coal are met with in digging wells in the bowlder clays, which indicate that the subcarboniferous sandstone, and possibly the outline of the carboniferous age, at one time, extended beyond this county to the north, but were eroded during the great ice flow from the northwest. The following connected section made from observations of isolated localities will serve to give a general idea of the rocks of this county :

Soil and loam, 2 to 5 feet; bowlder drift, 20 to 200 feet; "Waverly" or Knob sandstone, 15 feet; Louisville-Delphi black slate, 62 feet; coarse, white sand rock (local), 0 to 15 feet; Devonian limestone, 2 to 5 feet; Silurian limestone (exposed), 8 feet; Silurian limestone, porous, with cavities filled with petroleum and gas (inbore), 855; total, 1,162.

* Compiled from the State Report of 1872.

The highest rocks in the geological series occur near the southern boundary of the county, a short distance north of Remington. They are an argillaceous sandstone, having an exposure of about twelve feet in Jordan's Grove, on Carpenter's Creek. It is the lower division of the Waverly or Kent sandstone, sometimes considered a member of the Devonian; it is better known as the sub-conglomerate sandstone. In former years, this stone was quarried for local use in foundations, but is not now in work. At the only exposure, it was irregularly bedded, and from the fragments visible would not compare favorably with other stone in the county. A short distance further north, on Carpenter's Creek, the Louisville-Delphi black slate is seen in the bluff underlying the above-mentioned sandstone. The exposure measures twenty-three feet, is slightly glazed with bituminous matter, and the odor of petroleum is perceptible. During the oil excitement a bore was here put down, and the slate was found to extend forty feet below the surface, making the total thickness sixty-three feet. It is probable that the erosive force of the boulder drift had thinned this bed not less than thirty feet. About four miles west, at Allen's quarry, on a branch of Carpenter's Creek, a thin bed of limestone has been extensively worked for building purposes. Several dwelling houses and barns of this material give a pleasing variety to the architecture. The stone seems to weather well.

At Rensselaer, the Iroquois River flows over a bed of limestone. A few corals and other fragmentary fossils show that it belongs to the Upper Silurian age. This limestone is here cherty, and neither fit for burning into lime nor for building purposes. A short distance below the town it is purer, and has been burned to lime to supply the local market. Above the town, near the old mill dam, thin beds of limestone of the Devonian age are seen in the low banks of the river. This bed is the only rocky exposure seen on the Iroquois in Jasper County. It is an original ridge of deposit, having a line of strike from north-northeast to south-southeast, and from surface indications veering to the northeast a few miles north from Rensselaer. A new exposure in the western part of the town still records the mighty effects of the great ice flow which resulted in the boulder drift. The surface is rutted and polished, while the scratches show that the direction of the current was a little west of south. Three miles southeast of the town is the Phillip's sand rock quarry. It is a coarse grit, containing a few pebbles, and is very similar to the conglomerate sand rock. It has been used for building and other purposes at Rensselaer with good results. Being in a considerable degree fire as well as weather proof, it is an important part of the material resources of the county.

A reliable bed of gravel, of about twenty-five acres in area, is located

on Section 16, Township 29 north, Range 6 west, a few miles north of the town, and another bed of about two acres was seen on the opposite side of the creek. These, together with the abundant limestones about the county seat, afford ample facilities for the construction of gravel roads.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Bog ores of iron are abundant in the northern part of the county. The area of deposit, after careful examination, is estimated as follows: Township 30 north, Range 7, 700 acres; Township 30 north, Range 6, 500 acres; Township 30 north, Range 5, 500 acres; Township 31 north, Range 6, 1,500 acres; Township 31 north, Range 7, 500 acres; Township 32 north, Range 5, 1,000 acres; Township 32 north, Range 6, 500 acres; Township 32 north, Range 7, 500 acres.

Many other beds of smaller area are known to exist. These ores are collected in a soluble state by the waters of sloughs and ponds, in the center or lower part of which they are found in comparatively pure layers, deposited as the waters are evaporated in dry seasons. The beds are generally from one to two and a half feet below the surface of the ground, and from five to six inches thick, though it is reported, in some places, to be two to two and a half feet thick. In 1870, 1,600 tons of this ore, taken partly from Jasper and partly from Starke County, were shipped from San Pierre Station, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. The ore was taken to the Planet Furnace in Clay County, but the high rate of freight imposed by the railroad caused the business to be abandoned. The ore is pure, and makes, by admixture with the rich ores of Lake Superior, a very desirable quality of metal; and with practicable freights large quantities of the ore would be in demand.

A number of mineral springs are found near Rensselaer, the waters of which experience has determined to be highly medicinal. Among them are some white sulphur springs, which, in a malarious climate are worthy of attention. Half a mile east of the county seat, a well that was bored to the depth of 800 feet discharges a large volume of sulphureted water. This well is supplied from a crevice about 180 feet below the surface. Another well in the corner of the court house yard, that was bored with a "diamond drill," furnishes a supply of water near the surface.

It has long been known that Jasper County affords abundant evidences of the presence of petroleum. In the geological map of Indiana, published by Dr. Brown, former State Geologist, this county was included in a small area marked "the oil region." At low water, oil oozes from crevices and partings in the limestone rocks at Rensselaer; and from a well sunk to the depth of fifteen feet in this rock, several gallons of

oil were obtained, and large lumps of bitumen (desiccated petroleum) were found in the excavations made for the railroad track a few miles east of town, some of which were hardened into asphaltum. These evidences of its presence induced search for the oil, and several bores were put down. The bores at the county seat determined the existence of a bed of porous lime rock from eighteen to thirty feet thick, just below the thin bedded limestone which underlies the black slate. None of these wells yielded any appreciable quantity of oil, and it is not probable that a paying quantity will be obtained, as the fluid is so diffused in the small pores of the rock as to render its collection very difficult. Small quantities of inflammable gas escape from each of these bores, and also from many natural fissures.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

The divide which separates the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, is a succession of low ridges of pure yellow or white sand, interspersed with swampy valleys from one hundred to four hundred yards in width, indicating ancient river channels. These numerous river beds show the extent of the region traversed by the Kankakee and Iroquois rivers before finding a fixed channel, when "old Lake Kankakee" was first drained off. The soil in these valleys is peaty, and of no very great depth, and is underlaid by a deposit of white sand. A narrow strip of deep, rich, alluvial soil, from one to two miles in width, along the southern margin of the Kankakee, is well timbered and highly productive. Groves and skirts of timber are found along the water-courses, which have been found sufficient to supply the demand for all purposes. This timber consists principally of white oak and hickory, and on fair soil, burr oak.

CHANGES IN TOPOGRAPHY.

Cultivation has wrought marked changes in this country during the fifty years which the white man has possessed the land. What appeared to the early settlers a dead level expanse of prairie and swamp, is now a pleasant rolling area of thrifty farms. This transformation has been brought about not by physical changes, but by the natural effects of the farmer's occupation. The open land was originally covered with a rank growth of prairie grass; on the high lands the grass did not reach its normal height, while on the lower lands its growth was of astonishing proportions, frequently reaching a height which would hide a man on horseback, and thus would tend to create the illusion of a perfectly level plain. In the timber lands the change has been still more marked. The dense forests of young growth, underbrush and saplings, did not exist fifty years ago. Then the timber, save along the rivers, was marked only by scattered oaks and hickories, which favoring localities preserved

from the annual fires that swept the prairies. These were started by accident from the fires of hunters, or by the Indians, for the purpose of keeping the timber in check, and clearing the country of the rank grass stubble. These fires that kept the beautiful panorama of prairie unobstructed, were the most to be dreaded of all the early contingencies with which settlers had to deal. Those only who have been awakened at the dead hour of the night by the lurid light of the approaching flames can appreciate the horror connected with such an event. The feeling of utter helplessness, in face of the unequal combat; the wall of fire, from ten to fifty feet in height, advancing with the speed of a race-horse; the winged denizens of the prairie flying affrighted and screaming before its approach; the maddened rush of the deer, wolves and other animals, forgetting all other fear in the presence of this overshadowing calamity; the terrible grandeur of its irresistible advance; the suffocation and heat of its presence; the charred and blackened waste which marked its fateful course; the bewilderment of the isolated family grouped on the only bare spot that offered safety; all this cannot be imagined, it must be felt to be appreciated. The excitement of its approach, passage and retreat, followed by the contemplation of the smoking ruins of a house and improvements which cost months of toil, or of a crop that was the only hope of sustenance during the approaching winter, burns upon the brain of an interested spectator, a sight never to be forgotten, and one the farmer took pains never to see repeated.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

From the time the grass would burn, which was soon after the first frost, usually about the 1st of October, till the surrounding prairie was all burnt over, or, if not all burnt, till the green grass in the spring had grown sufficient to prevent the rapid progress of the fire, the early settlers were continually on the watch, and as they usually expressed the idea, "slept with one eye open." When the ground was covered with snow, or during rainy weather, the apprehension was quieted, and both eyes could be safely closed. A statute law forbade setting the prairie on fire, and one doing so was subject to penalty, and liable to an action of trespass, for the damage accruing; but convictions were seldom effected, as proof was difficult to obtain, though there were frequent fires. Those started on the leeward side of an improvement, while dangerous to property to the *leeward*, were not so to property to the *windward*, as fire progressing against the wind is easily extinguished, and the temptation to start one of these fires for some trivial purpose was often quite irresistible.

Various means were resorted to for protection. A common one was

to plow several furrows around a strip, several rods wide, outside the improvements, and then burn out the inside of this strip, or to wait until the prairie was on fire and then set fire outside of this furrowing, reserving the inner strip for a late burn, i. e., until the following summer, and in July burn both old grass and new. The grass would start afresh immediately, and the cattle would feed it close in preference to the older grass, so that the fire would not pass over it in the following autumn. This process repeated would soon, or in a few years, run out the prairie grass, which in time would be replaced by blue-grass, which will not burn to any serious extent. But all this took time and labor, and the crowd of business on the hands of a new settler, of which a novice has no conception, would prevent him doing what would now seem a small matter; and even when accomplished, all such precautions often proved futile. A prairie fire driven by a high wind would often leap such barriers and seem to put human effort at defiance.

A prairie fire when first started, goes straight forward with a velocity proportioned to the force of the wind, widening as it goes, but the center keeping ahead; it spreads sideways, but burning laterally, it makes but comparatively slow progress, and if the wind is moderate and steady, this spreading fire is not difficult to manage; but if the wind veers a point or two, first one way and then the other, it sends this side fire beyond control. The head fire in dry grass and a head wind is a fearful thing, and pretty sure to have its own way unless there is some defensible point to meet it. A contest with such a fire requires such skill and tact as can be learned only by experience, and a neighborhood of settlers called out by such an exigency at once put themselves under the direction of the oldest and most experienced of their number, and go to work with the alacrity and energy of men defending their homes and property from destruction.

The usual way of meeting advancing fires was to begin the defense where the head of the fire would strike, which was calculated by the smoke and ashes brought by the wind along in advance of fire. A road, cattle-path, or furrow is of great value at such a place; if there was no such, a strip of the grass was wetted down if water could be procured, which was, however, a rather scarce article at the time of the annual fire. On the side, nearest the coming fire, of such a road or path, the grass is set on fire, which burns slowly against the wind until it meets the coming conflagration, which latter stops, of course, for want of fuel, provided there has been sufficient time to burn over a strip that cannot be leaped by the head fire as it comes in. This is called "back-firing;" but in this method, great care must be exercised to prevent the fire getting over the furrow or path, or whatever is used as the base of operations. If it gets in



*Yours, Very truly,
Calvin P. Hammond.*

the rear of this and once under way, there is no remedy but to fall back to a more defensible position. The head of the fire successfully checked, the force of fire-fighters divide, part going to the right and part to the left, and the back-firing continues to meet the side fires as they come up. This must be continued until the fire is checked along the entire front of the premises endangered, and the sides secured.

Various implements were used to put out a side or back fire, or even the head of a fire in a moderate wind. A fence board, four to six feet long, with one end shaved down for a handle, was very effective when struck flat upon the narrow strip of fire. A bundle of hazel brush, a spade or shovel were often used with effect. The women frequently lent their aid, and dextrously wielded the mop, which, when thoroughly wet, proved a very efficient weapon, especially in extinguishing a fire in the fence. When the fire overcame all opposition, and seemed bound to sweep over the settlement, a fear of personal loss would paralyze for the moment every faculty, and as soon as the danger seemed imminent, united effort ceased, and each one hastened to defend his own as best he could. It is due to historical truth to say that actual losses were much less than might have been expected, though frequently quite severe. The physical efforts made in extinguishing a dangerous fire, and protecting one's home from this devouring element, were of the most trying nature, not unfrequently resulting fatally.

The premises about the residence and yards being trampled down by the family and domestic animals, after a year or two became tolerably safe from fire, but the fences, corn and stubble fields were often attacked. When the open land was all fenced and under cultivation, so that these fires were a thing of the past, the residents of prairie were happily released from the constant apprehension which for years had disturbed their peace by night and caused anxiety by day, though the early settlers still retain vivid recollections of the grand illuminations nightly exhibited in dry weather, from early fall to late spring, by numberless prairie fires. The whole horizon would be lighted up around its entire circuit. A heavy fire six or seven miles away would afford sufficient light in a dark night to enable one to read fine print. When a fire had passed through the prairie, leaving the long lines of side fires like two armies facing each other, the sight at night was sublime; and if one's premises were securely protected, and he could enjoy the exhibition without apprehension, it was a sight well worth going far to see.

AGRICULTURE.

Jasper County is still too new, its soil too little exhausted, to encourage or feel the necessity of a regular system of agriculture. Though con-

sisting of what may be called a prairie country, it is supplied with sufficient timber for fuel and other purposes, and while much of this is small or of "scrubby" character, it has increased in quantity since the prairie fires have ceased to run, and is rapidly growing into timber valuable for manufacturing purposes. Wood is still the principal fuel used in the county, and as the natural advantages for manufactures are not large, it is likely to be used as fuel for years to come.

The chief products are corn, oats, barley, wheat, and the usual varieties of vegetables found in this range of climate. Wheat was in early years sown upon the first plowing of the sod, and bore good crops, but of late years this practice has not been found successful. Wheat is not found so well adapted to the soil as to form a staple crop in recent years, and while it is still sown to a considerable extent it is not the crop upon which the farmers place most dependence. Corn and oats are the principal crops upon which reliance is had as a source of revenue, and much of this is sold for exportation, though a large quantity of either is fed to stock with profit. No attempts have yet been made to enrich the soil with commercial fertilizers, nor is the ordinary accumulations of the barn yard applied with scrupulous care. Some parts of the sand lands of the county are found to grow clover successfully, and some are turning this under to give strength to naturally weak soil, but all these efforts can hardly be said to be expended in a systematic way by the farmers in general. There are evidences, however, that the attention of farmers is being aroused to this matter, and that a few years will show a marked improvement in this direction. Chinese sugar-cane or Sorghum has been extensively experimented with, and some tobacco grown, but they cannot be classed among the permanent products of the county.

All classes of stock are found here, but horses and cattle predominate, as the wide ranges of prairie-grazing are best adapted to raise them with profit. A writer in the *Rensselaer Gazette* of 1858 and 1859 discusses the subject as follows: "As a grazing county, we scarcely have an equal, and cannot be easily surpassed. Grass grows here in rich abundance, and truly, cattle are made to 'lie down in green pastures.' This fact is well known to many cattle raisers, who are in the habit of bringing their cattle two or three days' drive every spring, that they may luxuriate on our rich pasture, and drink of our cooling streams. Some of the finest cattle that go from grass to market go from this county.

LIVE STOCK.

"Beef cattle have commanded the attention and capital of farmers to a greater extent than any other stock in this branch of rural labor. Horses, swine, sheep and asses have each occupied more or less time, but more capital has been devoted to cattle than to either of the others.

“Dairies, except with a very few farmers, have been a secondary object. Butter-making has not been made a serious branch of business. No attention has been paid to it, except by families for private use, or to supply the limited trade with the villages of the county, and even this has been very inconsiderable, because almost every villager keeps a cow during the summer season.

“There has not yet been any general system of cattle-raising adopted from deliberate or scientific trial, by farmers of this county. Each individual has acted upon the scheme suggested by his own judgment or fancy, or such as the state of improvement or the natural features of his own particular location has afforded, or his own particular case has dictated.

“Numerous breeds of cattle have been raised in this county. Herds have been purchased abroad and raised and fattened here. But little or no attention has been given to the fineness or firmness of the texture of the beef, the color of the flesh, or the odor or flavor of the meat, or the peculiar frame of the animal, but that breed would undoubtedly receive the preference which will attain the greatest weight of carcass in the shortest time, and with the least labor, and, what is of not less importance, they should be of a hardy variety, able to stand the greatest degree of cold and extreme exposure in winter on inferior food, without shelter.

“In selling, the practice has been to sell for so much per hundred pounds, live weight. Drovers have offered so much per hundred and raisers have accepted the bid, and driven their cattle from the grass on to the scales, or themselves taken them to market where the same or similar result was achieved.

“A few only have packed the beef of their own raising or even of their own fattening, and where any have had it packed on their own account, it has generally been done at some larger towns out of the county, at La Fayette, Chicago, or some other city, the butcher furnishing barrels, salt, cutting the meat, and packing it, for the hide, head, shanks and tallow as payment. In this case the drover must, of course, await the action of the market before he can realize. In some instances, advances are made by the consignees, but whatever have been the final arrangements of drovers and packers, cattle have always commanded cash in hand to the growers and fatteners, though there has been but little competition among buyers, drovers generally giving their own prices.

“The general practice in raising cattle has been either to keep breeding cows, and let the calves run with them on the open prairie in summer, throwing the herd a handful of salt once or twice a week, and taking care, either by an employed herdsman or by occasional supervision, that they do not wander too far from the proper range. This is

the only expense during seven and a half months in the year, from the middle of April to December.

“A very few, if any, calves are ever slaughtered in Jasper County for their veal. Those who do not wish to winter their calves find a market among their neighbors in the fall, at from \$4 to \$6 per head. After the grass of the prairies has been killed down by the frosts of autumn, the calves are generally separated from the larger cattle, and kept up in an inclosure, in some part of which is an open shed, built of logs or rails, and covered with a pile of straw or coating of prairie hay, and there fed on prairie hay, with a small daily allowance of ears of Indian corn or meal. Some keep them on corn fodder, which has been cut and shocked up in the fall, or turn them into stock-fields; that is, fields where the ears of corn have been gathered, and the stalks left standing, or more recently, since tame grasses have been cultivated, feed them on timothy, blue-grass or clover, during a portion of the winter.

“In some cases, calves are exposed throughout the winter to all changes of weather, with no other shelter besides what is afforded by a clump of brush or glade of timber. It is not surprising that with such neglect, many calves perish and die before the end of the first winter. Others that survive get on the ‘lift,’ or have the ‘hollow-horn,’ or ‘wolf,’ or some other disease, the result of starvation and exposure. Very few if any calves in this county are ever kept in a thriving condition, much less in a fat condition, during the first winter they are kept. But as soon as spring opens they are again turned out upon the prairies. Here, in a few weeks, the whole appearance is changed. The old hair falls off, and is replaced by a new and smooth coat. In a short time they become fat, and before the ensuing fall they usually attain the size of two-year-old stock that is raised on timbered lands. In this condition they are brought to another winter, in which they fare no better than during the first. They are now kept without shelter, many of them without grain, and fed on hay, which costs about \$1.50 per ton in the stack. It is seldom that any of them die during the second winter, although it would appear strange to a New England farmer that any of them should live through. Heifers with calf at this age—and most of them come in at two years old—need some grain to do well, especially when they come in early, but steers and other stock, if they have only enough coarse feed, get through without difficulty. Early in the succeeding summer and fall the two-year-olds are ready for market.

“The average value of such cattle, during the last four or five years, has been from \$15 to \$17 a head in the spring, and from \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt., live weight, in the summer and fall. Notwithstanding the loss of some calves and some older cattle, the last two hard winters, stock-

raising has been considered profitable, and some have realized handsome fortunes from it."

HORSES.

From the same writer we take the following on the subject of horses: "With horses, as with everything else, the middling good, tolerably cheap, every-day-article, is of more general usefulness than any others. If they are very inferior, whether vicious, unsafe, balky or tender, their services will not pay for their keeping. If a horse is expensive or high-priced, few can afford to invest their capital in him. A large majority of people have all they can do to live comfortably from year to year. We cannot afford to try experiments, or risk our means in uncertain enterprises. We know that the dearest horses are not the most useful to us; that, in our circumstances, fancy horses and fast horses are not what we most need. We have three purposes for which we want horses, i. e., for draught, for travel and for sale.

"First. We want horses to assist in plowing our lands and raising produce; to take our grain to mill and market; to haul our wood, and to take our families to worship on Sunday. This is our common business. For this we do not need fast horses, but compact, well-built horses that possess the powers of endurance; horses that will keep in good working condition in winter on hay and a moderate share of grain, with indifferent shelter.

"Second. We need horses for herding on the open prairies. Here we need an occasional test of speed, although not great nor long continued, for it does not demand a horse of extra dispatch or bottom to outrun a cow or ox.

"Third, for sale. Several farmers have entered pretty extensively into this branch of grazing, and some have made money at the business. There has been a steady home market for common draught horses at good prices, and a foreign market at great prices for horses of extra quality.

"Our colts are mostly bred from mares that are occasionally worked throughout the year, and pastured on the prairie in the summer. On the approach of winter, the colts are weaned, fed some grain with straw or hay, and sheltered during the hardest weather, and have no other care. They usually look pretty thin and squalid toward spring. They are generally 'broken' in the second or third year, and by the fourth year are put to hard service. Good geldings then bring from \$100 to \$125. A few horses of extra quality have sold for fancy prices. The care bestowed on colts is but little more than that devoted rearing calves, and at four years of age the ox may be worth \$40, while a colt at the same age rates at \$100. Why has not more capital been invested in this business? Not over one-half, probably not over one-third, annually, of

the brood mares in the county have colts. Not half the farmers who keep mares ever raise a colt.

“One reason is directed against the business itself, i. e., that the business opens the door to dissipation, and while it pays well, it is subject to many excitements and tempts to great risks.

“Another reason is, men who have made a moderate income by raising a few common colts annually, have been too often led to try the fancy breeds, by which they have changed the character of their associates, fallen under the influence of blacklegs and sharpers, run into idleness, betting, racing and gambling, and in the end lost both their character and property. Men judge that a business liable to such results is not safe, and shun it.

“Another reason is, there is personal danger in it. Many careful men neither wish to break colts nor have they sons to do it. They therefore raise only just what is needed for their own service; and as a span of horses will last for from seven to nine years, after they have come to a working age, their wants do not require continued attention to the business, and they decline it.

“There is another objection that influences some. Horses, like other stock, are liable to die, and careful farmers do not care to risk so much value in a single animal. It is necessary to keep them in good condition throughout the year, to insure their profitable sale when the market favors their disposal, and this involves a considerable expense generally overlooked in making a computation of the expenses of the business.

“But the principal objection to breeding blooded stock of this description is that the business requires more capital than the ordinary farmer is able to invest until the profits can be realized. To be successful, the breeder needs good stalls, tame pastures, good fences and plenty of help to give the stock all necessary care. With all these accessories, the event is at best uncertain. Not one colt in a hundred will bring an extraordinary price. Horses noted for beauty, force or speed, have not always reproduced their like, and even when they do the owner of the colt, unless prepared to expend a costly school of training upon it, is likely to discover the fact only after it has passed from his possession.

“We have in Jasper County the names of all the noted horses in the land, and the names of all the breeds; but we have neither the stock nor the means at present of producing it, and while we frequently find valuable horses, both under the saddle and harnessed to the plow, we have never yet seen here a first-class horse.”

This review of the stock of the county is substantially correct for the present date. More recent years have wrought some changes affecting general grazing interests; the public lands have been absorbed by

purchasers, and some facilities have been added that were not practical a score of years ago. There is more interest manifested of late in improved stock of all kinds, a few persons paying particular attention to swine and poultry, as well as cattle and horses. This is probably due to a sort of mania, that has become almost epidemic, rather than to any natural demand in circumstances or advantages of the county.

The admirable reports of Horace E. James, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society at Rensselaer, give a concise and accurate survey of the present state of agriculture in the county. In his report of 1879, he says: "Last winter was favorable to the growth of fall-sown wheat; the spring helped its development; insects did not ravage it, nor summer storms do it damage, and at harvest time a good, well-matured crop was found, which was saved in fine condition. Generally, however, wheat has not been a reliable crop in this locality. The soil does not seem to be favorable to its growth. But possibly the topography of the county is really the greatest obstacle to overcome. A large part of the country is prairie, nearly level, with great capacity for supporting water. What little snow falls, does not rest quietly where it settles, but is blown about by the winds, which have almost unbroken sweep. This leaves the wheat plants at the mercy of the thawing, freezing and heaving-out process of February and March. Systematic draining, by means of open ditches and of tile, and liberal coatings of coarse manure, applied before the middle of February, may solve the problem of successful wheat culture upon light and loamy soils and flat surfaces, such as are to be seen with us. At least those farmers who have experimented in this direction are greatly encouraged by the results that have invariably followed such treatment. The wheat crop of Jasper County in 1879 is estimated at double that of any former year, being more than enough to supply the home demand.

"Small fruits, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, are not extensively cultivated, although both soil and climate are favorable; grapes do well with us, the commoner kinds being hardy and yielding sure crops of good fruit. Producers are only beginning to cultivate them as they merit. Vines bore abundantly this year.

"Some varieties of pear may be grown with moderate returns only. Peaches and quinces winter-kill badly. Plums suffer too much from the ravages of the curculio ever to be popular. Apples do well usually. The exhibition of this fruit at our fair this season was remarkably fine. The perfection of specimens equaled any that were shown at the State Fair.

"Quite an interest has developed in Jasper County within a year or two in the breeding of poultry. An association had been organized, and several gentlemen lay claim to the title of amateur fowl-fanciers.

"Ours is emphatically a cattle and hog producing district, and prob-

ably more attention has been paid to the improvement of these classes of live stock than to any of the other branches of husbandry. The great desire has been to produce beef to the neglect of milkers, hence short-horn breeders have been favorites with cattle-raisers. Recently a few Jerseys have been introduced, but thus far have not been looked upon with that degree of favor which is calculated to increase the enthusiasm of those who have invested their money in them for the purpose of breeding.

“Large herds (report of 1881) of cattle are less frequently met than in earlier days. I do not mean that fewer cattle are bred and fed here, but they are scattered around more generally, not kept together in large bunches, as in the days before the county was so thickly inhabited, and before so much of the land was inclosed by fences. The breed has been greatly improved by separation, better care, better feed, and the introduction of improved blood. The improvement has, however, been altogether in the direction of beef-making. There are few, if any, good milkers or butter producers to be found in our pastures.

“In no former year was there so much good hay, both cultivated and wild, put into stock. Tons by the thousand were not even moistened by dew. It has commanded satisfactory prices. Next to corn and not much behind, either, is the hay in importance with us. Much of it is fed on the ground, but there is also an important industry in baling and shipping it, which has sprung up within a few years.

“After cattle, hay and corn, come hogs in point of importance. Our breeds are Berkshire, Poland-China and Jersey Red, with a decided preference for the first named, either pure breed, crossed or common grade.

“Sheep hold a modest position. No large flocks are kept, but many farmers own from a dozen to thirty or fifty. The long-wool breeds and their crosses with the natives are the favorites. There are occasional thoroughbred animals, but the object seems to be to grow mutton rather than wool.

“Our horses are chiefly what may be called general-purpose animals. The introduction of the Norman and the Clydesdale breeds has made the stock on many farms much more serviceable and marketable than previous to their advent. The quarter crosses of these large breeds upon scrubs are excellent horses for general purposes. There are, however, a few flyers owned in the county, some of which are known to the race courses of three or four States, and boast genealogies recorded in the stud book, but no breeding is done for the special object of speed.

“A decided change for the better is perceivable each succeeding year in the method which farmers employ for the tilling of the soil and the cultivation of crops. The land is better and more systematically worked

than formerly. There is a manifest desire to learn and adopt improvements. There is a growing taste for literature treating upon farm topics. In brief, there seems to be more mind-work combined with hand-work. Several tile factories are finding employment in the solution of the problem of systematic draining. A butter factory or creamery of the capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter daily has lately been built at the county seat, which is doing a good paying business, while opening up a new field to the vision of stock breeders. Orchards and vineyards are being planted, and what is more to the purpose, are being cared for with a thought to their ultimate value as a source of revenue."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The history of the Central Agricultural Society of this county has been a checkered one, and owes so much of success as it has had to the persevering energy of a few devoted friends of the cause. The enterprise has labored under various hindering influences, some of which are still operative. At first, the county was largely engaged in stock grazing for market purposes, a pursuit which did not furnish material out of which to build a fair, but since the growth of population and change of circumstances have largely removed this obstacle, two district fairs, the one infringing upon the eastern border and the other on the southern border, so divide and distract the agricultural interests of the county that the oldest and central society finds its efforts to maintain an annual agricultural display greatly hampered.

Jasper County Agricultural Society.—The first attempt at an agricultural show was made in 1854, but under what auspices it is difficult to determine. There was no regular organization, and exhibitions were held upon a plat of two and a half acres, which is now the site of Mr. Kannal's residence. Under this arrangement, four annual fairs were held. An ordinary fence inclosed the grounds, and a premium fund was made up by subscription, which was distributed in premiums of from 50 cents to \$5, the latter being offered for the best farm, and the latter for sundry articles of home manufacture, including "the best made vest," pants, dress, etc., making a total of some \$50 or \$75. In December, 1858, a joint-stock company was formed with a capital of \$500, under the style and name of "Jasper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association." At a subsequent meeting, the following officers were elected: Robert Parker, President; J. C. Post, Vice President; Alfred McCoy, Treasurer; S. Donaldson, Secretary. The first fair was held by this society on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of September, 1859. The occasion was somewhat marred by the wet weather, but the exhibition was generally voted a success. "Floral Hall" was well-filled, and the ladies'

department was well-represented. The show of agricultural products was good, but the show of stock was not so good. There were some fine blooded animals, however, shown in the ring, cattle, and horses and hogs were represented, and for the first exhibition the display was encouraging. The society had purchased ground and fenced it, and considerable revenue was derived from the admissions. These grounds consisted of seven acres about a mile down the river from the county seat and on the north side. The ultimate fate of this society is told in the Secretary's report for 1879 :

“The Jasper County Agricultural Society was organized July 18, 1879, to supersede the County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which had become hopelessly entangled in debt. On the 18th day of August, it was determined to hold the first fair of the society on the 7th to the 10th days of October inclusive. Although late in the year, the display of articles in some departments was large and good, and the attendance was highly gratifying to those who were interested in the welfare of the society. The show of horses, cattle and hogs was excellent; that of sheep and poultry, passable; of apples, remarkably fine; of corn and other cereals, Irish potatoes and produce of the garden was probably never surpassed for excellence in the county. Except harness, the exhibition of manufactured articles was nothing to be proud of; still many useful things were exhibited, in needle-work especially, that gave evidence of taste and skill. A high degree of excellence was attained in the butter, cheese, fruit preparations, pickles, bread, cakes, and kindred articles shown. It was too late in the season for an attractive showing of flowers, and people are loath to expose house-plants to the vicissitudes of fall weather and rural fairs. However, taken all in all, the fair was a good and successful one. The public was satisfied with what was to be seen; exhibitors received in cash the full amount of the premiums, and the society realized enough to pay its expenses, and leave a small surplus in the treasury. It is proper to say that in a large degree the successful issue of this hastily arranged exposition is to be credited to the excellent management of Hon. William K. Parkinson, President; to the energy of Marion L. Spitler, Vice President; David H. Yeomans, Superintendent; and the excellent board of directors, together with the zeal of Messrs. H. A. Barkley and James Welsh, of the Committee on Advertising. All were industrious to perform the duty assigned to them.

“The Jasper County Agricultural Society owns twenty acres of ground within the incorporated limits of Rensselaer, modestly improved, worth probably \$3,000, and is entirely out of debt.”

The Union District Agricultural Society was organized April 27, 1872, and holds its annual exhibitions at Remington. This society draws

its support from the contiguous territory lying in Benton, Newton and Jasper Counties.

SWAMP LANDS.

A very important feature in any agricultural survey of Jasper County is the vast body of swamp lands found here. In the early history of the county, the river margins were impassable marshes, save at one or two points where a limited passage could be found. Cultivation and such improvements as enterprising settlements bring about have changed the natural features of the county in this respect, and Congress made a liberal provision by which these lands might have been largely converted into fine, arable soil, had not these provisions been converted into plunder for the enriching of a comparatively few unscrupulous men. The Legislature of the State took cognizance of these misdemeanors at last, and appointed a committee to investigate the frauds which had been perpetrated, but unfortunately not until they were substantially beyond remedy. Jasper County suffered in this respect severely. Two or three fairly effective ditches were dug in Kankakee and Wheatfield Townships, but these are but a moiety of the work that should have been done for the expenditure of land which was made. The report of the Legislative Committee of Investigation, in 1859, gives a summary of the whole question, as follows :

By the act of Congress of September 20, 1850, the swamp or overflowed lands in the State, belonging to the United States, were granted to the State of Indiana, upon condition that the same should be drained and reclaimed, and rendered fit for agricultural purposes. By the provisions of the second section of that act, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Governor of the State, upon his request, a list and plats of the swamp lands previously ascertained, together with patents therefor, vesting the title in the State, subject to the disposal of the Legislature, with the express *proviso* that the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied *exclusively*, as necessary, to the reclaiming of said lands.

As near as can be ascertained by your committee, the amount of lands patented by the General Government to the State, under the act aforesaid, and under the act of Congress of March 2, 1855, granting lands to the State for swamp lands, which had been located upon by military land warrants, amount to 1,252,638.65 acres. It has been decided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the title to all unsold lands in the State, that belonged to the United States on the 28th of September, 1850, were swamp lands vested in the State by the passage of said act.

After showing how certain State officials had defrauded the Swamp Land Fund to the extent of upward of \$40,000, the report continues as follows :

The law of 1852 provided for the sale of swamp lands in the several counties by the county officers. Under this act, all of these lands, in some of the counties, were disposed of, whilst in others large bodies remained unsold at the passage of the act of 1857, which act made "direct appropriation in kind" for the purpose of reclaiming for agricultural purposes such lands.

By the law of 1852, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint Swamp Land Commissioners in every county owning swamp lands. In many instances, these appointments were singularly unfortunate, possessing neither qualifications nor honesty of such a character as to fit them for their responsibilities.

We have had our attention called to the official misconduct of these officers in several counties, but have found it utterly impossible to give the subject that investigation which the interests of the State and justice demand. In the county of Jasper, our investigations have satisfied us that the officers of that county have not only aided others in the commission of great frauds upon the Swamp Land Funds, but have also been participants in the profits arising therefrom. In this charge we make no reference to the present Treasurer and Auditor of this county.

The Commissioner, at a letting of a large amount of ditching under a law of 1852, let almost the entire work to one man, for the sum of 20 cents the cubic yard, although at this letting there were other good and responsible bids for the same work at 14 cents the cubic yard, and one as low as 10 cents. The ditching contracted for at this letting has never been finished according to the plans and specifications, and some of the ditches are worthless. The entire estimate of this work, amounting to \$39,451.59, has been paid to the contractor. According to the testimony before us, this one transaction has resulted in great loss to the Swamp Land Fund, and loss to the value of real estate in the vicinity of the work.

In the year 1856, without the color of law, and in violation of all right, the then Auditor of State, Hiram E. Talbot, directed the Auditor of Jasper County to withhold from sale a large amount of swamp lands designated by him. The committee are compelled to conclude that this order was prompted with a view to personal and private speculation. This, no doubt, was the commencement of a system of frauds unheard of before. A spirit of speculating in these lands was engendered, and in a short time there were formed four separate companies, who selected as they termed it, and actually obtained, by the complicity of Swamp Land Commissioners, deeds for about one hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of the best of the lands vacant in the county. (For the names of the parties in this scheme we refer you to the evidence herewith filed.) The deeds to these lands were procured without the shadow of law from the officers of State.

The Swamp Land Act, approved March 5, 1857, required that these fraudulent conveyances should be returned and canceled when the work was not completed, but provided that the loose contracts upon which they had been obtained, might be ratified and confirmed by the Swamp Land Commissioner, and provided that the contractors might file with the County Auditor lists of the lands selected by them to be taken in payment for ditching, and the sale of these selected lands was then prohibited by the county officers till the completion or perfecting of the contract for the payment of which they were filed, and that 75 per cent upon the estimates of the work done should be issued to the contractor until all was done, when certificates for the whole should be issued; and provided further that the contractor might at any time, by depositing \$1.25 per acre with the County Treasurer, for the whole or any part of the lands in his list, take out certificates and procure patents for the same, and that the money so paid into the county treasury should be then retained, to be repaid to the contractor at the rate of 75 per cent upon estimates of work done, until the contract was completed, when all should be repaid. Under this law, the Swamp Land Commissioner of Jasper County confirmed all the old contracts at 20 cents per cubic yard, which had been originally let at from 12 to 18 cents per cubic yard, and the contractors were permitted to file lists of lands to any amount they desired, and the amounts of their respective contracts were swelled up to cover the amount filed for, and in a short time after the taking effect of this law, all the unsold swamp lands in Jasper County, amounting to about 175,000 acres, were then absorbed, and nearly all the contractors, without

paying any money into the county treasury, by private arrangement with M—, the then Treasurer of Jasper County, obtained from him certificates of purchase, and upon these obtained the greater part of their patents for these lands. In a few instances, the contracts have been, in whole or in part, completed, but probably not one-half the ditching is yet completed. From estimates of the whole amount of these contracts, and of the amount of work done upon the same at the expiration of the term of said M—'s term of office, he should have paid over to his successor in office at least \$100,000 of money deposited with him by contractors for lands obtained by them, but not one cent was so paid over by him. The lands being gone and there being no money for the same on deposit in the county treasury, and consequently no incentive to the completion of the contracts, and there being no law to enforce their completion, your committee would recommend that some law be passed to remedy this defect.

There is evidence before the committee showing that M—, without the shadow of authority or law, issued to —, in the name of his brother and others, certificates of purchase for a large amount of these lands, previously filed for by contractors, and that upon these fraudulent certificates — obtained patents; and that the contractor, whose lands he had thus stolen, in order to avoid troublesome and expensive litigation, compromised with him, permitting him to retain 3,500 acres of these lands thus obtained, of which M— got a portion.

From the evidence in possession of your committee, they cannot but express their surprise that Gov. Willard should have appointed M— to the responsible office of Swamp Land Commissioner of Jasper County, soon after the expiration of his term of office as Treasurer of said county, notwithstanding it was known to His Excellency that the said M— had been sued on his official bond as a defaulter to the Swamp Land Fund, in 1855, which suit he had compromised by giving his notes with surety for the sum of \$23,460.30, thus acknowledging his defalcation, and that the greater part of those notes, though due, were still outstanding and unpaid; and notwithstanding it was known to His Excellency that said M— had again been sued in 1856, upon his official bond as Swamp Land Treasurer, for the further defalcation of \$14,000 to the Swamp Land Fund, as certified by the Auditor of State; and that in his official bond as County Treasurer to the amount of \$1,000 for State revenue, and that was then and still is pending against him upon his official bond for defalcation of county revenue, and had not at the date of his appointment as said Commissioner, and still has not, settled with the Auditor and Treasurer of State, or County Commissioners, for either State, swamp land or county revenues; and notwithstanding it was known to His Excellency that by Section 10, Article II, of the Constitution of Indiana, said M— was wholly "ineligible to any office of trust or profit," and that by an act of the Legislature, approved March 1, 1855, he was guilty of felony—still, with a full view of all these disqualifications and disabilities, he, M—, was appointed and invested by His Excellency with the duties of this important and responsible office, for the performance of which he is not required to give any bond. In view of all these facts, your committee would recommend that His Excellency be respectfully requested to remove Mr. M— from said office.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

Traces of the former inhabitants of this county are found, but not in great abundance. A mound on the east side of the Iroquois River, about four miles northeast of the county seat, is the only relic of the Mound-Builders to be found here. It is nearly ten feet high, about forty feet in diameter, and contained ashes, bones and shells. Spear and arrow heads of an unusual form, and of a gloss chert, seen naturally only in Tennes-

see, are discovered here. A number of highly polished stone axes and scrapers have also been found. Besides these more enduring relics of the Builders, there are found in Jasper County the more curious but less substantial evidences of their domination, in vestiges of corn-fields and trails left here and there untouched, bearing the evident marks of their presence here.

The first discoverers of the territory covered by the present State of Indiana found it in possession of the Delaware, Miami and Pottawatomie nations. The great family to which these tribes were allied by language, physical and mental peculiarities, was the Algonquin. Before the encroachment of the whites, the numerous tribes of this family occupied most of the territory now embraced in the United States, between the 35th and 60th parallels of latitude, and the 60th and 105th meridians of longitude. The starting point in the wanderings of the Algonquin tribes on the continent as determined by tradition and the cultivation of maize, their favorite cereal, was in the Southwest. Passing up the western side of the Mississippi Valley, they turned eastward across that river, the southern margin of their broad tract reaching about to the 35th parallel, while the center probably covered the present territory of Illinois. On reaching the Atlantic coast, they seem to have moved northeasterly along the sea-board to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; thence, ascending this river and the shores of the great lakes, they spread northward and westward to Hudson Bay, the basin of Lake Winnepeg and the valley of the Upper Mississippi; and thence the head of the migratory column circling around the source of the great river, recrossed it in a southeasterly direction above the Falls of St. Anthony, and passing by way of Green Bay and Lake Michigan came into the present limits of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Thus, after revolving in an irregular ellipse of some 3,000 miles in diameter, they fell into the original tract eastward. This extended course of migration, induced by a variety of causes and circumstances, continued through a long period, the original stock probably receiving considerable accessions from the nomadic tribes of the Pacific Slope, and leaving behind large numbers at each remove, until the head of the column came to rest from sheer lack of momentum, or other moving influences. Thus scattered over a large expanse of country, and broken into numerous tribal organizations, they lost much of their family affiliations and characteristics, and the early whites found them distinct nations, everywhere possessing the border lands, and waged with them their first and bloodiest wars. Situated within the ellipse above described were the nation of the Iroquois family, who, held together by circumstances, and posted advantageously on the inner sides of the circle, able at any time to mass their forces upon a single point of the circumference, early proved a devastating scourge to the Indian world, and especially so to the Algonquins.

Of the tribes of this latter family, this history has to do only with the Pottawatomic nation, the tribes of which to the number of 4,000, occupied the northern part of the State. Their chief village was early at Chitchakos, near the Tippecanoe River, where the earliest French explorers found them, and where a mission was established nearly 300 years ago. The nation originally occupied a part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, whence they were driven by the irresistible Iroquois. They subsequently found a place of refuge in Wisconsin, but when the power of Iroquois was broken, they returned and found an abiding place near their old haunts. They were a bold, war-like people, and were generally found allied against the whites. Among them were found some of the most prominent warriors and chiefs of the Western tribes, the record of whose eloquence and feats of daring is found in all the history of the Western wars. They were allied with the French against the Iroquois and English, with the English against the Americans, and took prominent part in Pontiac's conspiracy, yielding only to the inevitable in the general pacification which closed the war of 1812. Notwithstanding their bitter hostility to the whites, arising from their conviction that the pale face, if unresisted, would drive them to the Western ocean, when once they had plighted their faith, they were less vacillating than many of the tribes. During the Winnebago outbreak in 1827, they resisted the entreaty of the hostile tribes, and again, in 1832, when Black Hawk strove to unite the savage nations in a combined attack upon the whites, he met a fatal obstacle in the faithful attitude of the Pottawatomic nation. Shabbona, who shares with Shakespeare the distinction of having his name spelled in an endless number of ways, was a prominent civil chief of the nation in Eastern Illinois. He was known as the "white man's friend" among the natives, and when Black Hawk was betrayed into hostilities, at the news of the Indians' first blow and success, he sent his son and nephew in different directions, when he went in still another, to warn the settlers of their impending danger, thus saving the lives of many in the isolated settlements. In the military operations which followed, with Waubonsie, "Billy Caldwell," and a considerable number of Pottawatomic warriors, he enlisted with the army under Gen. Atkinson, who at once placed him in command of the Indian contingent.

The French priests were remarkably successful in their missionary labors among this nation. At first the efforts to convert them were almost universally at the expense of the lives of the priests. But when the Pottawatomies yielded to conviction, they were scarcely less firm and devoted than the primitive Christians. When the priests left them, and they were without spiritual instruction for years, they taught each other, and attempted to preserve the religious influences they had enjoyed. It

is said, when a priest met one of their chiefs on one occasion, he entreated him if he would not visit them, at least to pass through their woods, for the very thought of the "man of prayer" having been through their country would, he said, be sufficient to remind them of their duties, and make them better. Even those who remained unconverted, retained a profound reverence for the "black gown." Until 1834, they were only visited occasionally by priests from Vincennes or Detroit. At this date, Vincennes was made the See of a bishop, who early provided the Indian mission with a regular priest. M. Desseilles was the appointee, and labored among the natives with wonderful results. The fatigue to which his labors exposed him brought on sickness that left him almost at the point of death, and feeling that his last moments were approaching, he roused himself, repaired to the altar, and while attending to his duties, surrounded by his dusky followers, expired on its very steps. The Indians who had watched him with anxiety, and had followed him to the church, unwilling to believe that he was dead, remained about in prayer for four days, when another clergyman who had been previously written to, arrived and performed the funeral obsequies. The new priest had been with the tribe but a short time, when the general removal took place. The Government, aware of their repugnance to remove, had determined to use force if necessary, and accordingly, while one of the chiefs was discussing the removal, at the village of Chichipy—Outipy—the village was surrounded by troops, who summoned him to surrender. His savage instinct got the better of his judgment for the instant, and, seizing his rifle and tomahawk, he placed himself in a posture of defense; but observing the troops were accompanied by a "black gown," he yielded, saying, "the Son of God submitted to be bound."

The Rapids of the Rockwise, as the Iroquois was early called, was a favorite resort of the Pottawatomie Indians, and every spring and fall during their stay in this State found large numbers gathered here to fish and hunt. The river swarmed with the largest fish, the prairie supplied innumerable deer and grouse, and the swamps of the Iroquois and Kankakee afforded some of the best trapping grounds in the whole State. Two or three tribes of this nation made their homes in Jasper County, whose principal villages were located near the line of Sections 17 and 20 in Newton Township, and just east of the spring on the Phegley farm. Their principal chiefs here were Job, whose following numbered about three hundred persons; Jim, with a tribe of about a hundred and ten, and Wapakonatta, with a smaller band. Their corn-fields were scattered all over the county. What is now known as the Indian Garden, on the Kankakee River in Wheatfield Township, was one of the largest of their corn-fields. Others were on the site of the Benjamin farm, some five

miles west of the county seat, on the Mallatt place, a few miles further west, and on the site of Rensselaer. The corn was quite different from anything now in cultivation. It was universally of a blue and white color, similar to our sweet-corn in texture, never acquiring that flinty hardness which is characteristic of the grain now in general cultivation. The sites chosen for corn-fields were such as could be the easiest tilled; with the rude implements at command, and where the rank prairie grass could be best held in control. The squaws performed the labor with the "sanghoe," chopping off the sod and piling it up at one side. On the spot thus cleared the corn was planted and left to grow as it might. On the following year, the spot on which the sod had been piled was found bare of grass, and here another hill of corn was planted; thus, in the second year, double the number of hills were planted. The ground thus brought under cultivation was worked each successive year, the corn being planted each time in the same spot, and the earth successively hoed up to the same spot formed little mounds to mark the site of each hill of corn. The stalk grew about four and a half or five feet high, from which the corn was stripped in the fall and hung up by the husks in the rude sheds provided for the purpose. Cured fish was an important part of the Indians' winter supplies. On the Rhodes farm, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Rensselaer, they had their pits for this purpose. These were rectangular pits about two by four feet, sunk into the ground about three feet. These were filled with wood, which was set afire, and when the whole was reduced to a body of live coals, short sticks were placed upon these, on which a fish was placed just as drawn from the water; when sufficiently cooked, the fish was taken off the fire, the skin removed, and the flesh stripped entirely from the bones; the shred flesh was then placed on pieces of sheet iron and again placed over the coals, the meat being turned from time to time and rubbed between the palms of the hands until the whole was reduced to a rather fine, dry powder. When the fire was exhausted, this fish powder was removed, packed closely in a deer skin sewed up to receive it, and laid aside for the winter. A few handfuls of this powdered fish with pounded corn made a very acceptable dish to the Indian.

Although the tribes which made their homes in Jasper exhibited no indication of having imbibed the religion of the priests, they were not less friendly to the early whites that found their way here on trading or hunting expeditions, and even when the whites came to take possession of the land after the Logansport treaty, they still maintained the friendliest relations with them. The larger part of the Pottowatomie nation was removed in 1838, under the direction of Gen. Tipton, to a reservation in Kansas. Of these the larger portion has abandoned the tribal re-

lation, and become citizens. Of the others, some are in Kansas, upward of 300 are in Indian Territory, a few are yet on reservations in this State, and the remainder are wanderers.

The First White Settlements.—Until the treaty of 1832, this county was not open to white settlers, nor was there any considerable immigration in this direction. The whole “Northwest Territory” had been thrown open, and the tide of in-coming population being principally from the south, at this time the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana and the whole of Ohio afforded abundant opportunities for the selection of choice farms considerably in excess of the demand. Besides being some distance removed from the natural source of supplies and general lines of communication at that time, the character of the country operated to discourage immigration. The general rumor described the country here as alternate swamps, sterile sand ridges and flat, wet prairies. Its reputation as a paradise for game, however, induced the more adventurous to seek this region in quest of sport and the profit arising from the sale of peltries, and eventually brought the first actual settlers.

The first actual settler within the present limits of Jasper County was William Donahue. Attracted by the fur-bearing game to be found here in great abundance, and the prospect of trading with the Indians that possessed the land here in considerable numbers, he came to what is now Gillam Township as early as 1832. He stayed here a number of years, improved a good farm and died here; his descendants, however, have all left this vicinity. The next settlement was made at the Falls of the Iroquois, by Joseph Yeoman, John and David Nowels, in the fall of 1834. There is some confusion in the date of this settlement, some putting the date of their coming a year later. The Nowels were natives of Kentucky and early moved to Ohio. From thence the family moved to Fountain County, Ind., where the wife of John Nowels died, and his daughter was married to Joseph Yeoman. Anxious to better his prospects in life, Mr. Yeoman proposed to move into the new country opened up by the recent treaties, and went to a place on the Iroquois River, in Illinois, near the Indiana line, known as Bunkum. Here the family all moved, and soon learned of the Falls of Iroquois. The site was noted for its fine fishing, and rumor doubtless exaggerated the beauty of its surroundings, so that Yeoman determined to explore the situation for himself. Accordingly in this year, Nowels having nothing to prevent his engaging in such an expedition, with his son David, accompanied Mr. Yeoman. Attaching a yoke of oxen to the forward wheels of a wagon and fixing up a cart to carry what the party would need while gone, the little party set out on their journey. Their road was up the course of the river until they reached the rapids. Here, pleased with the prospect, Yeoman left

Mr. Nowels and returned to arrange matters for the removal to the new site. In the meanwhile the latter prepared logs for a cabin and drew them to the site chosen for the new home. This done, David returned to Bunkum with the oxen, and as soon as practicable, the family came, arriving here in the fall of 1835. There were no neighbors to assist in the "raising," and the three men, assisted by Mrs. Yeoman and the team, soon had a home erected. The first addition to the settlement here was in the person of Charles G. Wright; he was a native of North Carolina and came to Indiana when a Territory, in 1807. After several removals within the present limits of the State, he found himself in White County, and soon after the Yeoman settlement, came here to trade with the Indians. He did not bring his family, but boarded with Mr. Yeoman for some time, subsequently, however, building a hewed-log house near the site of the Baptist Church.

In the latter part of 1834, Thomas Randle and George Culp, recently from Virginia, started for the "new purchase," which had just been surveyed, and on their way hither met Mr. Morris returning from his work of surveying the ceded territory. He suggested a fine location, directing them to follow up the Monon River to a point named, from thence to strike due west over the prairie until they reached a grove of trees, which appeared to hang down. They had no trouble in following these directions, and proceeding northward made a selection of land at the forks of the rivers Pinkamink and Iroquois, but not until they had examined the famed "falls" of the latter river. In the following May, they returned with their families and made the settlement of the Forks. In the following year, this settlement was re-enforced by Royal Hazleton, John G. Parkinson and Henry Barkley, Jr., and soon afterward by the Shannahans, Reeds, Casads, Gutheridges, Burgets and other families.

The settlement near the sight of the old Indian village in Newton Township, now locally known as Blue Grass, was an early one. William Mallatt was among the earliest of the families gathered here. He came to the Falls of the Iroquois in 1835 or 1836, and made a claim on the south-west side of the river near Yeoman's house, but this improvement being "floated" by a W. M. Kenton, he removed to the former place, where he lived until his death in 1859. Another settlement here was that of Mrs. Jared Benjamin with her family, consisting of two sons and a daughter—Jared, Jr., Samuel and Phoebe. The Benjamins were natives of Ohio, and the first-named son having married and determined to try his fortune in the new West, the whole family came in 1838. Previous to their coming, a brother of Mrs. Benjamin, Gilbert Yeoman, came out to examine the country, bought a claim which had been made here by Mr. Nowels, and on which he had erected a cabin of quaking-ash poles.

Not being pleased with the outlook, Mr. Yeoman decided to stay in Ohio, and sold his claim to Mrs. Benjamin, who came with her family in a single wagon to this place. Others in this vicinity, were Erastus Smith, ——— Elijah, and Alta Yeoman. David Phegley, who made a claim near the "springs," east of Rensselaer, on the Iroquois River, and John Jordan, who came from Tipton County, about 1836, and made a claim in "Carpenter's Grove," were among the pioneers of the county.*

THE GAME.

The country which these earlier pioneers had thus chosen was a hunter's paradise. The prairie, timber and water-ways were crowded with game of all kinds, and without this it is doubtful if this region could have been settled until a score of years later. The early thoroughfares, obliged to deviate from a true course to avoid marshes and impassable rivers, left this region isolated, and the tide of population following these lines of travel, naturally avoided this section. Thus cut off from the natural sources of supply, the pioneer was forced to depend upon the resources of the country alone, which, even with abundance of game, proved but a meager support for the family. Deer were found in unlimited numbers, and the first settlers found no trouble in killing more than the needs of the family required, right at his own door. Doves, reaching to the number of a hundred, were often seen, and settlers were in the habit of carrying their guns on almost all occasions, and seldom returned from any expedition without an evidence of the abundance of these animals in the shape of a haunch or ham of venison. Wild hogs served also to vary the frontier fare. These were animals that had escaped from the older settlements, and subsisting upon the nuts and roots of the woodland, had gone wild in the course of nature. They were of a long-legged, gaunt species, and kept the timber pretty closely. They were no particular damage or annoyance to the settlers, but furnished capital hunting sport, and gave a relief to the monotonous recurrence of venison upon the table of the settler. Wolves were of the coyote species, and were found in the open prairie. These were of more annoyance to the settlements, attacking sheep, young

* There is considerable confusion as to the date of the coming of some of the early settlers. It is difficult, also, to learn of all who may be entitled to be listed as old settlers, and without attempting to pass any opinion upon these questions, a published list of the "Old Settlers' Society," is here given. The society's list, published in 1877, is as follows: 1832, Aaron Lyons; 1834, Daniel Novels; 1835, Jackson Phegley, Mrs. Malinda Spitzer, J. T. Randle; 1836, Samuel Sparling, Mrs. Samuel Sparling, Henry A. Sparling, Marion L. Spitzer; 1837, William K. Parkinson, Addison Parkinson, Joseph V. Parkinson; 1838, George H. Brown, Jared Benjamin, Joseph W. Sparling, Joseph Williams, Mrs. David Novels; Mrs. W. K. Parkinson, Mrs. William Shaw, Miss Belle Barkley; 1839, Samuel E. Yeoman, Steward C. Hammond, Mrs. William Burns, Mrs. H. C. Thornton, Mrs. Joseph Sparling; 1840, Nathaniel Wyatt, D. M. Price, W. J. Wright, Sidney Stewart, Thomas R. Barker, Mrs. William Cockrill, Mrs. Benjamin Welsh; 1841, Lemuel Harkle, Rial Benjamin, William Noland, Mrs. G. H. Brown; 1842, Alexander Rowen, Samuel McCullough, Samuel Long, Joseph C. Henkle, John A. Henkle, John W. Duvall, Jabez Wright; 1843, Andrew Farris, Henry Saylor, H. C. Thornton, C. C. Thornton; 1844, Joseph Yeoman, James Yeoman, Wesley Downing, Madison Makuren, Ira W. Yeoman, Clement Timmons; 1845, George Kessler, Lemuel Shortridge, Abram Freeland, John Daugherty, Daniel Daugherty, Lewis L. Daugherty, William H. Daugherty, Simon Phillips, L. W. Sayers.

pigs and sometimes cattle. They were miserable cowards, never attacking a person, and were hunted and killed as a nuisance. They were small and undersized, making the night dismal with their howling, and when overtaken by the dogs, would fall on their backs and fight much like a cat. On frozen ground, and when filled with a recent meal, they were run down with little difficulty on horseback, as they seemed to avoid the timber, and would risk capture rather than go into it. Pinnated and ruffed grouse, better known as prairie chickens and partridges, were everywhere found in inexhaustible numbers, and furnished a touch of delicacy to the early fare. Wild geese, cranes, herons, ducks of the mallard, pintail, blue-winged teal, wood and ring-necked varieties, were found by thousands, and are still found here in hardly diminished profusion, to the delight of hunters, who are attracted in large numbers to enjoy the hunting. The Iroquois River has sustained its reputation as one of the best stocked rivers in the State, from the earliest knowledge of the whites to the present. Long before any settlements were made here, rumors of its profusion of fine edible fish came to the frontiers through the Indians, to whom this was a favorite place of resort each fall and spring. Here bass, bream, pike, salmon, mullet, suckers and other varieties are found, some of these varieties having been found over twenty-five pounds in weight. With this abundance of what are even now considered luxuries, it would seem at a casual glance that the pioneer life was a life of ease rather than hardship; but when it is considered that these were the sum of their early luxuries, that what we deem the common necessities and find so cheap as to pass almost unnoticed in our estimate of family supplies and expenses, were to the early settlers almost inaccessible and the most expensive, a great change is wrought in our estimate. Salt was more expensive than sugar, and more difficult to procure. Flour could not for a time be procured at any price, and even meal, such as is provided to-day, was unknown on the frontier. And even the variety of game provided, soon failed to answer the purposes of beef and pork. The system exposed to ravages of disease, and subject to the trying experience of early farm labor, demanded something more substantial than this. Nor could all give their attention to hunting. The prime reason for the presence of most of the pioneers in this country was to build up a home and lay the foundations for a future competence, and to accomplish this the larger part of the community centered here had only their hands with which to accomplish their mission. It was no uncommon occurrence to find men surrounded by this profusion of game who never shot a deer, and occasionally one who never owned a gun.

LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE.

The pioneers who formed the early settlements in this county were generally familiar with the isolation, and inured to the hardships and privations, of frontier life, but with all this the open prairie presented difficulties to which they had hitherto been a stranger. From the standpoint of this later day, when the adaptability of the prairie has been so abundantly proven, it seems unfortunate that the early experiences of these pioneers led them to cling to the timbered portions of the country, where foul water and miasma aggravated the inevitable discomforts of frontier existence. Life in a new country is everywhere subjected to the misery of malarious diseases. The clearing-off of timber or the breaking-up of prairie sod, involving the rapid decay of large quantities of vegetable matter, gave rise to the inevitable miasma, which wrought its sure work upon the system. Such sickness was generally confined to the last of the summer and fall. There was but little sickness in winter, except a few lingering fall cases that had become chronic; there were but few cases after severe frosts, and the spring and early summer were perfectly healthy. It was commonly remarked that when the bloom of the resin weed and other yellow flowers appeared, it was time to look for the ague. The first spring flowers on the prairie were mostly pink and white, then followed purple and blue, and about the middle of August yellow predominated. High water in spring, flooding the bottoms and filling the lagoons and low places along the streams, and then drying off with the hot sun of July and August, was a fruitful cause of disease, and in such localities it was often quite sickly, while the higher prairie was comparatively exempt. With these evils, the pioneer was generally forced to struggle alone. Physicians were very few and often so far situated from the scattered settlements that it took a day's ride to reach them. But where they were found within practical distance, the urgent necessity for the practice of every economy led the settlers to depend upon their own skill. Boneset, Culver's physic (root), and a long list of teas and herb decoctions were to be found in every cabin, and most of the ailments incident to a frontier were generally made to yield to them. To have a severe case of malarial fever or several seasons' run of the ague, was expected by each new-comer, and none were considered as having been fully inducted into all the mysteries of citizenship until they had had the regular malarial experience. For years, people who had hitherto possessed a fresh complexion and buoyant spirit, after coming here, wore the pale, sallow complexion of semi-invalids, and often the whole community would be so generally attacked with the prevailing distemper as to leave none to attend upon those who were ill. It got to be very much the custom for each family to prepare for the inevitable attack, arranging matters so that they

could care for themselves, it being no infrequent thing for a whole family to be confined to the bed at the same time.

The Cabin.—The early settlers brought with them nothing but what the necessities of the situation demanded. One wagon generally sufficed to bring the family, household furniture, farming implements, and frequently two or three months' supplies. It requires no great amount of consideration to conclude that luxuries, or even comforts, could find no place in such an outfit, and so the pioneer, after constructing a shelter for his family, found his skill and ingenuity taxed to their utmost to supply this deficiency. It was necessary to manufacture tables, chairs and bedsteads before they could be used, and some of the most striking incidents of frontier life are founded upon this universal dearth of ordinary comforts. Hand tools were always a part of the load when possessed by the emigrant, but when in the absence of these the ax accomplished all that was necessary. A section of a good sized log, smoothed with an ax and furnished with a rough back, or often without a back of any sort, and legs, took the place of chairs. A rude bedstead was often constructed in the corner of the cabin with a single leg, the two sides of the structure supporting the rest of the bedstead which was framed in the logs. Upon this the bed cord, which could be easily brought, was arranged, or in its absence, deer hide thongs. This or simply a pile of brush supported the "tick," which was brought with the family, and filled with leaves and dried grass until the first crop supplied a better substitute in the husks.

The cabin itself displayed the ingenuity of the pioneer and the poverty of his resources. A log pen, with a single door and window, the latter closed with greased paper, and the door provided with a simple blanket, the fire-place constructed of such loose stones as could be found, and the chimney built up of sticks protected with a covering of mud; the roof of "shakes" split from a straight-grained tree, and held in place by weight poles, completed the *tout ensemble* of the early homes. At first there was often no floor but the ground, but generally slabs split out from the unseasoned timber were smoothed with the ax and made to do good service as a protection from the bare earth. When the door was constructed, these "puncheons" served as the material from which it was constructed, wooden pins taking the place of nails, and wooden hinges, latch and bars serving the purposes of the modern builder's hardware.

The Farm.—These preliminaries accomplished, the most urgent necessity was to secure a crop. The plows were crude affairs, strong and serviceable, but requiring great team power and considerable mechanical skill in the plowman. The sod was found tough, not easily "tamed," and very uncertain in producing a first crop. So tenacious was the turf, that the furrow turned out one unbroken strip of earth, and occasionally,

when not especially careful, the plowman had the disappointment of seeing yards of this leathery soil turn back to its natural position, necessitating the tedious operation of turning it all back again by hand. The expenditure of all this labor was generally well repaid the first year, if the sod became thoroughly rotted, even though it produced but a small crop. Oftentimes the second and third plowing showed the soil stubborn and unkind. Few, even among farmers, know much of the labor involved in "breaking prairie," unless they have experienced its obstacles and overcome them. Corn was the only crop planted at first, and this furnished food for man and beast. A few years later, it was a mark of unusual prosperity to be able to furnish wheat bread to especial guests. The first crop was generally planted by cutting a gash in the inverted sod with an ax, dropping in the corn and closing it by another blow beside the first; or it was dropped in every third furrow, and the sod turned on it; if the corn was so placed as to find the space between the furrows, it would find daylight; if not, the result of the planting was extremely doubtful. Of course cultivation in this case was impossible, and if the squirrels and crows gave the crop an opportunity to mature, it generally proved a satisfactory return. Later, the culture of wheat was begun, and with the increase of markets has grown to larger proportions.

Most of the settlers brought in horses and cows, but the former pretty generally gave way to oxen for working purposes. Hogs were bought in the older settlements, and a little later sheep were introduced. All these animals were supported with little cost. The wide range of wild grass afforded excellent pasture and hay. With the range the early settlers had, their cattle would put on more flesh and in less time than on any other pasture. The sedge which grew along the sloughs was the first to start in the spring, and furnished the earliest pasture. The bent or blue-joint, which was principally found along the sides of the sloughs, or, in the vernacular of the pioneer, "between the dry and wet land," was preferred by stock to all other varieties, especially when mixed with the wild pea-vine. This made the best hay, and as its yield was very large, was generally selected for this purpose. But the combined ravages of stock and scythe rapidly exterminated it, so that in many cases the ground where it grew became almost bare of vegetation. The stock and the farmer then resorted to upland grasses, but before the settlers multiplied so as to limit the range of the stock, the older and more experienced of the herd would go long distances to find their favorite pasture, often necessitating on the part of the pioneer a hunt of several days to recover them.

The native grasses were scarcely less marked for their medicinal qualities. Cattle and horses seemed to be remarkably free from disease so long

as they could find plenty of wild grass and hay to feed upon. Horses raised upon the prairie were said never to be afflicted with the heaves, while horses brought here, suffering with this malady, were speedily cured by simply feeding on the native grasses. This advantage, however, was somewhat offset by the colic which this rank grass frequently produced in horses with fatal effect. The introduction of tame grasses has largely remedied this evil, and most farmers are now able to supply their stock with a mixture of the two kinds. But the wild grass of the present is not found in all its original purity, and the pea-vine is almost if not entirely extinct.

Mills and Markets.—There is a beatitude not found in the usual list “Blessed be nothing, for ye shall want nothing,” which finds abundant confirmation in every day’s logic. Its converse, “The more we have, the more we want,” is only another way of putting the same truth, and is suggested by the experience of the pioneers. No sooner was a crop secured than the lack of any proper means to reduce it to the necessities of the household was made painfully apparent. So long as the corn was soft, it was grated on rude graters, made by punching holes through a piece of tin. After it became hard, it was sometimes parched and ground in a coffee mill, and at other times pounded in a rudely constructed mortar. A stump was hollowed out by burning and scraping to serve as a mortar. Over this was suspended from a “sweep” a pestle, to the end of which was fixed an iron wedge, and with this rude machinery bushels of corn were broken sufficiently fine to use in the various ways common to pioneer days. The finest was used in “corn-pones” and dodgers, while the coarser part was used as hominy, the separation being effected by means of a sieve made of a perforated deer skin stretched tightly over a frame. “Corn-crackers” were put up in the various settlements at an early date, but these did but little better work than the mortar. They did the work quicker, and such a mill was kept running night and day, while the patrons coming from distances of fifteen or twenty miles would wait patiently for a day or two to get their “grist.” But for flour, the only resort was to La Fayette, where an older settlement had secured the advantages of a “flouring mill.” The demand for groceries was limited to the means of purchasing, which were generally of the most slender sort. There was but little to sell, and then the only market was at Chicago, where the settlers hauled hundreds of bushels of shelled corn to sell at 30 cents per bushel. Coon skins, however, were almost “land-office” money. Fur buyers were an institution of the early times here, and many a quarter section was purchased with the price of these skins.

There were some luxuries, however, that could be secured without money. Bee trees were, in many parts of the country, found in great

numbers, and no piece of timber was entirely devoid of them. It sometimes required an expert to find them, and some united pleasure and profit in this sort of hunting. An experienced hunter would go out in a bright, warm day in winter or late fall and burn some honey comb, which seldom failed to attract the game to the honey, which was provided for them. Loading up with this, the bee would rise, circling in the air, and then fly straight to its tree. It was then the hunter's business to follow the fleet-winged insect closely, and thus discover its secret. To do this required an expert, and there were few who were marked for their success. Sometimes, a number of bees from a single tree, at no great distance, were attracted. These do not rise in circles, but darting to and fro in a straight line, make the course plain enough to be easily followed, but this is rare. In other cases, the best that can be done is to discover the direction of the bee's flight, and taking this—against the sun if possible—to stumble along with upturned gaze, scanning every tree for the tell-tale hole or crack. But when the tree was found, the battle was but half won. This must be felled, and the occupants dispossessed of their stores. When the hollow extended down to the point where the ax must penetrate it, the hunter was often obliged to decamp in hot haste as soon as the blows had aroused the swarm.

The bee was easily domesticated, and many of the settlers captured swarms; placed them in sections of hollow logs, and in a little while possessed a constant source of supply for the table and the market. In some cases, this was the principal source for the sweetening used in the culinary work of the cabin, and was the basis of a favorite drink. "Metheglin" was made of steeped honey comb, and honey fermented. It was counted an excellent drink, and much preferred to cider, and when strengthened by age became a powerful intoxicant. This, however, has passed away with many other of the homely joys of pioneer days.

The ready tact of the pioneer housewives, and the unpampered tastes of that early day, found a good substitute for fruit in the pumpkin. When frozen, they were prepared and stewed down to a sirup, which furnished a very acceptable substitute for sugar or molasses in the absence of honey, and mixed with fresh, stewed pumpkin formed a desirable sweetmeat. They were planted in considerable numbers, and stored in a vault constructed underneath the hay stacks to be fed to the cattle during the winter. Well may this "fruit loved of boyhood" be apostrophized by the poet, and be honorably placed in a State's coat of arms.

Prairie Travel.—Neighborhoods extended over a wide area of country, and a journey of fifteen miles was not considered a great undertaking for an afternoon's visit. Roads were few, and the prairie, easily cut up, often presented, at points where lines of travel were obliged by the conformation

of the land to unite, bog holes, that proved almost impassable. So long as the paucity of settlement allowed a pretty free selection of route, mud holes could be generally evaded, and a worn track avoided. But this practice had its disadvantages. In a country without continuous fences, and few landmarks, save the groves, it requires some skill and an intimate knowledge of the country to successfully cross even a small prairie in daylight. Crossing the uncultivated prairie at night was a very uncertain venture even to the most expert. If the night was clear, the stars were a reliable guide, and the pioneers became quite proficient in the simpler rudiments of astronomy. In a cloudy night, and a snowy or foggy day, their resources were less sure. A steady wind often proved the only guide. The traveler, getting his bearings, would note how the wind struck his nose—the right or left ear—and then, keenly alive to these sensations, would so maintain his course as to keep the bearing of the wind always the same, and regardless of all other guides would generally reach his destination without difficulty. To do this required no little skill, and a steady wind. If the latter changed gradually, the better the skill, the wider the traveler diverged from his true course. Without these guides, it was a mere accident if a person succeeded in crossing even a small prairie. The tendency is to move in a circle, and when this is once begun and observed by the traveler, the only resource is to camp in the most convenient place and manner, and wait for morning. Each family had its signal light, which served to mark the place of the cabin. It was a frequent practice to erect a pole by the chimney, upon which a lighted lantern was placed. Others had a light in the window, which often saved a dreary night's experience on the open prairie.

Such experiences, unpleasant in mild weather, were too often fatal in the winter season. The trackless prairie, covered with a deceptive expanse of snow, and swept by a fierce blast, which pierced the most ample clothing and the hardiest frame, made the stoutest heart waver. Journeys were seldom undertaken in such circumstances, save under stress of the most urgent necessity. But nearly every early settler can remember some experience in winter-season traveling, while some never reached the home they sought, or the end of the journey reluctantly begun.

An incident of this sort is related which resulted in the first adult death in the county. John M. Piper, who had come in 1837 to select land, made his choice in the Barkley settlement, and started on the 18th of December on foot for La Porte to make the proper entry. Soon after starting on his journey, a snow storm set in, and he was never again seen alive. For thirty miles his route lay through the untracked prairie with no guide but a faint Indian trail, and it was thought that he must have succumbed to the fierceness of the storm the first night. His body was

found on the 4th of the March following, on the farm of Mr. Henry Barkley, Sr. Attention was attracted to the spot by the collection of buzzards, and on examination the remains were found and identified, though horribly mutilated by wolves and birds. His shoes were found nearly cut to pieces by the snow, his mittens in his pocket, and his cane in his hand. His money, consisting of some \$200 in gold and silver, was undisturbed, and it was supposed that becoming bewildered, he had traveled in a circle until, overcome with fatigue and cold, he laid down and died.

With the settlement of the prairie, and the regular laying-out of roads, traveling became less dangerous, though scarcely less difficult. The amount of labor which could be devoted by the few people in the scattered settlements, made but little effect upon the roads of a country, which seemed particularly exposed, by the character of the soil and the conformation of its surface, to the unfavorable action of rain, and even now the farming community pays a heavy annual tribute to muddy, impassable roads.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

It will be observed that the county of Jasper, while projected in 1835, had no independent organization until some time later. As originally erected, it occupied the territory now known as Benton County, and a part only of its present area. Until 1838, it remained attached to Warren County when it was organized by the Commissioners of that county. The principal settlements at that time were on the Big Pine Creek, some thirty miles south of the present site of Rensselaer, and the Kenoyer settlement west of the present location of Brook, in Newton County. The county seat was fixed at Pine Township, and the first Board of Commissioners elected in 1837 met at the house of Robert Alexander in Parish Grove in January, 1838. The members of this board were Amos White, Joseph Smith and Frederick Kenoyer, and at their first session it was ordered "that the Circuit Court, Probate Court and Commissioners' Court be held hereafter at the house of George W. Spitler, provided a majority of Pine Township be in favor of it, which is to be known, by Amos White taking a petition through said Pine Township and getting every voter to sign the petition for or against the removal." The result was that sixteen signed in favor and eight against the proposed removal. This was a remarkable vote when it is considered that it moved the seat of justice to a smaller settlement in the northern edge of the county. It is explained, however, by the fact that George W. Spitler had been elected as Clerk, and refused to act unless the place of business was brought nearer to his residence. The Commissioners would be better accommodated by this change, and as the duties of these offices were a thankless task, this

concession was made, and in March, 1839, the Commissioners met at the house of Mr. Spitler, which was located about half of a mile south of Lyon's mill, in Iroquois Township, in Newton County. In the meanwhile, the act of the Legislature providing for the consolidation of the counties of Newton and Jasper had been passed and the whole political geography of this section changed.

In 1835, the Commissioners of White County ordered that all of Indiana west of White County, and north of Township 28 north, to the Illinois line, and north of White County to the line dividing Townships 33 and 34 north, which territory had been attached to White County, should be organized as Marion Township, and an election was ordered to be held at the house of William Donahue on the 26th of September, 1835. At this election, the following votes were polled: Thomas Randle, John Stump, David Phegley, George Culp, George Phillips and William Donahue. Of these six votes, Thomas Randle received three votes and John Stump three. This was undoubtedly the first election held within the limits of this county, and in consequence of the tie a second one was ordered to be held at the same place in the following May. On this occasion, the following persons voted: Herbert Owens, David Phegley, Harry Owens, Eli Haskins, John Nowels, John Price, Thomas Randle, George Culp, Alexander Crockett, J. D. Yeoman, John L. Stump, Silas Phillips, George Phillips, William Donahue and Michael Stump, Randle receiving ten votes and George Stump receiving five votes for the Justice of the Peace, and Alexander Crockett being elected Constable by the same vote. Some time during the early summer of 1836, the few settlers of Marion Township petitioned the County Commissioners of White County to change the place of election to a more central point, and the house of John Price was accordingly designated. The names appended to this petition exhibit, in addition to the names recorded above, that of Samuel Shannahan. In the meanwhile, Porter County had been organized, and in addition to absorbing that part of Newton County north of the Kankakee River, its jurisdiction was temporarily extended over all or part of the remaining territory of the original county of Newton. At their September session in 1837, the County Commissioners of Porter ordered, "that all the territory attached to Porter County that it called Newton County shall form and constitute a township to be known by the name of Marion, and that there shall be an election held at the house of John Price on October 21, 1837, to elect one Justice of the Peace, and William Donahue is appointed Inspector." In accordance with this action of the Commissioners, an election was held on Saturday, October 21, 1837, at the house of Mr. Price, when the following persons voted: Thomas Randle, Robert Mallatt, William Overton, Stephen Nowels,

Alfred Marvin, George Culp, George G. Williams, J. D. Yeoman, Robert Parker, Herbert Owen, Solomon Davidson, Edward Dyer, Hiram Mallatt, John Nowels, Samuel Shannahan, William Gillam, John M. Gillam, Erastus Smith, John Price and George Burgett. At this election, William Donahue received the unanimous vote for the position of the Justice of the Peace. In the following spring (1838), Donahue, ex officio Coroner, held an inquest on the body of John M. Piper, who was lost in the snow as noted in the preceding pages. The jury summoned on this occasion shows the names of J. G. Parkinson, James Reed, S. Sherwood, John Burgett, George B. McCulloch and S. H. Benjamin in addition to others already named. In the August election of this year, 1838, the list of voters include, in addition, names of Robert and Henry Barkley, Enos Marshall and John Lewis.

On the organization of Jasper County in 1838, the old county of Newton seems to have been re-attached to White County, and on the 3d day of September in that year, this territory, which had been named Marion Township by the White County authorities, and subsequently confirmed in the same title by the Porter County officials, was divided by the former authorities under whose jurisdiction the territory had come again. According to this action, "all of Newton County lying in the forks of the Pinkamink, and all lying east from the bridge across the east branch of that creek, and by a line due east from that bridge; all on the north of that line," was erected into the township of Barkley in honor of Mr. Henry Barkley, Sr. This territory was subsequently attached to Jasper County as originally formed, and the Commissioners of the latter county, at their March meeting in 1839, divided this territory into Newton and Pinkamink Townships, the latter containing all territory south and east of the Iroquois River. The voting precincts were established at the house of Joseph D. Yeoman, and at the house of William Donahue, and an election ordered for the April following. Owing to the destruction of the early records in the burning of the court house, it is difficult to ascertain the result of these early measures, but it is probable that the action of the Legislature in January of this year rendered their action of no effect. The name of Pinkamink did not cling to any civil division, and Newton was established later.

In June, 1839, the Legislative Commissioners met, consolidated the territory of Jasper and Newton, and restricted the latter name to a township which probably included the present townships of Newton and that part of Marion north of the Iroquois. What was the subsequent action of the County Commissioners elected under the new dispensation is simply a matter of conjecture. The records previous to 1849 were destroyed, but at this date there were five townships, Jordan, Marion,

Newton, Barkley and Gillam, which covered the present territory of Jasper County. Jordan and Marion occupied the territory south of the Iroquois River, the latter including the village of Rensselaer and some little adjoining territory. The rest of the county was covered by the other townships, each of which had the Kankakee River as its northern boundary. The next township organized was Walker, the original boundaries of which were doubtless plain and accurate enough for the purposes of that time, but rather obscure now. It was erected at the March session of the Commissioners in 1851, with the following boundaries: Commencing at the bridge over Copperas Creek; thence east to Moses Davidson's mill-dam; thence to the mouth of Stump's slough; thence to the east line of the county; along said line to the Kankakee River; thence westwardly along the river to a line of Beaver Township (now Newton County line), thence to place of beginning." This was probably intended to include all the present territory of Jasper north of the Copperas Creek. In 1853, there was a general revision of township lines, and the boundaries of Walker were changed to the following: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 17, Township 31 north, Range 5 west; thence east to the county line; thence north on that line to the Kankakee River; thence along said river to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8; thence south on said line to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 30; thence east to the line of Gillam Township; thence north to place of beginning." This includes nearly one-half of the whole area of the present county.

The lines of Gillam Township were arranged as now found on the map, save the northwest corner was square, the corner being established at the southeast corner of Section 17, Township 31 north, Range 5 west. The southwest corner of the township also followed the section line between Sections 4 and 5 instead of the line of the river.

Barkley Township was defined as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 30, on range line between Ranges 6 and 7, thence south to the Iroquois River; following the river thence to the forks, and thence northeastly, following the line of the Pinkamink to the line of Gillam Township; thence north to the southeast corner of Walker Township; thence west to the place of beginning."

Marion Township was comprised within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point one and a half miles west of the northwest corner of Barkley Township; thence south twelve miles; thence east to range line between Ranges 5 and 6; thence north to the Pinkamink River; thence along said river to the forks of the Pinkamink and Iroquois River; thence northwest along the river to the line between Ranges 6 and 7; thence north to the line of Walker Township; thence west to the place of beginning.

The lines of Newton Township began at the point where the Iroquois River crosses the line between Ranges 7 and 8, follows up the stream to the west line of Marion, thence with this line to Walker Township, and thence with that line to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8, and thence south to the place of beginning.

At this session, Hanging Grove Township was erected substantially as it is at present. The first boundaries made the line between Townships 28 and 29 to the southern limit, but subsequently at the same session the following boundaries were established, which remain to the present writing: "Commencing at a point where the dividing line between Ranges 5 and 6 crosses the Pinkamink River; thence east following the river to the center line dividing Section 9, 10, 11, and 12; thence due east to the county line; thence south to the White County line; thence west three miles; thence south one mile; thence west to the line between Ranges 5 and 6, thence north to the place of beginning." This township was struck off from the original territory of Marion Township which was not included in the revised boundaries of that township given above.

Jordan Township included all the rest of the present territory of Jasper County.

In the March session of 1856, the Commissioners erected the township of Kankakee, which included all that territory north of Township 31, Ranges 5 and 6; i. e., the present townships of Kankakee and Wheatfield. In March of 1858, Keener Township was erected out of "Townships 31 and 32, in Range 7, and so much of Township 30, Range 7, as lies north of Newton." In the following June Wheatfield Township was erected with its present boundaries; i. e., so much of Range 6 as lies between Township 31 and the Kankakee River. In March, 1862, Jordan Township was divided, the following boundaries defining the new township, which was called Carpenter: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 27, Range 6, and running west on the township line to the west line of the county; thence south on said line to the Benton County line; thence east on said line to the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 27, Range 5; thence north on the White County line to place of beginning." In December, 1867, Milroy Township was erected as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 4, Township 28, Range 5; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 3, Township 28, Range 6; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 28, Range 6; thence east on the southern boundary of the county to the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 28, Range 5; thence north on the east boundary of the county to place of beginning." In December, 1868, the last township organized, Union, was erected as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 20, Township

31, Range 6, thence west to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 31, Range 7; thence running south to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 30, Range 7; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 30, Range 6; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 20, Township 31, Range 6, to place of beginning." These lines were changed in June, 1861, so as to restrict the new township within its present limits. The minor changes in the boundaries of the various townships have been numerous and in many cases trivial, and very often necessitated by oversight in the original lines. These have not been stated, nor will the present map of the county exactly agree with these boundaries, as some minor changes have since been made.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Official dignity of the early day was of a homespun character, and required no great expense to provide appropriate surroundings. When it was decided to remove the place of county business to the Brook settlement, Mr. George W. Spittler, who was the first Clerk, and subsequently discharged the clerical duties of all the offices save that of Sheriff and Treasurer, erected a log building about sixteen feet square for the uses of the Commissioners and Circuit Court at his place of residence. This served in the double capacity of court room and boarding house until the removal of the seat of justice, in 1839, to the Rapids of the Iroquois. In this year, Rensselaer was laid out, and in accordance with the custom of that day, the proprietor donated, in addition to the public square, four blocks for the erection of public buildings. The first building to serve as a court house in the new county seat, was a small building erected on Cornelia street between Front and Van Rensselaer streets, near where the Barton residence was subsequently built. In 1845, Van Rensselaer also erected, at his own expense, a two-story frame building, 31x36 feet, on the lot nearly east of the square, on Cullen street, for a court house. This was arranged with the court room below and offices above.

The offices were not used, however, by the county officials as they preferred their own residences as more convenient, and as the records were not then voluminous, this served the county just as well and required no extra expense for fuel. This served until 1857, when a brick structure was erected on the public square. The first steps toward securing this building were taken by the Board of Commissioners in the September session of 1853. It was then ordered by the board that the Auditor contract for a hundred thousand brick and for the delivery of material for a foundation. The specifications required the walls of the foundation to be of stone, to be begun two feet below the surface, to be two feet wide and four feet high, and to be of faced work above the ground. The specifica-

tions were so far changed as to make the foundation three feet wide below the surface, and the work to be finished by December 15, 1853. The outside dimensions were to be 70x40 feet, court room above and six office rooms below, three on each side of a hall, ten feet wide, extending through the length of the building. The plans seem to have been devised by the Commissioners, and the specifications drawn by George Brown, architect, of La Fayette. On May 6, 1854, a contract was awarded to Benjamin Henkle for the erection of the superstructure, he to take the brick purchased by the county, at a stipulated price, and to complete the building within two years. For this he was to receive \$10,000, and an allowance for anticipating the time set for the completion of the contract at the rate of \$500 per annum. The finances of the county were not in the most flourishing condition, and the records show that Henkle finally begged to be relieved from finishing the building, reciting the fact that he had been put to great inconvenience and loss by the failure of the county to pay according to contract, and that if final payment was delayed until the completed building should be accepted, there would be no money in the treasury. The contractor was, however, put off with expressions of satisfaction as to the work so far as finished, but still held to his contract. The building was finally accepted in September, 1856. The original specifications called for vaults for the records of the county, but these were subsequently modified in this respect to the eventual cost of the county: In 1864, the court house caught fire and was partially destroyed. The fire was first discovered about 11 o'clock at night, and at that time the flames had got beyond the control of the facilities which the town afforded for checking it. It was generally supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who was interested in the destruction of the records, and suspicion pointed generally to one man who left the county about that time, though no evidence was obtained to fasten the guilt upon any one. The whole interior and roof of the structure was burned and all the papers and records of the county were destroyed save such as were rescued and thrown out of the burning building. The cheap vaults proved no protection, and the loss thus incurred cannot be fully estimated. The walls of the building were found generally in good condition and were left untouched, save the removal of about three hundred brick and the straightening of the west wall which was warped a little out of line. J. A. Silver was the contractor for the repairs, to which were added the construction of sufficient vaults for the protection of valuable papers and records, at a cost of \$954.

The first jail was built in 1847, the erection of which was constructed by George W. Spitler, the actual work being done by Willis J. Wright, who was then a carpenter by trade. It was built of hewed logs, twelve

inches square, and was constructed about 20x26 feet in size, with two rooms. Its architectural plan was simply that of a tight box with one small window and door to each room. One room led off from the other. The former was the stronghold and was constructed of double timbers, the door of heavy timbers and the window guarded by strong iron bars. For this building Spitler received four blocks of the village plat, containing forty-eight lots, which had been donated for the purpose of providing public buildings. The first prisoner incarcerated was the famous Shaffer, who was subsequently killed in Newton County. The lock of the door had been put on in such a way as to expose the bolt where it entered the socket, and Shaffer, who was extraordinarily strong in his fingers, managed to shoot back the bolt, and before the Sheriff was out of sight was standing on the outside of the building to the no small amusement of lookers-on. The Sheriff replaced him and that night the prisoner repeated the performance, but seems to have become bewildered and found himself in the morning near the dam at the head of the rapids. He then concluded he would go to the Sheriff's house for breakfast, where he appeared before he was missed, and subsequently was lodged in the penitentiary for a five years' term. This structure served the purpose of a jail until 1856, when it was torn down and removed. It had been condemned by the grand jury before, but the inability of the county to supply its place with another caused it to be used for some time. Until 1883, the county obtained accommodations for their prisoners at La Fayette, Monticello and Fowler. At the December session of the Commissioners in 1881, the county entered into contract with P. J. Pauley & Brother, of St. Louis, to erect the present brick building on the corner of Cullen and Harrison streets, Lots 4 and 5 in Block 10 of the original plat. The contract price was \$11,655, to which was added \$1,087 for the "Haxtem patent" steam heating apparatus, with which the jail is warmed. The specifications of the latter require the interior to be raised to the temperature of seventy degrees when the mercury outside stands at twenty degrees below zero. George M. Robinson was the superintendent of construction on the part of the county, receiving for his services two and one-half per cent of the contract price.

A "Poor Farm" was established in 1870. Up to this time, the paupers of the county were farmed out to the lowest bidder, and the records bear the frequent and somewhat startling statement of various persons being "sold" at various prices. On March 10, 1870, 240 acres on Section 23, Township 29 north, Range 7 west, were purchased for \$4,659, subject also to a mortgage of \$341. On this stood a brick residence, which served the purposes of the county until a year or two later, when a frame building was erected at a cost of \$475.45. The former building is used to accom-

moderate such of the inmates as do not need close attention, while the superintendent and other inmates occupy the newer building. For the incurable insane, the county has provided apartments especially adapted for the confinement of the more dangerous of this class, while others are cared for at the farm. The last report of the farm, dated March 31, 1882, gives the value of personal property remaining on the farm at \$1,353.70, consisting of corn, oats and wheat in the bin and crib, cows, hogs and poultry, and household and kitchen furniture. There were at this date fourteen inmates, four pronounced incurably insane, three badly crippled, two epileptics, one blind, and four old and almost helpless. The report adds: "The farm is in tolerably good condition, and the inmates have comfortable rooms and are well cared for by the Superintendent, Simon Phillips."

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Owing to the unfortunate destruction of the records, it is impossible to give a full list of those who have occupied official positions in the county. George W. Spitler was Clerk from 1838 to 1856; Charles M. Watson, from 1856 to 1860; David I. Jackson, from 1860 to 1868; Marion L. Spitler, from 1868 to 1876; Charles H. Price, from 1876 to the present.

George W. Spitler was Auditor until 1852; Lawson Bruce was elected his successor, but served only a few months, when he was taken sick and died. John D. Nork was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and served until the next general election in 1855. Turner Knox was then elected, and served until 1859; David T. Halstead served from 1859 to 1867; Ira W. Yeoman, from 1867 to 1871; Frank W. Babcock, from 1871 to 1875; Henry Barkley, from 1875 to 1879; Ezra C. Nowels, from 1879, and is the present incumbent.

The first Recorder was George W. Spitler, who served until 1856; Cyrus W. Henkle, from 1856 to 1864; Ezra L. Clark, from 1864 to 1872; Harvey W. Wood, from 1872 to 1881; James T. Abbott, from 1881, and is the present incumbent.

The first Treasurer was Albert Persail, succeeded by Samuel L. Sparling, who served until 1852; Jacob Merkle, from 1852 to 1856; Ezra Wright, from 1856 to 1860; Samuel Alter, from 1860 to 1864; Thomas Boroughs, from 1864 to 1868; Charles Platt, from 1868 to 1870; Lemuel Henkle, from 1870 to 1872; Lemuel C. Jones, from 1872 to 1876; Henry I. Adams from 1876 to 1880; Moses B. Alter, from 1880, and is the present incumbent.

The Sheriffs have been: — Dunn, — Barkley, William Stewart, John Phillips, William Henderson, Willis J. Wright, to 1858; Simon Phillips from 1858 to 1862; Daniel F. Davies, elected in 1862, and died

in office; John M. Austin, Coroner, serving the unexpired term; Charles Platt, from 1864 to 1868; Allen J. Yeoman, from 1868 to 1872; Lewis L. Daugherty, from 1872 to 1876; George M. Robinson, from 1876 to 1880; John W. Powell, from 1880, and is the present officer.

The Surveyors have been: — Welch, Wesley Spitler, James Ballard, Frederick Schraack, J. D. Hopkins, John Miller, R. B. James, Joseph M. Hopkins, Charles P. Mayhew, Daniel B. Miller, Lewis S. Alter, from 1880, and is the present incumbent.

The Coroners have been: John M. Austin, Norman Warner, F. J. Sears, from 1881, and is the present incumbent. There were others preceding this list, but there are no data at hand to complete the statement.

School Examiners have been: David Snyder, R. S. Pierce, L. A. Cole, Alfred Thomson, H. A. Mayhew, S. P. Thompson, G. M. Johnson, J. H. Snoddy, David B. Nowels, since 1879, and is the present official.

The list of County Commissioners is quite imperfect. The first board consisted of Joseph Smith, Frederick Kenoyer and Amos White; since then, among those who have served in recent years, G. H. Brown, W. K. Parkinson, C. M. Watson, Samuel McCullough, George Major, Jared Benjamin, George Kessler, Frederick Hoover, E. Rockwood, Isaac D. Dunn, George W. Burk, Asa C. Prevo and John Waymire.

THE EARLY COURTS.

The first session of the Circuit Court was held in 1839, at the Clerk's residence in the Brook settlement, and was attended by Isaac Naylor as Judge, with Matthew Terwilliger and James T. Timmons as Associates. The Prosecuting Attorney was Joseph A. Wright, who has subsequently represented a district in Congress; been twice elected Governor of the State, and later appointed as United States Minister to the court at Berlin. Rufus A. Lockwood was in the suite of the court, though it does not appear that he had any case before the court here at this time. Mr. Lockwood subsequently became a distinguished lawyer, and will especially be remembered for his successful prosecution of Gen. Fremont's claim to the Mariposa tract, for which he received the fee of \$100,000, an exceptional amount for that time. The court room was the building referred to as the first court house, where, after the daily session, judicial and social distinctions were forgotten, and Judges, opposing counsel, and "discreet, good and lawful jurors," lay down together with millennium peacefulness of the lion and the lamb. The first cause on the civil docket was "Hepsey Montgomery, administrator, vs. Ed Boon, administrator." On the criminal docket, the first case was the State against I. T. Timmons. This was promptly nolleied by the court, and it

may be reasonably questioned whether it was not a "practical joke" against one of the Judges of the Court or some of his relations. At all events, it does not appear again in any subsequent proceedings. A second case was against Jonathan Hunt for "assault and battery," but it seems to have been brought to an untimely end by the absence of the defendant. Writs for his apprehension were issued from several counties, but he seems to have been of such a retiring nature that even all this show of official consideration entirely failed to attract him to the sessions of this first court. The evidence seems to show that he persisted in this conduct to the end, and never graced the court with his presence. The proceedings were further varied by a petition for divorce—Louisa Barr against Andrew Barr.

The first session of the Circuit Court at Rensselaer was held in the "old half-demolished cabin near the residence of Mr. Merkle," in April, 1840. The grand jury, consisting of fifteen men, was made up of the following citizens of the county: W. Donahue, Hannaniah Hewitt, Wesley Spitler, Robert Mallatt, Lewis Elijah, William Gillam, William Doran, Joseph Woolsey, George Culp, Thomas Timmons, James Reed, James Brown, Andrew Richey, Joseph D. Yeoman and Samuel Benjamin. The fall term of this year was attended here by Judge J. W. Wright, of Logansport. The court house in the interim had been unused, and effectually occupied by a vigorous colony of bed-bugs. The court learned that the temple of justice had been occupied by a number of "red-skinned warriors," who seemed disposed to dispute its possession with the constituted authorities; but nothing daunted, the Judge had confidence in the awe-inspiring influence of the law, even on a savage, and proceeded to the disputed point. A single glance revealed the inequality of the contest, and the session was opened in an unfinished building designed for a blacksmith shop.

The Probate Court was first opened in 1839, at the court house in the "Brook settlement," the whole proceedings of the term being summed up in the following entry: "There being no business before the court, it adjourned. David McConnel, Judge." At a subsequent session, the business consisted of granting letters of administration to Elias Clifton, on the estate of John Wolf; setting off a dower to Mrs. Julia Lewis, widow of Benjamin Lewis, deceased, and the granting of a marriage license to James Lacy and Matilda Blue, the marriage ceremony being performed by John Lyons, Esq.

CRIME.

In its early history, Jasper County bore an unsavory reputation. The impenetrable character of the swamp lands along the Kankakee River afforded a safe retreat for a class of criminals who were early known as

the "Bandits of the Prairie," and while their depredations were not committed so much upon the people here, they made this region a resort to evade the pursuit from other quarters, and gained for the county the reputation of being a community of those-thieves. This class infested the Northwest as early as 1837, and while they scrupled at the commission of no form of crime, they were especially annoying in their principal business of horse-stealing and counterfeiting. Their plan of operations was to take the lighter horses of Illinois to Indiana and sell them, making their return trip with heavy draft horses which were disposed of in Iowa and Michigan. For a time these depredations were carried on with impunity. The population, scattered at considerable distances apart, was principally confined to the edge of the timber, leaving the prairie a broad highway for these bandits to pass from one end of the country to the other undiscovered. The early settlers did not submit to this state of affairs without some efforts to bring these persons to justice and to recover their property, but singly the pioneers proved poor trappers of this game. The bandits were known to be desperate characters, adepts in the use of weapons and in traveling the open prairie, and it often happened that when a party got close upon the thieves, discretion seemed the better part of valor, and the chase was given up. Their success emboldened these robbers, and the early land and stock buyers learned to seldom travel alone, and never unarmed.

A good horse caused many persons to be waylaid and killed, and a large amount of money in the possession of an unprotected person, almost inevitably brought him into trouble. Burglary soon followed success on the road. Farmers became more cautious and evaded these footpads. In this case the cabin was entered, and the money taken, while the family was kept discreetly quiet by a threatening pistol. The open-handed hospitality of a new country made the settlers an easy prey to those who lacked even the traditional respect of the Bedouin freebooter. It was impossible to discriminate between the worthy stranger and the bandit, and the stranger taken in was more likely to prove a robber than an angel in disguise. Civil authority seemed hopelessly incapable of remedying the evil. Occasionally a desperado would be apprehended. Legal quibbles would follow and the rascals get free, or justice would be delayed until a jail-delivery would set him loose to prey upon the public again. This occurred with such monotonous regularity and unvarying success, that the scattered pioneers began to lose confidence in each other, and anarchy seemed about to be ushered in.

Counterfeiting was an evil which was carried on to a considerable extent within the limits of this county, and caused a great deal of indignation among the honest settlers here. The two classes of outlaws were

united and had their sympathizers everywhere among the early settlers. Indeed, the latter class became so bold in their operations as to take little pains to conceal their work, and so skillful as to deceive the officials of the land office. It is said that a neighbor came upon a blacksmith of this county one rainy day, and found him busily engaged in coining bogus money. He made no attempt to conceal his dies, but said, in a matter-of-fact way, that he had just finished making enough to enter another quarter section of land, and proposed to stop the business. This he did, destroying his dies and showing them to his neighbor, but he secured his land and no official scrutiny was ever directed toward his manner of getting his property. This was not an isolated case, and both men were respected as men of high social character and probity, but the theory seemed to exist that so long as the evil was not directed against the home community, it was a venial crime.

The Jasper Rangers.—Such looseness in the public morals, however, had their inevitable re-action, and the reputation and peace of the community began to suffer. Horse-thieving, petty larceny of all kinds, malicious destruction of property, murderous assaults and counterfeit money became prevalent right here, and finally aroused the people to the necessity of a determined prosecution of these offenses. Accordingly, in February, 1858, a company was organized in this county under “an act authorizing the formation of companies for the detection and apprehension of horse-thieves and other felons, and defining their powers.” It was composed of two men from each township under the direction of a captain, and each man was constituted a detective to arrest or cause the arrest of any suspicious character. The effect of this company’s work was prompt and salutary. Before the organization was two weeks old, it secured the apprehension of a noted horse-thief, and a week later had him safely incarcerated in the penitentiary under sentence of a five years’ term. The honest residents of the county cordially aided the company, which in a year or two rid the country of the gang which infested the county. On one occasion, a new wagon of a settler was found mutilated and essentially ruined. Suspicion pointed to a man and his four sons, one of whom was apprehended and examined. Nothing could be elicited, and it was determined to try more forcible means. A rope was procured and the victim pulled up to a tree in the court house yard. After suspending him as long as they dared, he was lowered. But he still remained firm in his denial of any knowledge of the affair. He was again strung up and would probably have died had not one of the Rangers cut him down. Once brought to his senses, he “gave the whole gang away.” This organization subsequently got upon the track of the counterfeiters’ organization, found and destroyed dies of these operators in Union Township, Mc-

Clellan, Bogus Island and west of these places. These places were evidently the workshops of the gang, and contained guns, saddles and bridles, counterfeit coin, dies, provision, etc. There was no serious encounter, though armed men appeared to dispute the party's advance. Finding a determined show of force would not turn the Rangers from their course, they made a hurried retreat. With the growth of settlements and the drainage of these swamp lands, this species of outlawry has long since ceased, and Jasper County bears a reputation for a law-abiding, thrifty population second to no county in the State. Its courts have had no cases of remarkable importance, save perhaps the action of the County Commissioners against a Treasurer of the county, and the controversy in relation to the formation of Newton County. These were both settled in the Supreme Court.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The early reputation of the county in regard to its social as well as its physical characteristics greatly retarded the growth of population in the county. There were no railroads, no newspaper until about 1854, and very poor highways, and so long as these characteristics remained prominent, the unsettled portions of other parts of the State secured the larger part of the immigration westward. The tide began to change, however, soon after 1850, and ten years later a new impulse was given to the community here by the removal of many of the hindrances which had been hitherto operative.

The pioneers of Jasper County came principally from Ohio, Pennsylvania, with a number from Virginia and other Southern States and from New York. Most of these families had been pioneers in older settlements in the States from which they came, or had grown up in frontier colonies, which their fathers had founded, and had been trained in the stern school of experience to meet and conquer the difficulties of a new country. But the problem here, nevertheless, presented difficulties entirely different from those with which their earlier experience had acquainted them. The timber that skirted the margins of the rivers and sent out spurs here and there along the banks of the creeks and marshes, divided the vast open plain of grass and flowers in two great divisions. North of the Iroquois, the deceptive meadow was circumscribed by timber, while on the south the broad expanse of the grand prairie, marked here and there by a stray clump of undersized trees, stretched away toward the south, unbounded save by the horizon, and the pioneer with his little retinue of wagons was lost in this luxuriant wilderness like a convoy of sloops in midocean.

The first sight of a great prairie is one never to be forgotten. The

beholder strains his eyes to take in its extent until the effort becomes painful, while its beauty and richness foil the powers of expression. It is a new and wonderful revelation. Strange sights and sounds greet the senses on every side. The piping note of the prairie squirrel, as he drops from his erect posture and seeks the protection of his hole on the first alarm; the shrill notes of the plover, scattered about in countless numbers, fitfully starting and running over the meadow; the booming of the prairie cock; the mad scream of the crooked-bill curlew as you approach its nest; the distant whoop of the crane; the pump-sounding note of the bittern; the lithe and graceful form of the deer in companies of three to five, lightly bounding over the swells of the prairie; the beautiful harmony of color and rich profusion of flowers—it all seems like a new creation, an earthly paradise.

Every immigrant supplied his own means of reaching his destined home. The pioneer from Pennsylvania, Ohio, or the Southern States, betrayed his nativity and prejudice in the schooner-shape wagon box, the stiff tongue, the hinder wheels double the size of the forward ones, and closely coupled together, the whole drawn by a team of four or six horses, which were guided by a single line in the hands of a teamster riding the “nigh wheeler.” His harness was of gigantic proportions. What between the massive leather breeching, the heavy hames and collar, the immense housing of bear skin upon the hames, the heavy iron trace chains, and the ponderous double-tree and whiffle-trees, the poor beasts seemed like humanity in a chain gang, or some terrible monsters that human ingenuity could scarcely fetter securely. The Eastern immigrant, from New York or farther east, was marked as far as his caravan could be seen by a long, coupled, low-boxed, two-horse wagon, provided with a seat, from which, with double lines, the driver guided his lightly harnessed pair of horses. There was about each part of the outfit evidences of the close calculation of means to an end, and an air of utility which left no room for doubt as to the purpose of the maker in every part of it.

The prairie country undoubtedly offered opportunities to the pioneer occupant far superior to those of a timbered country; but the general impression was that only the timber belts would ever be inhabited; the prairie, swept by the fires of summer, and by the piercing blasts of winter, seemed little better than a desert, and for years there was not a cabin in Jasper County built more than one hundred yards from the timber.

Primitive Society.—The pioneer, having selected a site on some prospecting tour, or being attracted to a certain region by the report of friends, came with all his worldly possessions on wagons, and making selection of a farm, chose a site for his cabin, and set at once to build it. Trees were felled, logs of the proper length chopped off and drawn to the

chosen site, and willing neighbors for miles about invited to the raising. Rude as these structures were, it needed no little handicraft to rear them, and it was not long before the special ability of each member of the community entailed upon him his special duty on these occasions. The logs, trimmed, "saddled" and properly assorted, were placed in the pen-shape of the cabin; the gable ends were run up with regularity, shortening logs, shaped at the ends to allow for the slope of the roof; on these the long roof-posts, two feet apart, stretched from end to end, served as foundation for the roof, which was made up of clapboards, riven by the froe from bolts of oak, laid in place and held secure by "weight-poles," made firm by pegs or stones. Then followed the sawing-out of the door-way, and windows, the chinking of the cracks with pieces of riven timber; the caulking with a mixture of mud and chopped hay; the construction of floors and a door from puncheons, and the building of the chimneys of "cat and clay." Hinges were supplied from raw hide, and the wooden latch, reached from the outside by means of an attached leather latch-string passing through a hole in the door, was often the only protection against forcible entrance. Later experiences introduced the use of heavy wooden bars; but the proverbial expression of early hospitality was the hanging-out of the latch-string.

The interior of the cabin was marked by the same general similarity. In each the wide fire-place shed abroad its genial warmth of hospitality or aided in the preparation of the table's cheer. The "crane," hung with iron pots and kettles, and the Dutch oven, half submerged in coals, were in all cabins the "evidence of things not seen," and furnished forth, under the guidance of the deft housewife, a meal which is still sighed for as the "grace of a day that is dead." The "corn pone," or when so exceptionally fortunate as to be able to use flour, the hop-yeast or salt-rising bread, the "chicken-fixings," the game, the fresh, luscious vegetables, are memories that more pretentious days have not dimmed in the hearts of the pioneers. The latter-day inventions of salaratus and baking powder had their prototype in the pearlash, which was prepared by burning the potash, so common then, upon the lid of the "bake kettle;" the sputtering, greenish flame produced by the process in the meanwhile enforcing upon the childish minds of the household the stern doctrines of the hereafter. The frontier home, as a rule, contained but one room, which served all the domestic and social purposes of the family alike, unchanged. Curtains arranged about the beds suggested the retirement of sleeping apartments, while the cheerful blaze of the fire-place afforded an unstinted glow to the whole establishment.

The women of those days ate not the bread of idleness. They were indeed the helpmates of father, brother and husband, and nowhere in the

world did man prove such an unbalanced, useless machine as the unmarried pioneer in this Western wild. While the man, with masterful energy, conquered the difficulties of a new country and asserted his sovereignty over an unsubdued wilderness, it was woman's hand that turned its asperities into blessings, and made conquered nature the handmaid of civilization. The surplus product of the frontier farm sufficed to supply a slender stock of tea, coffee, sugar and spices, with an occasional hat for the man and a calico dress for the woman—all else must be derived from the soil. How this was accomplished, the occasional relics of a flax-wheel, brake, spinning-wheel or loom, suggest. To card and spin, to dye and weave, were accomplishments that all women possessed. Housekeeping was crowded into the smallest possible space, and the preparation of linen, of "linen woolsey," and stocking yarn, with their adaptation to the wants of the family, became, to vary catechism, the chief end of woman. About these homely industries gathered all the pride of womanly achievement, the mild dissipations of early society, and the hopes of a future competence; a social foundation, of which the proud structure of this great commonwealth bears eloquent testimony.

But with all this helpful self-reliance indoors, there was plenty to engage the vigorous activity of the male portion of the family out of doors. The exigencies of the situation allowed no second experiment, and a lifetime success or failure hung upon the efforts of the pioneer. The labor of the farm was carried on under the most discouraging circumstances. The rude agricultural implements and the too often inadequate supply of these, allowed of no economical expenditure of strength, and for years rendered the frontier farmer's life a hand-to-hand struggle of sheer muscle and physical endurance with the stubborn difficulties of nature. The location of the cabins along the lowlands that formed the margin of the streams exposed the early settlers at their most vulnerable point. During a considerable part of the year, the almost stagnant water of the sluggish streams filled the air with a miasmatic poison that hung in dense fog over stream and grove like a destroying spirit. The difficulty experienced in securing good water often rendered it necessary for the farmers to drink from stagnant pools, "frequently blowing off the scum and straining the wigglers from the sickening, almost boiling, fluid through the teeth." That the "fever and ague" should stalk through the land, a veritable Nemesis, was inevitable under such circumstances, and many a hardy pioneer was cowed and fairly shaken out of the country in the chilly grasp of this grim monster. But having withstood these discouragements and secured a harvest, the greatest disappointment came in the utter lack of markets. After a year of labor, privation and sickness, the moderate crop would hardly bear the expense of getting it to market.

How this country was settled and improved under such circumstances can be explained upon none of the settled principles of political economy. Retreat there was none; and that homely phrase, "root, hog, or die," was borne in upon the pioneer by his daily experience with a benumbing iteration that must have wrought ruin to any class of people of less hardy mental and physical health.

In a community where "the richest were poor and the poor lived in abundance," there was no chance for the growth of caste, and families for miles around were linked together as one neighborhood, by the social customs of the time, which, in the spirit of true democracy, drew the line at moral worth alone. The amusements of a people, taking their character from the natural surroundings of the community, were here chiefly adapted to the masculine taste. Hunting and fishing were always liberally rewarded, while log-cabin raisings, the opening of court with its jury duty, and the Saturday afternoon holiday with its scrub horse-race, its wrestling match, its jumping or quoit-pitching, afforded entertainments that never lost their zest. It was a common remark, however, that a new country furnished an easy berth for men and oxen, but a hard one for women and horses. Outside of "visiting" and camp-meetings, the diversions in which women participated at that early day were very few; husking and spinning bees, and "large weddings," where the larger part of the night was spent in dancing, did not have the frequent occurrence so characteristic of the Eastern States, and nothing here seemed to offer any substitute. So long as the community gathered here lacked easy communication with the outside world this state of things continued. There was a market at Chicago at this time, where a fair price could be had for the surplus crop, and the growth of the older settlements further east and south brought the advantages of civilization nearer to these outlying communities, but the lack of roads prevented the early enjoyment of these privileges.

EARLY ROADS.

The early lines of travel were along the Indian trails. These were clearly defined paths, about eighteen inches wide, and worn into the sod of the prairie, sometimes to the depth of eight or ten inches. Some trace of these trails are to be found yet in the county. One of these led down from Lake Michigan across the Kankakee, near the Baum bridge, and took nearly a direct course to the Indian village in Newton Township. Another connected this village with the one in the eastern part of the county, crossing the Iroquois west of the county seat, and re-crossing it some distance east. From the latter point the trail extended to the Monon River, and on to the Wabash. Another crossed the county through

the "Forks settlement," toward La Porte. These were the principal ones, and were the principal guides between certain points until roads were established. Blazed and staked roads pioneered the way for those that were regularly laid out. The old "horse-head road" was, perhaps, the connecting link between the two classes of roads. This was in the eastern part of the county, and took its name from a horse skull which was placed upon a large boulder, which was a conspicuous land-mark on this route. The first legally established road was the State road leading from Williamsport, on the Wabash River, and the head of early navigation to Winamac, important at an early day, as the location of the land office. This road extended from the first-named place by the most available and direct route to the Falls of the Iroquois; thence to the now extinct village of Saltillo, crossing the Iroquois again, at the old ford above the farm of John Groom, and crossing the Pinkamink on the old bridge at Saltillo, and thence by way of White Post, to Winamac. The Saltillo bridge was the first structure of its kind built in the county, the old grade which was built at either end still remaining to mark its site. The Indian trail road which led from Rensselear northward to the Kankakee River, was probably the second road. This crossed at Eaton's Ferry, or where the Baum bridge now is. Congress early granted a "three per cent fund" for the building of roads and bridges, and in 1835 Thomas Randle was appointed agent for the disbursement of this fund. Porter County was very much interested in having a bridge put across the river at this point; this Randle refused to aid. He was accordingly displaced. Joseph Schipp moved over the river from Porter, and was appointed agent of this fund. Under the new agent, the bridge, three-quarters of a mile long, was started in December, 1837, and \$2,300 expended in getting the log piers built, and the stringers placed. It never got beyond this point, however, as that winter it took fire and was burned. A good, substantial bridge, 721 feet long, now spans the river at this point, to the southern end of which, this county has made a long and expensive grade. The "Dunn bridge" crosses the river further east in Kankakee Township, but the low character of the ground on the north side of the river renders it less desirable as a route of travel than the other. The meanderings of the river make the cost of bridges an important item in the expenses of the county, but the various road-crossings are pretty well supplied with substantial wooden structures, while in the central and southern parts four durable iron bridges afford a safe and sightly passage over the Iroquois and other streams. But with all that could be profitably done for the highways of the county, the prosperity of the community settled here languished for the advantages of a railroad. When the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago made its way along its eastern border, the county had

greater facilities, but its people had still a tedious journey over roads that were impassable to loaded teams during a large share of the time, and the contrast between the more favored territory and Jasper intensified the already considerable anxiety felt for better facilities for communication with the rest of the world.

Railroads.—Hopes of securing railroad facilities were entertained as early as 1852, but it was not until two years later that any definite plan was urged. About this time a line of road was projected from New London, Ohio, to Chicago. This passed through the usual changes incident to railroad organizations, until 1857, when the money stringency of that time killed the project. Early in this year, the question in which Jasper County was interested with reference to this road, was the course the road would take from Fort Wayne. Kankakee and Rensselaer were ostensible competitors, and the projectors of the line shrewdly kept the two places straining their resources to outbid each other in the amount of contributions. In this contest, the latter place had interests in common with the towns of Rochester and Winamac, which made the contest not altogether uneven. It was held as a self-evident truth in Jasper that if the road diverged to Kankakee, "Rensselaer would be killed dead as a mackerel," and there was, therefore, a feverish anxiety as to the outcome, and there was a ceaseless activity maintained to help its chances. The railroad was the principal topic of conversation on the street, in which all classes of society joined with but one voice. There were meetings, public and private, and hurried journeys to and combinations with sympathizing towns. The heavy defalcation of the Ohio State Treasurer, upon whose bond some of the men most prominent in this railroad movement were found, sounded the first note of failure. The air line to Rock Island from this point westward was deferred, and after a vain effort to secure subscriptions, payable when the grade should be made and ties placed upon it, the enterprise succumbed to the financial pressure of the times, and was heard of no more.

In 1870 and 1871, this railroad scheme was again revived. The road had been projected in Ohio and Indiana under the general laws. These charters were revived, a special charter obtained in Illinois and New Jersey, and the line projected to Council Bluffs under the general laws of Iowa. In Pennsylvania, this combination purchased an old charter granted to the Continental Railway Company of Pennsylvania, which gave the new combination its name of "The Continental Railway Company." Through each State the organization was independent of any other, and when these several organizations were complete, a gradual consolidation combined the various fragments of the great line into the Continental Company, with a line of road projected in practically a straight

line from New York City to Council Bluffs. The local organization in Indiana was known as the Fort Wayne & Western Railroad. Hon. R. S. Dwiggins was, and is still, President of this company, and, under the plan of consolidation, a Vice President and Director in the general company. A branch from Rensselaer to Chicago was projected and chartered, and arrangements settled to make this point the site of large railroad shops, and the important junction by which the Chicago traffic should reach the East. In 1872, some fifteen miles of grade was made eastward from Rensselaer, and some 120 miles in Ohio, from New London to Tiffin, and elsewhere along the line. Jasper County voted \$50,000, which was raised by private subscriptions to \$75,000 or \$100,000, but these were pledged on the condition that the road should be built in two years, and the money raised by taxation was refunded.

The Continental Railway, as projected, consumed only fifty-nine miles in curvature over the geographical distance between New York and Chicago, and only ninety-nine miles between New York and Council Bluffs, a geographical distance of 1,131 miles. The line was to be constructed with a double track of heavy steel rails as far as Chicago, and with a single track from Rensselaer westward. The whole equipment was intended to be first class in every respect, and the whole cost placed at \$150,000,000. There was no question that the construction of such a road through Rensselaer and Jasper Counties would have been of the highest advantage, and this was appreciated by the people here, but the county was sparsely settled, its early career had been disappointing, and there was less of enthusiasm than in earlier years. Still the grading of the road-bed raised the hopeful anticipations of the people to a high pitch, when the disaster of 1873 doomed the enterprise to failure, and the people to another disappointment. The project is still occasionally heard from, and some hope is entertained that the road will eventually be constructed, but the golden opportunity for the county seat to reap the early benefits of such a road has passed.

The next railway project that claimed the attention of the people here was the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad. This company was organized under the general laws of this State, May 13, 1869, with a capital stock of \$500,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of \$50 each. The company was re-organized September 3, 1872, with the same stock, and projected a line from Indianapolis to Frankfort, Monticello, Rensselaer, Lowell, Dyer, and thence to Chicago. Its progress toward actual construction, however, was quite slow, and it was not until 1877 that active operations were begun toward soliciting subscriptions in Jasper County. In the latter part of this year, Alfred McCoy, R. S. Dwiggins and Ira W. Yeoman took the lead in this movement, and held meetings at the

schoolhouses throughout the northern part of the county. The amount demanded from Jasper was \$50,000, and in October of this year the gratifying announcement was made that this amount had been pledged, the amount to be paid when the road was constructed and a train of cars run into the village of Rensselaer.

"How it was done," is the caption of an article in the *Union* of November 1, 1877, from which we extract the following: "Toward the close of the late canvass for subscriptions to the stock of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company, to aid in building the division between Rensselaer and Bradford, public feeling became quite warm, and rose in intensity as the subscriptions began to hesitate and diminish in size, \$5,000 or so below the quota demanded. Not only was active canvassing done on the streets as people came into town on business, but they were waited on at their homes and treated to most eloquent special lectures; they were invited to dinners where their generosity and public spirit were appealed to between the elegant courses of the table; and as a grand conclusion of the canvass, a meeting was held in the court house, to 'close the thing up,' at which the enthusiasm became immense."

On the 3d day of October, 1877, the company contracted with Yeoman, Hegler & Co., for the construction of the road, the latter to furnish all the material necessary for the purpose, and the corps of engineers necessary to lay out and construct the grades. The road was to be three feet gauge; road-bed, eight feet wide on top, and the rails to be not less than thirty-five pounds to the yard; "to furnish the necessary machinery and rolling stock, and run and operate the same by themselves or assigns in perpetuity." In consideration of these engagements, the company agreed to furnish the right-of-way free of cost to the contractors, and to pay for the construction and equipment of the road, \$550,000 in cash and subsidies, \$5,000 per mile in first mortgage bonds of the company, and \$5,000 per mile in stock of the company. The road was divided into eight divisions; the first to consist of the line from Dyer to the south line of Lake County; second, from Lake County line to the town of Rensselaer; third, from Rensselaer to Bradford; fourth, from Bradford to Monticello; fifth, from Monticello to Delphi; sixth, from Delphi to Rossville; seventh, from Rossville to Frankfort; and eighth, from Frankfort to Indianapolis. Payments were to be made on the completion and operation of a division, work to begin at Bradford, and the road from Dyer to Delphi to be completed by the 1st of January, 1879, and from Delphi to Indianapolis by 1st of January, 1880. Work was at once begun on the third division, and on Thursday, February 14, 1878, Rensselaer celebrated the event of its completion by a barbecue, a free excursion on the road and an enthusiastic meeting. Mr. McCoy furnished the fatted

ox of the occasion; it weighed 834 pounds net. It was estimated that some 2,000 persons were present, and the inland county seat for the first time experienced the advantage of railroad communication. The fourth division was completed to Monticello August 11, 1878, and on the 4th of September, 1879, the road was opened to the public from Rensselaer to Delphi. This is the extent of narrow gauge track that was ever constructed on this road. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company; the road from Rensselaer to Chicago was constructed as a standard gauge road; the part already constructed was widened to the new gauge, and the road opened from Delphi to Chicago in January, 1882, and from Delphi to Indianapolis in early summer of 1883.

The Logansport & Peoria Railroad was built through the southern part of Jasper in 1859. This part of the county was then a sparsely settled country, and given up principally to grazing. The *Rensselaer Gazette* of August 3, 1859, says of this road: "The Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company commenced laying the track at the junction with the New Albany & Salem Railroad at Reynolds Station, on the 16th ult. * * * The road runs through the southern part of our county. It runs most of the way through rich agricultural and grazing country, and will greatly aid in developing the resources of the southern part of Jasper County." There was no attempt made to enlist the enthusiasm of the county in its aid, as it did not pass through the region best able to afford assistance. It is now under the control of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, and it is known as the State line branch of this corporation.

The Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad is a line that has been agitated for some ten or twelve years. It is now known as the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, and at the present writing is building its track through the townships of Kankakee, Wheatfield and Keener. This line passes through a sparsely settled part of the county, and attracts but little general interest through the county. The locality through which it passes will undoubtedly be greatly benefited, but its general importance to the county is not great.

The Pacific, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad have 8.84 miles of main track, and .45 side track in Carpenter Township, and the L., N. A. & C., twenty-two miles of main track and .88 miles of side track in the county, the combined valuation of which for taxation is \$230,550. The Western Union Telegraph Company have nine miles of lines in Carpenter Township, 4.7 miles in Milroy, 8.2 miles in Marion, 3.5 miles in Newton, and 6.2 miles in Union; an aggregate of 31.2 miles in the county.

THE PRESS.

The newspaper is an important factor in American society, and its establishment marks an epoch in the history of a community. In the main, it reflects the character of its constituency; it leads to a union of sentiment and purpose, and thus renders the moral force of society more effective. Hand in hand with the church, the school and railroad, it comes in the van of civilization, and society in this age cannot afford to dispense with its power.

It was with something of this sentiment that the people of Rensselaer secured the establishment of the *Jasper Banner* in 1853. Political lines had not, up to that time, been closely drawn. The majority of the early settlers had brought with them well settled convictions of the soundness of Democratic principles, and while later years had brought in some representatives of the Whig school, the disproportion of the two parties and the minor differences of political creed, sufficed to keep the party lines from being drawn in local elections. The *Banner* was therefore started by the subscriptions of members of both parties, upon the conditions that the paper should be politically neutral, and that the subscriptions should be considered as stock and repaid out of the net earnings of the paper. John McCarthy was the editor, a stranger in the county, who signified his willingness to conduct such a paper upon such conditions. It was almost an impossibility in the nature of the times for a man to be politically neutral. The agitation of national questions during the years of 1854 and 1855, was breaking down old party lines throughout the country, and even in the sparsely settled county of Jasper this influence was felt. The *Banner* caught the infection and showed its party bias by referring to those opposed to the Administration, as "Abolitionists," "Negro-worshippers," etc. In the campaign of 1856, the lines between Democrat and Republican were sharply drawn, and the *Banner* openly espoused the cause of the former party. This gave rise to considerable controversy and brought about the establishment, on April 29, 1857, of the Rensselaer *Gazette*. Its profession of faith was unmistakably clear: "The *Gazette* will be Republican in politics, 'now and forever.' We will exert all the energy that is in us to advance the cause of freedom, whose standard was so nobly borne aloft last fall by John C. Fremont."

Political differences engendered animosities that resulted in assaults. The "Old Line" party in possession of the post office, sought to prevent the free circulation of the *Gazette* on technicalities, and for several years a large part of the space in either paper was occupied with recriminations. The Republican school of politics gradually gained in strength, and has since been the prevailing influence in the county. The Democratic party, true to its colors, kept up its organization here throughout the period of

the war, and since that time has gathered some strength. During the agitation against monopolies, better known as the "Grange movement," and the succeeding movement in favor of the "Greenback" monetary system, and the "Silver Dollar," the Republican organization suffered defeat, but it is usual to refer to the county at present as "Republican by 300 majority."

The *Jasper Banner* ceased publication in 1861. The *Rensselaer Gazette* was founded by J. W. Sullivan and Daniel F. Davies. Mr. Davies soon afterward became sole proprietor, and in 1859 or 1860, being elected to office, sold the establishment to I. N. S. Alter and Thomas Boroughs. In 1861, James Spencer bought Mr. Boroughs' interest, and the firm became Alter & Spencer. In the following year, Robert C. Mitchell purchased Alter's interest, and the new firm was known as Mitchell & Spencer. The senior partner soon afterward retired, and Mr. Spencer a little later sold the paper to C. H. Tatman. In the latter part of 1864, or early in 1865, Mr. Spencer again became proprietor, and in July or August of that year sold a half interest to A. H. Green. The name of the paper was then changed to the *Jasper Signal*. This continued only some two or three months, when the material was sold to R. B. James, who issued the first number of the *Prairie Telegraph*, Wednesday, October 18, 1865. It was a weekly, Republican, six-column folio.

The *Iroquois Press* was started in Rensselaer in the latter months of 1867, by Joshua Healey and Jacob Keiser. It was seven-column folio, weekly, Republican paper. In the latter part of the month of September, 1868, Mr. R. B. James sold the *Prairie Telegraph* to his son, Horace E. James. Col. Healey became sole proprietor of the *Iroquois Press*, and the two offices were consolidated, the new paper bearing the name of the *Rensselaer Union*. This was a seven-column weekly, Republican in politics. In 1874, it announced itself independent of political parties, and was enlarged to a six-column quarto. November 9, 1875, Col. Healey retired, leaving Mr. James sole proprietor.

The *Remington Journal* was started in Remington, July 3, 1872, by Messrs. O. E. De Forest and J. E. Dunham. It was a seven-column weekly folio, neutral in politics. Charles M. Johnson bought the office in March, 1871, and continued the publication of the *Journal* until September, 1874, when it ceased publication, and the material was moved to Rensselaer. The *Jasper Republican* appeared September 18, 1874, being printed on the types and presses of the defunct *Remington Journal*. It was Republican in politics, but otherwise unchanged in its general character from its predecessor.

Spitler's Real Estate Gazette was started at Rensselaer in July, 1872, and was continued a year. It was a four-column folio, issued

monthly by Thomas J. Spitler, to advertise his real estate business, and was printed by James & Healey. February 1, 1876, H. E. James and C. M. Johnson formed a partnership, united their respective offices in one, and published a consolidated paper under the name of the *Rensselaer Union and Jasper Republican*. The first number appeared February 3, 1876, taking the volume and number of the *Union*. It was a weekly, seven-column quarto, and Republican in politics. Subsequently Johnson retired, and later M. O. Cissel became partner with Mr. James, under the firm name of H. E. James & Co., the paper in the meanwhile being reduced to a folio. In May, 1879, Mr. Cissel retired, and the following month started the *Rensselaer Standard*, a seven-column folio, Republican, weekly. Mr. James, in October, 1879, sold the *Union* to T. M. Bitters, who also bought the *Standard* in January, 1880, and merged it in the former paper. In the following July, Mr. Bitters sold the establishment to Calkins & Johnson, but the latter never took an active part in the business beyond the fact of the sale, and was succeeded in a few months by a brother of Mr. Calkins, and the firm became Calkins Brothers. May 1, 1881, Messrs. C. F. Overacker and G. E. Marshall purchased the office, and August 1, 1882, Mr. Overacker retired, leaving George E. Marshall the sole proprietor. The name of the paper was changed in 1880, by Calkins & Johnson, to the *Rensselaer Republican*, a name it still retains. It is now a five-column quarto, weekly, and Republican in politics.

The first paper started distinctly as a Democratic paper is the *Democratic Sentinel*, at Rensselaer. This was first issued February 18, 1877, by James W. McEwen, who came from Monticello, Ind., where he had conducted a similar paper for eighteen years. The *Sentinel* is an eight-column weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the county seat and the Democratic party.

In October, 1874, Messrs. Shortridge & Winegarden commenced publishing a six-column quarto, Republican weekly paper at Remington, which was called the *Guard*, but it survived only a few months. In the same month, Messrs. A. J. Kitt and A. B. Clark came from Rochester, Ind., and established the *Record* at Remington. It was supported by several gentlemen, who supplied the capital for the press and material, and a seven-column weekly paper was issued. This continued until about 1877, when the paper was suspended, and the office was removed. About this time the *Times* was started by Charles Jouvenat, who continued its publication until the fall of 1878, when he removed the plant to Goodland. Charles Cox then started the *Reporter*, in which O. W. Church became interested. This paper continued until January, 1881, when W. H. Coover assumed editorial management, changed the name to the

News, and has since controlled the editorial columns. It is a five-column quarto, and is now published by O. B. McIntire. But little attention is given it, save in odd hours taken from a better paying business. Remington at present presents but a limited field for journalistic ventures, and the *News* is maintained by the public spirit of its proprietor for the benefit of the village rather than for the hope of any financial return.

CHURCHES.

But before all these influences, more important than markets, or railroads, or newspapers, to the highest social progress, are the church and school. Whatever success the individual lacking these influences may achieve, a community can never prosper without them. The early settlements were considerably scattered, and it was for some time a difficult matter to get more than two or three families together for religious services. The pioneer preachers were men of slender education and homely address, but were wonderfully effective in their self-denying earnestness. They visited from cabin to cabin, exhorting, counseling, reproving, as occasion might demand; they became in every home a welcome guest, and many a weary heart and feeble hand was stayed by these simple-hearted servants of the cross. Among the names most familiar here were the Woods, and especially one who was familiarly called "Long Enoch." Others preached in various parts of the county, the Methodist Episcopal denomination pioneering the way in church work.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Rensselaer was the first church organization in the county, and was founded in 1834 by E. G. Wood. At that time the charge of which Rensselaer was a part included considerable territory in addition to the new counties of Jasper and Newton, necessitating long rides on horseback to reach the various appointments. For years this organization struggled against the disadvantages of a sparsely settled country and the lack of means, until they achieved a comfortable frame place of worship, which the church still occupies. This is 37x57 feet, will seat about three hundred persons, and the property is valued at about \$1,800; besides this, the church owns a parsonage valued at \$750. A movement is now on foot to secure a new brick edifice, which will probably be erected in the near future.

The Independence Methodist Episcopal Church of Gillam Church was organized in May or June, 1836, at the cabin of John M. Gillam, by Rev. H. Bradenburg, an itinerant preacher. The original membership consisted of J. M. Gillam and his wife Mary, George Culp and wife Mary, Thomas Randle and wife Nancy, Sarah McJeinsey and Maria Gillam. Their first meeting house was built in 1849 near the present site of Independence Chapel. It was a hewed-log building with glass

windows, shingle roof, lath overhead, with the plastering put on above the lath, because the plasterer could not make it stick from beneath. The first sermon was preached in it by Rev. George Guild in 1849, the congregation sitting on the floor sleepers. Their present house of worship, known as Independence Chapel, is a neat frame building, 30x50 feet in size, and was built in 1872 at a cost of \$2,400.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Remington was organized in 1859, by Rev. J. H. Hull. They have the best house of worship completed in the county. It is a frame building, 50x70 feet in size, well finished, and is valued at \$8,000. A parsonage, built in 1875, is valued at \$1,600.

Two other societies, organized in 1848, one holding its services at the Watson Schoolhouse and the other at Blue Grass, have never built places of worship of their own, and have been on the Rensselaer charge from the first. There are a number of classes at various points in the county which, with the regular organizations, aggregate a membership of five hundred and fifteen.

The Protestant Methodist Church had at one time a strong following in Jasper County, but it has of late years languished until the membership is quite small, and no regular organizations are reported. The first organization was made near Carpenter's Grove, by Rev. John Alter, in 1849. The second class was organized at the house of Isaac D. Barkley, in Barkley Township, in 1858, by F. Long. The first circuit was organized by Rev. John Alter and his daughter, Rev. Mrs. Helenor M. Draper, subsequently Mrs. Thomas Davisson, in 1863 or 1864. Mrs. D. served the work as pastor for three years. It was during this time that the question as to the legality of a marriage solemnized by a woman was raised by lawyers. Subsequently classes were organized at schoolhouses in Barkley, Wheatfield and Jordan Townships. In 1876, there were six classes in the county, four in Pleasant Grove Circuit, and two in Grand Prairie Mission, with a membership of about one hundred and fifty persons. Six ministers resided in the county, and two others labored here. The denomination had places of worship of their own, however, and only one parsonage valued at \$300.

The Rensselaer Presbyterian Church was organized February 10, 1847, by Rev. Edward W. Wright. Its members then were James and Susan Van Rensselaer, Susan C. Weston, Ezra and Martha Wright, Lucinda Mahaffee, Henry Barkley, Ira and Lois B. Allen. Ezra Wright and Henry Barkley, Sr., were elected Elders. None of these persons now remain. The body of Mr. Van Rensselaer lies buried in the churchyard. The building is a frame structure 36x50 feet in size, and is valued at \$2,000.

The first Presbyterian Church of Remington was organized April 29, 1865, by Rev. Horace A. Mayhew, J. C. Irwin and Elder Cornelius Hutton, a committee appointed by the Logansport Presbytery. The church has a frame building 30x50 feet in size, which was built in 1866, and is valued at \$2,000; also a manse, consisting of two lots and a framed two-story house, large barn and other buildings, valued at \$1,800. The original membership was fifteen, which was increased to one hundred and ten, but is somewhat less now. The two churches of this denomination now aggregate a membership of eighty-six.

The Rensselaer Baptist Church (Missionary) was recognized by Council, according to the practice of the denomination, in 1851. Its first pastor was Rev. Moses A. Kern, who was succeeded by Reuben R. James. Revs. John C. Post, Lewis McCreary, James Dunlap and D. J. Huston are among the pastors who have served the church. The society owns a frame church edifice in Rensselaer, 38x46 feet in size, which is valued at \$1,000.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church of Rensselaer was organized January 1, 1853, by Rev. Peter Lansing. Its first meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Barney Daughtery, two miles south of the county seat. The first quarterly meeting held in Rensselaer was January 3, 1871. Previous to that time, all of the church work was done outside of the village. At present, the church has a brick structure under way. The two churches aggregate a membership of seventy-six.

In former days there was a strong Baptist society in Newton Township, but the organization has dwindled to very small proportions, and no longer maintains regular services.

The Church of God at Rensselaer was organized February 4, 1860, by Elder William P. Shockey. The name of this organization, which is identical with that adopted by the Winebrennarians, has led in some cases to confusion of the one with the other. The peculiarity of their faith consists in the belief that immorality is the gift of God, and granted only to the righteous; that the earth, restored or renewed, is to be inherited by the meek who will "dwell therein forever." They discard, as authority in the matter of name as well as of faith and practice, everything except as prescribed by ordained ambassadors prior to the church of Rome. There is an organization of this fellowship at Remington, who worship in the church edifices of other denominations. At Rensselaer, this church occupies a neat frame place of worship, 35x50 feet in size, and valued at \$1,500.

The Christian Church at Remington is a flourishing organization. It has a fine edifice erected in 1867, at a cost of some \$2,000.

The United Brethren in Christ have two organizations in the county

—one in Barkley Township, which holds its services in the schoolhouse; the other is at Remington, but has no regular pastor or services at present.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, near Rensselaer, was organized by Right Rev. J. Luers, Bishop of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, in 1866 or 1867. It is connected with St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and Manual Labor School. The farm consists of 900 acres, about a mile from the county seat, is furnished with good substantial frame buildings, including a place of worship, two dwellings, barns, etc. A fine brick church edifice is now in course of erection in the village, which will cost, when completed, in the vicinity of \$8,000 to \$10,000. The value of the farm property is placed at \$35,000.

The St. John's Church at Remington was organized in December, 1875. They have a neat frame place of worship, neatly finished, 32x60 feet in size, a steeple 100 feet from the ground, and valued at \$5,000.

The last State report gives the following church summary of Jasper County :

DENOMINA- TIONS.	Number of Church Organ- izations.	Number of Church Edifices.	MEMBERSHIP.				No. Admitted to Full Membership Dur- ing the Year.	Value of Church Building, Lot and other Church Property.	Amount Paid Ministers as Salary During the Year.	Other Church Expenses During the Year.	Missionary and other Char- itable Contributions.	Number of Sunday School Teachers.	Number of Pupils Attend- ing Sunday School Dur- ing the Year.	Average Attendance on Public Services.
			Male.	Female.	Total.									
Methodist	5	3	210	305	515	12	\$6200	\$1300	\$275	\$191	27	350	700	
Church of God...	2	1	43	72	115	4	2000	500	160	200	7	75	45	
Presbyterian.....	2	2	30	56	86	15	3700	700	250	103	21	250	175	
United Brethren.....	2	2	36	64	100	2	1300	120	100	13	6	35	150	
Baptist (Mission- ary)	1	1	20	30	50	9	1500	700	300	70	6	60	100	
Baptist (Predes- tinarian)	1	.....	10	16	26	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Catholic	2	2	37	58	95	7	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	15	10	386	601	987	50	\$17700	\$3370	\$1085	\$576	130	1460	1200	

SCHOOLS.

Scarcely second of the active forces that influence the development of society is the public school. In common with the whole "Northwest Territory," Indiana enjoys the advantages of the enlightened legislation of the General Government which laid the foundation of the present excellent system nearly a century ago. On May 20, 1785, when this State was under the unquestioned control of the savage, the Congress passed an ordinance reserving the "sixteenth section" in all the territory northwest of the Ohio, for the maintenance of public schools. Two years later, the policy was re-affirmed in the famous ordinance of 1787, which

declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall be forever encouraged."

The great principle thus enunciated made but slow progress, however, in this State during the early years, although public-spirited men were not altogether wanting. In 1807, the Territorial Legislature incorporated a university at Vincennes; October 26, 1808, and December 14, 1810, the Legislature provided for the administration of the school lands, the first act authorizing the Common Pleas Courts to lease the reserved sections, for a period not to exceed five years, with the obligation that lessees should clear ten acres upon each quarter section, and the latter act prohibiting the wasting of sugar trees and timber thereon. The constitution of 1816 provided for the enactment of laws for the suitable improvement of these lands, to prevent their sale before 1820, and to adopt measures for the security and proper management of the school fund. The constitution further provided for a general system of public schools, as follows: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will allow, to provide by law, for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from a township school to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." In the constitution of 1851, the same provision is made, with the exception of a State University. December 14, 1816, the General Assembly provided for the appointment of Superintendents of School Sections in the several townships, who were authorized to lease the lands for a term not exceeding seven years, every lessee being required to set out each year twenty-five apple trees and twenty-five peach trees, until 100 of each had been planted. January 9, 1821, the General Assembly provided against "any distinction between the rich and the poor," which eventuated in the first general school law of the State.

It would be impossible within reasonable space to trace the varied course of legislation upon this important subject. Almost every session of the Legislature has witnessed the passage of some special or general law in relation to the school interests of the State. The difficulties in the way of the early progress of the system were numerous and for a time insurmountable. Funds for the pay of teachers and for erecting school-houses were lacking, qualified teachers could not be found, the school districts were sparsely settled, much of the legislation was impracticable, the school funds were mismanaged, and more fatal than all, was the strange prejudice entertained by many against popular education under the name of "free schools." Against the various hindrances, however, the system has slowly made its way, in spite of hostile judicial decisions, until in efficiency of organization and extent of the public fund, the public schools of Indiana are equal if not superior to the best in the Union.

School Funds.—There are eleven sources of school revenues, which the State Superintendent, in his report of 1872, divides into three classes, productive, contingent and unproductive. Of the first class is the Congressional township fund, which consists of the money arising from the sale of the “sixteenth sections,” most of which have been sold and the money placed at interest. 2. The saline fund, which arose from a second grant by Congress to the State in the act enabling the Territory to form a constitution and State Government. This act provided, “that all salt springs within the said Territory, and the land reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the President of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the said springs, not exceeding in the whole quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections, shall be granted to the said State for the use of the people of the said State, the same to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature of said State shall direct. The Legislature afterward saw it proper to make this a part of the permanent school fund. 3. The surplus revenue fund, which originated under the administration of President Jackson. At this time the national debt contracted during the Revolutionary war and in the purchase of Louisiana was entirely discharged, leaving a large surplus in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, and \$860,254 fell to the share of Indiana. February 6, 1837, the Legislature set apart \$573,502.96 as a permanent part of the school fund. By the terms of this distribution, this amount is subject to be recalled into the national treasury, but the strong probability is that it never will be. 4. The bank tax fund arose from the “State Bank,” chartered by the Legislature in 1834. A part of the stock in this bank was owned by individuals and part by the State. Section 15, of the charter provided that “there shall be deducted from the dividends and retained in bank each year the sum of 12½ cents on each share of stock, other than that held by the State, which shall constitute part of the permanent fund to be devoted to the purposes of common school education under the direction of the General Assembly, and shall be suffered to remain in bank and accumulate until such appropriation by the General Assembly.” 5. The sinking fund also originated in the operations connected with the State Bank. To pay her subscription to the stock of this bank, and to assist individual stockholders to pay the second and third installments upon their stock, the State borrowed \$1,300,000. A fund was created out of the unapplied balances of this loan, and out of the principal, interest and dividends of so much as was loaned to individual stockholders, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank. A section of the original charter provided that after full pay-

ment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, and appropriated to the cause of common school education. From this source the educational fund of the State received about \$5,000,000. The summary of these funds in 1872 was as follows :

Congressional Township Fund.....	\$2,281,076 69.
Saline Fund.....	85,000 00.
Surplus Revenue Fund.....	573,502 96.
Bank Tax Fund.....	80,000 00.
Sinking Fund.....	4,767,805 89.

The contingent class of funds arise under the provision of law from,
 1. All fines for a violation of the penal laws of the State, which are made a part of the permanent fund. 2. All recognizances of witnesses and persons indicted for crime, when forfeited. 3. Moneys arising under the statute which provides that "the estate of a person dying intestate, without kindred capable of inheriting, shall escheat to the State, and shall be applied to the support of common schools, in the manner provided by law." This fund, in 1872, amounted to \$17,866.55. 4. From the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands under a clause in the constitution which provides that "all lands which have been, or may hereafter be granted to the State, when no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sale thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp-lands granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deducting the expenses of selecting and draining the same," shall be a part of the common school fund. These lands were disposed of, not without some loss by speculation, and a considerable fund derived. 5. From "taxes on the property of corporations that may be assessed by the General Assembly for common school purposes." This clause of the constitution is not clear either in its application or purpose, and has not been productive of any revenue to the school fund.

Under the unproductive class falls so much of the sixteenth sections as remain unsold. Nearly all of such lands furnish no revenue to the general fund, though a part has returned something in the way of rents or profits. The summary of the school funds for 1882 is as follows:

Common School Fund held by counties in June, 1882....	\$2,838,675 65.
Non-negotiable bonds.....	3,904,783 21.
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Total Common School Fund.....	6,743,458 86.
Congressional Township School Fund.....	2,463,952 65.
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	9,207,411 51.
Grand Total held in June, 1881.....	9,133,577 09.
<hr/>	
Increase for year.....	73,834 42.

The early settlers of Jasper were not behind the general sentiment of the State in their appreciation of the advantages of schools, and long before the State could give the scattered communities aid, they had solved the problem for themselves, had erected schoolhouses and maintained schools by subscription. Neighborhoods turned out and put up the cabin, and each patron paid the expense of the teacher's salary in proportion to number of children sent. Money was scarce, but anything the settler had was valuable to the teacher, and by exchange the farmer's hog or cow was transformed into the children's education. In the Barkley settlement, the first school was held in the winter of 1838-39, and taught by a Mr. Webster; in the Blue Grass settlement, the first school was taught about 1840, by a Miss Price, and G. W. Spitler taught the first school at Rensselaer in 1841. The growth of schools here was subject to all the hindrances of a sparsely settled country and the limited means of the pioneers. The slow growth of the population deferred the improvement of these early schools, and in 1853 there were but eight schoolhouses in the combined territory of the present counties of Jasper and Newton. Since 1875, the progress in this direction has been rapid and highly satisfactory, the following statement of the County Superintendent gives a comprehensive view of this period:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Enumeration	3,490	3,452	3,378	3,396	3,513	3,511
Enrollment	2,749	2,796	2,940	2,850	2,843	2,815
Average daily attendance.....	1,691	1,706	1,714	1,807	1,882	1,921
Length of school year in days.....	122	128	137	140	140	145
Number of districts in which school was taught.....	78	85	84	86	89	88
Number of teachers employed.....	131	132	127	123	119	122
Average compensation of male teachers	\$1 78	\$1 70	\$1 53	\$1 57	\$1 55	\$1 62
Average compensation of female teachers	\$1 52	\$1 46	\$1 38	\$1 40	\$1 46	\$1 47
Tuition expended during year.....	\$19,182 91	\$20,880 42	\$19,151 03	\$19,606 51	\$19,349 03	\$20,281 44
Number of new schoolhouses built....	6	4	2	5	9	2
Estimated value of the same	\$3,430 00	\$2,200 00	\$650 00	\$2,300 00	\$5,135 00	\$1,075 00
Special school money expended.....	\$7,305 13	\$7,427 06	\$6,801 80	\$8,064 00	\$10,057 45	\$10,377 08
Total value of school property.....	\$41,870 00	\$43,405 00	\$33,135 00	\$38,130 00	\$43,665 00	\$42,775 00
Number of brick schoolhouses.....					2	2
Number of frame schoolhouses.....	73	76	77	83	84	84
Number of log schoolhouses.....	7	7	8	2	4	4
Total number of houses.....	80	83	85	85	90	92

The course of study as prescribed by the County Board of Education is thorough and extends through five grades, and the grammar grade, which adds to the common branches of reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, grammar and geography, those of history, physiology and elocution. The County Board, as an inducement for pupils to complete the course of study, has provided for the graduation of those who do complete it, as follows:

I. The County Superintendent is hereby empowered to issue a certificate of graduation to any pupil in the public schools of this county, who shall have com-

pleted the adopted course of study, sustained correct deportment and passed the required examination.

II. Before any pupil is graduated he shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination before the County Superintendent in all the eight common school branches, and shall sustain a grade of at least 70 per cent in every branch.

III. At least two months before the close of the term, the teacher shall report to the Superintendent the names of those pupils who are finishing the course of study and are preparing for the examination.

IV. The Superintendent shall examine such pupils at a time and place agreed upon by him and the Trustee.

V. There shall be no more than one examination held in any one township within a year, and all examinations shall be held some time between the 1st of February and the 1st of July.

VI. The Superintendent shall determine from such examination and from other information whether the applicants are worthy to graduate and shall notify the teacher and Trustee of his decision.

VII. At a time and place designated by the Trustee, the schools of the township shall be assembled, and the successful applicants shall be called upon to recite orally, in the presence of the assembled schools, patrons and visitors, in such manner as may be directed by the Superintendent, or, in the event of his absence, by the Trustee.

VIII. Other exercises may be provided for the day as may be deemed expedient.

IX. At the conclusion of such exercises, the certificates of graduation shall be publicly presented to the graduate by the Superintendent, Trustee or some other person selected for that duty. Said certificates shall be signed by the Superintendent, Trustee, Director and Teacher.

X. A record of the names and age of pupils, date of graduation, name of the school, and of the teacher under whose tuition the pupils graduate, shall be kept by the County Superintendent and Township Trustee.

The following exhibit gives the status of the county's share of the general school fund as shown in the report of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Jasper, in the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending the last day of May, 1882, as required by the 105th and 106th Sections of the School Law :

CONGRESSIONAL FUND.

Amount of fund held on trust as shown by last report.....	\$44,686 71
Amount since added from the sale of lands.....	1,040 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$45,726 71
Total amount of Congressional Township school fund held in trust at this date.....	45,726 71
Number of acres of unsold Congressional Township school lands.....	1,520
Value of unsold Congressional Township School lands.....	\$2,806

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Amount of fund held in trust by county as shown by last report.....	\$11,179 29
Amount since added from fines and forfeitures by Clerk of Court.....	119 26
Amount since added from fines and forfeitures by Justices of the Peace..	111 76
Amount since added from all other sources.....	121 60

CONDITION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

	Congressional Fund.	Common School Fund.
Amount of funds safely invested.....	\$43,128 82	\$11,526 79
Amount not invested and in the county treasury at this date.....	2,597 89	5 12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total funds as above.....	\$45,726 71	\$11,531 91
Amount in treasury at last report.....	435 00	195 71
Amount of loans paid within the year.....	10,134 00	2,695 72
Amount of funds loaned within the year.....	7,971 11	2,886 31
Amount of interest on the fund collected within the year,	3,650 43	1,044 62
Amount of interest on funds delinquent.....	7 71	
Amount derived from renting or leasing unsold Congress- sional school lands.....	56 50	
How much of the fund is represented by forfeited lands,	2,007 50	134 10
What is the estimated cash value of such forfeited lands,	2,742 00	205 50

Witness our hands this 10th day of June, 1882.

ISAAC D. DUNN,
ELISHA E. ROCKWOOD, } *County Commissioners.*
GEORGE W. BURK, }

Attest: EZRA C. NOWELS, *Auditor.* MOSES B. ALTER, *Treasurer.*

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Prairie Lodge, No. 125, of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Rensselaer, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, issued May 29, 1860. Its predecessor, Jasper Lodge, No. 125, was organized under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge, and held its first meeting July 19, 1851. Its charter members were: John Test, Joshua Clarke, Peter S. Benham, Presley Dunlap, G. A. Moss, R. Purcupile, E. Whitson and J. Langel. The lodge subsequently came to a disagreement among themselves, and surrendered the old charter in 1859. Steps were immediately taken to form the present organization as above, when D. T. Halstead was appointed Master; I. M. Stackhouse, Senior Warden, and W. S. Hopkins, Junior Warden. The lodge meets in a pleasant hall in Nowels' Block. Their assets are limited to their fixtures, the demands upon their income for charitable purposes being so large as to prevent the accumulation of any considerable fund.

Remington Lodge, No. 531, of the same order, was organized at Remington, under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, June 24, 1867, by Isaac M. Stackhouse, of Rensselaer.

The Iroquois' Lodge, No. 143, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Rensselaer under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, May 15, 1854, by D. D. G. M. William B. Davis. First meeting, June 9, 1854. The first officers were: J. M. Troxel, N. G.; R. Brearly, V. G.; D. P. Spears, Sec.; A. F. Reed, Treas. The

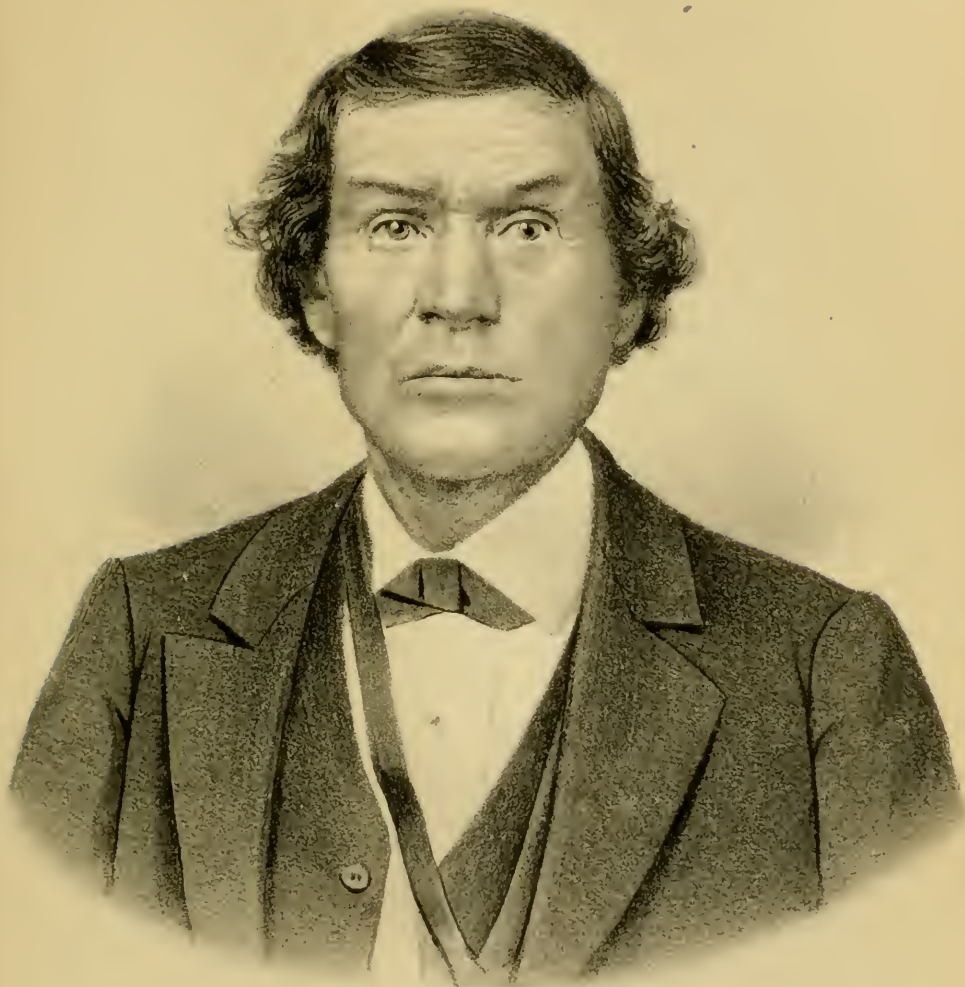
lodge occupies a hall in Nowels' Block; have assets valued at about \$4,000, and a membership of forty-three.

Schuyler Lodge, No. 284, of the same order, was organized at Remington July 10, 1857, by D. D. G. M. James H. Loughridge, of Rensselaer. It numbers about thirty-five members, and has no accumulated fund. The calls upon it for assistance have been considerable, and there has not been felt any special ambition to amass any considerable resources.

Remington Lodge, No. 58, of the order of the Knights of Pythias, was organized February 18, 1875, by Mr. Carnahan, of La Fayette, Ind. The order did not seem to thrive, and in 1877 or 1878 the lodge surrendered its charter.

Rensselaer Lodge, No. 82, of the same order, was instituted June 13, 1878, under dispensation, and secured its charter, March, 1879, with the following charter members: C. H. Price, M. F. Chilcote, B. F. Waldorf, F. B. Myers, E. D. Rhoades, D. B. Miller, E. I. Philipps, N. W. Reeve, R. B. Patton, I. N. Lowman, G. M. Robinson, Benjamin Tuter, F. H. Robinson, Louis Bass, C. H. Hopkins, L. C. Grant, O. P. Robinson, C. C. Starr, T. A. Knox, A. W. Cleveland, G. W. Allen, Lud Hopkins and E. Peacock. C. H. Price was elected first C. C. There are now about thirty-seven members, who meet in a pleasantly furnished hall in Nowels' Block. The assets of the lodge reach about \$400.





David Howells

MILITARY HISTORY OF JASPER COUNTY.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

IN the early wars of the Union, the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Black Hawk war in 1832, the war with Mexico in 1846-47, Jasper County took no part. The county was scarcely settled at this later period, and while several of her citizens were represented in the Indiana troops that were organized at that time, the county was not marked as the scene of especial enthusiasm or military ardor. In 1860, while still one of the most sparsely settled counties, Jasper was one of the few counties of the State that had a militia organization under the law of 1855.

“From the formation of the State to 1830, the State militia was in high repute, and afforded the surest channel through which to achieve civil distinction. Four years later, the organization was entirely abandoned, and public sentiment seemed to re-act, and render the later efforts to revive the system a failure. On the 14th of June, 1852, an act was passed for the organization of the militia by Congressional districts; and on the 12th of February, 1855, an ‘Act concerning the organization of voluntary associations’ was passed, providing for the formation of military companies by filing articles of association in like manner as provided for organizing, building, mining and manufacturing companies. These laws were practically of no value, merely providing, in a general way, for the organization of the militia without regulations sufficient to secure any successful result. Many commissions were issued, in most cases for the mere purpose of conferring honorary military titles upon the recipients; but with the exception of probably a dozen companies (most of which had but a brief existence), formed in various parts of the State in 1859-60, aggregating about 500 men, no organizations were made.”* Such was the condition of the military force of the State when Fort Sumter surrendered on the 13th of April, 1861, and when on the 15th, Gov. Morton telegraphed to President Lincoln the tender of 10,000 men, “for the defense of the Nation.”

The Senatorial campaign of 1858, with the succeeding Presidential contest in 1860 (in both of which Lincoln was the exponent of the political principles that were rapidly gaining the ascendancy in Jasper County), served to fix the attention of this section upon the political storm which seemed to be gathering with portentous mutterings over the southern

*Adjutant General's Report.

portions of the country. It is doubtful whether hope or fear predominated in the minds of the people as the day approached when Lincoln was to be inaugurated, but the hope and expectation of the great majority was that in his grasp, the serpent of secession would be strangled, as Jackson had done before in the case of the "Nullifiers." It was in this state of vacillation between hope and fear, that the reverberations of Fort Sumter's guns assailed the ears of the eager North. It was this explosion, echoing round the world, that united the various political elements, and made men Union or non-Union. Niceties of political distinctions were almost entirely lost sight of, and while the change of front was too sudden and radical to secure the adhesion of all to one party, Jasper County, in the main, presented but one sentiment, and that for the support of the Union.

There existed, however, a disloyal feeling at the North that was especially prominent in the State of Indiana. The first burst of patriotism which led men to struggle for the honor of defending the country in her armies, silenced all disposition to give expression to this feeling, but when the disastrous result of McClellan's futile campaign gave pause to the nation's enthusiasm, it sprang up hydra-headed to work its disgraceful mission, concisely stated in the Adjutant-General's report: "It showed itself strong enough to take Indiana out of loyal hands in 1862, and leave her nothing but the iron will and unflinching sagacity of her Governor to prevent her own soil being made the scene of endless and ruinous local war. It was strong enough to endanger the loyal control of Congress. It was widespread enough to cripple the army by encouragement of desertion, and to provide protection for deserters in every township. It organized secret societies in the interest of the rebellion, of which the members were sworn to resist the just demands of the Government and obstruct the prosecution of the war. It murdered draft-officers, and destroyed enrollment papers. It distributed arms for treasonable uses, and plotted the destruction of Government arsenals and storehouses. It conspired to release rebel prisoners and arm them for a raid upon our own soil. It created riots in nearly every county of the Northwest, and in the East it excited the most inhuman and dastardly mob ever known in this country. * * * * The righteous wrath of loyal men for awhile awed it into silence, if not into inactivity. But the disasters of the Government, and the failures of men whom its own influence had awakened or depraved, encouraged it to show itself again within a year."

Jasper County shared in this general state of things to some extent. Opposition to the general course of the State and National administrations was strongly manifested by a minority, though no violent demonstrations were made here, as in many other counties in the State. One episode

only served to mark this period here. In 1862, H. H. Dodds, of Indianapolis, made a violent speech, denouncing the policy of the nation, which so aroused the indignation of the loyal element of the county seat that they caused his arrest. This was probably a hasty and ill-considered action, and the speaker was subsequently unconditionally released; but the hot-headed sympathizers among the political minority in the county organized a band of vindicators with avowed intention of burning the town. There was a show of force sufficient to alarm the citizens, and for two or three weeks a cordon of pickets was maintained in the suburbs of the village to resist any efforts that might be made to carry out such intentions. The "besiegers" appeared in some force at two points several miles distant, and several camp-fires about the town served one night to give a show of reality to the raid; but the event passed without significant result, and the story of "Dodds' Raiders" is told simply to illustrate the decided difference of opinion that existed in this county in 1862.

Saturday, April 13, 1861, Fort Sumter fell. The rumors of the night before was confirmed on Sunday, and on the 15th Gov. Morton telegraphed to the President his tender of 10,000 men "on behalf of the State of Indiana." On the same day, the President issued his proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000 men. The quota of Indiana was subsequently fixed at six regiments of infantry, comprising in rank and file 4,683 men, to serve for three months, if not sooner discharged. No militia existed in fact, and on the 16th inst. Gov. Morton issued his proclamation, in which, after stating the cause, he called "upon the loyal and patriotic men of this State, to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies, and forthwith report the same to the Adjutant General," etc. The response from every part of the State was prompt and unanimous. The day after the call there were 500 men in camp; on the 19th there were 2,400 men, and in less than seven days more than 12,000 men had been tendered. Contests to secure the acceptance of companies were earnest and frequent, and all seemed anxious to discharge this perilous duty of citizenship. The response from Jasper County to the Governor's call was prompt and enthusiastic. A grand rally brought the citizens together from every township. R. H. Milroy took the lead, and called for volunteers, who crowded forward and filled the ranks of one of the earliest companies in the State.

The first call for troops by the President was April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men for three months' service; the second was May 3, 1861, for 42,034 men for three years' service; the third call was August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men for nine months' service; the fourth call was June 15, 1863, for 100,000 men for six months' service; the fifth call was October

17, 1863, for 300,000 men for three months' service; the sixth call was July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men for one, two and three years' service, and the seventh call was December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men for one, two or three years' service. Up to the sixth call, Indiana furnished her quota of troops without resorting to draft, but under this demand something over 12,000 men were conscripted. The record of Jasper County under this call is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	CREDITS BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
		New Recruits.	Veterans.							
Hanging Grove Township.....	30	20	2	2	24	5	2	17	6	....
Gillam Township.....	29	19	6	3	28	5	1	22	1	....
Barkley Township.....	40	26	11	3	40	7	1	32	....	....
Kankakee Township.....	12	10	....	2	12	2	....	10	....	....
Wheatfield Township.....	4	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	1	....
Keener Township.....	3	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	1
Walker Township.....	6	3	....	1	4	1	....	3	2	....
Newton Township.....	26	18	....	6	24	7	1	16	2	....
Marion Township.....	75	51	42	....	93	....	....	93	....	18
Jordan Township.....	10	7	....	....	7	1	1	5	3	....
Carpenter Township.....	24	23	....	....	23	4	3	16	1	....
Totals	259	184	61	17	262	32	9	221	16	19

Under the last call, the quota of this county and its credits were as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	CREDITS BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
		New Recruits.	Veterans.							
Hanging Grove Township.....	11	7	....	4	11	11	....	....	....	....
Gillam Township.....	8	6	....	....	6	6	....	....	2	....
Barkley Township.....	9	9	....	....	9	9	....	....	....	....
Kankakee Township.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Wheatfield Township.....	2	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
Keener Township.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Walker Township.....	3	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	1	....
Newton Township.....	10	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	8	....
Marion Township.....	7	10	1	....	11	10	....	1	....	4
Jordan Township.....	3	1	....	3	4	4	....	....	....	1
Carpenter Township.....	5	4	....	....	4	4	....	....	1	....
Totals	60	38	1	12	51	50	....	1	14	7

NOTE.—The total number of soldiers credited to Jasper County is 935.

But little difficulty was felt in obtaining volunteers during the first two years of the war, and no effort was made by the county to stimulate enlistments by the offering of bounties. In fact, the financial condition and resources of the county would not permit any extravagance, however urgent the necessity. In August, 1862, an order was passed by the County Commissioners to pay a bounty of \$25, but was subsequently rescinded. On November 24, 1863, the subject was again brought forward, and an order passed to pay \$60 to volunteers credited upon the quota of the county under the call of October 17, 1863, and this amount was increased in the following month to \$100, which resulted in the payment of \$4,900 as bounties by the county. Various measures of relief for the families of soldiers were introduced, which were carried out at an expense of \$4,641.77. The various townships, in their independent capacity, added to the general expenditure for both objects, as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.
Hanging Grove Township.....	\$ 2,700 00	\$ 400 00
Gillam Township.....	1,950 00	500 00
Walker Township.....	25 00	.....
Barkley Township.....	5,900 00	300 00
Marion Township.....	5,050 00	200 00
Jordan Township.....	200 00	.....
Newton Township.....	200 00	100 00
Keener Township.....	30 00	.....
Kankakee Township.....	100 00	.....
Wheatfield Township.....	323 00	.....
Carpenter Township.....	600 00	.....
County Commissioners.....	4,900 00	4,641 77
Totals.....	\$21,978 00	\$6,141 77

The ladies also formed a Soldiers' Aid Society at Rensselaer. This was not completely organized, nor auxiliary to the city organization, but patriotic ladies, with earnest hearts and willing hands, busied themselves in providing such articles as the hospitals and the boys in the field stood in greatest need. The society met at the residence of its members, and worked up the material that some member, or the donation of some merchant, had provided. Donations of the usual kind were solicited in the country and town; "boxes" were sent to volunteers of the county; contributions to general hospitals were made, and wherever the demand seemed most urgent, the labor and contributions of these ladies were freely given. The amount thus expended cannot be estimated, but there is no doubt but that it would compare very favorably with the amount of the "relief" fund expended by the county treasury.

Ninth Infantry.—In the Mexican war, the State had five regiments, and to avoid historical confusion, the regiments raised for the war of the rebellion were designated by numbers, beginning with six. The Ninth

was therefore the *third* regiment organized, for the war of 1861-65. This regiment was organized and mustered into the service for three months, at Indianapolis, on the 25th of April, 1861, with Robert H. Milroy as Colonel. In this regiment Jasper County was represented by a full company, the original officers of which were Robert H. Milroy, Captain; Gideon C. Moody, First Lieutenant; and Edward P. Hammond, Second Lieutenant. In the organization of the regiment, this company was ranked G; the Captain promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and the regular promotion of the Lieutenants, placing Albert G. Guthridge in commission as Second Lieutenant. Company G may be said to be the nursery of Jasper County's military renown, as from its organization rose one General, three Colonels and a number of line officers.

The Ninth was the first regiment that left the State for Western Virginia, departing from Indianapolis on the 29th of May, and arriving at Grafton on the 1st of June. From this point it marched toward Philippi, in the column commanded by Col. Kelley, and took part in the surprise of the rebel camp at that place on the morning of the 3d of June. This march of twenty-two miles over muddy roads, in an intensely dark and stormy night, was the first introduction of the regiment to the drudgery of army life. The affair at Philippi was but little more than a skirmish, the enemy, after a momentary resistance, making a precipitate retreat. The expedition returned to Grafton, when the Ninth was assigned to Gen. Morris's brigade. By July 4, 1861, the army at Grafton, under the immediate command of McClellan, numbered 30,000 troops, and operations were at once begun against the enemy who had taken position at Laurel Hill. Here the rebels made a more vigorous resistance, but, greatly outnumbered, they gave way in a disorderly retreat, not, however, before inflicting a loss of some fifty killed and wounded upon the Union forces. Here Company G lost one man killed. Retreating across Cheat River, the commander of the rebel forces turned at bay at Carrick's Ford. From this position the enemy was promptly dislodged after short resistance, and pursued by a part of the army under Gen. Hill. This closed the campaign of the Ninth under their three months' term of enlistment, and in the latter part of July, the regiment returned to Indianapolis and was discharged.

On its return, the regiment found the early idea that the war would be over in ninety days exploded, and promptly re-enlisted for three years. The new organization was completed at the rendezvous, at Westville, La Porte County, under command of Col. R. H. Milroy, and mustered into the service at La Porte September 5, 1861. The Jasper County company retained its original position, promotions and re-organization, however, making considerable changes in its officers. The original officers

under the re-organization were, Captain, Joshua Healey; First Lieutenant, William H. Rhoades; and Second Lieutenant, Benjamin R. Farris.

Soon after its organization, the regiment was moved to Western Virginia, proceeding by rail to Webster, where it disembarked and marched to Elkwater Valley, and from thence to the scene of its former exploits, going into winter quarters on Cheat Mountain summit, where it remained until January 9, 1862. In the meantime, the regiment participated in the engagements at Greenbrier October 3, and at Allegheny December 13, 1861. It then marched to Fetterman, Va., where it remained until it was transferred to Buell's army, February 19, 1862, being transported by rail to Cincinnati, and thence to Nashville by boat. Here it was assigned to Gen. Nelson's division, and marched on the 29th of March for the Tennessee River, reaching there in time to participate in the second day's fight at Shiloh. On the opening of the fight on the morning of the 7th of April, 1862, Nelson's division on the left of Buell's army and near the center of the line, attracted the fire of half the enemy's forces for several hours, and lost 739 men out of 4,541 on the division. From thence the regiment moved with its division to Corinth, Miss., and after its evacuation took part in the pursuit as far as Booneville. From thence the regiment marched to Nashville by way of Athens, Ala., and Franklin and Murfreesboro, Tenn. From thence it moved to Bowling Green, Ky., and back again to Nashville. From the latter place the Ninth marched to Louisville, Ky., and from there in the pursuit of Bragg, through Bardstown, Perryville, Danville, Camp Dick Robinson, Crab Orchard and London to Wild Cat Mountains, and returned to Nashville through Crab Orchard, Somerset, Columbia and Glasgow. During this march the regiment was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Danville and Wild Cat Mountains. The Ninth then marched to Murfreesboro, where it participated in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, and 1st and 2d of January, 1863, after which it marched across the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River to Chattanooga. On the 19th and 20th of September, it was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga. After its return to Chattanooga, it participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, November 24, and Mission Ridge on the 25th, after which it marched over the Cumberland Mountains to Bridgeport, Ala., and from there to Whiteside, Tenn.

At the latter place the Ninth re-enlisted as a veteran organization, on the 12th of December, 1863. The regiment returned to the State on veteran furlough, and on February 21, 1864, left Valparaiso, Ind., for the front, passing through Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn. In the spring of 1864, the Atlanta campaign was commenced, the Ninth participating in all the marching of

that campaign, through Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Calhoun, Cassville, around the Allatoona Mountains, through Ackworth, Big Shanty, Marietta, the investment of Atlanta, in the flank movement around Atlanta, through Jonesboro and Lovejoy, and back again to Atlanta, taking part in the skirmishing on the route and in the engagements at Taylor Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. It then participated in the retrograde movement in the pursuit of Hood's army, to Dalton, and thence through Summerville, Ga., Galesville, Bridgeport, Stevenson and Huntsville, to Athens, Ala. From thence it marched to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving there on the 1st of November, 1864. Falling back before Hood's advance, on the 26th of November, it was engaged in the fight at Columbia, in the heavy skirmishing that followed on the route to Franklin, and in the severe engagement at that place. On the 1st of December, the Ninth entered Nashville, and on the 15th participated in the battle of Nashville, after which it joined the pursuit of Hood as far as Huntsville, Ala., when the pursuit was abandoned. At this point the regiment remained from January 6 to March 13, 1865, when it marched into East Tennessee, beyond Bull's Gap and back again, reaching Nashville on the 25th of May. Soon after it was transferred to the vicinity of New Orleans, and subsequently to Texas, where it remained as a part of Sheridan's army of occupation until September, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and returned to Indiana.

Fifteenth Infantry.—When the six regiments, under the first call for troops, were organized, Gov. Morton, unable to stay the tide of volunteers within the limits of the three-months service, tendered to the Secretary of War six additional regiments, engaging in case they were accepted to organize them within six days. Communication with Washington City by telegraph being cut off, no response to this offer was received, but the Governor determined to anticipate the further calls of the Government, and to this end, to organize on his own responsibility as the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, five regiments of twelve months' volunteers for the defense of the State, or for general service as the future might require. There were at this time twenty-nine companies at the general rendezvous, Camp Morton, besides sixty-eight companies that had been raised and tendered to the Governor for active service. On the 7th of May, 1861, orders were issued for the organization of sufficient of these companies to form six regiments, the Legislature having indorsed the action of the Governor, and added one more regiment to the number, the camp rendezvous of the Fifteenth being established at Camp Tippecanoe, La Fayette. On the 11th of May, five regiments were reported as having

the full complement of men, with a surplus of six companies in camp from which with new enlistments to form the sixth regiment. In the meanwhile the second call, of May 3, 1861, had been received, and the question of entering the United States service for three years was at once submitted to the State regiments. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments promptly accepted the proposition, except a few hundred who declined to volunteer for three years, and were at once discharged.

In the Fifteenth Regiment, Jasper County was represented by a full company, which was assigned the designating letter "H." its original officers being Samuel Miller, Captain; Horace K. Warren, First Lieutenant; Alex S. Burnett, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was mustered into the United States service at La Fayette, on June 14, 1861, with George D. Wagner as Colonel. Soon after, it moved to Indianapolis, from whence it proceeded by rail on the 1st of July for Western Virginia, stopping at Cincinnati until the 4th of July. Proceeding by rail to Clarksburg, it marched thence to Rich Mountain, where it arrived on the 11th, while the battle was in progress, and next day formed a part of the pursuing force, assisting in the capture of many prisoners. The regiment was afterward stationed in Elkwater Valley, where it remained until November 19, taking an active part in the operations of Gen. Reynolds that season, among which were the repulse of Gen. Lee and battle of Greenbrier. The Fifteenth left Huttonsville on the 19th of November, and reported to Gen. Buell, at Louisville, the last of the same month. It took an active part in the campaign under Gen. Buell, arriving at Shiloh on the second day of the fight; was constantly on duty during the siege of Corinth, and took part in the closing scenes of the battle of Perryville. In the pursuit of Bragg toward Cumberland Gap, the duty was arduous, forced marches and skirmishes being the daily routine for some time. In November, 1862, the regiment marched to Nashville, where the army was re-organized under Gen. Rosecrans, Col. Wagner being appointed a Brigadier General on the 29th of November, and Lieut. Col. Wood being commissioned his successor. In the march toward Murfreesboro which followed, the regiment participated, and in the battle of Stone River, on December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, it bore a conspicuous part, losing 197 officers and men killed and wounded, out of 440 engaged. After this, the Fifteenth remained at Murfreesboro until June 24, taking part in the various expeditions sent out from that place. It then marched to Tullahoma, where as part of Crittenden's corps, it aided in turning the rebel position on the left, compelling the evacuation of the place. The Fifteenth then remained in camp at Pelham, Tenn., until August 17, when the army advanced on Chattanooga,

Gen. Wagner's brigade, of which this regiment was a part, being the first to enter the city. Here the regiment performed post duty from September 9 until shortly before the battle of Mission Ridge, in which engagement it participated, suffering heavily. Its loss was 202 out of 334 engaged, being over sixty per cent. The day after the battle it marched, with other troops, to the relief of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville, marching the whole distance, over 100 miles, in six days—a great many of the men without shoes, and all on very short rations. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Knoxville, on very severe duty, without baggage or tents, and with very little to eat, until February, 1864, when it was ordered to Chattanooga to do garrison duty. While there, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted on the 15th of February. It remained at that place under Gen. Steadman until the 16th of June, 1864, when in obedience to orders from Gen. Thomas it left for Indianapolis, to be mustered out of the service, its time having expired on the 14th of June.

Seventeenth Infantry.—A detachment of veterans and recruits were left behind at Chattanooga by the Fifteenth, when it returned to Indiana to be mustered out, and these were transferred by order of Gen. Thomas to the Seventeenth (Mounted) Infantry. Of these, thirty were from Company H. The Seventeenth had re-enlisted in January, 1864, and while in Indiana on veteran furlough, the regiment was allowed to purchase horses, and from that time forward acted as mounted infantry. When reached by the Jasper County veterans, the Seventeenth was with Gen. Sherman at Kenesaw Mountain. From this time forward the regiment was conspicuously engaged at Marietta, Chattahoochee River (being the first troops to cross this stream), Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosaville, Leesburg and Goshen. On the 1st of November, 1864, after turning over its horses to Kilpatrick's cavalry, the regiment left Rome, Ga., for Louisville, Ky., where, on the 24th, it was re-mounted. Moving from Louisville on the 28th of December, it reached Nashville on the 8th of January, 1865, from whence it marched to Gravelly Springs, Ala., arriving there on the 25th. Here it remained until the 12th of March, when it marched with Gen. Wilson's cavalry command into the interior of Alabama. On the 1st of April the commands of Roddy and Forrest were overtaken and attacked at Ebenezer Church, on Bogue's Creek, twenty-nine miles from Selma; the Seventeenth participated and charged the rebels gallantly, capturing 100 prisoners and one gun, and losing eight killed, eleven wounded and five missing. On the 2d, it participated in the engagement at Selma, and in taking the rebel works surrounding the town; the Seventeenth first drove the enemy into these forts and then out of them, and afterward drove

them from the interior works and their position behind the railroad embankment into the town, taking all the forts from No. 18 to the river on the west side of town. Four pieces of artillery and about 300 prisoners were captured. Out of 421 officers and men engaged, the regiment lost twelve killed and eighty wounded. After the battle, the regiment moved to Montgomery, and from thence to Columbus, Ga., from which point it marched to Macon, near which place it engaged the enemy on the 20th of April, and drove him into the city, saving two important bridges, which the rebels were in the act of firing. By a ruse, the enemy were led to believe that our force was but the advance of two divisions of cavalry, and the city was surrendered. With the city fell into our hands four Generals, 3,000 troops, including officers of all grades, five stands of colors, sixty pieces of artillery, and 3,000 small arms. The Seventeenth had in the action during the day 451 officers and men, of whom one was killed and two wounded. Camping near the city for a month, it moved into Macon on May 22, where it did post duty until the 8th of August, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service. Leaving Macon soon after, the regiment reached Indianapolis August 16, with 675 men and twenty-five officers, and on the following day was accorded a public reception. A few days later it was discharged.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—In this regiment, Jasper County was represented by Company K, which drew its full complement of officers and men from this county. Its original officers were David S. Snyder, Captain; Albert J. Guthridge, First Lieutenant, and John Miller, Second Lieutenant. The Forty-eighth Regiment was organized at Goshen, on the 6th of December, 1861, with Norman Eddy as Colonel, and left for Fort Donelson, via Cairo, on the 1st of February, 1862, where it arrived the day after the surrender. It then moved to Paducah, where it remained until May, when it moved up the Tennessee River and engaged in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation, it was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Mississippi, and took part in the marches and counter-marches in pursuit of Gen. Price. On the 19th of September, it participated in the battle of Iuka, losing 116 men in killed and wounded out of 420 men engaged. On the 3d and 4th of October, it was engaged in the second battle of Corinth (under Rosecrans), and lost twenty-six killed and wounded. The regiment next moved down the Mississippi Central Railroad as far as Oxford, Miss., and on its return marched to Memphis, where, in January, 1863, it was assigned to the First Brigade, Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. After remaining here two months, it was transported down the Mississippi, and, joining the army of Gen. Grant, marched with it to the rear of Vicksburg. During this campaign, the

regiment participated in the skirmish of Forty Hills on the 3d of May; the battle of Raymond on the 13th, the battle of Jackson on the 14th, and the engagement at Champion Hills on the 16th of May, losing in the latter battle thirty-three killed and wounded. It was actively engaged in the trenches during the long siege of Vicksburg, and took part in the assault on the 22d of May, losing thirty-eight in killed and wounded.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, it remained in that vicinity until August, and then moved up the river to Memphis, and from thence marched across the country to Chattanooga, and while in the vicinity engaged the enemy at Tunnel Hill. From the latter place, it marched back to Huntsville, Ala., and while stationed there, in January, 1864, the regiment enlisted as a veteran organization, and returned home on veteran furlough, reaching Indianapolis, February 6, with 369 veterans, and on the 8th were publicly received by Gov. Morton and others.

After the expiration of its furlough, the Forty-eighth proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., where it remained until June. It then moved to Cartersville, Ga., and was kept on duty in that vicinity, looking after guerillas and protecting Gen. Sherman's railroad communications during the campaign against Atlanta. It was continued on this duty until Hood's invasion, when it joined Sherman's army and marched with the First Brigade, Third Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in its campaign from Atlanta to Savannah. From Savannah it first moved to Beaufort, and then on the campaign through the Carolinas, going through Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Goldsboro to Raleigh. From this place it moved northward, after the surrender of Johnston's army, making the distance from Raleigh to Petersburg, 165 miles, in six days. From Petersburg, the Forty-eighth went to Washington, but soon after its arrival was transferred to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service on the 15th of July, 1865.

*Eighty-seventh Infantry.**—The Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiment entered the service at a most discouraging period of the conflict. Men enlisting at that time did not anticipate a brief holiday parade and then a discharge without severe and trying service. They knew that long weary marches were to be made, hard battles to be fought, and all the privation and suffering of a soldier's life to be encountered. No permanent advance had been made by the Army of the Potomac. The roar of rebel artillery was plainly heard in Washington. The ensign of treason flaunted defiantly in front of our national capital. Buell had left his position near Huntsville, Ala., and with his

* The sketch of this regiment is taken from an historical address of Judge E. P. Hammond, at the first re-union of the regiment in 1869.

army was making his way to the Ohio River, as was also his antagonist, Gen. Bragg. Mr. Lincoln issued his call for 500,000 more troops. Indiana, always prompt, was first to fill her quota. The Eighty-seventh was organized at South Bend, in August, 1862. It was composed of three companies from Fulton County, three from La Porte, one from Miami, one from St. Joseph, one from Pulaski and one from Jasper (Company A). On the 29th of August, 1862, the regiment moved to Indianapolis; was there mustered in and armed on the 31st, and moved immediately by rail to Louisville, Ky. Great numbers of troops, mostly newly formed regiments from this State, were then concentrating at Louisville, to repel an apprehended attack of Bragg on that city, and to form a part of the army intended to operate offensively against him. We formed a part of Gen. Burbridge's brigade, remaining in the vicinity of Louisville one month, but not being idle by any means. The long marches and counter-marches by night and day, made in all conceivable directions, to meet rumored advances of the enemy; the dry, hot weather and the suffocating dust were indescribably severe to the new troops and must long be remembered by them. Buell's army arrived about the 25th of September. The Eighty-seventh was placed in the Third Brigade, under Gen. Steadman, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and on the 17th of October, moved with the army in that wearisome but fruitless campaign through Kentucky. On the 6th of that month the regiment skirmished with the enemy at Springfield, and on the 8th was engaged in the battle of Perryville. It is unnecessary to follow the movements of the regiment during the balance of that campaign under Gen. Buell. The soldiers have a painful recollection of it; and to those who were not there, it will be sufficient to state that it followed the movements of the main army. Buell was succeeded in command by Rosecrans about the 30th of October.

Rosecrans found the army seriously depleted and demoralized by exhaustive marches and indecisive conflict. The campaign was followed by wet, cold, disagreeable weather, producing among the new troops, whose endurance had been already overtaxed, a fearful amount of disease. Nearly all were sick, hundreds died. Our regiment, like the others then recently formed, lost fearfully. The close of the campaign found the regiment near Gallatin, Tenn., where it remained until the middle of January, when it moved to Triune, one of the principal outposts of the army, fifteen miles south of Nashville. The good weather of the spring brought health to the regiment. We became well drilled and thoroughly prepared for the approaching campaign. The whole army was in splendid condition, having unbounded confidence in its new leader, Gen. Rosecrans, whose appearance among the troops always ex-

cited the wildest enthusiasm. The Eighty-seventh marched with the army on the 23d of June, and engaged in the campaign against Tullahoma; was under fire at Hoover's Gap, and was with that part of the army that entered Tullahoma close on the heels of the retiring enemy. It then marched to Winchester, Tenn., and thence over the mountains to the mouth of Battle Creek, on the Tennessee River. It participated in the great flanking movement that drove Bragg from Chattanooga, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. As it was, perhaps, the most important event in the history of the Eighty-seventh, and which it is one purpose of this meeting to commemorate, it deserves more than a passing notice. We are justly proud of the part taken by our regiment in that terrible and memorable engagement. Its loss in that battle was much greater than that of any other regiment in the whole army; and if there was one regiment that did more than any other to save the army from destruction, that regiment was the Eighty-seventh; not because others did not do their whole duty, for all did as well as they could; but because, at a favorable moment, it was thrown right in the place where it formed a part of the column that repelled the charge of the enemy, which, had it been successful, would have been attended with the most direful consequences to our army.

After the evacuation of Chattanooga, Bragg was greatly re-enforced from the rebel army of the East, so that his army considerably outnumbered that of Gen. Rosecrans. He determined to retake Chattanooga, and, if possible, destroy the Union army before it could recross the Tennessee River. This he hoped to accomplish by turning the left of our army, and cutting it off from any practicable line of retreat. As a consequence, the right of the rebel army was greatly strengthened. Bragg's re-enforcements not being anticipated, the different corps of our army, in their operations to flank the rebels out of Chattanooga, and in their preparations for further flanking movements, had become greatly scattered. Rapid movements were required to bring them together to meet the designed attack. We marched all night before the commencement of the battle, and formed nearly on the extreme left of the army. At daylight, after eating a hastily prepared breakfast, we moved a short distance to the front and engaged the enemy. During the first day of the battle, the fighting along our part of the line was decidedly in our favor, having met and repulsed the enemy in three different charges, with great loss to his force. The Ninth Ohio and Eighty-seventh Indiana made a bayonet charge, breaking the enemy's lines and retaking two pieces of artillery previously captured from one of our batteries. The sun went down on a hard day's fight, and on many a lifeless form, pierced and riddled with

bullets, through whose veins the stream of life but a few hours before flowed with vigor and promise. Yet it was evident that the battle was not over. Weary and exhausted, the soldiers lay down to sleep, to dream of dear ones at home, thousands of them to be numbered on the morrow with the slain. On the next morning—the same being Sabbath—Col. Van Devere's brigade, of which the Eighty-seventh formed a part, was placed in reserve ready to go when and where the emergency should require. That emergency soon came. Bragg, still intent on turning the left of our army, and interposing between it and Chattanooga, moved Breckinridge's division during the night to his extreme right. The rebel leaders intended to make the attack at daylight, but were prevented from doing so by a dense fog, which rendered all objects indistinguishable at a few yards' distance. At half past 8, the fog having risen, Breckinridge, followed by all the rebel right, pushed heavily against the left of our army, outflanking it, and by a desperate charge gaining possession of the road leading to Chattanooga. At that critical moment, upon which it might almost be said the fate of our army was suspended, Col. Van Devere's brigade (the Eighty-seventh forming the left of the first line) moved forward and took position in line of battle on the extreme left confronting the advancing troops of Breckinridge.

Our retreating and breaking battalions, falling back from the rebel charge, were allowed to pass; on came the rebels with a murderous fire of shot, shell and musketry, striking our brigade severely on the left. A well-directed volley brought them to a halt; the conflict for several minutes raged fearfully, when the brigade, with the Eighty-seventh still on the left of the front line where it was subjected to a terrible enfilading fire, charged the enemy's lines and, pursuing his scattered forces, regained the Chattanooga road. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," gives our brigade the credit of this movement, as does also a work entitled "The Soldier of Indiana." The credit is properly given; but it more immediately belongs to the Eighty-seventh. From its position on the left, it received the great weight of the rebel charge, and in engaging in the charge made by the brigade it was brought in nearer contact with the enemy than the other regiments of the brigade. Had the rebel charge on our left been successful, it is difficult to say what would have been the fate of the Union army. The right of the army was already thrown in confusion. Had the left given way and yielded the possession of the Chattanooga road to the rebels, it is impossible to conceive a different fate for Rosecrans' army than that it would have been captured or driven pell mell into the Tennessee River. After making the charge just spoken of, the Eighty-seventh took position with the troops under Gen. Thomas, on a slope of Mission Ridge, where desperate fighting continued during

the balance of the day. The rebels made the most persistent and determined efforts to dislodge our men from that position, but without success. Again and again they hurled their columns against our force, but were every time broken and scattered with great loss.

During the sanguinary encounters that terminated the battle of Chickamauga, the battle-flag of the Eighty-seventh, as usual, waved in the front line. The distinguished part taken by it in that memorable battle was attended with a deplorable sacrifice of life and limb. No regiment in the whole army—and they were all hotly engaged and lost heavily—suffered so severely as ours. Our losses, too, were, in killed and wounded, not missing, an item that not unfrequently swelled the losses of regiments in battle—often meaning those actually captured, but as frequently embracing the skulkers, who, retiring at an early part of an engagement, failed for several days thereafter to put in an appearance; and while enjoying some safe retreat in the rear, were, in the reports made immediately after the battle, accounted for as “missing.” Now, the missing of the Eighty-seventh in the two days’ battle was but a small part of the loss, and they were actually captured. The regiment went into the fight with twenty-two officers and 340 men. Of this number, eight officers and thirty-two enlisted men were killed on the field, and four officers and 138 enlisted men were wounded and eight missing—in all 190, or more than one-half of all the officers and men engaged. Troops were never exposed to a more galling and destructive fire, and yet the regiment not only held its own ground, but twice charged and repelled the foe. Its unflinching conduct at such a trying time makes our old regiment peculiarly dear to us. We are proud we belonged to such a gallant command; and while we live, each returning anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga will be as sacred to us as the Sabbath on which was fought the hardest and bloodiest fray of the conflict.

The regiment was at Chattanooga during the siege of that place. In the re-organization of the army, it formed a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. It was at the storming of Mission Ridge, advancing in the first line of battle, and was among the first that entered the rebel works—losing, in killed and wounded, sixteen men. It followed in pursuit of the enemy to Ringgold, Ga. On the 22d of February, 1864, it engaged in the expedition against Dalton, and skirmished with the enemy in front of Buzzard’s Roost Mountain, near that place. It then went into camp at Ringgold, where it remained until the 7th of May, 1864.

In the great campaign against Atlanta, under Gen. Sherman, it was constantly at the front, skirmishing every day, and participating in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree

Creek, and before Atlanta. It charged and carried the outer works at Uttoy's Creek, in front of Atlanta, on the 4th of August, 1864, losing, in killed and wounded, seventeen men. It was engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, on the 1st of September, after which it moved into Atlanta. The campaign against Atlanta, considering the rugged mountains, deep, narrow ravines, and thick, primitive woods, over and through which it was fought, the enemy contesting with determined obstinacy every foot of the ground, was the most difficult and laborious undertaking of the war. For 100 days the fighting was continuous, day and night. The firing between the heavy skirmish lines on each side was incessant, filling the air with whizzing, death-dealing bullets. The skirmishers relied for protection on "gopher holes," as they called them, dug in the ground; and frequently, men had to remain in these for twenty-four hours at a time, the exposure being so great that it was impossible to send others to relieve them, except in the darkness of the night, and then at great peril of life. As usual, it was the luck of the Eighty-seventh to get into warm places. Its battle flag, upheld and defended by unflinching men, always waved where there was danger and hard fighting.

On the 3d of October, 1864, the regiment left Atlanta with the Fourteenth Corps, in pursuit of Hood, who was making a raid to the rear of Sherman's army. It followed the enemy northward, passing over the ground then recently fought over, to Resaca, and thence through Snake Creek Gap, or rather over the mountain to the Chattanooga Valley. It went as far as Galesville, Ala., and then returned to Atlanta, by way of Rome and Kingston. Leaving Atlanta on the 16th of November, 1864, it "marched with Sherman down to the sea," passing through Decatur, Covington, Shady Dale, Eaton Factories, Milledgeville, Sandersville, Louisville, Reynolds, Thomas' Station and Waynesboro, and reaching the defenses of Savannah on the 10th of December. The march was diversified by tearing up railroads, heating and twisting the iron so as to make it useless, skirmishing with the enemy, foraging and living sumptuously on fat pigs and poultry, sweet potatoes and sorghum molasses.

The regiment made the campaign with the army through the Carolinas, going to Goldsboro, N. C., where it remained until the 10th of April, 1865. It then proceeded to Smithfield, which was held by the enemy. Forming on the left of the road, the One Hundred and First Indiana on the right, it entered the town under the fire of the retreating foe. There we heard the last rebel bullet. May it no more ever be heard in this land! From thence the Eighty-seventh proceeded through Raleigh to a place near Holly Springs, where it remained until after the surrender of Johnston's rebel army. Thus a mighty army, which had

encountered our forces at the Ohio River, menacing an invasion of the North, after being pursued and fought for three long years, laid down its arms in the presence of the victorious legions of the Union, and abandoned, as the "lost cause," that for which it had so long and persistently battled. It was a proud day to the Union soldier; his cause was triumphant—his labors and privations were passed, and visions of home, loved ones and peace were approaching reality. The regiment then moved to Richmond, Va., and thence to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review of Sherman's army. It was mustered out on the 10th of June, 1865, and proceeding to Indianapolis, it was on the 22d of that month publicly welcomed home by Gov. Morton, at a reception meeting held at the Capitol grounds.

The total casualties of the regiment, during its term of service, were: Killed in action, 47; wounded in action, 198; died from wounds and disease, 214; total 459.

I have thus partly recounted some of the principal movements and engagements of the regiment. I have not pretended to follow it in all its marches and skirmishes, or to give anything more than a mere sketch of the movements to which I have referred. To have done more would have occupied too much of your time. As an instance of how little I have presented of the movements of the regiment—I will state that the general course of its march as I have pointed it out, indicates a distance not greater than 1,200 miles, when the distance actually marched by it exceeded 3,500 miles.

Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh).—Company K of this regiment was made up, principally, of volunteers from Jasper, Newton and Pulaski Counties, and was organized with the following officers: Captain, Daniel M. Graves; First Lieutenant, Henry H. Graves; Second Lieutenant, William Chittenden. This regiment, known as the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was organized at Kendallville, Ind., on the 1st of March, 1864. Eight companies were recruited in the Ninth Congressional District, by Col. Edward Anderson, in the fall and winter of 1863, and were rendezvoused at Michigan City; and four companies were recruited in the Tenth Congressional District, at the same time, and were rendezvoused at Kendallville, for the purpose of completing the regimental organization, and Col. Anderson was made the Colonel of the regiment. Early in May, 1864, it left camp at Kendallville, and proceeded to Indianapolis. On the 6th, the regiment left the State capital for the field, under orders to proceed to Nashville, Tenn. But six companies of the regiment were mounted, and all of the companies were armed as

infantry, for want of cavalry arms, until the regiment arrived at Louisville, when the infantry arms of the six mounted companies, and cavalry arms were issued instead. The mounted portion of the regiment, with the mounted portions of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry regiments, marched from Louisville to Nashville, under the command of Col. Anderson, while the dismounted portion of the regiment proceeded to Nashville by rail, under the command of Lieut. Col. Alfred Reed.

The regiment remained at Nashville in camp of instruction for about three weeks, when it was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., for which place it started on the 29th of May, the dismounted portion proceeding thence by rail, under the command of Col. Anderson, and the mounted portion marching from Nashville, under the command of Lieut. Col. Reed. Col. Anderson was assigned to the command of the railroad defenses from Decatur, Ala., to Paint Rock, a distance of about sixty miles, and to the command of all that district of country lying between the Tennessee River and the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, that region being, at that time, infested with several bands of guerrillas and "bushwhackers."

The dismounted companies were assigned to the especial defense of the railroad, and to the erection of block-houses, under the command of Maj. Orris Baker. The mounted companies (which were the only mounted cavalry then at or near Huntsville), under the command of Col. Anderson, were employed very actively in fighting and ridding the country of guerrillas, in which numerous skirmishes and engagements were fought, and quite a large number of the regiment were killed and wounded.

For about a month after the arrival of the regiment at Huntsville, the headquarters of the regiment were at that place, when they were removed to Brownsboro, where they remained until the 15th of September, 1864, when the regiment was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., to garrison that post, where it arrived on the night of the same day, and reported to Maj. Gen. Milroy. Col. Anderson was assigned to the command of the post, and also retained command of the regiment. During the stay of the regiment here, it was constantly employed in watching the movements of the rebel Gen. Forrest, who, with a large force, was then threatening Tullahoma, and several other points along the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, getting into several spirited skirmishes in the meanwhile.

Three mounted companies, C, D and H, stationed at Huntsville, under command of Capt. Williams, of Company C, participated in defense of that place with the Thirteenth Cavalry, on the 1st of October, 1864, against the attack of a portion of Forrest's command. These companies subsequently joined the regiment at Tullahoma, and on the 26th of No-

vember, upon the evacuation of that post, the regiment proceeded to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and participated in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike and Overall's Creek, and was employed in the several skirmishes in the defense of Murfreesboro against the command of Forrest, in December, 1864. Soon afterward, the regiment proceeded to Nashville, and went into winter quarters; received new arms, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps.

February 11, 1865, the regiment embarked, under orders to proceed to New Orleans, but, by subsequent orders, landed at Vicksburg to engage in a raid along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. These orders were subsequently countermanded, and the regiment, newly armed and mounted, embarked for New Orleans, where it arrived on the 12th of March, 1865, where it proceeded to Navy Cove, Mobile Bay. Under Gen. Canby, the regiment participated in the operations against the forts and defenses of Mobile, a portion of the regiment acting as escort to the General. The balance of the regiment engaged, also, in running a courier line into Florida, from near Fort Blakely, Ala.

After the fall of Mobile, the regiment reported, on the 17th of April, to Maj. Gen. Grierson, and participated in the raid of over 800 miles through Alabama into Georgia, and then across the State of Alabama to Columbus, Miss., where it arrived on the 20th of May, 1865. The regiment was highly and specially complimented by Gen. Grierson in a letter to Gov. Morton for its gallant conduct and military discipline. Here the regiment remained until about the middle of July, when a portion of the regiment proceeded to Grenada, Miss., where the headquarters were established. Companies D, K and L proceeded to Austin on the Mississippi River, in command of Capt. D. M. Graves, where they remained about two months, employed in protecting Government cotton and other property. These companies then rejoined the detachment at Grenada, where this part of the regiment remained until orders were received for muster out.

The remaining six companies remained at Columbus, Miss., and vicinity, engaged in guard duty, until they were ordered to Vicksburg, to rejoin that portion of the regiment which had preceded them. Here, on November 10, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, and subsequently left for Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 16th inst., and was paid off and discharged, November 22, 1865.

Fourth Battery, Light Artillery.—This organization was mostly recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake Counties, though Jasper had a considerable representation in its ranks. The battery was organized at Indianapolis on the 15th, and mustered into the service on the 30th of Sep-

tember, 1861, with Asahel K. Bush as Captain. Soon afterward it proceeded to Louisville, and then joined the army of Gen. Buell. During the winter it remained in camp in the vicinity of New Haven, Munfordsville and Bowling Green, and when the forward movement of the army was commenced, it moved with it to Nashville. From there it marched to Savannah, on the Tennessee River, with Buell's army; but for lack of transportation did not cross the river in time to take part in the engagement at Shiloh.

During the siege of Corinth, the battery marched with Buell's army, and participated in the subsequent campaign through Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, reaching Nashville late in the month of August, 1862. Falling back into Kentucky, and to the Ohio River, at the time of Bragg's invasion, it moved out from Louisville with Rousseau's division of McCook's corps, and took part in the campaign that resulted in driving that rebel General from Kentucky. In this campaign the battle of Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, was fought on the 8th of October. The Fourth Battery and Stone's Kentucky Battery were placed on a high ridge on the extreme left of Rousseau's division, and extending diagonally to the front. To support these batteries, the First Wisconsin was placed on the ridge, and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania on another ridge running almost at right angles with the one on which the batteries were planted. This formation gave a cross fire, and proved of great value in maintaining that all-important position during the day. Gen. Rousseau, in his official report, says of this movement: "These formations were made in great haste, and in a few moments, but without the least confusion or disorder, the men moving into line as if on parade." The operations at this point saved McCook's left, and secured to the army the Maxville road, upon which stood the entire ammunition train and ambulances.

After this campaign, the Fourth Battery marched to Nashville, and upon re-organization of the army under Rosecrans, it was assigned to the Third Division of Gen. McCook's corps, of which Gen. Sheridan was the division commander. In December, the division marched with the right wing of the army toward Murfreesboro, then the headquarters of Gen. Bragg. On the morning of December 30, the battery moved near the enemy's lines at Stone River, and by order of Gen. Sheridan, opened fire on a rebel battery at 1,500 yards range, and drove it under cover. About 10 o'clock, it moved across the open field near the woods occupied by the enemy, when a rebel battery opened fire on it from the woods, at about 600 yards range, and Gen. Sill ordered Capt. Bush to place his battery in position in the woods, and silence the opposing battery. This was accomplished after a sharp contest of about two hours, at

450 yards range. As a result, about one-half the horses of the enemy's battery were killed, one of his gun carriages disabled, one of his Lieutenants and twelve men killed, and several others wounded, besides the killing and wounding of a number of the infantry supports, which lay near. The Fourth Battery lost in the contest four men killed and three wounded. After dark, the battery was posted about 300 yards further to the right, in open ground, where it remained till next morning. About daylight on the 31st, the enemy began the attack. The battery replied with canister at short range, until the division was flanked and obliged to retire, the battery moving to the rear of its brigade, and firing canister as it fell back. On reaching the first position of December 30, it made another stand, and fired canister from its howitzers and 6-pound smooth-bores in the enemy's front, and with its rifles drove two of the enemy's pieces from position. In reaching this position, one caisson was lost, every horse drawing it being shot down by the enemy's musketry. Retiring from this position, it moved to a point 800 yards to the left, adjoining Hegley's division, near which point it remained until its ammunition was expended, and then retired to the left. In crossing a dense cedar woods, near the Murfreesboro pike, the infantry were driven rapidly past the battery, causing the two rear guns to be captured by the enemy. These were not abandoned, however, until all the horses except four had been killed, and one piece had become fastened among the trees, and the enemy within forty yards of the two guns. On reaching the pike, Capt. Bush moved his battery a short distance to the rear, and obtained a supply of ammunition, and then reported to the front with three pieces for duty. By order of Gen. Rosecrans, the battery was then placed in park in front, and on the left of the pike. The next morning, Gen. Sheridan placed it in position, where it remained until the morning of the 2d of January, 1863, without further casualties. The total loss to the battery in this battle was six killed, seventeen wounded, two paroled by the enemy, and one missing.

Encamping near Murfreesboro until June, 1863, it then moved with its division in the campaign against Tullahoma, engaging the enemy on the 24th at Hoover's Gap. After the occupation of Tullahoma, it marched with the army toward Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Ala. Passing over Lookout and Sand Mountains, the enemy was encountered at Dug Gap, where a brisk engagement ensued. On the 19th and 20th of September, the battery participated in the engagement at Chickamauga, rendering effective service on both days. It fired fewer shots than at Stone River, but with much greater effect. After the battle, it fell back to Chattanooga until the 21st of September,

1864, when the veterans and remaining recruits were transferred to the Seventh Battery. The non-veterans proceeded to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out of the service.

On the 14th of October, 1864, the re-organization of this battery was authorized by the War Department, and on the 28th its organization was perfected with Benjamin F. Johnson (one of the First Lieutenants of the old organization) as Captain. In a few days afterward, the battery joined the Army of the Cumberland, at Nashville, and after the battle at that place was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, where it remained to be mustered out. It returned to Indianapolis, and was mustered out of service and finally discharged August 1, 1865.

Jasper County was represented in other organizations in the army, but concerning whom there is no reliable information. To notice the especial achievements of the volunteers from this county would be a pleasant but an impossible work. Even to note the individual experiences of companies formed in the county has been found impracticable. A brief sketch of the regiments of which they formed a part is all that has been attempted, and if this shall show that Jasper County was not wanting in patriotism and sacrificing devotion when demanded by the nation's peril, the object of the foregoing pages will have been reached.



GROWTH OF VILLAGES.

TOWN OF RENSSELAER.

THE development of Jasper County from one to thirteen political divisions has been noted in the foregoing pages, and the dates of their organization is a fairly correct measure of the growth of the community. In 1840 (the county then embraced the present territory of Newton, Benton and Jasper), the number of polls assessed was 138, and the amount of taxable property was placed at \$20,347. This is the financial statement for an area of about 1,300 square miles—equal to the State of Rhode Island. In 1844, the whole amount of revenue of the county, Benton having in the meanwhile been struck off, was \$457.87. In the *State Gazetteer* of 1850, is found the following: “Jasper is the largest county in the State, and contains about 975 square miles; but Beaver Lake, the Kankakee Marshes and the Grand Prairie occupy so large a portion of it, that its settlement and improvement have hitherto proceeded slowly. It is divided into eight townships, viz.: Iroquois, Newton, Marion, Barkley, Jordan, Beaver, Jackson and Gillam. The population in 1840 was 1,267, it is now about 3,000.” In 1856–57, the county revenue was over \$9,000, and the taxable property was reported at \$1,540,000. In 1882, the income of the county, shorn of the territory which is now Newton, was \$111,738.11. This in a brief way shows the progress that has been made since 1839.

Five settlements divided the early community that settled within the present territory of Jasper County. Among these, the one most advantageously placed, though not the strongest, was the one at the rapids of the Iroquois. The Iroquois, or the Rockwise, as the earlier settlers knew it, was a famous stream among the Indians and among such trappers and hunters as found their way here before the treaty. Its waters were famous for the fish it contained and the fowl they attracted, while the game along its course gave this region the reputation of the hunter's El Dorado. These rumors were not lost upon the settlers of the frontier in White County, and in 1831 or 1832 Royal Hazelton, accompanied by Levin Willis and W. J. Wright set out in search of the “bold rapids of the Rockwise.” They struck the head of the stream, followed its course as closely as the state of its margin would allow, to a point which is now the site of the iron bridge east of the county seat, and there gave up the

search and returned. Not satisfied with this bootless errand, Hazelton, after failing to enlist the enthusiasm and company of the others, started out alone in a second quest of the rapids. Providing himself with two large "corn-pones," a few cooking utensils, his lariat, and accompanied with his five dogs, he set out on horseback for the noted place. He struck the river about twenty-five miles south from the rapids, and then following up the stream came upon the rapids. The place did not meet his expectations. An impassable marsh bordered either side of the stream, and while it afforded all that the savage or hunter might desire, it presented a very discouraging site for the settling of a claim, and he returned after a seven days' absence without any desire to exchange Mootz Creek for the Iroquois.

The solitude of the rapids seems to have remained undisturbed by the white man until 1834, when they were visited and rejected by Randle and Culp, and later accepted by Joseph D. Yeoman and Nowels. In the following year, the family came and pitched their tent about in the geographical position, now known as Liberal Corner. On this spot the family remained while the permanent home of logs was reared. Mrs. Yeoman chose the site for this structure which was placed on the site of the bridge which crosses the mill race on Washington street. It was nearly winter when the last weight-pole was placed on the top course of clapboards that formed the roof of the new cabin, and the family found it necessary to take possession without waiting for fire-place or door. A log heap in the middle of the room furnished the necessary warmth and light, while a few displaced clapboards allowed the smoke to escape. This served until further improvements could be added. The nearest resident in the county at that time was David Phegley who then lived about five miles to the eastward of the county seat, on the Crockett farm. The family relied upon their own resources in raising the cabin, Mrs. Yeoman *manfully* doing her share in the heavy work.

In the spring following, Mr. Yeoman was under necessity of going to the Wabash for provisions with an ox team. During his absence, Mrs. Yeoman with two children were left alone, and while thus unprotected a party of fifty Indians came down to the rapids to fish. They camped about where the grist mill now stands and caught wagon loads of fish. Their method was to throw the fish out with paddles, made for the purpose, with one hand, while holding a torch in the other. None but dog-fish were preserved for their own use, however; a bass or pickerel being brought to the cabin to exchange for bread. The savages were very docile, and offered her no discourtesy, though it may be imagined that the solitude was preferable to the presence of such visitors.

Mr. Yeoman made a farm upon the site of Rensselaer, extending from the ravine which reaches the river at the mill on the south to the Western Grove on the north. Here he lived and improved his claim without near neighbors for three years. The family heard of the advent of the Forks' settlement, but the impassable character of the stream between the two locations prevented any communication.

The first accession to the little settlement thus begun, if the father W. J. Wright be excepted, was William Mallatt. He located his claim across the river from Yeoman, and broke ten acres of ground covering the site of Mr. Thompson's residence and others westward toward the bend of the river. He was not allowed to rest long in the possession of this site, as it was taken by a "float" owned by a W. M. Kenton. This was a peculiar way the General Government had of disposing of its lands, and very often worked grave injustice, as in two cases, at least, at the rapids. To discharge certain obligations, the Government granted a warrant for a certain amount of land to be located at the option of the holder on any land belonging to the United States. Until 1837, lands could not be bought here, and settlers made claims with the intention of perfecting their title at the first opportunity. This was sometimes neglected, and while their "claim" was proof against any similar demand, it was powerless before a "float." In this case Mr. Mallatt was obliged to forsake his improvements, and removed to the Blue Grass settlement.

In the meantime, the county seat had been changed to the Rapids of the Iroquois, and the place named Newton. Mr. Yeoman had determined in his own mind to lay out a village here, and was flattering himself upon the outlook, when he found himself "floated" out of his prospects by James Van Rensselaer. The latter had been a merchant in Utica, N. Y., where he had failed in the panic of 1837, and becoming the owner of a "float" issued to some of the Indians, he came West, with this capital to repair his fortunes. The site at the rapids seemed to offer the opportunity he sought, and he soon became the possessor of a good farm, considerably cultivated, and a portion of it well-fenced. More than this, the site of a village was foreshadowed at this point, and for all these advantages there is no evidence that he allowed his predecessor a dollar for his improvements. It is said that there was a decided opinion entertained as to the equity of the proceeding, and it was marked as an instance of poetic justice that a certain well-fenced corn-field seemed to be the especial prey of all the stock that grazed on the prairies. Donahue's cattle were frequently found to have strayed to this distant point, and superior to fences, were found rioting in the standing corn.

On June 12, 1839, the original plat of the town of Newton was filed,

The specifications accompanying the plat explain that "the town of Newton is situated at the Rapids of the Iroquois River in Jasper County, Ind., on Section 30, Town 29 north, Range 6 west. The Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are each 390 by 300 feet; the remaining whole blocks are each 300 feet square. Block 25 is 295 by 300; Block 26 is 295 by 300 feet. The lots are each 50 by 150 feet, except the middle lots in Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; they are each 45 by 150 feet. The lots in fractional blocks vary according to the shape of the blocks. There are twenty-six blocks besides the Public Square; the Public Square is 300 feet square. The streets around the Public Square are each 75 feet wide; Susan street is 63 feet wide; Mill street is 50 feet wide; the street immediately south of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, is 50 feet wide till its junction with Mill street, where it expands to 56 feet wide; the rest of the streets are 66 feet wide. It is not intended that Front street should be laid out as a public street more than 50 feet wide, although it is believed it will always remain open to the river. From the junction of Front and Angelica streets westward, it is 66 feet wide." The town thus laid out was divided, commencing on the river by Mill (Short street, near the site of the old mill, near the foot of the rapids), Front, Van Rensselaer, Cullen and Weston streets, and at right angles to these by Susan, Angelica, Cornelia, Washington, Harrison and Rutsen streets. This street was laid out in the name of Van Rensselaer's wife as his pecuniary liabilities would not permit him to hold property in his own name. A public sale of lots was held some time in this year, the first one being disposed of to J. D. Yeoman for a consideration of \$100, and is described as Lot 6 in Block 1. The location of the county seat here gave the growth of the town an impetus, bringing several families, among which was that of George W. Spitler. But the growth of the village was destined to be slow. The proprietor came from the old Dutch stock, once prominent in New York, and impressed with certain aristocratic notions and an exaggerated idea of the natural advantages of the site, he refused to sell lots at what they were really worth, or at an approximate price. He labored also under the disadvantage of a lack of money to develop his property, and at the same time sought to monopolize every possible avenue of trade. The result was that the little town stagnated, and for years made no progress. The mill-race was built in 1838-39, and a mill erected at the ravine near the foot of the rapids. This was a combined saw and grist mill, and was among the earliest of its kind in this part of the State. For various reasons, however, it was forced to lie idle a good deal of the time, and other mills were erected. One about a mile further down the river was built by a Mr. Peck, to which Mr. Van Rensselaer took exceptions

as infringing upon his right to monopolize the milling business, and resulted in a series of law-suits involving Peck in nominal damages and serious bills for costs, which finally put an end to his business. The "Alter Mill" in Union Township occasioned an ineffectual remonstrance from the proprietor of the county seat, as the dam there was supposed to interfere with the advantages of the mill at the rapids, Mr. Van Rensselaer, while conservative in his policy, and greatly circumscribed in his action by his lack of means, is remembered with respect by those who knew him. After his death, March 12, 1847, his family returned to the East; the only survivor of the family, now an old man, resides in the city of New York, and still holds a considerable of the original place with all the tenacity of the old policy of his father.

Among the families connected with the early history of the village, in addition to those mentioned, were the Stewarts, Irwins, Barrs, Sparlings, Clarks, etc. Dr. Josiah Clark was the first physician in the county, and settled in the village in 1839. The death of Mrs. Ezra Stewart was the first to occur here, though the first burial was that of Mrs. Irwin, sometime later. The first birth was that of J. J. Yeoman; the second that of Joseph Sparling. The first marriage is said to have been that of Edward Dryer to Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, which was celebrated in the house where the first court was held, and where the second was *not* held because of the bed-bugs.

The social dissipations of this period were confined to an occasional meeting, a quilting or a Fourth of July celebration. The first of the latter occasions was held in 1843, and combined the three classes of diversion in one. The programme was projected by Mrs. Spitler, and consisted of a two-story quilting party, to which the whole town was invited. The ladies divided their forces, and worked on two quilts one up-stairs and the other below. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the company repaired to a large oak that stood near the corner of Washington and Van Rensselaer streets, and listened to a discourse by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of the Christian Church. His topic was doubtless suited to the occasion; at all events, it did not seem unfitting to close the day with the round of games that were the usual finale of the quilting party. Thus

"Far from the madding crowd,
They kept the quiet tenor of their way."

In 1850, the town contained "three stores, two physicians, one lawyer and fifteen dwelling houses," the first of the stores being opened by Harper Hunt.

There seemed to be a settled opinion that the progress of the town was greatly retarded by the exorbitant price demanded for lots by Mr.

Van Reusselaer, and as early as 1844, the original town's name having been changed to Rensselaer, a *new* town of Newton was platted by William Ivers. This consisted of twenty-four blocks (four of half size) of eight blocks each, and a public square. Some lots were sold, but the prestige was in favor of the older town, and this did not solve the problem. It was subsequently sold to Mervin Clark and Amzi Stanley, who had the old plat recorded in June, 1851, just as it was originally surveyed. It is generally known now as "Newton's Addition," though it is incorrectly stated. The specifications of the plat set forth that "the town of Newton, Jasper Co., Ind., is situated on the northwest half of the northwest half of Section 30, in Township 29 north, in Range 6 west. The northeast corner of Block No. 9 is situated directly south (allowing for the variation of the needle) of the northeast corner of said lot of land, 5 poles, 14 links. The southeast corner of the town identifies with the corner of the forty acres on which it is situated. The town lies with the range and section lines, to wit, north and south, east and west. The blocks are each 276 feet square. The lots are 66 feet wide; the alleys 12 feet wide." The streets which divide this plat running east and west are South, Jackson and Harrison streets. The streets at right angles to these are Washington, Elza and Jefferson streets. In the same year, Mr. Van Rensselaer added a block on the west end of the first plat and another on the eastern end, which consisted of six lots and a public park. The latter was never improved by the town and was forfeited.

December 8, 1858, L. A. Cole, R. H. Milroy and fifty others signed a petition to the County Commissioners, for the incorporation of the town, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 30, Township 29 north, Range 6 west, thence north 32.34 rods; thence east 85.55 rods; thence north 2,300 feet; thence east 162 rods; thence south 2,300 feet; thence east 80 rods; thence south 321.34 rods; thence west 325.55 rods to point of beginning." The area thus included comprised about 791 acres, and contained a population of 467. An election for the purpose was ordered by the Commissioners and the village legally incorporated, but then the enthusiasm of the projectors of the enterprise ceased. The war ensued and public attention was centered upon national affairs. In the meanwhile, the charter was allowed to lapse, and public enterprise sank to a low ebb. In 1866, the incorporation was revived through the efforts of Simon Thompson, Esq., and public matters began to mend. Since then an efficient system of board sidewalks has been projected and constructed; a part of Washington street, through the business part of the town, has been improved by macadamizing with gravel; and several of the princi-

pal streets have been provided with tile drains, part on one side and part on both sides of the roadway. At present a grade is being established and a project is on foot to ultimately improve Washington street to the depot. Stock is restrained with unusual strictness, though cows are allowed the freedom of the streets during the summer months.

The revival in public affairs of the town marked also the business improvement, and the consequent improvement in the business houses and dwellings in the village. The *Union* of October 2, 1879, reviews this period as follows: "It was said in these columns last week that no business man of Rensselaer had gone into bankruptcy since 1868 or 1869, and the fact spoke emphatically for the integrity of the people. It is also pretty good evidence that Rensselaer is a pretty good trading point. Other equally strong testimony may be adduced to sustain this proposition. Within the last two years, while people all over the United States were complaining of stringent times, the people of central Jasper County have paid out \$75,000 taxes and voluntary donations to build a railroad; within the same period those who live in Rensselaer have built dwelling houses and business blocks of the value of the entire improvements of this character in the town previous to that time—that is to say, within three years the value of the improvements in the town of Rensselaer has been doubled. Not another town in the State of Indiana can truthfully say as much. There is no excitement, no speculation—all is legitimate and calm. The improvements spoken of are all of good, substantial character. Two and three story brick dwellings and business blocks, that no town of 1,000 or 1,200 inhabitants need be ashamed of—indeed such blocks as the Nowel's Hotel, Alfred Thompson's dwelling, and Willey & Sigler's Opera House, are not inferior to the best buildings of their character found in cities of 10,000 population." This does not seem to be an exaggerated statement of the case. The completion of the railroad to Chicago in 1881, gave additional assurance to the future of the town, and the spirit of improvement is still manifest in the plans made for the coming year.

THE FORKS SETTLEMENT.

This settlement, which was early formed in the forks of the Iroquois and Pinkamink, while not developing a well-defined village that has remained to the present, did develop a community that early disputed the leading place in county influence with the settlement at the Rapids and had not the natural advantages of the situation prevented, would have probably secured the honor of furnishing the site for the county seat. The first settlers, Randle and Culp, came from Virginia in 1833, and settled in White County. They had secured a stack or two of prairie

hay and prepared to make a claim there when a prairie fire destroyed the result of their labor, and they set out to see the Rapids, of which they had heard. As before noted, they chose a site in the "forks" of the river, and were soon joined by others. In the summer of 1836, Royal Hazelton returned to this section and joined this settlement, but soon afterward sold his claim to John G. Parkinson. The latter was a son-in-law of Simon Kenton, famous in the border wars of Kentucky and Ohio. The widow of Kenton came with her daughter to this settlement, where she died in 1856. Henry Barkley, Sr., came in soon afterward and gave his name to the township of Barkley. Others joined the settlement as noted in preceding pages, and the community rapidly grew in importance. Here was one of the earliest points visited by itinerant ministers, Mr. Culp's house furnishing a place of worship. The first marriage was that of J. M. Iliff to a daughter of Mr. Parkinson, and the first death was that of an infant son of Mr. Randle. In this settlement also was the first blacksmith shop, store and schoolhouse in the county.

Mr. A. J. Guthridge opened the store here in a little log cabin situated a half a mile north of William Parkinson's place, on the farm of Mr. Casad. His stock was confined to the actual necessities, but which became almost impossible luxuries when only acquired by a long, tedious journey. His patronage, though not large, was drawn from the Kankakee to the Monon River. The blacksmith shop opened by Henry Freshaur, in 1839, was patronized from far and near, until that of Rial Benjamin and others south of the Iroquois and Pinkamink, divided his trade. In this settlement, also, was the first brick dwelling in Jasper County, which was erected by Thomas Randle. This was placed with the corners toward the northeast and southwest, as he feared the strength of the furious storms which swept over the country. It is related that the Indians were especially attracted this dwelling, and often came on begging errands, much to the discomfiture of Mrs. Randle, who could never learn to bear their presence with equanimity. Her corn cakes were their especial admiration. It was their habit to wait their cooking, and take them warm from the griddle, showing their appreciation and approach to civilization, however, by laying down a quarter, and leaving in silence. The squaws were frequent visitors, and it was not an infrequent thing to see two or three papooses stood up against the outside of the house while the mothers were inside.

Of the early members of this settlement, none are left to repeat the story of their experiences. They were earnest, influential men, and left their impress upon the character and institutions of the county. Pleasant Grove, a post office station, is all that distinguishes it from the less favored political divisions in the northern part of the county.

Saltillo, Davidsonville.—The settlement in what is now Gillam Township was the earliest one in Jasper County, and while of marked importance during the first years after the county was formed, it did not maintain its early prestige after the organization of the county. Until that period, however, it was the point for voting, and Donahue held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, which made it the seat of justice for the time. The families of John Gillam and Joseph McJimsey came about 1836, and others soon after. The State road from Williamsport to Winamac went through this settlement, which gave a slight impetus toward the growth of a village. The weekly mail, which was carried through the village, gave color to its "manifest destiny," and Saltillo came into being. It was a spontaneous growth, but never became a matter of record. A house or two and a post office were all that gave importance to the location, the site of which is now only marked by the old bridge grade, nearly two hundred yards south of where the Rensselaer & Francesville road now crosses the Pinkamink.

Davidsonville was laid out by Moses E. and Lewis Davidson, the plat of which was recorded June 18, 1850. This village was located a short distance up the stream from the crossing at Saltillo, and consisted of two blocks, one street and an alley. It attained the prominence of a mill, a grocery, a shop or two, and several dwellings. If the Continental Line Railroad had reached it, the village might still have retained a place in the geography of the county, but fate was unkind, and its site is now marked by the ruins of the old mill and a house or two. A short lived still threatened to change the name of the place, and it is locally known now by Haddox Mill Pond, or Haddoxville, from the proprietor of the still. Saltillo and Davidsonville, are still to be found marked on the old maps, though with so much variation in location as to satisfy the claims of any one ambitious to claim its vicinity. The early community which settled within the present limits of Hanging Grove Township was closely allied to that of Gillam, from the necessity of their natural surroundings. The name of the township originated in a grove of oaks, which by a freak of nature drooped their branches almost to the ground. Here the families of Robert Parker, Robert and William Overton, came in March of 1837. These families were natives of Pennsylvania, but came here from Rush County, in this State. In May following, John Lefler came here with a drove of cattle to graze, and subsequently came here to live. Donahue came to this section in July of this year, and in the latter part of the year, Joseph Oosley came here from Kentucky. Michael Lefler came in 1839, and the settlement gradually increased until it became independent under township organization.

BLUE GRASS SETTLEMENT.

The settlement in Newton Township is another community, "proud in that strange spell—a name." The Indians congregating in large numbers at the village in Newton Township had run out the wild grass, the blue grass coming in natural order to replace it, gave the distinctive name to this community. The Benjamins, Lewis Elijah, the Thomas family, Alvah Yeoman, William Mallatt, and others, formed a community that was early in securing the advantages of the church and school, but made no attempt to found a village. One of the earliest "corn-crackers" was erected here by S. H. Benjamin. This was a peculiar contrivance of principally home invention. It stood on the stumps of two trees cut off about eight feet from the ground. Its custom came from ten or fifteen miles around, and served until better mills were established. The distinctive name of the settlement is still maintained, though it is now generally appropriated by the schoolhouse in the vicinity.

The settlement of Jordan Township was rather an adjunct of Rensselaer than independent. Its principal members came in about 1836, and were, in addition, Mr. Jordan, Samuel Sparling, his wife, father and mother and brother, Samuel Benson, wife and child, and John Franklin, wife and two children. These all came together in two wagons, from Allegany County, N. Y., drawn here by the representations of Augustus Bingham, a brother-in-law of Sparling, who had settled in Newton County in 1835. Sparling settled near the Iroquois, at the "cut off," to which point the river was reported as navigable at that time. Franklin settled four or five miles further down the river. Sparling subsequently moved to the county seat, and was one of the early families here.

TOWN OF REMINGTON.

When the railroad was constructed here, the country was a broad, uninhabited prairie, but this improvement opened up new possibilities, and in 1860 Jesse H. Fordice laid out the village. At Carpenter's Creek, the railroad authorities had established a station and the new village took the name of Carpenter, which was subsequently changed to Remington, after one of its citizens who kept the second store in the village. The village is situated in what is known as the Grand Prairie; it possesses a fine, fertile soil well adapted to the successful cultivation of all the cereals usually grown in this latitude. No better corn region can be found in the world; oats and flax produce large crops; barley is very profitably grown, and fruits of all kinds mature early and yield immensely. The grass crop is one of the never-failing resources, and for stock-raising it is hard to conceive of a section that is better adapted for that business. This

region is noted for its fine stock of all kinds—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Almost entirely free as it is from diseases which make such inroads upon the profits of stockmen elsewhere, stock breeders are sure of good returns for their investments. Such a thing as scarcity of water to that extent as to deprive stock of a necessary supply was never known. Even in the drought of 1881, so general over so great a portion of the United States, no trouble was experienced in procuring a plentiful supply of good water, where it was necessary to sink wells. These wells now are in favor with stock-raisers, because of the purity of the water and for the reason that they can choose their own location. Furnished with wind pumps, they are but little trouble, as stock can go at any time of day and drink their fill. The soil is a rich black loam of good depth, resting upon a clay subsoil, and the surface is sufficiently rolling as to be easily susceptible of thorough drainage, either by open or tile drains. Where proper attention is paid to keeping the outlets of the water-ways open, there is no trouble about cultivation in the wettest of seasons, and from the nature of the soil, it takes a very severe drought indeed to injure the crops. School-houses and churches have been built at convenient points, and it is very rare that a long distance must be traveled to reap the benefits of educational or religious institutions. As a rule, schoolhouses have been erected upon every alternate section each way, making them but two miles apart in every direction. A very large portion of the surrounding country was before the advent of the railroads pre-empted or bought from the Government by capitalists. Many of the farms were sold to actual settlers, while many more were leased for a term of years, in consideration that the tenant should improve and fence. These leases have expired and the lands are now in market and offered for sale. Situated upon one of the great thoroughfares between the East and the West, the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Remington has become the point from which immense amounts of grain of all kinds and vast numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs are shipped both to the East and Chicago. Being in direct communication with Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Pittsburgh, and all Eastern cities, gives facilities for taking or sending produce to market, or importing such articles as are of necessity brought from abroad. Although the prairie is thickly dotted with fine farms, there are still some unimproved lands for sale of excellent quality and desirably located.

The growth of the village has been slow, and has depended for its business upon the grain trade which has sprung up with the farmers in the surrounding country. In 1870, Church & Hartley erected the first elevator, and two years later the Hathaway Bros. erected a second one. In 1879, James Irvin built the third, and these do an increasing business

each year. The northern part of Benton and the southern part of Jasper find this point a good market for grain and hay, and a good point for the shipment of stock. With a population of some 900, and its complement of good stores, churches and private residences, Remington is a pleasant village, but with no great probability of large growth.

Jasper County is now losing a good many of its citizens by the spirit of emigration that seems to have seized all classes. Their places are largely filled by foreigners, of which there is a large element, especially in the northern part. In Walker Township there are some seventeen Norwegian families, and in Keener there are some fifty Hollanders. The extreme northern part, while principally in the hands of private persons, and generally fenced, is not cultivated, and but sparsely settled. With extensive drainage it is likely to be taken in small parcels by foreign immigrants, and the county will take a long stride forward. The more sanguine of the citizens place that happy period at not more than ten years distant.





BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JASPER COUNTY.

TOWN OF RENSSELAER AND MARION TOWNSHIP.

JAMES T. ABBETT, County Recorder, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., was born August 30, 1850, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah A. Abbett, the former born in Kentucky September 4, 1824, the latter in the same State, February 11, 1825, both of whom yet live, and are parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living. Our subject was educated at Franklin Academy, Johnson County, until sixteen years old. April 25, 1880, he married Miss Orrie E., daughter of Samuel and Anna (Johnson) Thomas, the former a native of Carroll County, Ind., the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Abbett is also a native of Carroll County. This marriage gave issue to two children—Earl R. and Myra L. Mr. Abbett was elected to the office of County Recorder in 1878, and in 1882 refused to accept a second nomination, intending to enter Garret Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., at the expiration of his term of office, for the purpose of taking a course in theology, preparatory to entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been identified with this church for a number of years, and has always been an energetic worker in all of her interests. March 25, 1883, he was licensed to preach and expound the word of God. Mr. Abbett is well known and respected in Jasper County, having lived an exemplary Christian life among its people for several years.

DR. M. B. ALTER, County Treasurer, is a native of Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind., and was born in 1838. His father, Simon Alter, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1810, and when twenty-one years old moved to Hancock County, Ind., where, in 1836, he married Nancy Braddock, from Washington County, Penn., a descendant of the old Gen. Braddock stock. Simon Alter was a physician and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, having practiced his profession and also dealt in land in Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1849, and practiced medicine until his death. He had been Treasurer of Jasper County, and was a man of great influence. He reared a family of six children—Moses B., John Q. A., Sarah E., David H., Nancy H. and Isaac B., all of whom are living. Dr. M. B. Alter, after preparatory schooling, took a course of medicine in the Rush Medical College, during 1858 and 1859, and began practice at Rensselaer. September 16, 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Peacock, of this county. Four children cemented this union—Flora B., Olive H., Anna L. and Floy B. Dr. Alter is a Republican, and was elected County Treasurer in 1880 and 1882. He is also Deputy Grand Master of the Odd Fellows.

N. S. BATES was born in Butler County, Ohio, in the year 1843, and is a son of Ozro and Mary (Hartman) Bates; the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Laban Bates, was of English descent, a mechanic, who lived in Vermont, emigrated to Cincinnati about sixty-five years ago, and came

down the Ohio River on a raft. His father, Ozro Bates, was reared on a farm. His parents died of cholera about 1818. He moved to this State in 1848, purchased land in Marion County, and settled there. He reared a family of seven children. Our subject was married to Mary H. Havens, daughter of Rev. George Havens, which union was blessed with the gift of three children—Glen, Lessie and Mary.

F. W. BEDFORD is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and was born June 8, 1828. His father, Elias Bedford, was a Colonel in the war of 1812, was twice made a prisoner, and four times wounded, the last time at Lundy's Lane, by a bayonet stab, after which a silk handkerchief was thrust into said wound, and he continued to fight. After the war he lived at Genesee County, N. Y., and married Mary Maria Scott, niece of the late Gen. Scott. He was a prominent Mason, and belonged to the lodge said to have the dastard William Morgan; he once ran a flat-boat on the Ohio, and had an interest in the first steamboat that ruffled that river; he was one of the founders of Lafayette, Ind., where he died thirty years after, and from the remote effects of the wound at Lundy's Lane. F. W. Bedford was fourteen years old when his father died. September 15, 1857, at La Fayette, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Phillips. Mr. Bedford has a steam power brick and tile manufactory, which turns out 250,000 brick and 200,000 tile annually; he also has a general store in Rensselaer. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is a Republican; he is strictly temperate, a very prominent man in the county, and foremost in every cause of advancement and general benefit. Mrs. Bedford is a native of Preble County, Ohio, a member of the Christian Church and a most estimable woman.

RIAL BENJAMIN was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1809. His father Jared Benjamin, was of English descent, a native of Vermont, and emigrated to New York, where he married Miss Nancy Hemingway, of Scotch ancestry, said to date back to Sir Walter Scott. This marriage was productive of the following issue: William, Saloma, Rial and Charles. Mrs. Benjamin died in 1814. Jared Benjamin next married Polly Yeoman. They reared a large family, and removed to Ohio, where he and the Yeomans purchased a large tract of land. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died from causes contracted in that war. Rial Benjamin was reared in Ohio, and apprenticed to a blacksmith, who taught him his trade. He there married Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. Joshua Clark; her mother was a daughter of Rev. John Dailey, a Methodist minister. To this union were born twelve children—Mary Catharine, Ruth Ann, Joshua C., Eliza, Drusilla and Mary Jane (twins), Sarah Elizabeth, Charles R., Margaret Amelia, Clara, Rial P. and Caddie (deceased). Charles was a soldier in the late war, in the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was wounded at Vicksburg. Our subject came to this county in 1841, and worked at his trade for twenty-five years, in addition to farming. Mr. Benjamin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes active part in religious and educational matters.

PHILIP BLUE, proprietor of the McKeever House, Rensselaer, Ind., was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., December 13, 1846, and is the son of David and Sarah (Bohrer) Blue, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Virginia, and of English and German extraction. Mr. Blue enlisted July 20, 1863, in Company G, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. H. A. White and Col. George W. Jackson. Was located in East Tennessee; kept on detached duty, and hence withheld from engagements. He was discharged March 1, 1864, and came to Jasper County in 1876. Philip Blue was married, July 13, 1867, to Belle Baylor, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Stacker) Baylor, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Four children have crowned this union—Luella J., born November 29, 1868; Charles M., born May 17, 1870; Leroy, born May 21, 1876; Pearlie, born January 11, 1880. Mrs. Belle Blue was born February 13, 1847. Mr. Blue is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an active Republican, a wide-awake and gen

ial gentleman. He is a man in the right place—proprietor of a first-class hotel in Rensselaer.

GEORGE H. BROWN, ex-member of the Legislature, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, May, 1816. His father, Zephaniah Brown, was born in Vermont in 1789, and removed with his parents to Cayuga County, N. Y., where he was reared and educated, subsequently removing to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he married Miss Elizabeth Headley, a resident of that State. They had eleven children. He removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1827. His wife died in 1842. He married again, and bought a large tract of land, on which our subject was reared. Zephaniah died in the spring of 1875. George H. Brown came to Jasper County in 1840, and settled in Barkley Township, where he entered a quarter-section in Section 34. This he improved and exchanged; he now owns 1,395 acres, which he has obtained by unremitting toil and good management. He has also given his children as much land as he now owns. He was educated at the common schools, and in 1844 married Miss Nancy Welch, by which union they had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Brown died a few years after, and he next married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George W. Nichols, who came from Ohio to this county in 1842. By this marriage they have had the following children—Caroline, Evaline, Cecilia, George H., La Fayette (deceased), Rebecca, Margaret M., Elizabeth, Isabella and Rachel A. Mr. Brown is not a member of any party, but votes for the man. In 1878, he was elected to the Legislature on an independent ticket; his majority was about 500 in the county. He was opposed by Mr. M. F. Chilcote, a Republican. He is principally self-educated; has acquired considerable wealth, and is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. BURK, County Commissioner, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., July 31, 1833. His father, John Burk, was a native of Jamestown, Va.; was reared a farmer, and came with his parents to Tippecanoe County, where he afterward married Miss Sarah E. Philips, whose father, Simon Philips, settled in said county in 1823. He had served as Captain in the Revolutionary war, and died aged sixty-eight. John Burk's family were Lavina J., George W., Maria L., Joseph, Mary A., Delilah A., Cornelius, Clarise F. and Charles. Our subject, February 19, 1857, married Miss Amanda J. Kenton, born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 1, 1838, to which union succeeded six children—Sarah E., born December 14, 1857, married David B. Nowels; Lilly Ann, born November 25, 1859, married Wallace Robinson; Eva A., born November 25, 1861; Edmond J., born September 7, 1863; George M., born August 9, 1875, and Bessie A., born February 9, 1879. The Kentons (originally O' Canton), emigrated from Ireland to Virginia. According to an old record in possession of Mr. Burk, Mark O' Canton was born in Ireland in 1701, and died in Pittsburgh, Penn., on his way to buy land in Kentucky, October 16, 1783. His son, William Kenton, was born in Fauquier County, Va., September 20, 1737; married Mary Clelland, December 15, 1763, and died after fasting for forty days. The record also has: Mary Clelland, wife of William Kenton, died in 1783. Edmond C., Eliza, William H., Rebecca F., Elizabeth Ann, Mary J., and Benjamin F., were the children. Edmond C. was the father of Mrs. George Burk, and died July 16, 1852. George Burk is an industrious and worthy farmer, a strong advocate of education, and a friend to every enterprise that promises good. His own education was much neglected, but he made up for that deprivation by diligent and systematic study. His farm lies in the north part of the township, and is well improved.

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE, one of the leading attorneys and counselors at law of Rensselaer, and son of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Culbertson) Chilcote, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 4, 1840, where his early life was spent on the farm, and where he received a fair school education. Moved by a desire for knowledge, and purpose to be and do something, he made the best use of such lim-

ited facilities as were afforded for storing his mind with useful information. Thus, like many others who have risen to eminence, he studied at home, and memorized rules and definitions while at work. In this way he added to the little gained in the short terms of the schools, until by the time he had reached the proper age to support himself at school, he had acquired a fair knowledge of the primary branches of learning. After the removal of his parents to Michigan, he attended the seminary, and at the age of eighteen entered Olivet College in that State, at which time Mr. Fairchild, who was after elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, was President. After his graduation, he taught several terms of district schools. At the breaking-out of the war in 1861, he enlisted for three months' service in the Ninth Indiana Infantry, and at the call of the President for more troops, he joined the Forty-eighth Regiment, and after six months was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and came home Captain; he served in the department of Tennessee and West Virginia, and was with his regiment in all its marches and engagements. At the close of the war, he taught school, and afterward engaged in the practice of law in Rensselaer. In September, 1865, he married Miss Lizzie H., daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Sering) Hammond, and sister of the Hon. E. P. Hammond, all of this State. The result of the union was three children—Fred L., Gaylord H. and Mary T. Nathaniel Hammond was born in Blue Hill, Me., in 1786, and died in 1877; his wife, formerly Hannah Sering, was born in Ohio in 1803.

JOHN COEN was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 14, 1824, and is a son of John and Asenath (Mills) Coen, the former a native of Washington County, Penn., born in 1793, the latter of the same State, born in 1794, and of Irish and Welsh descent. These parties removed in the early times to Knox County, Ohio, where they reared a family of nine children—Marilla A. (widow of James A. Porter), Isaac, Joshua (deceased), Rachel (deceased), John, Rhoda (deceased), Thomas, William S. and Hugh E. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Isaac Mills, served seven years as a Revolutionary soldier. John Coen, our subject, was reared a farmer, and was married, in 1844, to Sarah, daughter of James Miller, of Ohio, whose mother, Mary McCabe, is said to have been the first white child born in Cincinnati, Ohio. To this union were granted the following children: Teszia P., Charles F. (deceased), Mary McCabe (deceased), Jennie Marrilla, Rosilla and Hattie W. Mr. Coen came to this county in 1852, and purchased 160 acres two miles northwest of Rensselaer; he is now proprietor of one of the finest nurseries in the county, keeps a variety of the best bearing trees, and is located one-quarter of a mile north of Rensselaer.

F. L. COTTON, of the firm of Cotton & Patton, grain, lumber and live stock merchants, was born in West Virginia in the year 1849; his father, W. R. Cotton, was likewise a native of Virginia; he is still living, aged sixty-four. F. L. Cotton was married October 6, 1869, to Miss Lee A. Patton, who was born in Greene County, Penn. To these parents were born three children—Ella May, Homer and Don, of whom the two first are deceased. Richard Patton, father of Mrs. Cotton, is also a native of Greene County, Penn.; he has reared a family of three girls and one boy. Elvira married George A. Nolan, Chief Examiner in the patent office at Washington, who died in 1873, and his wife a few hours later on the same day, leaving one child, George, who is now in the keeping of his Grandfather Patton. Mr. Cotton has been in business near Rensselaer for almost seven years, and is an energetic and respected citizen.

THOMAS H. DAVISSON, Postmaster at Pleasant Ridge, was born in Johnson County, Ind., in 1836, and is a son of M. E. and Mahala J. (Earlywine) Davison, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Kentucky. Our subject's father moved to Johnson County many years ago, where he bought land, farmed for a time, sold the same and came to this county in 1844, where he bought a claim of 160 acres in Barkley Township, which he improved, sold, and then built a mill,

which he sold to John Haddock, as afterward known by his name. He also built other mills, and now resides in Pulaski County, where he is a Justice of the Peace. His family comprises three girls and five boys, three of whom died in the late war—Daniel and Jesse at Nashville, and Hezekiah at Louisville. Thomas H. Davisson was a member of Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, from which he is yet crippled. He was wedded, March 4, 1864, to Helen M. Draper, who died in October, 1876, and was next married, in 1877, to Nancy McColley, of this county.

JOHN W. DUVALL, livery keeper, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, and was born January 9, 1827. His father was Daniel Duvall, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1845, leaving seven children, of whom but three survive. Daniel Duvall was an early settler of Ohio, whence he removed to Kosciusko County, Ind., about 1835, and from there to Jasper County in 1842. John W. Duvall was married, July 15, 1850, to Rebecca Ann, daughter of Crawford Anderson. Mrs. Duvall died August 20, 1867. In 1868, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond Kenton, of this county, and a native of Jasper County, to which union succeeded two children—Edmond D. and Ora. Mr. Duvall engaged in the livery business, in company with a brother, Samuel O., in 1856, but now carries on said business alone. Mr. Duvall is an enterprising, benevolent gentleman, upon whose shoulders fell the main support of his brothers and sisters. The children born to his first marriage are Martha J., Cyrus W., Samuel H., Mary D., Jennie and Albertie.

ROBERT STARBUCK DWIGGINS was born November 12, 1834, in Clinton County, Ohio. His father, Daniel Dwiggins, moved to Grant County, Ind., in 1836. The country was then wild, there being many Indians and much game. In March, 1858, he came to Rensselaer, where he has since resided. He was born in 1807, and married Mary Starbuck, born in 1811; they are both living in good health. Their ancestors came from the Island of Nantucket, Mass. Edward Starbuck, great-great-grandfather of our subject, was one of the original purchasers of that island in 1659. Robert attended the common schools, and when seventeen years old went to Antioch College, Ohio, but, being afflicted with inflamed eyes, was unable to continue his studies for five years. He worked on a farm until twenty-four years of age, and in March, 1859, came to Rensselaer, and entered the law office of R. H. Milroy (Gen. Milroy), and commenced practice in 1860. In 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Regiment, under Capt. Milroy, for three months, and served through the West Virginia campaign. In 1862, Gov. Morton commissioned him a recruiting Lieutenant; he enlisted over 200 men for the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and also a company for the Ninety-ninth Regiment, but, being taken sick, and the quota of the State being full, he did not again enter the service. He continued practicing law until 1879, when he and his brother Zimri organized the Citizens' Bank of Rensselaer, in which he is still engaged. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1860, and appointed Inspector of tobacco, snuff and cigars in 1867. He was Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1868, and elected to represent the counties of Jasper, Benton, Newton, White and Pulaski in the State Senate in 1870; he was an Abolitionist before the organization of the Republican party. One of his brothers died from sickness contracted in the army. In 1862, Mr. Dwiggins married Miss Fannie Travis, born in Clarion County, Penn., May 1, 1836. They have two sons—Elmer, aged nineteen, now at Michigan University; and Jay, aged sixteen, now at the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich.; they had also one daughter, Gertie, who died when two years old. He is a member of the Church of God, and holds a letter from the Indiana Conference, recommending him as a proclaimer of the Gospel.

R. FENDIG, merchant, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born in 1836, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Abraham) Fendig, the former a native of

Germany. These parents had seven children, three of whom are deceased. Our subject emigrated to America in 1854. He went first to Hartford, Conn., for two years, thence to Macon, Ga., in which State and in Alabama he resided and did business six years, and in 1862 removed to New York, dodging the rebel forces on the way. He was in business at Chicago until 1870, when he came to Rensselaer and became a partner with Mr. Leopold, and afterward began general mercantile business on his own account. Mr. Fendig was married in Milwaukee to Miss Ruble, from which union descended five children—Tillie, Benjamin, Albert, Louis and Samuel. Mr. Fendig has been successful, although utterly without means after coming to the United States. He is Treasurer of a Masonic Lodge, and has been School Trustee. He is a liberal, enterprising man, and greatly esteemed in the community.

BRAZILLER F. FERGUSON was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 31, 1850. His father, George W. Ferguson, was a native of the same county, was reared a farmer, and married, in North Carolina, Miss Nancy Miller, with an issue of four children—Eliza S., Braziller F., William H. and one deceased. Mr. Ferguson was a school teacher up to 1863, and about 1865 engaged in mercantile business in Tippecanoe County, where Mrs. Ferguson died January 25, 1865, aged thirty-six. In September, 1865, Mr. Ferguson married Miss Malinda Clevinger, and died October 9, 1869. Our subject finished his schooling at Battle Ground and commenced to work when about thirteen years old; taught school, studied theology, entered the ministry, and preached at Badger's Grove, Francesville and Rensselaer. In 1874, he engaged in the lumber trade, and did business also at Francesville, and in the same year he married Miss Martha Robinson, who died January 2, 1881, leaving one child—George W. March 7, 1883, Mr. Ferguson married Miss Hattie Coen, of Rensselaer, daughter of John Coen. The parents of Mr. Ferguson were Methodists, but he is a Baptist.

DANIEL GRANT was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1797. When a boy, he emigrated to Kentucky with his parents, where he was reared, meagerly educated and afterward married Rebecca Hale, born in Fleming County, that State, in 1803, daughter of Abraham and Amelia (Pickrel) Hale. Daniel Grant, father of the above, was for seven years a Revolutionary soldier, and was the parent of nine children, of whom Daniel was the only survivor. Our subject's family are: James W., born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1821, and in 1848 married America, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gin) Bantham, of Wabash County, in this State, which union produced six children—Leslie C., Laura E., Serepta (deceased), Charles B., Amanda and Thomas W.; Mrs. America Grant died in 1869, and Mr. Grant married Eliza James, daughter of Daniel James. Thomas H. married, in 1847, Martha, daughter of John and Catharine (Coon) McDaniel, of Wabash County; to this union were born five children—Livonia, Rebecca C., Daniel F., John A. and Schuyler C.; Mrs. Grant died in 1860, and Mr. Grant married, in 1863, Hannah Hemphill, formerly of Ohio. Washington S. was born in Kentucky in 1826; married Lovina Hurley; he has sixty acres of good land, and five children living—Josie, Harvey, Della, Rollie and Warner. Francis Marion was born in Kentucky in 1826, and married in this county in 1846 to Phebe Morland, daughter of Joseph and Almond (Hayes) Morland, residents of this county, to which union were bestowed five children—Lucy G., U. S., Nellie, Edmund H. and Grace. Ruth married Fleming Phillips. Evaline C. (deceased) was the wife of David Carr. Amelia (deceased) was the wife of Jacob Troxel. Josie is the wife of Norman Warner. Alton was born in Wabash County, Ind., in 1839, and married, in 1875, to Miss Maggie Dilon, whose parents were old settlers of that county, and now deceased; the fruit of this union was two children—Charlie and Garland. Shelby was born in Wabash County in 1843, served a period of two years in the late war, and was married, in 1869, to

Caroline Israel, a native of Indiana, born in 1844, daughter of Archibald and Amy (Parr) Israel, formerly of Tennessee. Daniel Grant is one of the best farmers in this section. He emigrated to Rush County in 1827, to Wabash County in 1834, and to Jasper County in 1850, where he purchased 600 acres of land. Mr. Grant made his way by energy, having begun life poor. He is well preserved, mentally and physically, and is now in his eighty-sixth year. Fifty children and grandchildren celebrated his anniversary in 1862.

REV. D. T. HALSTEAD is a native of the State of Ohio, was born in 1823, and came to this State with his father in 1831; they settled in La Porte County, where they rented a farm, and afterward entered land in Lake County. His father, Samuel Halstead, was born in Kings County, N. Y., in 1797. His mother was Susan Webster, likewise a native of New York, who came to Ohio with her parents when very young, where she and Mr. Halstead were married. These parties were parents of the following children: Letta, D. T., Merryman (deceased), William, Micah B., and one who died in infancy. In 1839, Samuel Halstead moved westward, since which nothing has been heard from him, and it may be supposed that he died there, and was unknown. Mrs. Susan Halstead died near Ottawa, Ill., in 1838. D. T. Halstead came hither in 1854, and was elected Auditor in 1859. He has taken care of himself since the date of his mother's death, has done worthily, and is a universally esteemed gentleman.

EDWIN POLLOK HAMMOND, Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, was born at Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., November 26, 1835. His father, Nathaniel Hammond, was born in Maine November 2, 1786, and died in Jasper County, Ind., February 2, 1874. He was a temperate, industrious man, and was blessed with a happy old age. He left four sons and five daughters, among the former Abram A., formerly Governor of the State, and William P., once a representative of the State in the Indiana Legislature from Morgan County, and afterward a prominent lawyer at Albia, Iowa. The widow of Nathaniel and mother of Judge Hammond is now in her eightieth year. Her maiden name was Hannah H. Sering. Our subject, in early life, engaged in farm and other labor. He had fair school advantages, and with diligent application obtained a good education. He became a law student in 1855, in the office of his half-brother, Abram A. Hammond, and Hon. John Thomas H. Nelson, in Terre Haute. In the winter of 1856-57, he was admitted to the Senior Law Class of the Asbury University at Green Castle, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1858, Mr. Hammond located at Rensselaer, and opened a law office. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted under Capt. (afterward Gen.) Robert H. Milroy, in Company G, Ninth Indiana Volunteers. He was commissioned Second, and afterward First, Lieutenant, and served in the three months' campaign in West Virginia. He was with the force that surprised the rebel camp at Philippi, and in the engagement at Carrick's Ford, in which the confederate Gen. Garnett was killed. Returning to his home in Rensselaer, he resumed the practice of the law. In October, 1861, he was elected, without opposition, as Representative in the Legislature from the counties of Newton, Jasper and Pulaski. In August, 1862, he assisted in organizing Company A, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned as Captain of the company. He was promoted, March 22, 1863, to the rank of Major, and November 21, 1863, as Lieutenant Colonel. In the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment lost 190 men killed and wounded, out of 363 officers and men. Col. Newell Gleason, the head of the regiment, having been placed in charge of the brigade, Lieut. Col. Hammond commanded the regiment during the last year of the war. They were at Chattanooga, and at the siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Hammond enjoyed the respect and goodwill of the officers and men under his command, and the confidence of his superior officers. At the close of the war, for gallant and meritorious services, he was

appointed by the President to the brevet rank of Colonel in the United States Volunteers. Col. Hammond again entered into the practice of the law at Rensselaer, and at once had a profitable business. In March, 1873, Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks appointed Col. Hammond to be Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. This appointment was ratified by the people at the next October election. In October, 1878, the Judge was unanimously re-elected. May 14, 1883, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court from the Fifth District, by Gov. A. G. Porter, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge W. A. Woods, who was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, to succeed Judge Gresham, who had been appointed Postmaster General. Previous to the war, Judge Hammond was a Democrat, but since then has been a Republican. He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1872, which nominated Gen. Grant for his second term. He has been an Odd Fellow twenty-three years, and a Mason twenty years. His first wife was Miss Lucy J. Saylor. She died a few months after the marriage. She was a daughter of David and Ann Saylor, who were early residents of Rensselaer. His present wife, Mary V., whom he married in 1864, is a daughter of Col. George W. and Malinda Spittler. Mrs. Hammond is an amiable and accomplished lady, and highly cultivated in vocal and instrumental music. By this marriage there are five children—Louis, Birdie, Eddie, Jean and Nina Van Rensselaer. The Judge is still in the prime of life, and there are probably many years of usefulness before him.

FRANK HENGESBACH, manufacturer of brick and tile, is a native of Germany, born in 1839, and came to the United States in 1863. He received an academic education in his native country, after which he studied architecture, and which was his first business in this country. While residing at Chicago, he became interested in the business of tiling, and was the first person to begin a tile factory in Barkley Township; he is also interested in the same business with F. W. Bedford, at Rensselaer, in one of the largest factories of the kind in Northern Indiana. Mr. Hengesbach is one of the enterprising men and valued citizens of Jasper County, and a successful business manager.

HORACE EDWARDS JAMES was born in Evansport, Ohio, May 2, 1841. His father, Reuben B. James, was born in Deerfield, N. H., July 17, 1810. His mother was Miss Sarah Norton, born in New York December 25, 1820. These parents moved from Ohio to Michigan in 1847; to Erie County in 1849, and to Rensselaer, Ind., July 31, 1854. The elder James was a pioneer settler of Northwestern Ohio, where he held several offices, among which were Postmaster and Associate Judge. He abandoned the profession of law to become a minister in the Baptist denomination. After moving to Indiana, he lived on a farm, and taught school. He held the office of County Surveyor a term or two. When the war broke out in 1861, he was among the first to enlist, carrying a rifle during the three months' campaign, although over fifty years old. A few months after this, he received a commission as Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Cooper, of East Tennessee, in Gen. Schofield's Army of the Ohio, and served as such until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of Brevet Major. Three of his sons were in the army during this period. Returning to Rensselaer, Maj. James bought the material and good will of the local newspaper, and published the *Prairie Telegraph* from 1865 to 1868. He moved to Crawford County, Kan., in 1870, and died there March 29, 1877. He was a vigorous thinker, a ready debater, a voluminous writer, a man of progressive ideas and strong convictions, especially in religion and politics. His character was bold and aggressive, and he left his impress upon the society of every community in which he lived. The work of which he was most proud—the great work of his life, as he termed it—upon which were spent his best years, is a religious volume en-

titled "Prophetic Revelations," now out of print. The entire edition, with the exception of perhaps a few dozen copies, was destroyed by fire directly after publication, and he never afterward found means to issue another edition. Maj. James' family consisted of four sons and four daughters, who lived to years of maturity. Horace E. was the first born. Owing to the semi-nomadic life led by the family, which kept them upon the frontier settlements, and the itinerant clergyman's slender purse, the schooling of this flock of children was not extensive; still the training of the parent was such that at the age of sixteen years this oldest child procured a license and taught a successful term of district school. This occupation was followed in winter, with employment on the farm in summer, until he was twenty years old, when the war broke out and he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in the service from August, 1861, until October, 1865. In February, 1865, he was granted a furlough. This occasion was improved to secure for a wife Miss Frances J. A., daughter of Chauncey and Julia (Jenks) Wilson, of Lake County, Ind., and a native of New York. Upon receiving his discharge, Mr. James took a position at a case in his father's printing office. Three years afterward, October 1, 1868, he bought the office material and formed a copartnership with Col. Joshua Healy, who was then conducting a rival paper in the town, and the *Rensselaer Union* was thus established. The firm of James & Healy was dissolved in the summer of 1875, Col. Healy retiring. Soon afterward Charles M. Johnson brought over the material of the *Republican* office and the two papers were consolidated. During the year, Mr. Johnson withdrew. In 1878, Mr. James was made chairman of the Republican Committee of Jasper County, and was also elected a member of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, representing the Tenth Congressional District. In the same year, President Hayes sent his name to the Senate for United States Consul to Turks Island, which nomination was confirmed, but the honor declined. In March, 1879, he was appointed Postmaster at Rensselaer, and entered on duty on the 1st of April following. In October, 1880, he sold the *Union* newspaper and retired after eleven years of editorial life. February 14, 1881, he was commissioned Postmaster for a term of four years. In the Indiana State Republican Convention of June, 1880, he received the second highest number of votes for nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. James is the father of three daughters and three sons. The sons only are living. Their names are Francis H., Chase M. and Otto D. The subject of this sketch is an extensive reader and a hard worker; is liberal in thought and progressive in ideas rather than conservative. He has been a member of the Board of School Trustees of his town, and for 1880, 1881 and 1882 was Secretary of the Jasper County Agricultural Society.

ABRAHAM LEOPOLD, merchant, was born in Grunstadt, Bavaria, in 1836. Simon Leopold, his father, was also a native of Bavaria, where he died in 1873. His mother, Sarah (Stanfeldts) Leopold, was born in the Duchy of Darmstadt, and also died in 1873. Our subject came to America and landed at Philadelphia in 1850, where he clerked for a time, then went to Pittsburgh, and thence to Cincinnati, where he clerked two years. Afterward, he removed to La Porte, Ind., where he kept a store for three years. He then went to Iowa, and thence to Rock Island, Ill., and opened a confectionery store; thence he went to Francesville, where he engaged in mercantile business with one Heidelberg, which was continued until 1862, when he removed his stock to Rensselaer. Mr. Leopold married Miss Amelia, daughter of Philip Eltzbacher, and a native of Prussia. This union was productive of ten children—Milton, Rachel, Simon, Bernhart, Isaac, Louis, Moses, Sadie, Julia and an infant (deceased). When Mr. Leopold landed in this country, he had but 95 cents. He commenced business at Francesville with a capital of \$800, and now has one of the finest stores in the town, besides seventy acres known as Leopold's Addition to

Rensselaer. This is now laid off in lots, and the streets named for his children; he has also much other property. Mr. Leopold has been School Trustee.

JAMES W. McEWEN, editor and proprietor of the *Democratic Sentinel*, is a native of Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., born December 10, 1831. He is the eldest of seven children born to John S. and Isabella (Hylands) McEwen, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they reside. James W. McEwen received a common school education in youth, and at the age of seventeen began learning the printer's trade in his native town on the *True Democrat*, afterward on various other local papers until 1856, when he became editor of the Clinton, Penn., *Democrat*. In 1857 and 1858, he conducted the *Independent Press*, of Lewistown, Penn., and in March, 1859, emigrated to Indiana and assumed control of the *White County Democrat*, of which he remained editor and proprietor for eighteen years. In February, 1877, he removed to Rensselaer, established the *Democratic Sentinel*, and has since remained engaged here in journalistic work. (For history of *Democratic Sentinel*, see "Press of Jasper County," to be found in this work.) Mr. McEwen is an unswerving supporter of the principles of the National Democratic party, and, in religious principles, a member of the Presbyterian Church. September 11, 1853, he married Sarah J., daughter of Henry and Ann (Willard) Jenner; she was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 16, 1837. Five children have been the result of this union—Cordelia Q., William H., George B., Anna B. and Frances E., only the last two named being now among the living.

GEORGE E. MARSHALL, editor and proprietor of the *Rensselaer Republican*, was born in Will County, Ill., October 5, 1850, and is one of eight children, six of whom are living, born to George and Margaret (Paddock) Marshall, who were natives of the State of New York and of English descent. George E. Marshall was reared in his native State, receiving the major part of his schooling at Joliet, Englewood and Champaign. He read law about two years, but gave this up in order to pursue some branch of business more suitable to his disposition. For a number of years he was engaged in various occupations, teaching principally in Illinois and California, but in 1881 he came to Rensselaer and purchased an interest in the *Republican*. In August, 1882, he became sole proprietor, and at present has the only Republican paper in Jasper County. Mr. Marshall is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the U. W., of Rensselaer.

DAVID NOWELS, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and the pioneer of Jasper County, was born September 15, 1821, and is the seventh son in a family of eight sons and three daughters born to John and Hetty (Vulgamen) Nowels, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, and of English and German descent. John Nowels was among the pioneers of Ohio, and as a hunter in that State and Indiana became justly celebrated. He removed with his family to the "Hoosier State" when our subject was three years old, and selected for his home the town of Portland, on the Wabash, then county seat of Fountain County. Here Mrs. Nowels died about 1830, and in 1834, together with his daughter and her husband, Joseph Yeoman, and David Nowels, our subject, he removed to what is now Jasper County, and became the first settler. They made homes where Rensselaer now stands, but afterward moved to the northern part of the township, where Mr. Nowels died May 21, 1865, aged over ninety-five years. David Nowels has made Jasper County his home since 1834. He received no educational advantages, and in his youth and early manhood participated in the hardships of all pioneers. He purchased his time of his father when seventeen years old, went to Cass County, and obtained a position as mail carrier from Logansport to Iroquois County, Ill. After three months, he returned to Jasper County, and March 10, 1842, married Phebe A. Benjamin, daughter of Jared and Mary (Yeoman) Benjamin. Mrs. Nowel's parents were born in Connecticut and New York State respectively, and were of English descent; this family

removed to Ohio in 1814. After the death of Mr. Benjamin, the widow and the family, in 1838, emigrated to Indiana, and settled in this county. David Nowels has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since his marriage. He began life without means, but with industry and good management has secured a competence. Besides giving to each of his six children about 340 acres of improved land, he has retained some eighty lots in Rensselaer, the Nowels House, and other valuable business property, forty acres of land in Jasper County, and 700 acres thirty-two miles from Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Nowels, throughout his long life in this county, has acquired many friends; he and wife are living retired in Rensselaer. Mrs. Nowels is a member of the Baptist Church. They have had nine children born to them in this order: Jared, born August 29, 1843, died December 29, 1843; Ezra C., born January 30, 1845; William R., August 2, 1846; Charles D., November 14, 1847; Mary H., November 9, 1849; Eliza Jane, born July 1, 1852, died April 22, 1854; Eliza Jane, born April 1, 1854, died March 30, 1860; David B., born in 1856; and Ida A., January 14, 1859. The mother was born February 22, 1819, in Ohio. In politics, Mr. Nowels is a Democrat.

EZRA C. NOWELS, County Auditor, was born in this county January 30, 1845. He was reared a farmer, and has followed the same the greater part of his life. He received a practical education, and began doing for himself on attaining his majority. October 25, 1868, he married Sarah J., daughter of Andrew J. and Americus (King) Busey, and to this union have been born six children—Myrta E., who died, aged nine years; Everette M., Lucy M., Trelyen E., Lennie E. and Odessa L. The mother was born April 5, 1852, in Miami County, Ind. Mr. Nowels is now serving as Auditor of the county. He is owner of 400 acres of good land, is a Democrat, and a member of Iroquois Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Nowels is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM R. NOWELS was born in Marion Township, Jasper County, August 2, 1846, and was educated in the common schools and at Tippecanoe College. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Emma Rock, daughter of William and Eliza Rock, who reside in Tippecanoe County. Mr. Rock was formerly from Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Charles E., Maybelle, Adelm Vernon, Gaylord, Bertha and Lillie. Mr. W. R. Nowels owns 391 acres of fine land in Section 36.

CHARLES D. NOWELS was born in Marion Township, Jasper Co., Ind., November 14, 1847, and has made Jasper County his home. At the age of eighteen, he began doing for himself, although remaining with and assisting his parents until twenty-three years of age. September 23, 1870, he married Miss Margaret J. Burns, daughter of Oliver S. Burns, of Carroll County, Ind.; and the month of March succeeding this event, moved to a farm on Section 1 in Marion Township, and remained there nearly eleven years, actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He then removed to Rensselaer on account of the ill-health of his wife. For about a year, he was engaged in the lumber and coal trade at this place, then sold out the lumber interest, and has since dealt in coal exclusively, besides attending to his stock interests. Mr. Nowels secured an academical education, has taught three terms of public school in Jasper County, and at present owns a good farm of 320 acres in one place, and in another 240. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They are parents of two children—Arthur S. and Floy Latrue. Mrs. Nowels was born October 9, 1850.

D. B. NOWELS was born in Jasper County in 1856, and finished his education at Lebanon, Ohio. He began teaching at the age of eighteen, and taught five years. In 1879, he married Miss Sarah E. Burk, daughter of George Burk. They have one child—Auburn. Mr. D. B. Nowels was chosen County Commissioner in June, 1879. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and reside on the old homestead.

JOSEPH V. PARKISON was born in Logan County, Ohio, May 16, 1829, and is a son of John and Matilda (Kenton) Parkison, both natives of Kentucky. John Parkison came to this county about 1837 and purchased land. He was the father of ten children—Eliza Ann, William, Anderson, Juliet, Margaret, Joseph V., Emma, Mary J., Isabel, and Frank, who died in the volunteer service of the late war. Mrs. Matilda Parkison's father was the celebrated Indian fighter, Simon P. Kenton, a native of Virginia, who in consequence of a love imbroglio at home, was compelled to flee to Kentucky, where, in association with Daniel Boone, he engaged in a wild life, but was afterward engaged in surveying that State. He received much land from the Government for thinning out the troublesome "redskins," and also was largely remunerated for locating the lands of others. Joseph V. Parkison was reared a farmer, and when of age was given 240 acres by his father. About 1852, he married Miss Fannie Kenton, whose father was one of this country's early pioneers. Their union was graced by seven children—Mary M., born October 9, 1852; William W., born November 5, 1854; Eveline, born January 1, 1857; Amanda E., born November 14, 1858; Josephine, born January 1, 1862; Margaret, born October 9, 1865, and Jaley A., born April 24, 1868.

BERRY PARRIS is a native of Clark County, Ky., was born in 1825, and is a son of James and Anna (May) Parris, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. They reared the following family: Sarah, John, Nancy, Fannie, Stephen, Joshua, Mary, Berry, Asa, Amanda, James M., Harrison, George, Eliza and Pamela. Mr. Parris died in Highland County, Ohio, and was a soldier of 1812. Berry Parris was brought to Highland County, Ohio, as a child, but afterward returned to Kentucky and remained nine years, when he moved to Grant County, Ohio, lived to manhood, and married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Mary Starbuck, natives of North Carolina. Mr. Parris is an enterprising farmer, and has a good farm near Rensselaer, all the acquirement of his industry and thrift. He is also a much esteemed citizen.

SIMON PHILLIPS was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1823, and is a son of Valentine and Abigail (Crawford) Phillips. Valentine Phillips was a native of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and there married. In 1825, he removed to Rush County, Ind., where he died in 1842, and Mrs. Phillips in 1845, leaving the following issue: John, Susan and Simon. Valentine Phillips was a soldier of the war of 1812, as were also his two brothers—John and Simon, the latter having been a Captain. Our subject came to this county in 1847, where he married Miss Nancy Irvin, daughter of Alexander and Charity Irvin, to which union succeeded eight children—William, Elza, Abigail, Emily, Nancy, Robert, Agnes and Augustus. Mr. Phillips first located in Hanging Grove Township, then on a farm near Rensselaer, which contained the only stone quarry in the county. He was Captain of the vigilance committee in the early time, and was a terror to horse-thieves and such people; he was made Sheriff in 1856, and in 1882 a keeper of the county house. The grandfather of Mr. Phillips was a Revolutionary soldier, and was wounded by a bayonet thrust from the knee to the groin.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Circuit Clerk, was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1849. His father, William B. Price, was born in Canada in 1820, and came to Jasper County, Ind., in 1867. He was elected Commissioner in 1876, and re-elected in 1878, was an able officer, and gave great satisfaction. Charles H. Price was educated in the common schools, and subsequently took a collegiate course at Stockwell, Ind. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lizzie A. Jones. They have two children—Max and Don. Mr. Price, on the paternal side, is of Irish, and on the maternal side is of Scotch progenitors. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, and in the last two has passed the chairs; he is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias at Remington, and Grand Guar-

dian of the State, having organized the lodge in Rensselaer. In 1874, he was elected Circuit Clerk, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Price is an efficient officer, and a fine orator. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Weaver for President; also Secretary of the Greenback County Central Committee.

J. T. RANDLE, retired farmer, is a native of Hampshire County, W. Va., and was born in 1831. His father and mother, Thomas and Nancy (Culp) Randle, were natives of the same county, the former born in 1798, the latter in 1802, and were married in their native county. Thomas Randle, in company with a brother-in-law, came to this State, having been induced so to do by a brother of Mr. Randle, who had previously located on the Wabash River. They came in four-horse wagons, and were twenty-seven days on the journey. Mr. Randle entered a half section in this county, on which he lived until his death, in 1870. Mrs. Randle died in 1852. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living—James, Mary, Isabel, Henry, John, Nelson, Nancy and Savia. J. T. Randle was married in 1854, to Miss Mary E. Overton, who died in 1877. He afterward married Mrs. Ruth A. Harris, by which union they have five children—Robert, Thomas, John, Emeline and Edward. Mrs. Randle is a daughter of Rial and Sarah Ann Benjamin.

NELSON RANDLE was born in Jasper County, Ind., December 22, 1844. In 1865, he was married to Miss Caroline Brown, born in 1848, daughter of George H. and Elizabeth (Nichols) Brown. They had a family of five children—Edward, Virginia (deceased), Juliette, Addie May (deceased), and James. Mr. Randle is owner of 500 acres of land in Section 36, Township 30, Range 6. Mrs. Randle's father, George H. Brown, was a pioneer settler, and was twice elected to the Legislature from Jasper County.

JOHN G. REYNOLDS was born in White County, Ind., in 1845. His father, Benjamin Reynolds, was the second settler in White County, where he resided thirty-nine years, and died June 6, 1869. He was one of the most sympathizing, determined and remarkable men of his time. He was a kind husband and father, whose motto was equity. He left a wife and nine children, with innumerable friends to mourn for him. A Logansport paper said: "Benjamin Reynolds, Esq., of White County, died at his residence after an illness of some days. Mr. Reynolds was one of the oldest settlers in this section, having come to Indiana in 1830, and has long been identified with the progressive interest of that portion of the State. Mount Jackson, the home of Mr. Reynolds, was known far and near, and no one knew better how to entertain after the old-fashioned, hospitable manner, and none made his guests more at home, than did 'Uncle Ben,' as he was familiarly called. He leaves a large property, that he accumulated through economy and industry, to a family of nine children, and is gathered to his rest in the fullness of his years. May he rest in peace!"

CHARLES RHOADES, eldest child of Rufus and Tabitha (Reynolds) Rhoades, was born at Winslow, Kennebec Co., Me., in 1813. His father, Rufus Rhoades, was born in Massachusetts, and married in Winslow, Me., where he reared a family, and died in 1873. Charles was reared and educated in his native county, and married Miss Mary Ann Duren, who was born in 1814. They reared seven children, all living except two. Their names were William, Charles (killed at Cheat Mountain in the late war, and was a musician), Marshall D. (all three members of the same regiment), Amanda, Edward, Caroline, and one who died in infancy. Our subject came to Indiana twenty-eight years ago, to attend to business for Charles DeLaney, a large land owner here. He started a harness shop, a trade at which he had worked from his fifteenth year. He and his son William are associated in business. They sell harness, robes, whips, organs, sewing machines, and have one of the best stores in the town. William graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and taught two terms in the Union School at Lockport. He enlisted in the Ninth Indi-

ana Infantry for three months, and again joined the same regiment. He was promoted to Lieutenant, and also served as Adjutant. He was married in 1865 to Miss Fannie O. York, of Indianapolis, daughter of John G. and Susan (Howard) York.

JAMES RITCHEY was born in Erie County, Penn., June 6, 1804. When nine years old, he was brought by his parents to Butler County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He afterward studied medicine, and attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In 1829, he located at Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., where he remained until 1865, when he came to this county and purchased 400 acres. November 2, 1829, he married Miss Sarah, a daughter of William Vanhise, who died in 1831, leaving one son—Leander. His second marriage was to Miss Louisa A. Huntington, who died in 1849, leaving four children—Emily, Angeline, Louisa and Clara. His third marriage was to Mrs. Catherine Williams, at Franklin, with the following issue: Omar C., Kate, Ella, Anna and Irene. The father of our subject, John Ritchey, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine, and married Mary Coney. Their children were James, Jane, Samuel W., Powers, John, Lucinda, Clarinda, Lawrence P., Louisa, Andrew J. and Sarah. James Ritchey was elected to the Legislature from Johnson County in 1840, by the Democrats; was two years in the House and three in the Senate, and was chairman of educational affairs; was the first to make a report favorable to the Insane Hospital at Indianapolis; was a delegate to the National Conventions that nominated Polk, Lincoln and Fremont; was a Cass elector, for whom he stumped the State, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851. He is now a Liberal Republican, refined in manner and affable in intercourse.

JOSEPH ROBINSON was born in New York January 2, 1815, and is the son of Edward and Martha (Capron) Robinson, natives of Rhode Island. Edward Robinson removed to Washington County, Ohio, where he married, and subsequently went to Medina County, then to Summit County, where he died in 1834, aged forty-nine years. He had the following children: Welcome, Jedediah, Simeon, Orlan, John, Daniel, Barton, Lydia, Rosalind and Joseph. Our subject worked in Ohio as a cooper, also farmed in Summit County, and then bought sixty-seven acres at Montrose. In 1837, he married Miss Gretta, born September 8, 1818, a native of Susquehanna County, Penn., and daughter of Levi and Waitzell Aldrich, both natives of New Hampshire, and parents of six children. The marriage of Joseph resulted in a family of five: Charles L., born July 29, 1838, killed at Port Republic June 9, 1862; he was a member of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment; Jane M., born July 3, 1840; George M., Sheriff of this county in 1876, re-elected in 1878, and Auditor in 1882; he married, in 1868, Miss Mary E. Catt, with a result of eight children; Oliver P., born December 7, 1845, and Deputy Sheriff for seven years; and Welcome Dewitt, born October 16, 1848. Mr. Robinson came to this county in 1864, and purchased 100 acres, on which he now resides. In 1882, Mrs. Robinson, at the age of sixty-four, wove more than 800 yards of carpet.

FRANCIS J. SEARS was born in Connecticut September 15, 1827, and is a son of Elijah C. and Ann B. (Hill) Sears, both natives of Connecticut. Elijah C. Sears was born June 23, 1805, and was a farmer. His wife, a daughter of David Hill, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1807, and died in 1860. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Francis J. Sears was reared and educated in Orleans County, N. Y. In May, 1846, he came to McHenry County, Ill., and in 1849 moved to Warren County Ind., and taught several terms of school. In 1855, he opened a grocery store at Rainsville, and in 1859 moved to Milford, Ill., where he continued merchandising. In 1860, he took a partner, and opened a dry goods store at Watska, Ill., remaining there nine years. During that time he was three times Township Trustee, also Supervisor of Middleport Township, and Overseer of County Farm. In 1869, he and partner sold, moved to Chicago, and opened a wholesale

store on Lake street, where they remained until October 9, 1871, when all the hard earnings of twenty-two years were swept by fire. In 1872, Mr. Sears went to Clinton, Iowa, opened a dry goods store, and stayed there two years; then came to Rensselaer, and was in the dry goods business until 1879, when he sold to John Purcupile, and opened a furniture and carpet store. Mr. Sears has served two terms in the Town Council, and is now County Coroner. He was married, January 1, 1848, to Mary J. Denney, who died July 29, 1850, leaving two girls—Mary F. J. and Sarah Ann; the latter died September 17, 1850. July 3, 1855, he married Mattie J. Freeman, who died December 3, 1871, leaving four children—Willie E., Charlie G., Mattie and Sallie; the two girls are deceased. August 12, 1872, Mr. Sears married Arabelle Coats, widow of J. W. Coats. By this union there was one child, born February 2, 1880, died August 21, 1882.

GEORGE SIGLER was born in Lake County, Ind., in 1840. His father, Samuel Sigler, a native of Maryland, was born February 13, 1816, the third of eight children born to Samuel and Nancy (Taylor) Sigler. Samuel Sigler, Sr., was a merchant, and later a reed-maker, and of Dutch descent. His father (great-grandfather of subject), Adam Sigler, was for fifty years a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel, Jr., at the age of six years, went with his parents to Clarksville, Va., and in 1834 the family settled in Elkhart County, Ind., near Goschen, and three years later on 160 acres of land in Hobart Township, Lake County. March 21, 1837, Samuel married Nancy Stockdale, a native of Washington County, Penn., by whom he had four children—Mrs. Margaret A. Arnold, George, Mrs. Eliza Willey and John N. In 1859, he located at Wheeler, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1866, he was appointed Postmaster, succeeding his son George. Mr. Sigler has been a successful man. Besides town property, he owns sixty-five acres near Wheeler. He is a Republican, an active temperance advocate, and during the war was a member of the Union League. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified over forty years. George Sigler came to this county March 1, 1869, and was married in 1864 to Miss Jane Willey. They have two children—Annie and Joseph. Mr. Sigler is a member of the firm of Willey & Sigler (Trade Palace); they have a fine store and are doing a good business.

C. D. STACKHOUSE was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1828. The Stackhouses (two brothers) came to America from Wales, and settled near Philadelphia, where they married Dutch women, and where the father of our subject was born. He emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio in the early days, and there ended his life. In 1852, C. D. Stackhouse married Delilah Oberchain, which marriage was productive of two children, a boy and a girl. Mrs. Stackhouse died in 1856, whereupon our subject married Jane Oberchain, sister of his former wife. To these nuptials were born eight children—Alice, Venrick, Milroy, Clara Elizabeth, Byron, Willard, Lucy and George. Mr. Stackhouse came to this county in 1851, and purchased 120 acres near where he now resides, on which land was an abandoned log cabin. His first settlement in the State, however, was in Montgomery County, at a period when game and wild cats were alike abundant. Mr. Stackhouse is a good farmer, a generous, clear-headed gentleman, and has a fine farm and residence.

CHARLES C. STARR, merchant, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., was born October 6, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Lydia P. (Webb) Starr, the former a native of Botetourt County, Va. Henry Starr was an early settler of Tippecanoe County, where he died when our subject was six years old. Charles C. Starr attended the common school, and afterward a high school in Bartholomew County. After working some time on the home farm, he clerked for Mr. Austin. In 1861, he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, but by reason of sickness was discharged after six months' service. After his return, he became a partner with

Mr. Austin, under the firm name of Austin & Starr; this partnership continued one year. In 1863, he married Lucy C. Warner, who died in 1879; he was next married, in August, 1881, to Miss Emma E. Rhoades, with an issue of one child, Ferne. In 1864, Mr. Starr engaged in business alone, and now continues the same, with a stock valued at from \$5,000 to \$7,000, and does a yearly business of from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, counselor at law, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, May 8, 1838, and is a son of David M. and Eliza (McCoy) Thompson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Columbiana County, Ohio. Our subject began attending school when four years of age, and began teaching at the age of fifteen; he afterward attended an academy for one term, and Otterbein University one year, and graduated at the Southwest Normal School in 1859; he is also a graduate of the School of Law at Ann Arbor, Mich. While a student, the recent civil war was inaugurated, and he enlisted, but did not serve; he afterward taught school in Rensselaer, and has served three terms as School Examiner. In 1872, he was made Prosecuting Attorney of this circuit for four years. In 1876, and again in 1880, he was a candidate for nomination at the Congressional Convention, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he holds a prominent rank.

NORMAN WARNER was born in Rush County, Ind., March 15, 1833; he is the son of Daniel K. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Warner, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Ohio. Daniel K. went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843, and was married in Rush County, Ind., and reared the following children: Norman, Martin, John, Marshall, Chauncey, William, Sarah, Lucy and Elizabeth. He was a carriage-maker by trade, and carried on the business in Cincinnati until his return to his native State. In 1849, he went to California. Norman commenced learning carriage-making in Cincinnati, and finished at La Fayette, Ind. February 24, 1857, he came to this county, started a small shop and married Miss Josephine, a daughter of Daniel Grant. They reared three boys—D. G., Norman Hale and Charles C. The two first named are with their father in the hardware business. Charles is a student at Greencastle. Mr. Warner is the leading hardware merchant in the town, and is doing a fine business, having begun the same in 1871; he has worked his way up from nothing, and is much liked by his fellow-citizens.

MARSHALL P. WARNER was born in the month of April, and the year 1839; his father, Daniel Warner, was born in the year 1806, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. In 1849, he went to California, but afterward returned to the States and came to Rensselaer, where he died in 1856; his first settlement in this State was in Rush County, whence he removed to Connecticut, thence to Cincinnati, and thence to California. Our subject, Marshall P. Warner, was brought to Rensselaer when six years old, where he was brought up. In 1859, he removed to Colorado, but returned in 1872, went back in 1874, and returned to Rensselaer finally in 1881, where he is located and engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Warner is an agreeable gentleman, a successful merchant and estimable citizen.

I. B. WASHBURN, M. D., is a son of Moses L. and Susanna (Brown) Washburn, natives of Ohio, the former born in Brown County, April 2, 1815, the latter in Preble County in 1814; she was daughter of Mercer Brown. Dr. Washburn was born in Cass County, Ind., in 1838; was reared on his father's farm, trained in the county school, and later sent to Franklin College, Ind., where he took a scientific course. On leaving college in 1857, he taught school in Fulton and Pulaski Counties during winter and worked at farming during summer. In March, 1858, he began reading medicine with Dr. Thomas, of Cass County, with whom he remained two years; afterward read with Prof. Powell, of Chicago, for a time, and attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, from which he graduated January

25, 1861, as third in a class of thirty-six. In November, 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and was detailed for field hospital service; in December, he was made Assistant Surgeon, and one year later appointed Surgeon. After his discharge, December 28, 1864, he located at Star City, Ind. In 1870, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Pulaski, Jasper and Newton Counties. In 1873, he resumed practice at Logansport, and remained until November 1, 1877, when he removed to Rensselaer and was at once appointed County Physician. He was made a Mason in 1865, and an Odd Fellow in 1861. He is a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church. Dr. Washburn was married, July, 1864, to Mattie A., daughter of G. B. and Mary (Beckley) Moore. Dr. Washburn's paternal grandfather was from Scotland, settled in New Jersey, and later removed to Virginia and Kentucky; his maternal grandfather was from Wales, and lived some time in Georgia.

HENRY H. WATSON was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in the year 1840, and is a son of Charles M. and Amanda (Babcock) Watson, the former a native of Virginia, born in 1808. At the age of nine years, he moved with his parents to Wabash, and later to Jasper County, where he was reared to the plow. On the 11th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Hammond, and served three years. He was in the Lexington campaign, in the pursuit of Gen. Hood, in all the battles of Atlanta, and with Gen. Sherman in his march through the State of Georgia. In 1879, he married Mary Shortridge, by which union they had seven children—Dee, Daisy, Bernice, Frank, Harry, Lizzie Amanda and Charles. Mr. Watson has a productive and well-improved farm, and is a worthy man and esteemed citizen.

JAMES F. WATSON is a native of Carroll County, Ind., was born June 23, 1844, and is a son of Charles M. and Amanda (Babcock) Watson. Charles M. Watson moved to Jasper County in 1849, where three of his children were born, the whole number being Henry H., who resides on the original farm; Charles B., born about 1852, died in infancy; Amanda, born June, 1849, and James F., born 1844. On his arrival in this county, Mr. Watson entered eighty acres, and afterward purchased land adjoining. He died, aged about seventy-two years, at which time he was owner of 600 acres. He had previously been a resident of Greene County, Ohio. James F. Watson was married, in 1880, to Miss Kate Ritchey, daughter of Dr. James Ritchey, who was once a member of the Legislature from Johnson County. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are parents of two children—Elsie, born October 20, 1880, and Ella, born in April, 1882.

JAMES WELSH was born in 1835, and in 1865 married Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel W. Ritchey, to which union succeeded two children—Carrie A., born 1867, and George H., born 1875. Benjamin Welsh, father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1796. In 1821, in Adams County, Ohio, he married Mary Moore, born in Pennsylvania May 3, 1795. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh had the following children, beside James, our subject: Nancy, born in 1822; Henry, born in 1828, and Rhoda, born in 1832. Mr. Welsh was by trade a millwright, and built the first cotton-gin in Arkansas; he also traveled through the West as a surveyor. In 1834, he moved to Tippecanoe County, in company with others, one of whom, John Compton, was a brother-in-law. After six years, Mr. Welsh removed to this county, and purchased 720 acres of land. Prior to 1852, he was elected County Commissioner and Probate Judge; he was also elected County Surveyor. His daughter Mary was the first person to be buried in the Welsh Graveyard in 1840, and for whom the cemetery was named. During the period of his service as Surveyor, his son James was Deputy, and was afterward appointed to that office. He has also served as Assessor and Ditch Commissioner.

G. M. WILCOX was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1847, and is a son of Jesse and Eveline Wilcox, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio.

Jesse Wilcox moved to Ohio with his parents many years ago, and purchased eighty acres; this he sold, and in 1854 came to this county and purchased 245 acres, which he yet owns. Mrs. Wilcox died in 1863. They had eleven children—Martha, Lewis, Jacob R., Josiah, Charles, G. M., Abner C., Zebedee, Mary, Mahala and Jehu. Lewis was a member of the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was killed at Iuka. G. M. Wilcox was reared and educated in this county, was a soldier of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment, and was married, in 1874, to Lucy Busey, from which union descended three children—Ferry, Louis and Treaver. He opened a store at Surrey May 10, 1882. Mrs. Wilcox's parents were prominent settlers of Indiana. Her father, S. A. J. Busey, was a native of Kentucky, and married America King. They lived for a long time in the south part of what is now Miami County. During the land sales, he purchased land fourteen miles south of Peru, then the principal trading point for the Indians, where he lived until 1860, when he removed to this county. He had the following family: William H., Samuel Greenburg, John Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Mary Catharine, Lucy A. and Sarah Jane. Mr. Busey died in 1866, and Mrs. Busey in 1852.

HARVEY W. WOOD is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, was born in 1838, and there reared as a farmer. His parents were John and Salome (Razor) Wood. The family is of French and English descent. John Wood was born in 1804, and in 1827 emigrated from Virginia to Ohio on horseback, where he bought land, married and reared the following family: Elizabeth, Sarah A., Aldeva, Eli H., H. W., Mary M., J. H., Amanda J., Clara H., Malissa E., Clayton, Charles W., Loretta and Justina. Mr. Wood died in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1871. Mrs. Wood's father, Daniel Razor, was a man of wealth and influence, and once owned much valuable mill and other property near Dayton. He was the parent of ten children—Daniel, Salome, Susan, Elizabeth, David, Jacob, John, Abraham, Christina and Maria. Mrs. Wood now resides with the subject of this sketch. Harvey W. Wood was married, in 1871, to Mary C., daughter of Mordecai and Caroline (Sampson) Crocket, as a result of which were four children—John P., Mabel, Van M. and Harvey. Mr. Wood was in the Ninety-third Ohio Regiment during the last war, and was wounded at Chickamauga; his brother, I. H. Wood, was also in said regiment. Mr. Wood is a Republican, has been County Clerk and Treasurer, and is the owner of one of the best farms in this county.

WILLIS J. WRIGHT was born in 1814, in what was then Union County, Ind. His father, Charles G. Wright, a native of North Carolina, moved hither in a wagon when a boy, where his father located on and entered land, which he improved and sold in 1830, at which time he removed to White County and purchased sixty acres. Charles G. Wright was married in the then Territory about the year 1808, and reared the following family: Jane, Andrew W., Willis J., James M. and Elizabeth A., of whom all except our subject and Elizabeth are deceased. In 1832, Mr. C. G. Wright came to this county and established a trading post at Rensselaer, where he died December 22, 1845. Willis J. Wright was reared a farmer's boy, and when fourteen apprenticed to learn the carpentering, which he followed for many years, and made the first frame house made in Rensselaer. In 1845, he married Miss Minerva Ferris, to which marriage were granted five children—Charles P., Truet P., Mattie M. and Mellie M. (twins) and Elizabeth. Mr. Wright served as Sheriff from 1855 to 1862, and was an efficient officer. His oldest son, Charles P., was a soldier of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers during the late war, and served about two years. He and one George Morgan were among the youngest soldiers in the service.

D. H. YEOMAN is a son of Joseph D. and Sarah (Nowels) Yeoman, and was born in Jasper County, Ind., September 26, 1841. His parents were among the early settlers of the county, who came hither with a yoke of oxen and settled in what is now Rensselaer, where they planted a crop of corn. Joseph D. Yeoman was a

school teacher in Ohio during his early days, and among his pupils was Sarah Nowels, whom he afterward married, and to which union descended the following family: Cynthia, Helen, Thomas J. (the first white child born in this county), D. H. and Sarah O. Mr. Yeoman came here with scarcely any means, but acquired a property of 200 acres of land. He was a man of great enterprise and strong personal influence; he served some time as Justice of the Peace. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their remains lie in Bluegrass Cemetery in Newton Township. D. H. Yeoman was reared on the farm of his father, and received a fair education in the schools of the county. October 5, 1865, he married Mary E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hurshman) Morris, with a result of the following children: Effie L., Morris D., Pleasant Victor, Daisy, Ettie Belle, James F., Hattie M. and David V. Mr. Yeoman is a man of prominence in the community. He enlisted in the recent war, was discharged from reason of sickness, but was afterward valuably instrumental in raising troops, and was afterward First Lieutenant in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiment. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His portrait is in the history of the State.

LEWIS K. YEOMAN was born in the county of Fayette and State of Ohio, in the year 1852. In the year 1875, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth Norton, the former a native of Maine, born in the year 1810, and the latter of Pennsylvania, born in 1816. Mrs. Yeoman is a native of Indiana, born in the year 1852. Her parents moved to Vermillion County, Ill., and reared a family of thirteen children—William, Mary A., Adaline, Harvey, Madison, Jefferson, James, Laura, John, Sarah, Zerenah, Rebecca and Lizzie. Our subject, Lewis K. Yeoman, has a good farm of eighty acres, solely obtained by his own industry, labor and economy. He is a highly respected citizen and a good farmer.

JAMES A. YEOMAN was born February 2, 1855. His father, Eli Yeoman, was a native of Dryden, N. Y., and born in 1816. When young, he moved to Fayette County, Ohio, where he learned farming, married Jane Knox, and reared the following family: Joseph, Andrew, Jane, Robert, Ogle, Lewis, James A., Charles, Frank and Marcus. In 1856, Mr. Yeoman built a sleigh, and removed therein with his family to this county. They were twelve days on the journey, during eight of which it snowed continually. On his arrival, he purchased some land of James and Andrew Ferris. Most of the land was so wet that Mrs. Yeoman declared that she could, by springing up and down, shake the ground for several feet around her. Mr. Yeoman improved this land by ditching, as a result of which it became the most productive in the county. Mrs. Yeoman is still living on the home place, now farmed by her son James A., who in 1880 married Miss Amy, daughter of Whit and Frances (Kenton) Israel. Mr. and Mrs. Yeoman are parents of two children—Guy and an infant unnamed. Mrs. Amy Yeoman's father was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, just previous to which event he had received a commission as First Lieutenant of his company. He left two children—Amy and Maggie.

LYMAN A. ZEA is a native of La Salle County, Ill., and was born in 1849. His father, William Zea, was born in the State of New York in 1812, and his mother, Laura (Blakman) Zea, in Connecticut in 1813. These parties settled in La Salle County in the fall of 1847, where they entered land and lived for several years. They were parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Jane, John, Catherine, James, Francis, Peter, Joseph and Lyman A. On the 15th of March, 1871, our subject married Stella Aldrich, daughter of Henry Aldrich, of this county. Mr. Zea was elected Constable in the year 1880. He began life's struggle as a poor boy, and acquired his property by his own unaided efforts, but has speculated to some extent, and successfully.

TOWN OF REMINGTON AND CARPENTER TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS S. ALTER, County Surveyor, is a son of John and Mary Ann (Chamberlin) Alter, and was born in Jasper County, Ind., June 22, 1851. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 1, 1801, moved to Indianapolis in 1836, and to this county in 1848, where he entered a tract of land and died in 1876. He was well known as an early pioneer, and left the following record of the family: "Grandfathers on both sides were of Swiss origin. My father's father, Jacob Alter, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and during the Revolutionary war made shoes for the army; he was afterward elected to the Legislature, and served fifteen years. My father was born in York County, Penn., and emigrated to Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1800. My mother's father settled in York County, followed the trade of a jeweler, and made a clock which played seven tunes. My grandmothers on both sides were American born. My father removed his family on a farm. When twelve years of age, spent a few months in school to Uncle Abraham Alter, who was studying Greek under Alexander Campbell. My uncle and aunt united with the first organization of the Campbellite Church as disciples."

D. H. BATES was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Ozro and Mary (Hartman) Bates. His parents moved to Marion County, Ind., when he was six years old, where they purchased land, and our subject assisted in the improving thereof. When twenty-one years of age, he began farming for himself on eighty acres. In 1873, he went to Texas, where he engaged in farming in Clay County, which county he assisted to organize, and lived there long enough to see the county seat grow to be a good town (Henrietta). While in said State, he was appointed Land Commissioner by Gov. Coke, an appointment wholly unsolicited by him, and one generally satisfactory. After two years, he returned to Indiana, and carried on the furniture and undertaking business, in connection with farming. In 1881, he commenced buying grain, which he has continued as a business; he is also interested in fine stock, of which he has a full supply. Mr. Bates was married, in 1876, to Miss Rachel Hughes, daughter of Michael Hughes, a descendant of the Calhoun family, of Kentucky. The Hughes family are descended from Robert Burns.

G. F. BLOOM, Remington, was born in Bradford County, Penn., in 1828. He is a son of David and Mary Bloom, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch descent, respectively. David Bloom purchased land thirty-five miles southwest of Chicago, in 1834; this he improved and sold, thence removing to near Kankakee River, where he made a home, and died in 1876; his wife died in 1854; they reared a large family. G. F. Bloom was reared a farmer. At the age of twenty-one, he worked at civil engineering, and afterward as a clerk. In 1860, he began a store in Illinois, and later at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Some time afterward, he came to Remington, and purchased grain; he finally engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1870, Mr. Bloom was married to Miss Caroline E. Jones, of Raynham, Mass., a union crowned by two children—Ellery E. and Clara M. Mrs. Bloom's father, Samuel Jones, resides at Plymouth, where the elder Mr. Bloom first settled. The Jones family is connected with the Tildens, of New York. Mr. Bloom is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics.

SAMUEL BOWMAN was born in Maryland June 17, 1849, and is the sixth of nine children born to Samuel and Mary Bowman, natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1866, and his mother five years earlier.

At eighteen years of age, our subject began a three years' apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. In 1870, he came to Remington, where (excepting about nine months) he has since resided. For some time after coming here, he worked by the day at his trade. In 1874, he began business for himself, and in 1876 formed a partnership with his brother Ezra, which firm still carries on business. Mr. Bowman was married, September 19, 1875, to Miss Frances E. Blood, a native of Erie County, N. Y., and daughter of Horace and Nancy Blood. They have two children—Florine E. and Charles. Mrs. Bowman is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Bowman is a Republican, and would have cast his first Presidential vote for Grant (second term), but went on a visit to Pennsylvania. He has been successful in his business. When he came here, he possessed \$100, now he is worth \$3,000. He is an enterprising citizen, and an honorable man.

EDWARD H. BRIGGS was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., September 1, 1859, and is the only child of John M. and Mary H. (Bilyea) Briggs, natives of New York, and of Scotch descent. His parents came to Remington in 1877, where his mother died in December, 1880. His father married again, and is now living in Albany, N. Y., engaged in mercantile pursuits. In February, 1881, our subject began the drug business in Remington, and is now doing a prosperous trade. He has from \$5,000 to \$6,000 invested in the business. Mr. Briggs was married, December 14, 1882, to Miss René Branhan, a native of Madison, Ind., and daughter of Edward and Fanny Branhan. He is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Hancock. He is an enterprising citizen, and a leading business man of Remington.

JAMES BROADIE was born in Piqua, Ohio, June 16, 1831, and is the third of eleven children born to John and Elizabeth Broadie, natives of Delaware and Ohio respectively, and of Scotch descent. In 1836, his parents came to this State, and settled five miles from La Fayette, in Tippecanoe County. His mother died September 8, 1855; his father, after residing in Tippecanoe County nearly half a century, is now living with his children. James Broadie attended what was known as "Frog Pond Schoolhouse," in Tippecanoe County; he now has a good business education. When twenty years old, he began farming for himself. August 18, 1853, he married Miss Mary Stidham, a native of Wayne County, Ind., and daughter of Thomas A. and Amelia Stidham. They have had four children—Elizabeth A., Emma J., Priscilla E. and John W. In 1858, Mr. Broadie moved to Montgomery County, Ind.; remained two years, and then returned to Tippecanoe County. In 1872, he came to this township, four miles northwest of Remington; two years later he came to Remington, where he still resides. He is now a butcher and stock dealer, and has been very successful. He is a Republican, and became a member of the Odd Fellows in April, 1882. Mrs. Broadie is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Broadie is an influential citizen.

W. H. COOVER, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and was born April 18, 1847; his parents, grandparents and great-grandparents were natives of Eastern Pennsylvania, on his father's side of French and German, and on his mother's of English, Scotch and Irish descent. His father, Adam Coover, was identified with the public schools and educational interests in Cumberland County, Penn., for twenty years; his mother, two sisters and two brothers are residing in Remington, with one brother in Goodland, Ind., and one in Dorrance, Russell Co., Kan. W. H. Coover lived on his father's farm, and worked and attended district school until he was sixteen years old, at which time he began teaching and attending the Normal School at Millersville, Penn., during the spring and summer; he taught six years in Pennsylvania, two years in Illinois, one year in Colorado in 1879, and commenced the boot and shoe business in Denver in 1880. Shortly afterward he came to Remington, Ind., and in 1881 began the publication of the *Remington News*, which, after about two years, he sold to O. B. McIntire, and engaged with him in

the grain business, but continued to manage the *News*. Mr. Coover has always been active in matters of education and public benefit, and is a prominent and respected citizen.

HENRY C. GOLDSBERRY, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 15, 1836, and is of French and Irish descent; his parents were Jacob and Nancy (Bowsher) Goldsberry, both natives of Ohio, where they were married, and reared four children—Thomas, a physician, who resides in Kansas; Mary, deceased; Rachel deceased, and Henry. The father died in 1836, and the mother in 1875. After the death of his parents, he lived with his uncle, George Bowsher; he began clerking in Remington when twenty-three years of age, and is now one of the firm of "Goldsberry & Co.," who carry the best stock of goods to be found in the county. In 1875, he was married to Miss Mary J. Coover, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Coover; the former is deceased. Mr. Goldsberry began life in a poor state, but has made his way by energy and industry. He is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Workmen and an expert business man. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsberry have one child—Opel E.

A. G. HARDY was born in Carroll County, Ind., March 3, 1851, and is the third of eleven children born to Christopher and Elizabeth (Guss) Hardy, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German-Irish descent. His parents came to Indiana in 1848, and settled in Carroll County. They now reside in this township. Our subject worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years old; then began on his own account; he was married, December 14, 1881, to Miss Mabel Besse, a native of Will County, Ill., and daughter of G. H. Besse. They have one child—Bruce B. In March, 1879, Mr. Hardy came to Carpenter Township, where he still resides; he is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Grant; he is a farmer and one of the principal stock men in Remington, and an honored citizen.

CHRISTIAN HENSLER was born in Ohio, March 12, 1836, and is the sixth in a family of ten children, and of German extraction; his parents, who were natives of Germany, came to America in 1830, and settled in Ohio; his mother died in Owen County, Ind., in 1844, and his father in this county in 1871. When our subject was fifteen years old, he began life for himself, working first by the month. He was married, February 15, 1857, to Miss Mary M. Wiggins (of Hardin County, Iowa, but a native of Ohio). They have had eight children—Lear C., George, Charles L., Matilda, Jacob A., Mary E., Clara C. and Rosa. Two of these children are deceased. In 1865, Mr. Hensler came to this township and settled in Section 2, where he has since resided; he owns 700 acres of good land. When he came to Jasper County, he possessed about \$1,000, and is now worth at least \$16,000, all made by hard work and good management; he is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. Mr. Hensler was elected President of the Jasper County Agricultural Association in 1883; he is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers, and is in all respects a "self-made man."

HON. FREDERICK HOOVER, Remington, is a native of the county of Henry, Ind.; was born December 2, 1837, and is of German descent. His father was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1806, and died in August, 1869; his mother was a native of Henry County, Ind. Frederick Hoover began life as a clerk, in which role he continued for five years; after he engaged in business for himself at Middletown, Ind. He now has a fine farm near Remington, where he deals in stock. Mr. Hoover has served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of this county, and is now a member of the State Senate, to which he was elected by the Democratic party. He is a very popular and influential citizen. He was married, January, 1859, to Miss Martha Bowman, of Middletown, Ind. Four children have blessed this union—Adda M., Frank L., Charlie R. and Eva B. Adda M. died in 1866, aged six years. Frank

L. was married, November, 1882, to Adda Irwin, of Remington. Mr. Hoover was Director in the Northern Prison.

J. S. IRWIN is a native of Carroll County, Ind. His father, Thomas Irwin, was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1809; moved to Carroll County, Ind., about 1832, and engaged in the mercantile business. Owing to the financial crisis of 1837, he entered and improved some wild land, which he subsequently traded for a stock of goods, and opened a store in Rensselaer. In 1864 he retired, and died in 1866. He married Miss Sarah Bryson, in Carroll County, in 1838. Only one of their children—our subject—is living; two of them (Archibald and Albert, brothers of our subject) were soldiers in the war of the rebellion, and both died from disease contracted in that service. J. S. Irwin is located in Remington, where he has been dealing in grain since 1870. In 1872, he shipped over 200,000 bushels of corn, oats, wheat and flax. In 1873, he married Lucinda A. Conner, of Grant County, Ind.; her parents are the earliest pioneers of that county, and were married when there were no county officers, the license being procured in an adjoining county. Both are living, and celebrated their golden wedding in 1881. Mr. Irwin's great-grandfather was of Scotch descent, and settled in Pennsylvania, whence he sent his son to Kentucky to purchase land, and who purchased a large tract where Lexington now stands, and located there. He was Surgeon General during the war of 1812, and was killed with a number of officers in battle.

JAMES F. IRWIN, son of William and Sarah A. (Cottingham) Irwin, was born in Hamilton County, Ind., August 3, 1842. He attended the Butler University at Indianapolis, and also one year at the Greencastle School. In 1863, he moved to this county, where he has been engaged in general farming and stock dealing. In 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for 100 days, after which service he resumed farming. In April, 1866, he married Mary Ravenscroft, of this county, to which union succeeded six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Irwin was elected Trustee of this township in 1870; resigned in 1876, was re-elected six months later, and again in 1882. He was also elected Clerk of Jasper County, term beginning May, 1884. He is a member of Remington Lodge, No. 284, I. O. O. F.; also of the G. A. R., Post No. 84, and of Lodge No. 88, A. O. U. W. Mr. Irwin is a Republican, and active in politics.

M. E. JORDAN was born December 28, 1826, in Virginia. His parents emigrated to Indiana when he was a child, and settled in La Fayette, where his boyhood was passed. In 1844, the family removed to White County, where his father purchased land, and of which our subject assisted in the improvement. In the meantime, he grew to manhood, and married Margaret Almon, who, in 1852, died in the birth of a son William, who died in infancy. His second marriage, in 1876, was to Mollie Flake, by which union they have three children—Jacobs, Dora E. and Margaret E. William Jordan, father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1803. He married Catherine Sexton, and reared a family. He traveled from Virginia to La Fayette, Ind., in a wagon, and entered 120 acres, his possessions being one horse and \$7 in money. He afterward moved to White County, where he owned at his death, in 1876, 1,900 acres of the best land in the county, all of which, except about 300 acres, he divided among his children.

OLIVER B. McINTIRE, banker, Remington, was born December 22, 1840, in Ripley County, Ind., and is a son of Edward and Rachel A. (Bright) McIntire, the latter a sister of the celebrated Jesse D. Bright, for eighteen years United States Senator from Indiana. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson County. The parents of Oliver moved to Madison, Ind., when he was an infant. He attended Hanover College two years, and returned to the farm to labor. In 1864, he moved to Jasper County, where he bought a farm, remained until 1871,

then removed to Remington, and commenced mercantile business, and afterward real estate and banking, under the firm of J. K. Shaw & Co. In 1876, he purchased the interest of Mr. Shaw, and the business is now known as the Exchange Bank of Remington, where is done a regular real estate and banking business. Mr. McIntire has been active and useful in building up his town, and has had a successful business career. He is a Democrat, a School Trustee and a member of the Christian Church. His marriage occurred February 25, 1864, to Margaret C. Hughes, daughter of M. C. Hughes, of Warsaw, Ky. They have one child, Jessie Hughes. Mr. McIntire is also publisher of the Remington *News*.

PATRICK MAGUIRE was born in Belfast, Ireland, June 17, 1850, and is the seventh of ten children born to Patrick and Elizabeth (McArdle) Maguire, both natives of Ireland. His father died in his native country in 1861; his mother died in America in 1876. Our subject came to the United States in 1870; was in Youngstown, Ohio, four years; and in New Brighton, Penn., one year; then in Marion, Grant County, Ind., six years. In June, 1882, he came to Remington, where he now resides. Mr. Maguire was married, October 4, 1875, to Miss Mary J. Costello, a native of Newcastle, Penn., and daughter of Michael and Ellen Costello. They have had three children—Ella E., Agnes M. (deceased) and Emma C. Mr. Maguire is one of the proprietors of the Remington Flax Mill, established in 1882. D. B. Sweetzer, of Marion, Ind., has a controlling interest in the enterprise. There is about \$20,000 invested in the business. They employ twelve to fifteen men, at good wages. The establishment is one of the largest of the kind in West Indiana, and is a most valuable addition to the business interests of Remington and its vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Maguire are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Maguire is a Democrat, and an enterprising citizen. He possesses a good library, and is a constant reader, being well posted on all general topics.

ROBERT W. MAY was born in Greenbrier County, Va., March 23, 1840, and is the fifth of eight children born to George and Mary (Yeager) May, natives of Virginia, and of English-German descent. When Robert was eight years old, he came with his parents to Jasper County, Ind., where his father died in 1856, and his mother ten years later. At twenty years of age, our subject began doing for himself. September 28, 1865, he married Miss Mary Guy, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Samuel and Marietta Guy. They have had four children—Charles, Samuel, Dolly and Eddie (deceased). In 1865, Mr. May came into possession of the old homestead. He now owns 420 acres of well-improved land near Remington. He has been very successful, and is worth at least \$30,000. For many years, he has handled from 100 to 150 head of cattle. Mr. May is a Republican, and a pioneer of Jasper County, having been a resident since 1848.

SAMUEL C. MAXWELL, M. D., was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., October 2, 1840. His parents were Harvey H. and Isaphena (McCullough) Maxwell; the former died when our subject was four years old. Samuel entered Ladoga Academy, took the scientific and classical course, and graduated in 1862. In August of that year, he enlisted in the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, but owing to ensuing sickness, was discharged in November following; he then studied medicine with Dr. J. B. Wilson, attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1864 and 1865, and began practice at Kentland, Ind.; he soon after returned to Chicago, graduated at the aforesaid college, class of 1866, and resumed practice at Remington, where he has a large and lucrative business, extending through four counties; he has also an extensive practice as surgeon and consulting physician. Dr. Maxwell was President of the District Medical Society several years, and School Trustee of his town; he is an Elder of the Christian Church, a Sabbath School Superintendent, and a Republican. June 20, 1865, he married Jennie Parker, daughter of Robert and Mary Parker, pioneers of Jasper County. To their union

were born the following children: The eldest, a boy, died in infancy; Grace, Blanche, Mate and James Garfield.

GEORGE NICHOLSON is a native of Canada, and was born in the year 1848. He removed to Joliet, Ill., in 1854, thence to this State in 1871, and settled on Section 28, in Carpenter Township. His father, William Nicholson, was a native of England, born in 1811, and his mother, Eleanor Austin, was a native of New York; their children were named George, John, Elizabeth, Charles, Nancy, Francis, Calvin, Sarah, Emma, and an infant dead, unnamed. George Nicholson was married to Miss Dora Spangler, daughter of Joseph Spangler, an old settler of this county, an enterprising farmer, who erected one of the first power wind mills in the township. He has also a well-improved farm, on which is a fish pond, thoroughly stocked with German carp. He is a member of the Church of God.

ROBERT PARKER, SR., was born in Kentucky in 1811, whence he moved to Rush County, in this State, at an early day, and was married to Miss Mary Overton. About 1839, he came to this county, and was among the first settlers of the vicinity of Rensselaer, where he entered land and farmed successfully. He had been a Whig, but became a Republican, and was an earnest advocate of the late war. Once, when some soldiers were leaving for the field, he gave them \$40, which they answered with three rousing cheers for "Uncle Bob." His family embraced nine—Nancy, Clara, Jennie, Emma, Elizabeth, North, Robert, Esther and Anna. He at one time owned over 2,000 acres of land. Robert Parker, Jr., our subject, was reared a farmer, and attended an academy in Montgomery County, Ind. In 1870, he engaged in the lumber and coal business, and was railroad agent. He sold the coal business to B. M. Butler, and commenced that of deposit and exchange agent; he afterward took J. K. Shaw as a partner, and in 1874 sold his interest to O. B. McIntire; two years later he again engaged in the coal and lumber trade, with John Burger as partner, which he now manages in connection with banking. Mr. Parker was married, in 1868, to Miss Hattie Black, daughter of Samuel M. Black; they have three children—Mabel, Kittie and Twonnet.

D. H. PATTON, physician and surgeon, Remington, was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1837. His parents are Andrew D. and Nancy (Cowan) Patton; her father was Enoch Cowan, well and favorably known in his State. Andrew D. Patton was a man of strong personality and at one time of considerable wealth; he was a great advocate for education, and moved to Montgomery County, Ind., on account of larger opportunities therefor. He was a farmer and trader, and reared a family of eight children, four of whom are now living. He died at the residence of his son, D. H. Patton, in 1869. The Pattons were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and they were generally antislavery people, particularly Joseph Patton, a brother of Andrew, still living in Ripley, Ohio, who purchased the freedom of many slaves. He has possession of Gen. Andre's sword, which he will bequeath to Dr. Patton. In August, 1862, our subject enlisted, with eleven students, in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment; he was first made color guard at battle of Perryville, October, 1862, at which battle four of the nine color guards were killed instantly, and two were wounded; after which he was made color-bearer, and at the battle of Stone River, he held the colors while thirty-one balls passed through the same; and afterward Sergeant Major, from which he rose to Colonel and Commander of the brigade. The Doctor had his clothes and hat cut with bullets, but did not receive a wound. His brigade on one occasion marched 192 miles in six consecutive days; he was in the grand review at Washington; was mustered out July, 1865. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College, at Chicago, class of 1867, and began practice at Remington the same year. Dr. Patton was married in the same year to Miss Clara Bennett, of Carroll County, Ky., daughter of Joseph Bennett. They have three children—Fannie, Alice and Luther (the latter twins). He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also of the G. A. R.

J. E. STILLER, general merchant, Remington, was born in New York City in 1842; is the son of Robert and Jane (Rowe) Stiller, and of German descent. His father was a native of Germany, his mother of New York, of German parents. Robert Stiller was a gentleman of education, and an expert in book-keeping, having been employed by Linthendahl & Co. At the occurrence of the war, he went into the service of the Government; he was a fine penman. He was married in New York City, and about 1850 emigrated to Kankakee, Ill.; he had six children, five of whom are living—James E., Mary E., Catherine, William and Peter. Robert Stiller took a large interest in education and morals. He enlisted in 1862, in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1861 in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteers—the old Douglas brigade—and was in all the battles up to Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and soon after discharged. After this event he entered and graduated from Fulton College, in which he subsequently became a Professor of Penmanship. In 1872, he married Miss Mary Jones, by whom he has two children—Bertie Eugene and George Edwin. Mr. Stiller began business in Remington in 1877.

O. P. TABER, a son of George and Lois (Vickery) Taber, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., December 22, 1846. In 1870, he moved to Michigan, thence, one year later, to Benton County, Ind., and in 1875 crossed the line to this county, where he built a good frame house and barn. He has 307 acres of fine land, which is in a rich state of cultivation. In 1865, he married Tammie E. Terpening, daughter of William and Renette (Hunt) Terpening; upon this union have followed three boys and one girl. Mr. Taber is by trade a carpenter, and has built twenty-one dwelling houses and seven schoolhouses since he came to this State. He is a general farmer and stock-raiser; he is Treasurer of the Remington Fair Association, and is a very greatly respected citizen.

W. A. TRAUGH, druggist, was born in Tioga County, Penn., in 1843, and was educated at Dickeson Seminary, Williamsport, under the late Bishop Bowman. In 1857, he moved with his parents to Earlsville, Ill. His father was a druggist, from whom our subject acquired the business. W. A. Traugh served during the war in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, after which he engaged in stock dealing in the West, operating in Kansas in the summer and in Texas in the winter. At this he continued eight years, when he returned to Remington and engaged in the nursery trade with his father, and in 1880 in the drug business, in company with William Townsend, and keeps a very superior stock of medicines. In 1882, Mr. Traugh was married to Miss Carrie Boyce, of Remington. Mr. Traugh is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a most thorough and engaging business man.

WRIGHT WILLIAMS, railroad agent and telegraph operator, was born in Carroll County, Ind., July 10, 1851, and is the second of six children (three boys and three girls, subject being the only one now living) born to R. A. S. and S. A. (Reed) Williams. Mr. Williams is of Welsh descent; his father was born in Virginia, his mother in New York; they now reside at Rossville, Ill. In 1870, Mr. Williams began the railroad business, and learned telegraphy under J. W. Kishlar at Brookston, White County. In February, 1871, he became telegraph operator at San Pierre, Ind.; shortly afterward he was promoted and given an office at La Crosse, Ind.; later, he worked at Reynolds. In December, 1874, he came to Remington and was appointed railway agent and telegraph operator by the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railway Co., which position he still holds. Mr. Williams was married, July 30, 1873, to Miss Emma Hiller, a native of Indianapolis, and daughter of John W. Hiller. They have four children—Willard E., Walter, Ernest and Bertha S. Mr. Williams is a thorough Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He has been Clerk and Treasurer of Remington and is a popular and influential citizen.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

HENRY I. ADAMS was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of Isaac and Ann (Idings) Adams, both natives of Jefferson County, Ohio (the former born May 28, 1814, the latter January 3, 1818), who came to Miami County, this State, in 1844; there Mr. Adams bought sixty-six acres, and paid therefor with Blue Point money; several years later, he bought forty acres near by, all of which he sold in 1856 for \$1,400, when he came to Marion Township, this county, and purchased 240 acres. Mr. Adams died in 1879, and Mrs. Adams in 1882, leaving the following family: Henry, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Joseph, William E., Mary and Marion. Henry I. Adams was reared a farmer, educated at the common schools, and when sixteen years old engaged in teaching, which he followed for twelve winters. December 23, 1859, he married Sophia M. Beale, to which union were born six children—Clara D. (deceased), Florence (deceased), Francis, Judson L., Mary S. and Cecil E. Mrs. Adams died March 29, 1872. His second wife was Miss Ellen McCullough, by which marriage descended five children—William I., Kittie, Belle, Lou and Henry S. Mr. Adams enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiment in 1862, and was discharged in 1863, by reason of illness. He was elected County Treasurer in 1876, and later appointed Postmaster. He now owns 600 acres of land, and is a prominent citizen.

BENJAMIN BARGER is the fourth of the eight children of Henry and Catharine (Kennedy) Barger, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He was born in Lycoming County, Penn., November 4, 1845, and was reared and worked on the farm, with but small chance for schooling, until 1865, when he engaged as a farm hand at \$20 per month, so continuing until 1873, when he came to this township and purchased forty acres, and added forty acres after, making a comfortable home and good farm. Mr. Barger was married, January 26, 1871, to Anna, daughter of Michael and Matilda (Arnold) Bowers, a native of Ohio. This union was crowned with three children—Nathan P., Benjamin H. and Frederick, all of whom are living. Mr. Barger is a hard-working and industrious man, and one who has merited the property and position he has acquired.

JOHN L. BICKNELL is the ninth of thirteen children born to Lewis T. and Jane (Felse) Bicknell, natives of North Carolina, and of Scotch and English extraction. The grandfather of John was a Revolutionary soldier seven years, and a portion of the time a cavalryman. After the war, he settled in North Carolina as a farmer, where he died. Lewis T. Bicknell lived for a time in Rush County, Ind., and afterward came to Hancock County, where he remained until his death. John L. Bicknell was born in Wilkes County, N. C., April 7, 1833, and reared on the home farm. When he was fifteen years of age, he learned the blacksmithing trade, at which he labored until 1876, when he engaged in farming, and has since followed that occupation, having now 100 acres in this county. Mr. Bicknell was married, September 6, 1859, to Rebecca A., a native of Indiana, and daughter of James V. and Elizabeth P. (Pritchett) Dutton. Nine children have blessed this union—James L., Ida May, John M., Louis B. (deceased), Frank A., Willis E., Marion W., Bertha A. and Freeman O. Mr. Bicknell is a Freemason and a much respected citizen.

ELLIOTT R. BURR, the youngest son of the family of Eli R. and Susan (Monagle) Burr, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York, and of English and Irish descent, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., August 2, 1842.

He was reared on a farm, and after his father's early death was placed in care of an uncle. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, and served one year, after which he was discharged for reason of sickness. He was married, June 14, 1863, to Sarah J. Voorheis, of New York, daughter of John and Cynthia (Vanness) Voorheis. Soon after marriage, Mr. Burr moved to Michigan, where he engaged in coopering; thence to Illinois, where he was Deputy Clerk of Jackson County. Afterward, he came to this township, where he located on 190 acres, his present home. Mr. and Mrs. Burr have had seven children—Frederick R., Emma, Susan, Anna, Edwin, Cynthia and Willie. Mr. Burr is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and workers for temperance and education.

WILLIAM H. CAIN is the youngest of four children born to Thomas and Catharine (Omley) Cain, both natives of Ireland, and of Irish descent. Thomas Cain landed at New Orleans in August, 1853; thence going to St. Louis; thence to Illinois, and thence to Jordan Township, this county, March 17, 1869, where he purchased 160 acres and remained until his death, August 10, 1880. William H. Cain was born in Will County, Ill., July 22, 1859, and was reared a farmer, and remained with his father until his majority, soon after which he married Barbara Ulm, a native of Ohio, daughter of John and Eve (Eck) Ulm. Mr. Cain has continued as a farmer, and now has 160 acres of good and improved land, as well as an attractive home; he is also made happy with one child—William Edward, born May 20, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Cain are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES V. DUTTON, the second of the five children of John and Martha (Cleaver) Dutton, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 29, 1809; his father was a native of Virginia, his mother of Pennsylvania, and both of English descent. James V. Dutton was reared on the farm. During winter, he attended school, and acquired sufficient education to become a teacher, and he taught in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Dutton was married, April 30, 1835, to Elizabeth Pritchett, a native of Delaware, and a daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Killon) Pritchett. This union was followed by nine children—Asa, Mary, Rebecca, Lydia, Sarah E., Harriet M., Isabel, John C. F. and Lillian. After his marriage, Mr. Dutton engaged in farming in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he resided until 1865, and was County Trustee for a period of thirty years. In that year, he moved to this county and purchased and settled on 360 acres, where he has made his home. He is an active Republican, and a liberal and benevolent citizen. Mr. Dutton was of service in raising soldiers during the war, and in caring for their families.

JOSEPH EAST was born in Garret County, Ky., March 10, 1810, and is one of the ten children of James and Lucy (English) East, natives of Virginia, and of Irish descent. Joseph East is a farmer, and has spent most of his time in this State. He was married, in Jackson County, Ind., November 9, 1834, to Olive, daughter of Ebenezer and Susanna (Buck) Neff, a native of Washington County, N. Y. To this union have succeeded eleven children—Henry J., Margaret (now Mrs. Fuller), Elizabeth (deceased), Levi B., Susanna (deceased), Lewis (deceased), Isaac M., Mary E. (now Mrs. Ellis), John E., Catharine (now Mrs. Frasier), and Frank J. Mr. East came to this township in March, 1874, and purchased 160 acres, on which the family is settled; the farm contains many improvements, and is an attractive home. Mr. East has acquired this desirable possession by his industry and economy; he is a Republican, but cast his first ballot for Andrew Jackson, in 1831. Frank J. East, Mr. East's youngest son, residing with his parents, was born in La Salle County, Ill., June 26, 1856. He was reared on the farm, and married, November 29, 1876, to Emily R. Henderson, of this State, daughter of William C. and Jane (Woody) Henderson, also natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. East have two children—Maudie Gertrude and William Roscoe.

ALBERT G. W. FARMER is the third of the eight children of Nimrod and Mary E (Smith) Farmer, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Tennessee, and of English descent. Albert was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., June 8, 1837; he was reared on the farm, and when eighteen came to Indiana with his uncle, and engaged as a farm hand, and afterward as a partner in land. During this time, he married Matilda, a native of Wayne County, Ind., daughter of Alva and Mary (Lewis) Macy. Nine children were the consummation of this marriage—Macy A. (deceased), Charley E. (deceased), Clarence R. (deceased), Orpah, Mary E., Malinda C., Albert C., Worth and Henry P. Mr. Farmer continued in agriculture until 1865, when he came to his present location, and settled on forty acres near Goodland. Mr. Farmer is a Republican; he was Trustee of Milroy Township, and is now Justice of the Peace in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are active religious persons, she of the Friends' Society, and he of the M. P. Church, of which he has been for several years local minister.

EPHRAIM FLEMING was born in Licking County, Ohio, in May, 1829, and is the second of the eight children of James and Sarah (Bright) Fleming, natives of Ohio, and of German and English descent. In consequence of his father's death, Ephraim engaged as a farm hand for \$10 per month. At the age of twenty-two years, he was married to Eliza Goodwin, a native of Ohio, daughter of Richard Goodwin. Four children bind their union—Ellen (deceased), Anthony, Franklin and Robert. Mrs. Fleming died soon after the birth of the last child—December 9, 1860. October 13, 1861, Mr. Fleming enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, but was discharged May 29, 1862, by reason of sickness, and was married shortly after to Pernine Reed, a native of Indiana, daughter of Josiah and Anna (Shoey) Reed. This union has been strengthened by seven children—Mary A. (deceased), Rosalie J., Andrew J., Charity M. (deceased), Arthur E., Bertha G. and James E. After farming in Newton County until 1870, Mr. Fleming came to this township and located on eighty acres near Rensselaer, which he has made his home and which he has proudly earned.

JOSEPH G. GALEY is the fourth of the six children of Samuel and Matilda (Chamberlain) Galey, both natives of Kentucky, and of English and Irish descent. Samuel Galey removed from Montgomery to Jasper County, Ind., in 1849, and was a pioneer of Jasper County, where he died in February, 1856. Joseph G. Galey was born in Montgomery County, Ind., March 18, 1844, and was reared on a farm. After the death of his father, he commenced work for himself, receiving only his board and clothes; he afterward worked for \$14 per month. At the blast of war, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served thirty-eight months, and took part in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, and Gen. Sherman's course to the sea. During this service, he was several times ill, but never received a wound. After his return, he resumed farming, and July 10, 1870, married Margaret German, daughter of Joshua and Sophia German, from which union sprang two children—Homer (deceased) and Nellie A. (born September 21, 1872). Mr. Galey has an improved farm of eighty acres and an attractive home, all the result of his labors. Mrs. Galey belongs to the M. E. Church.

JOHN GUEST is the second of thirteen children born to Robert and Mary (Pritchard) Guest, natives of Ireland, and of Welsh extraction. John was born in Roscommon County, Ireland, probably in June, 1827, and obtained his education in the main at the Protestant night schools of his native country. At the age of thirty-seven, he arrived in Illinois, where he remained until 1874, at which time he came to Indiana, and settled on 120 acres in this county, near Rensselaer, on which he is making his home. Mr. Guest was married, March 6, 1867, in Joliet, Ill., to Fannie Sampey, born in Ireland February 1, 1827, daughter of Thomas and Mary

Sampey, natives of Ireland and of Welsh extraction. Their union has been made happy with two children—Robert J. (born November 15, 1871), and Thomas J. (born April 25, 1874). Mr. Guest has made for himself a home and friends by the labor of his hands and the goodness of his heart.

CHARLES W. HARRIS is the only son of Rowland and Elizabeth (Pike) Harris, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Georgia; both of English descent. Rowland Harris settled in this township in 1866, and remained until his death, October 4, 1876. Charles W. Harris was born in Warren County, Ind., May 20, 1855, and was reared to the ancient occupation of farming. He was married, October 10, 1878, to Laura J. Timmons, a native of this State, and daughter of Nelson and Martha A. (Lamborn) Timmons. After his marriage, Mr. Timmons continued to farm in this county—whither he had come with his father in 1865. He has ninety-four acres near Remington, which land is well-improved and productive; and he has, besides, a very pleasant home. Mr. Harris has earned this property, and it is a durable monument to his ambition and industry.

STEARNS F. ILIFF, pioneer farmer, is the seventh of the family of William V. and Hannah (Morrison) Iliff, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent. Our subject was born in Wabash County, Ind., August 30, 1836, and was brought up a farmer. After the death of his parents, and at the age of sixteen, he began work for himself as a farm hand, and later, made an investment in stock. In 1861, March 21, Mr. Iliff was married to Eleanor K., daughter of Cornelius and Jane V. (Kline) Hutton. Mrs. Iliff is a native of this State, and by this union mother of seven children—William C., John W., Harriet A., George K., Mary J., Charles E. and Lela Grace. Mr. Iliff continued to farm successfully after his marriage. He now has 200 acres near Rensselaer, with improvements on the land, and the comforts of home to make him prosperous and happy. Mr. Iliff is a benevolent and respected man, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY P. JONES, farmer, was born in Carnarvon County, Wales, April 24, 1836, and is the son and youngest of eight children of Henry P. and Jane Jones, natives of Wales and of Welsh extraction. Our subject passed most of his boyhood between the farm and the school, and when sixteen years of age emigrated to America. Visiting an only brother at Warren County, N. J., he worked there in a slate quarry, at \$1.50 per day, for eight months, thence going to Vermont for twelve years, and thence to California. In 1871, he came to this township, where he is located on a good farm of 130 acres near Rensselaer. Mr. Jones has made this great possession, unaided, by his energy and care. In addition to general farming, he has a predilection for, and makes a specialty of fine horses, a fair supply of which he has always on hand.

JAMES E. LAMSON is the third of four children born to Daniel and Margaret (Pogue) Lamson, natives of Indiana, and of German and English extraction. James E. Lamson was born in Howard County, Ind., August 3, 1849, and was reared to farming. His parents moved to this county in 1852, and located on 160 acres near Rensselaer, where he now lives, with all the improvements on the land, and comforts of life. Mr. Lamson was married, February 19, 1873, to Susan Blankenbaker, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Oates) Blankenbaker, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, and of German descent. Mrs. Lamson died July 8, 1879, leaving one child—Harley, born October 17, 1875; she was a member of the Lutheran Church. In July, 1881, Mr. Lamson married Anna L. McCoy, a native of Indiana, a prominent school teacher of Jasper County, and daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Henderson) McCoy, natives of Maine and Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. To this union has been born one child—Hazel M., born March 27, 1882.

JOHN LEWIS, a pioneer farmer, is the fifth of nine children born to Caleb and Susanna (Cook) Lewis; the former a native of South Carolina, the latter of North Carolina, and of Welsh descent. John was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 15, 1813, and was reared as a farmer by his father, with whom he came to Warren County, Ind., in 1834, and located near Pine Village, where he was married, December 28, 1836, to Sarah Beard, a native of North Carolina, daughter of William and Rachel (Pearson) Beard. Mr. Lewis engaged in farming in Union County for fourteen years, and after many removals came to this township and purchased 100 acres, to which he has since added 103, making 203 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had five children—Semira (deceased), Telemachus (deceased), Armand, Marcus G. and Ida Sadora (deceased). Mr. Lewis is a Republican of the abolition school. He has served three successive terms as Justice of the Peace, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and urgent temperance workers; for the past seven years Mr. Lewis has acted as a local preacher.

JONATHAN LEWIS was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 10, 1843, and is the second of the nine children of Valentine and Catharine (Grimes) Lewis, natives of Ohio, and of German and English descent. He was brought up to follow the plow, but was aroused by war, and, November 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteers, afterward transferred to Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment, served through the war, and participated in the engagements of Bull Run, Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Corinth, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, where he was captured, and afterward sent to Andersonville for nine months. He was one of a party who escaped by digging, and were tracked by bloodhounds and retaken after five days. He was afterward with Gen. Sherman on his march through Georgia. At Shiloh, he received six flesh wounds, and lost the fibula by a bullet. After his discharge, July 21, 1865, he resumed his trade of blacksmith, and September 21, 1867, married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Shaw) Littlefield. Six children bind their union—Elnora E., Frances O., James W., Edith M., Margaret F. and Orsa. Mr. Lewis is a Republican and gave his first vote for Mr. Lincoln in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the United Brethren Church; they came to this county in 1870.

JOSEPH McCART is the second in the family of four children born to Benjamin and Rebecca McCart; the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Ohio, and of English extraction. Joseph McCart is a native of Buchanan County, Mo., and was born January 19, 1857. He was reared in the city of St. Joseph, and came to this township and county in 1878, where he is now settled and engaged prosperously in farming. Mr. McCart was married, November 23, 1879, to Ida Michals, a native of this State, and daughter of Jonathan and Susannah (Rhow) Michals, natives of Ohio, and of German and English descent. This union has been made happy with one child, Arthur Benjamin, born May 23, 1881. Mr. McCart is an enterprising, energetic young farmer, with a good record and a clear future.

EUGENE PARK is the third of six children born to Philander and Amelia (Searls) Park, natives of New York, and of English descent. Our subject is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born September 8, 1842, and was reared to farming. May 20, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Ohio Volunteers, served nine months, and participated at Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg, and was discharged February, 1864. He was married, January 1, 1869, to Margaret Mackalpin, daughter of Dr. P. S. and Catharine Anderson. Three children bind this union—Jessie, May and Rubie. After marriage, Mr. Park moved to Newton County, and purchased 400 acres, where he remained five years. This he sold, came to this township, and bought 450 acres near Fordsman Station, and here he has a good farm and all conveniences and comforts. Mr. Park is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an active Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

He can say that he has earned all he possesses. Mrs. Park is a member of the M. E. Church.

LYMON RAYMOND is the third of four children comprising the family of Reuben and Caroline (Lord) Raymond, both natives of Wisconsin, and of English and Irish extraction. Lymon Raymond was born in Grundy County, Ill., May 27, 1852, and reared to the plow as a livelihood. In the winter, however, he went to school and so obtained a fair education. He remained with his parents, sharing in the labor of the farm, until November 2, 1875, when he was married to Nellie, daughter of Morris and Julia Gorman, natives of Ireland, and of Irish descent. Two children bind this union—Hattie, born January 6, 1878, and Carl, born June 11, 1882. Mr. Raymond has a good farm of 160 acres, near Goodland, containing many improvements and making an ideal home. He is a staunch Republican, and gave his first vote for Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1872.

JOHN REED, farmer, is the eldest of eleven children of the family of Michael and Mary (Cary) Reed, natives of Ireland and of Irish descent. John is also a native of Ireland, and was born June 24, 1827. He was brought up a farmer. In 1863, he emigrated to America, remained in New York one month and moved to Illinois, where he worked as a mason for eight years. He thence moved to Benton County, Ind., in 1872, and there remained five years, whereupon he came to this township and purchased 200 acres, on which he is now a resident. His land is fairly improved, and his home is comfortable. September 7, 1857, Mr. Reed wedded Mary, daughter of Patrick and Catharine Bray, natives of Ireland. This marriage was crowned with eight children—Michael, Mary (now Mrs. Cacy), John, Ann (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Thomas, Bridget (deceased) and William. Mr. Reed has acquired his property by industry and care, and deserves the commendation of his friends. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN ROADIFER is the fifth of the seven children descended from Daniel and Rhoda (Huff) Roadifer, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio, and of German and English descent. John Roadifer was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 18, 1845. He was reared a farmer, but during winter attended school and obtained sufficient education to enable him to become a teacher, which vocation he followed in Indiana and Illinois. He afterward engaged in farming and breaking prairie. He thus, and by other work, economised sufficient means to purchase eighty acres, near Goodland, where he now lives, and has a good farm and comfortable home. This property and the position Mr. Roadifer has in life were attained by his own efforts, unaided, and his future is clear and promising.

HENRY WELSH was born in Adams County, Ohio, June 10, 1829. He is the second of the five children of Benjamin and Mary (Moore) Welsh, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and of Irish descent. In company with his father, Henry came to this township in 1840, where they erected a cabin and where he has since resided. In 1852, May 13, our subject was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Ira and Elizabeth (Darling) Baker. This union gave issue to ten children—Frank M., Benjamin A., Mary E. (now Goodrich), Ira L., Agnes A., Josephine (now Bullis), Robert E., Ella, Grace G. and Jersey. Mr. Welsh is located on 320 acres near Rensselaer. He has a well-improved farm and a pleasant home. Mr. Welsh is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is fortunate in the many blessings and comforts which surround him.

ALLEN J. YEOMAN, the second of the five children of Levi and Eliza J. (White) Yeoman, natives of Ohio, and of English and German extraction, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, September 3, 1841. He was reared to the farm, working in summer and going to school in winter. Owing to his mother's death, he went to live with an uncle in Jasper County, in 1854, in which county he has since resided. He was married, November 22, 1865, to Lydia A. Shull, a native of Indiana, daugh-

ter of Jonathan and Patsey (York) Shull, a union crowned by three children—Edward E., Albertie and Charles M. After his marriage, Mr. Yeoman farmed, and has now 500 acres near Rensselaer; he also deals in and ships considerable stock. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and served through the war, participating at Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Gen. Wilson's raid, in which Mr. Yeoman was severely wounded in the right lung, for which he was treated at a private dwelling in Selma. He was discharged August 8, 1865. Mr. Yeoman is an Odd Fellow and a Republican, and has served two successive terms as Sheriff of Jasper County, the second being elected without opposition. He is now holding his second term as Trustee of Jordan Township.

MILROY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. BEAVER is the eldest of seven children born to Luke and Sarah (Owens) Beaver, the former a native of Ohio, and of Irish descent. Our subject first saw the light in Marion County, Ind., January 10, 1840. He was brought up on a farm, and attended school somewhat in the winter. In the time of the war, November, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Twelfth Cavalry, and served twenty-three months, during which he took part in the battles of Stone River, Mobile, Spanish Fort, and all through the Mobile campaign. He was discharged November 22, 1865, and some time after, March 27, 1867, married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Sarah E. (Fisher) Owens, and a native of this State. After his marriage, Mr. Beaver commenced farming in this county, which he has made his home, and is located near Wolcott Post Office. Mr. and Mrs. Beaver are parents of seven children—Martha J., Charles W., Matilda E., Albert A., Lewis M., George W. and Jacob B. Mr. Beaver is a strong advocate of the Democracy.

JOHN G. BRADDOCK is the third of three children born to Moses and Sarah (Longdon) Braddock, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh descent. Our subject was born December 15, 1822, and was brought up to the business of farming. In 1833, he moved with his father to Hancock County, Ind. At the age of eighteen, he began the course of life on his own account, working as a farm hand for \$10 per month; this he continued until September, 1842, when he married Mary, daughter of John and Catharine (Camrey) Jones, a native of this State, who died July 23, 1853, leaving three children—Mary G., Nancy and William Henry. March 21, 1854, Mr. Braddock married Elizabeth Jones, sister of his deceased wife, by which union resulted six children—Sarah J., Mrs. McColly; John M., a student at Asbury University; Rose Althie, Mrs. Price; Nettie V., Mrs. McCoy; Oliver P. L. and Maggie M. In 1857, Mr. Braddock came to this county and located on eighty acres of his present home. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER FOULKS was born in Covington, Ky., December 25, 1829, and is a son of Richard and Nancy (Ellis) Foulks, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of New York, and of German and English descent. Richard Foulks was a soldier of the war of 1812, and assisted at Perry's victory on Lake Erie. After the war, he settled in Ohio, near Cincinnati, and after the death of his wife removed to this county, where he died August 15, 1854. Peter began work at an early age. After reaching maturity, he learned carpentering, and on September 29, 1854, married Louisa J., daughter of Riley C. and Catharine (Coghill) Meadors; the former was

a pioneer of Montgomery County, but came to this county in 1842, and died January 27, 1854. Mr. Foulks is located on 120 acres, and has a good farm and a pleasant home. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and parents of five children—Josephine, deceased; Richard E., George W., Lacie and Effie A. Mr. Foulks is an active Republican, though his first vote was given to Franklin Pierce in 1852. He has served two terms as Trustee of this township, of which he was one of the organizers.

THOMAS W. ILIFF is the youngest of the nine children of James and Sarah (Hill) Iliff, the former born in 1776, a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of North Carolina, and of English descent. Thomas first saw the light in Greene County, Ohio, April 13, 1820, was reared by agriculture, and began life for himself as a farm hand, when fourteen years of age, at \$10 per month. December 19, 1843, he married Lydia, daughter of Upton and Mary (Cravens) Evans, a native of Ohio. Succeeding his marriage, Mr. Iliff farmed in Randolph and White Counties, Ind., and came to this township in September, 1867, and located on his present farm and home. Mr. and Mrs. Iliff are parents of nine children—Hester Ann, deceased; Mary E., now Mrs. Woosley; John F., Dorothy E., deceased; Elmira, deceased; Minerva, now Mrs. Wood; Lydia, now Mrs. Phillips; Bertha A., deceased, and Bryam. Mr. and Mrs. Iliff are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and benevolent toward all worthy enterprises.

JACOB JOHNS is the fourth of the seven children of Robert and Betsey (Boosenborg) Johns, natives of Indiana. He first saw the light in Boone County, Ind., January 24, 1836, and was reared to labor and on a farm. He worked for his parents until 1858, at which period he married Elizabeth Umphris, a native of Indiana, after which event he continued farm work until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, served about sixteen months and took part in the engagements of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf and Big Black River. He was discharged at New Orleans in December, 1863, and immediately resumed farming in Boone County. In 1870, he came to this township and purchased fifty acres, on which he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Johns are the parents of five children—Martha J. (Mrs. Benson), Emma Bell, Charles Anderson, Rolla and Lilly L. Mr. Johns has acquired his home and property solely by his earnest efforts and continued industry, which is one of the few things of which a man may be laudably proud.

WILLIAM C. McCORD is the sixth of the eight children of James and Leah (Rhiver) McCord, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. William came to the world in Decatur County, Ind., September 6, 1845, and was to the manner born a farmer. He assisted his father until his majority, after which, November 25, 1868, he was married to Clara A. Cosler, a native of this State, and daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Ender) Cosler, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Kentucky, and both of German descent. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McCord was productive of four children—James F., William O., Ira D. and Milton N. In 1869, Mr. McCord came to this county, where he has made a good farm and comfortable home. He is an urgent Democrat, for which party he has held several offices of honor and trust, and is at this time Township Trustee. Mrs. McCord is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are liberal contributors to every good cause.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES R. BENJAMIN is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, was born in 1840, and is a son of Rial Benjamin, one of the first pioneers of this county. Our subject enlisted during the late war, and served three years in the Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Col. Eddy). He was at the siege of Corinth, the battle of Iuka and Champion Hill, in the Vicksburg campaign, in the heroic march with Gen. Sherman through the State of Georgia, and was once wounded. In 1868, Mr. Benjamin married Miss Letitia, daughter of Micah and Hannah Saylor, and a native of Marion County, born in 1847. The result of their union was two children—Maud and Ray. Mr. Benjamin has a good farm, numbering 180 acres, and a comfortable home. He is an esteemed citizen.

JARED BENJAMIN was born October 10, 1820, in Fayette County, Ohio; his father, also Jared Benjamin, was born in Connecticut, February 16, 1782, and was reared, educated and afterward married, in Tompkins County, N. Y., to Miss Mary Hemingway, by which union they had five children. After Mrs. Benjamin's death, Mr. Benjamin married Mary, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Fountain) Yeoman. This union also gave issue to five children. Jared was married, September 10, 1848, to Lettie, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Webster) Halstead. They had the following children: Teresa, born June 17, 1849; Mary, born August 6, 1850; Martha, born March 13, 1852, and Clarissa, born August 8, 1853. Of these, Mary and Clarissa died in 1858; Teresa married John Martindale and had two children—Jared and Nina. Mr. Benjamin is one of the earliest settlers of the county, having come hither in 1838, and located on land vacated by the Indians, and on which are yet many traces of that people. He began life a poor boy, but has acquired a good farm and home and is an esteemed citizen. The grandfather of our subject, Stephen Yeoman, was a soldier and hero of the Revolutionary war; he was an unyielding Whig, and intensely hated by the Tories for his fealty to the Colonial Government. On one occasion, he was visited by a band of about ten Tories, who, finding him at the plow, took him to a tree for the purpose of hanging him, but, upon consultation, they agreed to lash him instead, and, having fastened him by his plow lines, each one then inflicted thirty lashes by means of straps, and fled. He was found bleeding and nearly insensible, from which horrible cruelty he never fully recovered. May his reward be as great as his glory is imperishable!

A. J. FREELAND was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1800. His father died when he was four years old, after which he was brought up by an uncle, and also reared a farmer; he was married there to Nancy Tracy, and after they had three children born to them, he emigrated by horse to Crawford County, Ohio, whence he came to Jasper County, Ind., and settled on 160 acres in Section 17, where he still resides, at the age of eighty-three, in mental and physical vigor, and in the highest esteem of his friends and neighbors. Mr. Freeland has reared the following family: Sarah Ann, Charlie, John, Mary, Andrew J., Eliza J., Rachel H. and Wesley. After the death of his first wife, he married Polly Bond; his son Jackson was married to Josephine, daughter of Jacob Saylor, an old settler of this State, from which union sprang two children—Marion and Annie.

L. W. HENKLE was born near Springfield, Ohio, December 3, 1818. His father, Joel Henkle, was born on the North and his mother on the South Fork of the Potomac River, Va. They emigrated to Ohio in 1806, where Mr. Henkle purchased some military land. His family consisted of Rebecca, Henry V., Elizabeth, James

S., L. W. and Margaret. Our subject's parents were swept away in 1848 by cholera, which threw him upon the world. His good grandmother gave him a puny colt, which he nursed into restoration, to her great astonishment, and on which he rode to Indiana. He also exchanged a pocket comb and twenty-five cents for a fine brood sow, and thus he started out to success. He first came to La Fayette and afterward to this county, in 1841, where he superintended some business for an uncle for a year, and thereafter purchased a portion of land. In 1842, Mr. Henkle married Mary, daughter of James and Nancy (Hunt) Griffith, who died in 1850, leaving the following children: Eliza J., Emily, Sarah and Luther G. Afterward, Mr. Henkle married Lucinda C., daughter of Henry Russel, of White County. This union gave issue to eleven children—Mary A., Henry C., Martha, Anna, William, Bruce, Charles V., Alice, Horace R., Harvey M. and Lemuel W. Mr. Henkle was elected County Treasurer in 1870, and served two years most satisfactorily. He is an Odd Fellow, a Republican, and was active in war affairs during the late struggle.

JOHN C. KENTON (deceased) was born in Kentucky in 1808. His father, Philip Kenton, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky in company with Simon P. Kenton, the renowned Indian fighter. Philip Kenton and his son, John C., came to Urbana, Ohio, and bought a section of land, but later removed to the Blue Licks, where the former died. John C. Kenton came to this county in 1843, and purchased 200 acres of land. While in Champaign County, Ohio, he kept the poor house and worked at his trade of shoe-making. Mr. Kenton was father of the following children: Edmund, Philip C. (killed by the explosion of a steamboat while homeward bound from California), Barbara A., Fannie, Simon, William, Cynthia A., Jasper and Mary Jane. John C. Kenton was a successful man in every line of his effort, and as a reward of his industry and integrity left a fine estate to his family. He was genial, liberal and just, and had many friends. Indeed, the whole Kenton family were well known and esteemed.

SIMON KENTON was born in Ohio in 1836, and in 1859 married to Josephine Spry, daughter of Samuel and Peggy (McGill) Spry, old settlers of Champaign County, Ohio. Their union was honored by eight children—Alda, Emma, Edmond, Milton, Omer, and three infants, deceased.

JASPER KENTON was born in this county in 1846, and resides on his father's old farm. In 1873, he married Miss Mary Catharine Wilcox, to which union have been bestowed three children—Maggie, John Stewart and Charlie. Mr. Kenton owns 240 acres of fine land, besides 200 of timber.

LUCIUS STRONG was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 21, 1836, and is a son of Horace and Abigail (Williams) Strong, natives respectively of Vermont and New Jersey. The grandparents of our subject, Daniel and Hannah Strong, emigrated to Ohio about 1802; they were parents of seven children. Horace Strong entered land a few miles north of Rensselaer. Lucius Strong married, in 1868, Miss Clara, daughter of Joshua and Sophia (Lyons) Ponsler, and born October 29, 1849. Her brother John settled on Iroquois River, and was once captured by the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Strong have one child—Ada, born November 11, 1872. Mr. Strong was elected Township Trustee in 1870, continued six years and re-elected in 1880. He has a fine farm of 700 acres; is a man of integrity and character, and highly esteemed by all.

GEORGE R. THORNTON was born in Ohio in 1821, where he was reared to manhood. His father was born in Massachusetts, served as a Corporal under Gen. Washington, and was detached as a wagoner. He lived in Vermont, and was there married to Miss Mercy Goodell; they were afterward early settlers of Ohio, having emigrated in 1816; his son Solomon, who died in 1882, in this county, was likewise an old settler. Our subject, in 1842, married Mary Roberts, formerly of New York, who died about 1855, leaving five children—Mary, Melvina, Jerome, Greenleaf and

Margaret. Mr. Thornton afterward married, in 1859, Louisa Blankenbaker, whose parents removed from Virginia to this county many years ago. To this union succeeded eight children—Mary, Samuel, Jane, Maggie, Sherman, Della, Clinton and Henry V. Mr. Thornton commenced life poor, having borrowed \$5 with which to be married. In 1842, he came to this county and did various work and entered forty acres, to which he added until he now has a half section of land and indulges a predilection for stock-raising. He was elected Township Trustee in 1855.

STEPHEN YEOMAN was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1801, and moved with his parents to Fayette County, Ohio, where he afterward purchased 200 acres of land, and in 1844 removed to this county; he died September 9, 1845; his wife, Hannah Smith, was born in Berkeley County, W. Va., in 1803, whence she moved to Fayette County with a sister, and married July 28, 1825. They reared the following children: Joseph, Sarah (deceased), Elvina, James, Mary, Minerva, Elizabeth, John, Ira and Stephen. The first, Joseph, was born September 2, 1826, and married in 1852, Rachel A., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (McKinley) Moore, early settlers in this State. By this union descended Robert J., born November 2, 1853; Marietta E., born in 1857; Mary E., born in 1863, and Reuben C., born in 1876. The second, Sarah (deceased), was born July 2, 1827. The third, Elvina, born September 3, 1830. The fourth, James, born September 20, 1832, married Miss Phebe Benjamin, and had five children—David, Essie M., Charles R., A. J. and James M. The fifth, Mary, born October 18, 1834, married Hugh Coen. The sixth, Minerva, born August 2, 1836, married W. Hopkins. The seventh, Elizabeth, born September, 1838, married Lewis Saylor. The eighth, John, born October 20, 1840, married Abbie Saylor. The ninth, Ira, born April 28, 1843, married Hattie Sayers. The tenth, Stephen, born October 4, 1845, married Nancy Jane Walker. The Yeoman family came hither poor, but have, by diligence, economy and tact, become wealthy; they are also influential and respected citizens. James Yeoman also deals in stock, and has been Justice of the Peace of Newton Township; he owns a fine farm, as does likewise his brother Joseph.

SAMUEL E. YEOMAN was born in this county in 1839; his father, Jared Yeoman, was born in New York in 1813; later his parents moved to Fayette County, Ohio, where he was reared a farmer. In 1836, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Edwards, a native of Maryland, by which union they had the following family: Ira, killed at Nashville during the war, while exchanging papers with the rebels; he was first a member of Company B, Fifty-first, and next of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Samuel E., also in the Fifty-first Regiment as a fifer; Asa, of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, died after the siege of Vicksburg; and Alva, a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, who served three years. In 1838, Jared Yeoman, in company with Jared Benjamin, came to this county and purchased land six miles north of Rensselaer, whence, in 1850, he removed to Newton County, and finally to Missouri, where he died in 1876; Mrs. B. died in 1872. Samuel E. Yeoman married, in 1863, Miss Nancy, daughter of John G. and Mary C. (Jones) Braddock, and a native of Hancock County, Ind., born in 1844; this family are descended from Gen. Braddock, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Braddock came hither in 1856. Mr. Yeoman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a strong advocate for universal education, a Republican and a respected citizen.

HANGING GROVE TOWNSHIP.

TURNER ALLEN KNOX was born in North Carolina August 26, 1809; was brought to Washington County, Penn., before he was two years old; worked at farming until he was seventeen, from which time until he was twenty-three, he worked at house painting in the city of Pittsburgh. He moved to Rush County, Ind., in 1833; taught a few terms of school, was elected Probate Judge of that county in 1836, and was made Postmaster at Rushville the same year. In 1837, he married Maria Bussell; moved to Jasper County, Ind., in 1843; practiced medicine from 1845 to 1855; was elected Auditor of Jasper County, and served till 1859, since which time he has not been capable of much labor; he also filled the office of Justice of the Peace for nearly fourteen years, and is now Justice of the Peace in Hanging Grove Township. He left home when a small boy, educated himself, having learned Latin and German by himself, and has been successful in life. He is a fine conversationalist, has a well-stored mind, and is practical in all his business dealings.

JAMES LEFFLER is a native of Jasper County, born in 1852, and is a son of Michael and Jane Ann (Overton) Leffler. Michael Leffler was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1812. When a boy, he removed with his parents to Rush County, Ind., where his father purchased 160 acres, on which he was reared. Here he labored until about 1836, when he married Jane Ann, daughter of Gad and Nancy (Gilmore) Overton, and born in Kentucky in 1814. After marriage, Mr. Leffler farmed in Rush County until 1839, when he removed to Jasper County, and settled where his father had entered 300 acres, eighty of which he was to have on payment therefor. This he did without assistance, besides adding eighty thereto, and made a good farm and comfortable home. He was a man of the strictest integrity and purest Christian character; he died in 1876, leaving a devoted wife and eleven children—John B., Reuben, Elizabeth, Michael, Margaret, Elmira C., Jane Ann, James, Kansas, Henrietta and Mary Ann. James Leffler married Miss Lucy, born in March, 1851, daughter of John and Catharine (Martin) Lashbaugh, with an issue of two children—Leonard L. and Robert J.

JOHN B. LEFFLER is a native of Rush County, Ind., born in 1837. In 1861, he married Miss Sarah L., daughter of Caspar H. and Ann (Stokes) Garrigus, both natives of Philadelphia. Mrs. Leffler died in 1879, leaving the following family: H. Marshall, Eliza A., Michael A., Esther and Israel.

W. E. MOORE was born in Randolph County, Ind., January 8, 1827, and is a son of William and Jincy (Minter) Moore, both natives of Virginia, the former born in 1796 and the latter in 1797. William Moore moved to Ohio about 1817. He intended buying land there, but not being satisfied with the title, he came to Indiana and bought 200 acres of choice land on White River, in Randolph County. They resided in the county about forty years, and died in 1857 and 1867 respectively. They had the following children: Elizabeth, Susan, Samuel W., W. E., Nancy, Silas, Eliza, Cyrus S. and Rebecca. W. E. Moore was reared to farming, and in 1847 married Miss Diana Evans, a daughter of John and Judith (Jones) Evans, and born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1825. This union was blessed with the following children: Franklin C., Melissa J., Melvina C., Mary E., Austin R., William J. and Martha A. Mrs. Moore's parents had the following children: Jesse, Nancy, John, Reuben, Zena, Mary A., Dinah and Ira. Mr. Moore came here in the year 1853, with scarcely any means; he bought 200 acres, which he improved, and now has a fine farm; he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1855, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL PARKER, farmer, is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1819; his parents were George and Susanna (Martin) Parker, both natives of Virginia. After his father's death, his mother re-married, and Samuel came with her and husband to the West, and one year thereafter, being fifteen years of age, he began to work for himself. After ten years' hard labor, he saved a small amount of money, which he invested in land in Jasper County, which was then a wild, but where he now possesses 740 acres of choice land. He afterward married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Bateman) Evans, to which union were born eight children—Alma, Isaac, Felix, Albert, Jacob, Ida, George and Samuel. Two years following his marriage, Mr. Parker removed to this county, erected a cabin and occupied his land; his cabin had one door and two windows, looking north and south, and in which they lived for fifteen years. Mr. Parker is now one of the most substantial farmers of the county.

ISAAC PARKER was born in Virginia in 1824. When ten years old, he emigrated with his mother to the West, and worked at farming during youth and early manhood. In 1848, he moved to this county, where, in 1849, he purchased his first 160 acres, and the same year emigrated to California, whence he returned in 1853, having in the meantime worked in the mines there, and received for the first month's service \$400. After his return, he worked a threshing-machine, and in 1855 married Rudia Moor, who died in 1864; he afterward married Miss Isabel, daughter of John and Matilda (Kenton) Parkison, and born in this county in 1842. This union was crowned with five children—William R., Isaac, Susanna, Charles and Thomas M. Mr. Parker is now the possessor of 1,640 acres of land, all earned by his labor and thrift. He is an enterprising, honorable man, one of the leading farmers of his county, and prominent in the advocacy of educational and public affairs.

FLEMING PHILLIPS was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1825, where he was reared and obtained some schooling. His parents were John S. and Sarah (Webb) Phillips, natives of Virginia, the former born in 1796, the latter in 1798. Both removed to Preble County, Ohio, married, and reared ten children. They afterward removed to Rush County, Ind., where they purchased and improved land. This they sold, came to this county and purchased 240 acres, where Mr. Phillips died in 1879, and Mrs. Phillips in 1872; the former was a soldier of 1812, and was ten times elected Sheriff, during which our subject was his deputy. The grandfather and granduncle of Fleming were soldiers of the Revolution, the latter being a Captain. Fleming Phillips removed to this county with his parents in 1844, where he married Ruth A., daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Hale) Grant, natives of Virginia. From this union descended two children—George and Kansas. Mr. Phillips came hither a poor man, but has acquired a good farm of 173 acres. He was Postmaster in 1868, and is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. RANDLE, son of Thomas and Nancy (Culp) Randle, was born in Jasper County, Ind., in 1839, and reared to farming, which has since been his business, in connection with stock-raising. Having to work hard during his boyhood, he had but meager opportunities for acquiring a school education. In 1858, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Cyrus and Margaret (Parker) Stires, and born in Rush County, Ind., in 1840. This union was favored with six children—Melissa, Nora, Nancy, Frank, Alfred and Charlie. The father of Mrs. Randle was widely and estimably known—a man perhaps without an enemy. He died from causes engendered by exposure during the last war, in carrying provisions to the soldiers. North Parker, grandfather of Mrs. Randle, was once made captive by the Indians in Kentucky. William H. Randle was a renter of land for a long time, and sixteen years ago made his first purchase of forty acres, which number has since grown to be 340 acres of desirable farm land. Mr. Randle is an esteemed neighbor and citizen.

THOMAS SMITH was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1829, and is a son of James and Catharine (Coghill) Smith, both natives of Kentucky, and who moved

to Jefferson County with their parents in the pioneer days, where they resided for seven years before moving to Montgomery County, where they were married about 1827, with a result of two children—Thomas and James W. (once a resident of Milroy Township). Mr. Smith carried on blacksmithing five miles northeast of Crawfordsville. Thomas Smith married in 1861 Miss Mary, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Williams) Culp, both of whom were early settlers of this county. Mrs. Smith was born February 11, 1839, and has been honored as the mother of a very interesting family. Mr. Smith began life with the slenderest means, but now is the owner of 138 acres—all the result of his industry and thrift. He is a great believer in and advocate for education.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

JOHN E. ALTER, farmer, was born February 14, 1853, in this county, and is the first of the six children of Isaac and Eliza (Willet) Alter, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Michigan, who came to this county in the early days of emigration. At the age of eighteen, John applied himself to the acquirement of knowledge, in which he made so rapid a stride that he soon received a teacher's certificate, after which he taught several terms, and attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He now teaches during the winter and oversees his farm during the summer, which he has continued five years. August 16, 1873, he married Mattie McColly, the result of which alliance has been four children—Harry Enow, deceased; Ira L., John C. and Charles L. Mr. Alter is a Republican, and an active worker in that party, by which he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and served for four years; he was afterward candidate for Trustee, but there being a tie vote, the board cast lots, his opponent thus receiving the office. Mr. and Mrs. Alter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN CARLIN, farmer, was born in Scotland June 11, 1848, and is the second of the ten children of Bernard and Bridget (Pullen) Carlin, of Irish descent. In company with his parents, John came to this county in 1851, located in Illinois, and remained until the death of his father, after which event the family removed to Pennsylvania. In 1868, in company with his mother and stepfather, our subject came to this county and made a home. November 25, 1879, he married Elizabeth Brushnahn. This union was blessed with one bright, beautiful child, Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Carlin are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Carlin is a Democrat and an energetic, prosperous farmer, and one of the promising men of Union Township.

STEPHEN T. CONNER was born February 15, 1848, in this county, and is the seventh of the family of William and Phebe (Dayette) Conner, natives of Ohio, and of English and German extraction. In 1838, they came to this county and located in Barkley Township, took a claim and remained seven years, after which they removed to Gillam Township, where they lived a like period of time, then came to this township, where William Conner died. His widow still survives, cared for and comforted by her sons Stephen and Barney, the other children being married. She is a member of the Methodist Church, as was also her husband, who was for twenty years a licensed minister. October 9, 1871, Stephen T. Conner married Ella Danels, now deceased, to which union was born one child, an interesting boy, Shelby. After the death of his wife, Stephen returned to his mother's home, he and his brother Barney overseeing the homestead, notwithstanding they both have good farms. In addition to their farms, they deal extensively in cattle. Stephen is

an active member of the United Brethren Church, and both are active members of the Republican party; they are also energetic, commendable and promising young men.

WILLIAM COOPER was born in Madison County, Ohio, and is the first of the nine children of John and Sarah (Osborn) Cooper, natives of Kentucky, and of English and Scotch descent. His parents came to this county in 1843, and now live in Barkley Township. Out of the land entered by his father, with the help of the sons, were made some of the best farms in the county. Excepting a period of seven years, William Cooper has made this county his home, and by economy and diligence he has obtained a farm of 420 acres. His first marriage was to Mary Price, to which succeeded four children—Charlie, Scott, Frank and Amandanet, deceased. Mrs. Cooper died, the victim of consumption, and Mr. Cooper's second marriage was to Sarah Parker, who also died after having borne three children—Marion, Mary, deceased, and Noah, deceased. Mr. Cooper's third marriage was to Nancy E. Wenrick, a union crowned with four children—Warren, deceased; Jasper, Sarah A. and Levi. Mr. Cooper formerly voted with the Republicans, but now votes with the Democrats. He was elected Township Trustee in 1880, and re-elected in 1882.

FRANCIS C. HALL is a native of New York, born April 17, 1833, and the first of the family of Ansel C. and Elvira F. (Cushman) Hall, natives of Vermont, and of English and Irish descent. When quite young, his parents removed to Ohio, in which commonwealth he resided, working on the farm and going to school until his seventeenth year; he also learned from his father the trades of cabinet work and shoe-making, but abandoned both to become a successful farmer. In 1860, he came to this county, and located for a few years in Gillam Township, thence he removed to Illinois, and again to this county, where he located on 100 acres of choice land. November 9, 1854, he married Mary Pullen. Seven children have cemented this union—Martha, now deceased; John, Ella, Joseph, Lilley, Arthur and Lyman. Not having received any assistance in the beginning of his career, Mr. Hall can only attribute his success in life to the virtues of industry and economy. He is an active member of the Republican party.

B. W. HARRINGTON was born June 21, 1835, in Licking County, Ohio, and is the third child of Brunson and Catharine (Lockwood) Harrington, natives of Vermont, and of English descent. B. W. Harrington learned the trade of coopering, which he followed until he was twenty years old, when he came hither with his parents, since which time he has been engaged in farming. November 28, 1858, he married Susanna Burget, a native of this county. This union has been blessed with five children—Walter, Viola, Charles, Scott and Catharine. His son Walter is one of the leading teachers of the township, having been prepared therefor at Valparaiso. Mr. Harrington is the possessor of eighty acres of good land, which is wholly self-acquired. He was formerly a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, but of late years he has been a staunch Greenbacker and a leader of his party; he lacked but ten votes of being elected Commissioner in 1878; he was also defeated in a race for Sheriff.

JOHN HUMES is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born August 21, 1836, and the fifth of the family of William and Mary (Watson) Humes, both natives of Virginia, and of English and German descent. After the death of his mother, the family removed to Logansport, Ind., and in 1866 he came to this county, worked at his trade of blacksmithing, and made a home; he has now a farm of sixty acres under cultivation and with good improvements. John Humes was married, October 4, 1866, to Priscilla Smith, a union dignified by seven children—Mary L., Martha (deceased), William E., Willis E., John W., Helen M. and Iva P. Mr. Humes enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and did good service at Shi-

loh, siege of Corinth, Stone River and Chickamauga; he was mustered out at the close of the war with the honors of a soldier. Mr. Humes is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JACOB KEENER is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born April 7, 1822, and one of the family of John and Catharine (Gossard) Keener, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and of German descent. Our subject came to this State in 1855, and located in what was then Walker, then Keener, and later Union Township, where he has a good farm of 100 acres, on which are many improvements. He was married April 7, 1850, to Lucia M. Harrington, which union has been favored with three children—Augustus F. (deceased), Francina (now Mrs. Spitzer) and Minnie (now Mrs. Braskett). Mr. Keener was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican, by which party he is much esteemed. He has been elected Assessor nine years, and Trustee and Constable each one term in Keener Township. He is a liberal and progressive citizen, and he and wife are long-standing members of the Christian Church.

AUSTIN N. LAKIN was born in this county December 22, 1864, and is the first-born child of Francis M. and Barbara (Guss) Lakin, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Germany, and of English and German extraction. The father of Austin is an extensive dealer in cattle, Austin being brought up to the business of farming, with some attendance at school during the winter season. He afterward prepared himself for a teacher at Valparaiso, obtained a license and began teaching. He is now serving his second term, and has been more than commonly successful. Mr. Lakin is painstaking in his profession, and an energetic and promising young man. In politics, he is a Democrat.

CLARK McCOLLY was born May 24, 1818, in Clark County, Ohio. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, being reared as a farmer, working in summer and going to school in winter. In the fall of 1867, he came to this county, locating in Marion and afterward in this township, where he has a farm of sixty acres, well improved. He received some assistance in the beginning, but has practiced economy through life, thus acquiring sufficient means to live comfortably. March 10, 1842, he married Mary Hance, which union was blessed with an issue of thirteen children—Rosetta, Phebe, Nancy, John, Willis, Harriet, Mary A., Elizabeth, deceased; Clarinda, deceased; James, Benjamin, Charles A. and Edgar G. Mr. McColly was once a Whig, but is now a Republican. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Delaware County, Ind., in 1847, also almost unanimously Sheriff in 1851, and re-elected two years later. He was elected Justice of the Peace in this township in 1876, since which time he has retained the office. His commission will expire in 1884.

AUGUSTUS M. MUNDEN, professional teacher, was born February 25, 1846, in Pasquotank County, N. C., and is the first of three children comprising the family of Isaiah and Mabel (Bidgood) Munden, and of German and English descent. Augustus lived at home until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in Hancock County, Ind., serving until the close of the war, and in many hard-won battles. After his discharge, he came to this county in 1871, obtained a teacher's certificate, and afterward taught twenty-three terms of school, having missed but two winter terms since he began the profession. He has been greatly successful, and obtained his qualifications from our public schools. December 31, 1872, he was married to Damaris Given, to which union was born one child, John G. Mr. Munden was an active member of the Grange movement, and is active in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Temperance. He has always voted the Republican ticket.

REV. AARON E. PIERSON is a native of Noble County, Ind., born February 17, 1840, and is the fourth of the family of Thomas S. and Margaret (Taylor).

Pierson, natives of Ohio and of English and Irish descent. Aaron remained with his parents until he was twenty years old, at which time he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and on the march to Boonsville, Miss., under Gen. Pope, where 10,000 prisoners and 1,400 stand of arms were captured. After considerable sickness, he was discharged October 6, 1862, and for five years thereafter was unfit for business. In 1874, he came to this county, and soon after to this township. On July 7, 1864, he married Phebe McColly, a native of this State. Eight children bind this union—Clark C., David D., Estelle E., Willis O., Mary M., Lydia H., James M. and Omer W. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are members of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Pierson was ordained Elder in 1877. He is a Republican, served as Assessor of Barkley Township and is a well-to-do farmer and much respected citizen.

WALTER PONSLER, extensive cattle-dealer, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born October 13, 1852, and is the third of six children born to Joshua and Sophia (Lyons) Ponsler, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and of German and Irish descent. Walter was bred a farmer, and obtained his schooling during the winter months. After manhood, he was married, November 20, 1882, to Josephine Dowell. Mr. Ponsler is in comfortable circumstances, having made his start by working for 25 cents per day, and first investing in a calf. Certain it is that he received no help from any one. He is at present over-seeing Simon C. Thompson's farm, in which he has a half-interest in all except the land. Mr. Ponsler is a member of the Republican party, of which he is one of the most active workers. He is also an energetic, prosperous and promising farmer.

THOMAS C. SAYERS is a native of this township, and first saw the light May 6, 1859; and he is the eldest of the four children born to Ephraim and Mary J. (Israel) Sayers, whose names are Thomas C., Charity M., Lester A. and Albert L. Ephraim Sayers is a native of Ohio, and his wife of Indiana; he is of Irish and she of German descent. They came to this county in 1845, settled in Marion Township, and later came to this township, where Mr. Sayers has a good farm of 160 acres, with many improvements; he gives much attention to cattle raising. Thomas C. Sayers is at present overseer of the farm. He was reared a farmer, and after attending the common schools, he received further education at the town of Rensseler, thereby being better fitted for the business demands of life. Mr. T. C. Sayers is an earnest Republican, and is a worthy and promising young gentleman.

NEWMAN S. SNOW was born January 1, 1826, in Trumbull County, Ohio, and is the fourth child of Lovell and Freeloze Snow. Newman lived with one John Harris until he was sixteen years old, when he began life for himself. After living in Illinois, he came to this county in the year 1845, which he has since called his home. He enlisted for the Mexican war in Company C, Fifth Indiana Infantry, under Col. J. H. Lane. After his discharge, he was married to Rachel Hurley, September 18, 1849, with a result of twelve children—Benjamin H., William H., Sarah, George N., Martha A., Commodore W., Theodore W., Samuel M., Francis M., Charles E. and two infants, deceased. Mrs. Rachel Snow died with consumption, and Mr. Snow next married Mrs. Marszilla E. (Conner) Nelson, who is also deceased, having borne three children, who died nameless. Mr. Snow's third marriage, July 31, 1880, was to Rachel Mitchel. In the fall of 1861, Mr. Snow enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and spent most of his service as hospital nurse, but was in the engagement at Iuka; he was mustered out in 1865. Mr. Snow is a member of the Masonic order, also of the G. A. R. He is a Republican, and was elected Road Superintendent in 1882.

JACOB M. TROXELL, farmer and stock-raiser, was born November 28, 1828, in Jackson County, Ala., and is the elder of the two sons of Michael and Margaret

(Merkle) Troxell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Jacob moved to this county in 1854, and engaged in the grocery and provision business for three years. He then purchased a farm and tilled the soil for several years. In the spring of 1865, at Carroll County, Ind., he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, and was mustered out the following summer, when he returned to this county, and engaged in burning the first brick burned in Rensselaer. After some assistance from his father, he became possessor of 160 acres, well stocked, where he gives most attention to raising cattle and in the dairy branch of farming; he makes usually from fifty to sixty pounds of butter per week. His first marriage was to Amelia J. Grant, who died June 18, 1854, leaving five children—Eva M. (now Mrs. Hemphill), Mary E., Minnie W., Lillian E. and Josephine G. Mr. Troxell's second marriage was to Mary E. (Roberson) Bruner, October 22, 1877, she having one daughter—Emma. Mr. Troxell is an Odd Fellow, and a charter member of Iroquois Lodge, 143, of Rensselaer. He is an active member of the Republican party, and an earnest worker therein. He is also an energetic business man, and a leading farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Troxell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABRAM WARNE, farmer, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and is the sixth of the twelve children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mitchel) Warne, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish extraction. Abram was brought up to the occupation of farming, and worked diligently during boyhood. In the year 1856, he moved to this county, and made for himself a home. December 7, 1857, he married Elizabeth Greenfield, which union has been cemented by nine children—Pierce F., Frank E., Effie A., Della A., Charlie K., Gracie G., Mertie A., Elizabeth M. and an infant. Mr. Warne commenced the race for self support with a capital of \$300. He is at present owner of 280 acres of land, with many advantages and improvements. Mr. Warne is a Republican, having voted that ticket since succeeding to the privilege of a franchise. He is a liberal, benevolent gentleman, and active in all good causes.



BARKLEY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BURNS, a son of Joseph and Susanna (Barnes) Burns, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 25, 1813, and came with his parents at an early day to White County, Ind., where he married Susanna Barnes, a native of Virginia, born March 13, 1812. In 1828, they came to this county and entered 160 acres in Section 34, Barkley Township, near which they resided until death; Mr. Burns died December 11, 1862—one of the first settlers, a man of the strictest integrity and adherence to principle, and one of the most generally esteemed residents of the county. It is believed that "Uncle William" did not have an enemy; his family consisted of the following children: James Irvin, born December 16, 1840; Francis Marion, born May 11, 1842, a member of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, died of pneumonia at Nashville, January 4, 1863; John Milton, born March 11, 1845; Vilena, born January 1, 1847; Mary Ann, born July 31, 1849; Joseph Martin, born March 17, 1853; Margaret Matilda, born January 20, 1855; Myra Jane, born July 20, 1858, and William Wallace, born April 27, 1861; there is also an adopted daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Ann, born September 21, 1838. The mortal remains of these old and honored pioneers now repose on the land once owned and so hardly won by them during this life. It was by their special requests they were so buried.

JOHN T. CULP was born in this county December 2, 1836, and is a son of George and Mary (Burton) Culp, the former born in Virginia March 8, 1800, the latter October 26, 1809. George Culp was one of the earliest pioneers of this county, and died on the place on which he first settled April 18, 1847; Mrs. Culp died October 22, 1871. They reared the following family: Harriet Ann, William G., James, Elizabeth J., Maria, John T., Matilda P., Nancy R., Rachel J. T. and Walter. Our subject, John T. Culp, married Mrs. V. Wade, widow of George Wade. By this union have descended two children—Ursula, born October 14, 1876; and John, born May 28, 1883. Mr. Culp is a practical farmer and is the possessor of a good farm.

NATHAN ELDRIDGE, farmer and stock-dealer, was born August 8, 1841, in Crawford County, Ohio, and is the fifth of the children of Peter J. and Catharine (Traxler) Eldridge, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent. Nathan's mother died when he was six years old, after which he made his home with his uncle until he was fourteen years of age, when, his father having remarried, he went home to that parent until 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and served until the war closed. He took part in many battles and skirmishes, but came out without bodily injury, and never missed a day from inability to do duty. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, with all the honors of a veteran. April 25, 1873, he married Clara J. Webb, a native of Jasper County. To this union were born two children—Lora M. and Jesse G. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Eldridge came to this county and located in this township. He has always voted the Republican ticket; has been an active worker for the party, and was elected Township Trustee in 1882. He is a respected, influential citizen, and has a good farm of 100 acres—all the reward of shrewdness and industry.

JOHN ENGLISH was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1832, but was reared in Champaign County, where his father, Abel English, died in 1848. In 1849, in company with his mother, Mary (Wolf) English, he removed to this county, where Mrs. English entered land. Ten years later they removed to this township, where Mrs. English died in 1863, aged seventy-three years; she was a native of Pennsylvania,

and mother of eight children—Mary Ann, Stacey, Margaret, George, Job, John, Samuel and Peter. John English married Miss Mary Shanahan, daughter of Samuel and Fidelia (Ferguson) Shanahan, with a result of four children—Martha J., Eveline, Samuel and Eudora. Mrs. English is a native of White County, whither her parents came in the early days, when their neighbors were Indians. Her mother could talk the Indian language, which made her friends among them. Their milling was done at Tippecanoe, which frequently required twenty-one days for the round journey. Samuel Shanahan was born in Maryland and died in this county in 1854, aged forty-seven; his wife died in 1857, aged forty-four years. Their family was—Thomas, Nancy, Martha, Alfred, Warwick, Elizabeth, Maranda, Smith and Malinda. John English began life a poor man, but has now a fine and well-improved farm of 240 acres.

RIAL B. HARRIS is a native of this county, and was born in the year 1854. He is the son of William F. and Ruth A. (Benjamin) Harris, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. R. B. Harris, in September, 1875, married Miss Eliza, daughter of Hon. George H. and Elizabeth (Nichols) Brown. To this union has been born a family of three children—Sedella A., Nellie M. and Ruth. Mr. Harris is one of the energetic farmers and stock-raisers of this county, as well as being the owner of a good farm of 405 acres, which is well stocked and well improved. Mr. Harris is an estimable citizen and an active Republican.

JOHN A. HENKLE was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1835. Samson Henkle, father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1800, where he married. His family were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Louisa M., Amelia F., Joseph C., John A., Augustus M., W. H., Martha and Coke T. A. Mr. Henkle was a pioneer preacher, a member of the United Brethren Church, and a Justice of the Peace. Our subject's parents moved when he was young to La Fayette, Ind., and afterward to this county, where he was reared and attended the common schools. In November, 1860, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of George P. and Tena (Smoots) McColloch, and a native of White County, Ind., born in 1837. Mr. McColloch was one of the first settlers of this, and Mrs. McColloch, of White County. Mr. and Mrs. Henkle are the parents of four children—Flora, Florence, Morton and Cora. Mr. Henkle is a member of the Campbellite Church, and a Republican.

THEODORE HURLEY, merchant, was born October 9, 1837, in Allen County, Ohio, and is the fourth of the children of William B. and Cassa (Borget) Hurley, natives of Ohio, and of Irish and German descent. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter; most of his education, however, he acquired after becoming of age. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in seven heavy battles and not less than thirty skirmishes, in which he received only a wound in the hand. He was mustered out at Louisville with the honors due a soldier. His father was in the war with Mexico, and both grandfathers were in the war of 1812. October 6, 1859, he married Jane McGinnis, a native of Ohio, to which union followed seven children—Cassa A., Alexander, Sarah C., Huldah J. (deceased), Charles W., William and Owen. Mrs. Hurley died December 17, 1879, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hurley is a Republican, and an active worker for that party. He is an energetic, well-to-do business man, and now Postmaster of Blackford, Jasper County.

GEORGE KESSLER was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1814. His father, Jacob Kessler, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Virginia in 1824; his mother was a native of Maryland, and died in Virginia in 1844. When twenty years old, our subject moved to La Fayette, Ind.; he made the trip on horseback, accompanied by an uncle who was bound for Illinois. While there, Mr. Kessler stopped with his brothers, David and Daniel. He was then a fine physical specimen, and so athleti-

cally regarded that he was met by the great Kentucky wrestler, who came from that State to meet him. Mr. Kessler was the victor, gaining two falls out of three. In 1837, our subject married, at Pretty Prairie, Abigail, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Shearer) Shaw, with an issue of two children—Mary E. (Mrs. J. C. Hinkle) and James S., who died from disease contracted in the late war service. About 1844, he removed to this county, and purchased a few acres of land, which he has since made into a good farm, now numbering several hundred acres. He has been eminently successful, especially in the culture of grapes, and is broadly and graciously known. He formerly acted with the Democrats, but before the war became a Republican; he voted for Gen. Hancock, however, in 1880, and is now an adherent of the National party. Mr. Kessler is a man of many fine qualities, a true friend and valued citizen. He has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and has held other township offices.

WILLIAM W. MURRAY was born in Ohio in 1828. In 1836, his parents moved to White County, Ind., where they entered 600 acres of wild land. At the age of twenty-one, William W. Murray came to this county, and worked for John Parkison at the rate of \$10 per month. In 1854, he married Miss Rosanna, daughter of Henry and Ziltha (Moore) Barkley, born in Pennsylvania in 1832. To this marriage succeeded five children—Henry, Mary, Emma J., William and Charles. Mr. Murray is a grandson of the renowned Indian fighter, Simon Kenton, whose exploits have become history. During the late war, Mr. Murray was a member of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but, owing to disability, was discharged after six months' service. His brothers—Lewis and Henry—were likewise volunteers in that service; the former was discharged after being wounded at Shiloh, and afterward entered the Twelfth Regiment. Mr. Murray is a prosperous and thorough farmer, and has a finely improved farm. He is a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and a man generally esteemed.

S. R. NICHOLS was born in Jasper County, Ind., in 1846. His father, George Nichols, was born in Kentucky in 1803, and married, in Ohio, Rebecca Lewis, born in 1802. They had the following children: Jackson, who enlisted for the Mexican war, but died at La Fayette on his way; Cynthia (married first to William Davis, and later to Joshua German, who died in the late war, at Crab Orchard, Ky.); Alonzo and Benjamin (died in infancy), Elizabeth (wife of George H. Brown, of Rensselaer, twice elected to the Legislature), Solomon, Hester J. (wife of Henry Nichols), Olive (died aged sixteen), John L., Harrison T., Matilda (wife of William Potts) and Samuel R. George Nichols was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and once Deputy Sheriff. He contracted a disease while in the late war which caused his death in 1879. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Nichols' father, John McCurtain, was born in Kentucky, about 1799, and married Esther McGill, born in 1801. They reared the following children: Solomon, John, Newton, Barbara, Lizzie, Lucinda and Evaline. The father died in 1867. He was a long time in the army without remuneration, after which he served four years. One son, Charles, left home when about fifteen, and was never heard from. S. R. Nichols owns a farm of 300 acres, the result of his own industry. He is a Republican, and is now County Commissioner of the Second District.

WILLIAM M. NOLAND is a son of Henry and Mary (Ashby) Noland, and was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 29, 1828. His parents were married in Virginia, and soon after removed to Knox County, Ohio, thence to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and thence to this county, where they purchased eighty acres of canal land, which they improved. Mr. Noland was born in Virginia in 1791, and died in this county in 1845. Mrs. Noland was also born in Virginia, and died in Iowa. Their family was Lydia (married John J. Campbell, of Iowa, and deceased), Rebecca (married Wesley Irwin, of Iowa), Sarah (deceased), Mary (married William Querry,

and deceased), and William M. Our subject married Emma Parkison, who died in 1857, leaving one child, one having died very young. He next married Louisiana Gray, daughter of Robert and Mahala Gray, and a native of Virginia. To this union were born four children—Mary Emma, Frank E., Ross E. and an infant not named. Mr. Noland went to California in 1850, but returned to this State in 1853. James Ashby, the maternal grandfather of Mr. William Noland, was a Revolutionary soldier, and kept a prisoner for a long time on board of a vessel.

JOHN G. PARKISON was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1795. When young, he moved with his parents to Kentucky, and subsequently to King's Creek, Ohio, where his father bought and improved land, and later moved to Urbana. The father died during the war of 1812. John G. Parkison was with the army as Suttler's Clerk at Fort Meigs and Detroit. After the war, he manufactured hats in Urbana, where he married Matilda, daughter of Simou and Elizabeth (Jarbo) Kenton, the former the celebrated Indian fighter. In 1837, Mr. Parkison removed to White County, Ind., and the same year to this county, and located on 160 acres, for which he paid \$300; afterward he bought other lands. He reared the following children: Eliza Ann, William K., Addison, Juliet, Margaret, Joseph, Emma, Mary Jane, Benjamin, Isabella and Mattie. William K. Parkison was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1820, and married Mary, daughter of Henry Berkley. By this union descended the following family: John G., born in 1843, killed at the battle of Buzzard's Roost; William M., born in 1846, died in 1867; George, born in 1850, married Miss Ida Gwin, daughter of John and Mary Gwin; Harvey, born in 1851, married Melvina Moore, daughter of William E. and Dinah Moore; James R., born in 1853, married Mary Etta Collins, daughter of William H. and L. Collins; Mary J., born in 1856, married Granville Moody, son of Col. and Elizabeth Moody; and Robert, born in 1861. William K. Parkison has been County Commissioner twelve years, is now Postmaster, and owns a fine farm.



GILLAM TOWNSHIP.

MILES BISHIR, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born January 11, 1830, and is a son of Jeremiah and Esther (Millet) Bishir, of German and Welsh descent. They were married in Ohio, were farmers, and about 1833 moved, among the first settlers, to White County, Ind., where Mr. Bishir followed his trade of cooper. He died in 1875, aged seventy-five years; he was a strong Democrat and a good citizen; his wife died a few years previous. Miles Bishir passed his boyhood in White County, going to school and assisting his father on the farm until his majority. In 1852, he located in this township on 160 acres of land secured by a Mexican land warrant. July 11, 1852, he wedded Miss Lovina Gillam, born May 16, 1831, daughter of John M. Gillam. To this marriage were born five children, three of whom are living—John G., Jeremiah and Martha E. Mr. Bisher continued to farm until 1859, when he moved to the Gillam farm, where he has since resided, which is a highly-improved piece of land. Mr. Bishir is an active politician of the Democratic school, and served as Justice of the Peace from 1871 to 1882. He is a member of the Masonic order, and brought the first "separator" to this township. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. COMER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Carroll County, Ind., October 5, 1839, and is the eldest son of William and Phœbe Comer, natives of Ohio, and of German extraction. William Comer was married in Carroll County, made a home, and in 1840 sold the same, came to this county and settled on forty acres in Barclay Township; he afterward lived in this township, and then on the Iroquois River, where he died. He had been a Whig, but became a Republican, and was a licensed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John E. Comer was reared a farmer, and worked on a farm for \$10 a month, which he continued until he was twenty-three years old; and he soon, by diligence and care, paid for forty acres and one horse; this was his beginning. June 21, 1863, he married Harriet J. Dunn, born September 26, 1841, a daughter of J. D. Dunn. Six children were the fruition of this marriage, five of whom are living—Presto, Oliver P., Charles, Jacob I. and Nettie. After improving and augmenting his land in Union Township, he sold the same, and in 1874 came to this township, locating on his present place, which comprises 280 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation, all made by his thrift and economy; he was for many years a noted and successful hunter, having earned \$300 in one winter thereby. Mr. Comer is a solid Republican, and was Justice of the Peace of Union Township; he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM T. COMER, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of this county, was born October 23, 1843, and is a son of William Comer, a pioneer. Our subject assisted his father until manhood, during which time he received not more than three months' schooling. He was an industrious man, and, after work on the farm, would frequently hunt the coon, mink and rat, thus becoming an expert marksman; he also followed trapping in four States. At the age of twenty-one, he abandoned hunting and found a wife, November 12, 1863, in Miss Margaret Gibbs, born in Carroll County, Ind., July 14, 1843, and daughter of Freeman Gibbs. From this union sprang six children—George Milroy, Celia J., William F., James H., Ida A. and Martha M. After marriage, Mr. Comer engaged in farming and stock-raising, but with limited means; he advanced gradually, however, and is now the owner of 620

acres, 90 of which are under cultivation, and the whole stocked with \$3,000 worth of horses, cattle and hogs. For the last ten years, he has been engaged in buying and shipping hogs; he is identified with the Republican party, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES COOPER, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio; was born January 11, 1826, and is the fifth of the family of Thomas B. and Tacey (Simpson) Cooper, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and English descent. Thomas B. Cooper moved to Ohio about 1814, where he married, and followed farming in Muskingum and Champaign Counties until 1851, when he came to this county and located on eighty acres, where James now lives, and where he died August 16, 1855, aged sixty-two; his wife died in Ohio in 1858, aged sixty-three. Both were members of the Baptist Church. James Cooper began life empty handed, rented land and engaged in preparing railroad ties, having after three years saved sufficient means to purchase 160 acres of wild land, and after, ran a breaking team and farmed his father's land. In December, 1855, he married Miss Hettie A. Flint, born in Crawford County, Ohio, June 2, 1836, and daughter of Luther C. and Rebecca (Deda) Flint. Mr. Cooper has a fine, large two-story house and 320 acres, 60 of which are well cultivated; he is a leading stock-raiser; is now raising thoroughbred cattle, and has some sheep; he is an enterprising farmer, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ADAM COPPESS, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Greene County, Ohio, March 8, 1812, and is a son of Adam and Mary (Mock) Coppess, natives of North Carolina, and of German extraction. He was taught the art of farming and reared to industry, by assisting his father, until he was twenty years old, when he began business for himself as a farm hand, and in two years he saved money sufficient to pay for eighty acres of land in Darke County, Ohio. He then rented his father's farm for four years, during which period he wedded, April 5, 1838, Miss Elizabeth Oliver, of Darke County, born December 25, 1817, daughter of George and Sarah (Frampton) Oliver, a marriage which gave an issue of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. In 1851, Mr. Coppess moved to this township, by overland route, in a covered wagon. He purchased his present home from Mr. Robinson, and erected a hewed-log house, where he lived for many years, but now he has as good a farm as the township contains. Mr. Coppess was a Democrat in early life, having voted for Mr. Pierce, but afterward he affiliated with the Republicans, and gave his three sons—Calvin, Harry and George—to the service of their country for various terms. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

CALVIN COPPESS was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 13, 1839, and is the eldest of the family of Adam and Mary Coppess. His father was a pioneer of Darke County, who removed thither with his parents when but seven years of age, in 1819. Our subject was twelve years of age when he was brought to this township, where he passed his boyhood days, during which he had much desire for hunting. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was mustered into service at Logansport, marched to Virginia, where he was engaged in the battle of Greenbrier, and afterward at Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, after which he re-enlisted, came home for thirty days and joined Sherman's army, where he experienced hard fighting for ninety days; he also took part at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, was finally sent into Texas, and honorably discharged as a veteran in September, 1865. He is a life cripple from prolonged marching, by reason of an enlarged ankle. He resumed farming, and October 17, 1866, married Miss Sarah E. Prevo, born January 15, 1842, daughter of Malachi Prevo. From this union six children are descended—Marietta, Leota J., Malachi W., Gracie E., Julia F. and Charles C. Mr. Coppess purchased his present home of ninety acres in 1874, and has now a

good farm and stock of cattle. He is a staunch Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Coppess are members of the M. E. Church.

J. D. DUNN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Greene County, Tenn., August 15, 1820, and is the only child of James and Elizabeth (Hedrick) Dunn, natives of Tennessee, and of Irish and English descent; the former died of yellow fever in 1821, and his widow afterward married Henry Freshaur, and both moved to Iowa, where they died. Our subject came to this State with his mother when twelve years old; his education was neglected, having to work at farm work, which he followed until manhood, after which he worked at teaming from Fort Wayne to Toledo and Logansport. In 1840, he came to this county, and the next fall managed a breaking team with five oxen, which he followed for thirteen summers. He also bought and sold claims, and his first purchase of land for himself was forty acres; this and other purchases he sold, and finally bought his present place of 153 acres, forty of which are in cultivation, with build ings and other improvements. November 26, 1839, he married Miss Rachel Campbell, of Stark County, Ohio, daughter of James Campbell, a pioneer of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn in the early days made their own clothing from their own fabrics, and otherwise experienced the hardships of the pioneer. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL ELLIOT, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., was born March 27, 1833, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Steel) Elliot, both natives of Virginia, and of Irish descent. Samuel Elliot has taken care of himself since he was sixteen years of age, after being reared as a farmer, and at which he continued to labor. He was married, March 13, 1859, to Miss Almira J. Gibbs, who died in 1866, leaving four children—John W., Estaline, Sylva A. and Phebe J. Mr. Elliot's second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah E. (Cooper) Swisher, of this county, by which union were born four children—Martha, Emery, James T. and Asa A. In 1864, Mr. Elliot came to this township and located on eighty acres, which are now very fairly improved. Although he has been so far successful, he gives much credit to his industry and tenacity. He is a liberal Democrat, and he and Mrs. Elliot are members of the M. E. Church.

ELI FARIS, retired farmer, was born in Fleming County, Ky., June 29, 1813, and is the eldest of the twelve children of John Faris. Eli removed with his father to Rush County, and thence to Marion County, Ind., in 1828, but passed his boyhood in this county, where he assisted his father in making brick, and worked diligently until he reached his majority, whereupon, with the first money made for himself, he bought a marriage license costing 95 cents, also some housekeeping articles. He afterward purchased eighty acres in Hendricks County, at \$1.25 per acre, built a cabin, and moved thereto in 1837, where he suffered many hardships in the clearing of forty acres. This land he sold for \$1,600, when he purchased his present home for \$1,200; he has been a hard worker, and for years his wife made their clothing from the raw flax and wool. Mr. Faris has been twice married; first, December 25, 1834, to Miss Isabel Jones, of Marion County, Ind., born in Kentucky February 27, 1816, who died May 4, 1874, leaving six children, with three deceased—John T., Sarah J., Jemima A., Fleming J., Malinda and William H. His second marriage, January 1, 1875, was to Amanda (Colwell) Cunningham, born in Kentucky in 1824. The second son of Mr. Faris, George W., enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service at Cheat Mountain, Va. Mr. Faris was once a Whig, but is now a Republican, and has served four years as Justice of the Peace. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

ANDREW FARIS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Fleming County, Ky., was born December 7, 1821, and is the son of John and Sarah (Truitt) Faris, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Delaware. John Faris removed to Rush County, Ind., in 1826, and two years later to Marion County, where he fol-

lowed brick-making until 1841; thence he removed to Warren and Benton Counties, and thence to this county, where he located some land, and died two years later of typhoid fever, leaving eight sons and three daughters; he was aged fifty-two years. Mrs. Faris died in 1866. Andrew Faris came to this township in 1856, where he resided for ten years, and in 1866 located on his present farm of 120 acres. He had but slender means and but little learning, yet these deficiencies he has made up by integrity and industry. Mr. Faris was married, February 10, 1853, to Miss Lovina Burk, of this county, who died in 1862, leaving one son—Calvin G. His next marriage was to Miss Cynthia J. Rowen, of this county, daughter of Alexander Rowen. Two children were the result of this marriage—Florence M. and Clyde R. Mr. Faris has been always an ardent Republican, and held several township offices. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM FARIS, farmer, is a native of Marion County, Ind., was born June 25, 1834, and is the eleventh born of John Faris. Our subject was but eight years old when he came with his parents to this county. Two years later, his father died, when he worked for his brothers until his majority, after which, November 7, 1855, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Paris Robinson, of this township, by which union descended four children—Charles W., Paris R., Lizzie B. and Emma J., of which number the three eldest are teachers. After his marriage, Mr. Faris located where his father-in-law settled in 1838. In 1863, he located in La Porte County, where he and his brother John established a general store. After abandoning this store, he purchased eighty acres in this township, but located in Pulaski County, where he suffered from a prairie fire in 1871, after which he returned to and located in this township, where he now has a good farm and a comfortable home. Mr. Faris is a leading Republican and an active worker in that party. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN T. FARIS is a native of Indianapolis, was born December 5, 1835, and is the eldest of those born to Eli and Isabel (Jones) Faris. He was reared to work on a farm and in a brickyard, having access to school but a few months in each year. He came to this county about the year 1853 with his father, and, in 1860, began work as a farmer. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a participant in the battle of Greenbrier, and afterward was detailed to attend his sick brother, George W., on Cheat Mountain, and after his death came home with the body. After returning to his regiment, he took part at the siege of Corinth, the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, and Nashville. He was discharged, September, 1865, his only injury being a flesh wound received at the battle of Nashville. After his return, he resumed the plough, and in 1866, on the 22d of March, he married Rachel A. McCullough, of this township, born September 19, 1840, and daughter of Samuel McCullough. Their union was fruitful in six children—McKendree C., Edwin E., Mary I., Harry, Frank B. and Cora M. After marriage, Mr. Faris purchased land on the county line, and two years later ninety-five acres of his present home; he has now 143 acres, forty-five of which are in good cultivation, with fair improvements. Mr. Faris has held some township offices and is a strong Republican; he is also a member of the G. A. R. and the Christian Church. Mrs. Faris belongs to the M. E. Church.

G. W. FARIS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Marion County, Ind., was born February 18, 1836, and is the youngest of the twelve children of John Faris. Our subject was left fatherless when nine years old, and remained with his mother until his eighteenth year, after which time he farmed on rented land. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Bowling Green, Ky., after which he was engaged at Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Buzzard's Roast; he later took part in

the Atlanta campaign, at Franklin and Nashville. He was honorably discharged, and located where he now lives, on a farm of 100 acres, sixty of which are improved and under cultivation. February 26, 1862, he married Miss Sarah M. Coppess, born August 30, 1841, and daughter of Adam Coppess. This union was honored by nine children, eight of whom are living—Rhoda J., Martha E., Nora M., William A., Carrie E., Edward E., Nellie E. and George R. Mr. Faris set out as a farmer empty handed, and commenced stock-raising with one pig; he has been successful and has now a good home. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and he and wife are leading members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE J. FRESHOUR, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Allen County, Ind., February 10, 1835, and is the second of the family of William and Hannah (Robinson) Freshour, natives of Tennessee and Ohio, and of German and Irish descent. William Freshour was an early settler of Allen County, and in 1840 came to this county and entered 160 acres, which he improved, and where he died July, 1858; his widow yet lives and resides with her children, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Freshour was a great hunter; he was a Democrat in early life, but became a Republican and a standard-bearer of the party; he was also a class leader in the M. E. Church. George J. Freshour passed his boyhood with his father, and when of age took charge of the farm. January 12, 1859, he married Sarah J. Faris, the fruition of which union was four children, two of whom are living—James A. and Paris C. After marriage, he lived upon the home farm until August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He took active part at Murfreesboro, in the Atlanta campaign, and at Nashville, under Gen. Thomas, where he was wounded by a minie ball in the arm, after recovering from which he rejoined his regiment at Knoxville, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. After returning, he purchased 100 acres, where he lived until 1878, when he rented his farm and removed to Ellis County, Kan., by reason of his wife's impaired health; there he took up and improved a homestead, remaining until 1882, at which time he returned to the old home. He now has 147 acres, of which sixty are under cultivation. He is a prominent Republican and member of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Freshour belong to the M. E. Church.

REV. GEORGE GUILD was born in Hartford, Conn., June 9, 1812, and is a son of Jeremiah and Martha (May) Guild, natives of New England, and of English descent. Jeremiah Guild was a tanner, and, in 1816, emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, where he died in 1820, followed by his wife the next year, leaving a family of eight children. Our subject being an orphan at nine years, was put out to a farmer, by whom he was so maltreated as to compel him to run away when thirteen and apprentice himself to saddle-tree-making at Cincinnati, and afterward becoming a journeyman in Butler County, Ohio, whence he removed to Wayne County, Ind., in 1836. When twenty-one years of age, he experienced religion and likewise the necessity of an education, which induced him to spend all his leisure hours in study in preparation to enter a school in Dublin. In 1838, he was licensed to preach by the M. E. Church, and on the 8th of April, he married Sarah Hull, of Highland County, Ohio, born May 7, 1819, a union blessed by ten children, but four of whom now survive—George S., James R., Thomas M. and Daniel H. In 1840, he commenced teaching, and, in 1843, was ordained and given a circuit embracing five counties. In 1849, he built the first church in Rensselaer, and did arduous work in many stations for many years. In 1853, he located on land entered in 1850, comprising 120 acres. In 1872, he was superannuated, having preached more than forty years. Charles L. Guild, son of our subject, enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he proved a gallant soldier, being wounded in the head at the battle of Shiloh, which caused his immediate death. He was buried by his father in the Independence Cemetery.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Noble County, Ind., was born August 9, 1838, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Morrow) Hamilton, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent and Protestant faith. Alexander Hamilton was reared to the plow, received a fair education, and began for himself at the age of twenty-two, working on the home farm until 1868, when he moved on fifteen acres of what was known as the "Haw Patch." This he sold for \$1,500, which, with \$300 personal property, made \$1,800. He was married, October 2, 1862, to Miss Lydia B. Painter, of Coshocton County, Ohio, born June 24, 1840. From this union descended six children, four of whom are living—Simeon W., Nettie B., Perry N. and Daisy M. Mr. Hamilton afterward moved to this township and, after purchasing forty acres, had \$300 with which to make improvements, after doing which, four years later, he sold, and purchased his present place of 100 acres, sixty of which are being cultivated, and on which he has good frame buildings. Mr. Hamilton has been a life-long Republican, and has held several township offices. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. G. HUNT, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 5, 1830, and is a son of Noah and Charity (Stout) Hunt, both natives of New Jersey. Noah Hunt, after his marriage, in 1818, emigrated to Hamilton County, Ohio, from which, in 1844, having acquired a good home, he removed to Bartholomew County, Ind., where he again began in "the green," and where he died in 1852, aged fifty-seven, followed by his wife in 1867, aged seventy years. He was a Democrat, and both were members of the Christian Church. Our subject spent his childhood in Hamilton County, Ohio, and his boyhood in Bartholomew County, Ind. In youth, he learned the trade of a cooper, and afterward carried on a shop until 1855, when he abandoned his trade for farming, and November 28 of that year married Miss Sarah M. Winship, born September 23, 1833, daughter of Martin L. and Betty (Hinman) Winship, natives of New York and Pennsylvania. This union gave issue to four sons—Oscar H., Frank L., Lewis W. and Judson J. In November, 1865, Mr. Hunt removed to this township and purchased 160 acres, which he has increased to 1,120 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation, all the result of his industry and skill in trading. He is also an extensive sheep and cattle dealer. Mr. Hunt is a Freemason, and Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

L. C. LOGAN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of North Carolina, born August 29, 1840, and the youngest of the family of John Logan, likewise a native of the old North State. Our subject was left motherless when four years old, and was reared by a half-sister. He worked on a farm until he was twenty years of age, and then he began working for himself as a farm hand. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, and was in the battles of Bull Run, Winchester and Richmond. He was in Stonewall Jackson's corps, and at Gettysburg was wounded in the right arm. He was then furloughed for sixty days, and honorably discharged in 1865. He returned to his home and resumed work until 1868, when he emigrated to Peoria County, Ill., worked as a farm hand, and thence came to this county in 1872, in which year, August 4, he was married to Miss Maria E. Mason, of this township, born May 25, 1848, daughter of George Mason. This marriage has been honored by six children—George F., Sarah E., Elizabeth J., John H., Thomas N. and Myron R. After marriage, Mr. Logan rented land for two years, then removing to his present home of eighty acres. He has been a hard laborer, and is a firm supporter of the Democracy. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN C. LONG, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Maryland, born July 27, 1831, and a son of David and Sarah (Bowers) Long, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of German extraction. Benjamin was reared to farming in

Champaign County, Ohio, and at the age of twenty began learning the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for seven years and did considerable building. In 1860, he moved to this State and purchased 160 acres in Pulaski County, on which he lived, in a cabin, and improved until 1865, when he purchased some amount of his present home; he now has 132 acres, fifty-five of which are under cultivation, a tribute to his thrift and perseverance. October 23, 1856, he married Miss Susanna Demory, of Champaign County, Ohio, born September 13, 1836, daughter of William and Elizabeth Demory, a union cemented by seven children, four of whom are living—Ella E., Jennie, Mary E. and William M. Mr. Long has one of the neatest farms and best flocks of sheep in the township, shearing an average of ten pounds per head. He is a liberal Democrat, a public-spirited man, and has filled several township offices. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. H. McCULLOUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, is of American birth, born December 7, 1845, and the only son in a family of seven, born to Samuel and Mary (Querry) McCullough, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Samuel McCullough spent his boyhood in Adams County, Ohio, and after manhood removed to Hamilton County, Ind., where he married, and in 1841 came to this county, where he acquired a farm of 199 acres, on which he erected a good frame house and barn, and raised a fine orchard. Previous to 1856, he was a Democrat, but after that period he voted with the Republicans. He was the first Commissioner of the County, and served a number of terms; he also served as Probate Judge, Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. He was an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died April 29, 1882, in his seventieth year. T. H. McCullough was reared on the farm, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which service he did mostly guard duty. After his discharge, he resumed farming with his father. March 12, 1868, he married Miss Mary L. Robinson, a native of this township, born October 8, 1847, daughter of William Robinson, a union which gave issue to two children—Samuel O. and Effie C. After marriage, he located on the farm on which he now lives, comprising 152 acres, forty-five of which are under cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. McCullough is a Republican, and was elected Township Trustee in 1882. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE MASON was born in Allen County, Ind., May 18, 1817, where the city of Fort Wayne now stands, and is the fourth child of Lewis and Judith (Terry) Mason, natives of Lower Canada and Ohio respectively. Lewis Mason emigrated to Ohio previous to the war of 1812, in which glorious contest he served as a soldier. He married, about 1809, and in 1813 removed to the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, and engaged in farming. The Indians were then very troublesome, preying upon stock, etc. The family procured their breadstuffs from Ohio, and made all their clothing. Mr. Mason was a Catholic, dying at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Mason, a Baptist, dying at seventy years of age; their lives were their monuments. George Mason was reared on the frontier, and Indians were his playmates. He remained at home until manhood, and in 1838 came to this county, carrying his clothing in his arms, where, in January, 1839, he entered 120 acres, and on February 22, of that year married Miss Maria Gillam, born in 1818, and a daughter of John M. Gillam; she died September 7, 1854, leaving ten children, seven of whom are living—Josephus, Sarah L., John, Nathan, Maria E., Thomas and Elizabeth. Mr. Mason was next married, March 15, 1855, to Sarah Booher, born September 14, 1815, daughter of George and Sarah Booher. By thrift and frugality Mr. Mason has made a home and 120 acres, with good house and many improvements, besides giving to each of his children \$1,200. He was first a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and later a Republican; he also served six years as Township Trustee. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. L. P. MASSEY was born in Grant County, Ind., August 18, 1835, on the bank of the river where Marion now stands, and is of the family of Robert and Rebecca L. (Butler) Massey, natives of North Carolina and Georgia. Robert Massey removed to Wayne County, Ind., in his youth, where he married, and, previous to 1820, located in Grant County, moving thereto in a covered wagon, in which he lived until his cabin was finished, afterward making a farm of eighty acres; this he sold and purchased eighty acres on the Huntington road, on which farm he died in 1859; his widow yet resides on an adjoining farm near where she has resided more than sixty years, aged eighty-eight years. Our subject was brought up a farmer, and enjoyed but three months' schooling each year. He remained at home until 1856, when he engaged as a farm hand. In 1860, he removed to Iowa, from which State, in 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took action in Duvall's Bluff and Chickasaw Bayou; thence, the regiment was sent to Little Rock, by way of White River, said regiment being detailed to take 4,715 prisoners to Chicago. After the regiment was sent to St. Louis, he took ill, and was therefore discharged in 1863, in which year, October 12, he married Eliza Poisel, of this county, born April 28, 1844, which marriage gave issue to six children—Ettis M., Ida M., deceased; Milley F., Jerome, Charlie H. and an infant. In 1876, Mr. Massey purchased his present home of 140 acres, seventy-six of which are under cultivation, and which he has generally improved, this being the result of his thrift and tenacity. He is now raising thoroughbred cattle, is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., a temperance man, and, with his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL ODOM, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Henry County, Ind., born August 14, 1826, and is the eldest of ten children born to Lewis and Hannah (Batsen) Odom, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, and of English descent. Both emigrated from North Carolina, married in 1824, and commenced their new life empty handed. He obtained his necessaries by bringing them 100 miles and paying for them with skins acquired by hunting; he also made a home, secured 1,500 acres, and died at the age of fifty-two; his widow lives on the old home, aged seventy-seven years. Samuel Odom was brought up to farming, and assisted his father to establish a home, where he remained until he was of age, and on February 22, 1848, married Miss Catharine Runyan, of Henry County, born December 29, 1828, by which union ten children were born, five of whom are living—George, Lewis, John, Charles and Susan. Mr. Odom rented land after his marriage, afterward purchased eighty acres, built a round log cabin, and was soon comfortable, owning 120 acres, with good improvements and an orchard. After a residence of eighteen years, he removed to Madison County, Ind., where he had 160 acres, and lost by fire \$3,000. In 1878, he sold this, and came to his present residence, which contains 428 acres, 350 of which are in cultivation. Mr. Odom is a staunch Democrat.

JESSE OSBORN is a native of Ashe County, N. C., was born September 21, 1834, and is the second son of William and Delilah (Price) Osborn, both natives of North Carolina, and of Irish and English descent. William Osborn was reared in North Carolina, was a farmer, an anti-slavery man, a Whig, and the largest bee culturist of the State, having nearly 100 stands at a time. He died February 25, 1881, aged sixty-nine, followed by his wife, in 1882, at the same age; he was a member of the Methodist, and his wife of the Baptist Church. Jesse Osborn assisted his father until his majority, and was married August 19, 1855, to Miss Elmina Knight, of Guilford County, N. C., born September 2, 1834, daughter of Ammiel Knight. To this union succeeded ten children, seven of whom survive—Alvira J., Rebecca M., William F., Laura C., Mary L., Letitia F. and Rilla V. After marriage, and while engaged in farming and stock raising, he was conscripted, October, 1862, and from choice, enlisted in Company I, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Volun-

teer Infantry, was assigned to Gen. Bragg's command, and did skirmish duty for seven days on three days' rations. Afterward he was appointed nurse, then chief cook, and served in the ranks at Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga, after which events he and five comrades deserted to the Union army and were sent north. He passed some time in Cincinnati and in this State, and in April, 1865, he returned to North Carolina, sold his property, removed hither, settled in Walker Township, and in 1881, came to this township, where he has seventy-eight acres, with good buildings and other improvements. Mr. Osborn is a staunch Republican, and was Trustee of Walker Township for two terms. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ASA C. PREVO, County Commissioner, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., September 4, 1830, and is the eldest son of Malachi and Nancy (Comer) Prevo, natives of Virginia and Tennessee. The maternal great-grandfather of Asa was a British soldier of the Revolutionary war. Malachi Prevo was married in Tennessee, whence he removed to Wayne County, Ind., thence to Tippecanoe, afterward to Carroll County, and in 1839, came to Barclay Township, this county, and finally to Gillam Township, where he acquired a home of 160 acres, and died March 24, 1870, his wife five years later; they reared a family of ten. He was a Democrat, a Justice of the Peace, and with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Asa C. Prevo passed his boyhood in this county, remaining at home until twenty years of age, when he rented farming land. His first purchase was eighty acres of canal land for \$120, in 1850, and he now has 235 acres, 150 of which are in cultivation, with good house and barn. September 28, 1854, he married Miss Mary Coppess, of this county, born October 13, 1838. This union was fruitful in twelve children—seven of whom are living—Andrew W., Sarah E., George D., Daniel C., Frank G., Jessie M. and Cyrus A. Mr. Prevo is a Republican, and an ardent supporter of that party. He was elected County Commissioner in 1882, and was a very efficient officer. He and wife are lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. PULLIN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, was born January 18, 1831, and is the ninth of the twelve children of Samuel and Sarah A (Butt) Pullin, natives of Virginia, and of Irish and English extraction. Samuel Pullin was by trade a cooper, who moved to Ohio and located near Urbana, where he remained until death. Our subject assisted his father in clearing land until sixteen years old, when he began work as a farm hand for \$8 per month, his father receiving a portion thereof. He afterward farmed on rented land. November 5, 1855, he married Miss Sarah Ropp, of Champaign County, Ohio, born May 14, 1836, daughter of Simon and Margaret (Demory) Ropp, natives of Virginia, and of German and French extraction. This union was productive of fourteen children, of whom nine survive—Iba A., Barbara A., James A., Rosa E., Preston, Elmer E., Elias W., Frank and Charles W. In 1865, Mr. Pullin came to and purchased eighty acres in this township, where he resided until March, 1881, when he sold this farm and purchased his present home of 156 acres, which contains good buildings and is well stocked with various fruits. Previous to the war, Mr. Pullin was a Democrat, but later he became an earnest Republican, and was elected Road Superintendent in 1882. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN QUERRY (deceased). In 1881, this township lost one of the most prominent men, farmers and stock-raisers who have ever lived here; that man was the late John Querry. He was born in Rush County, Ind., April 16, 1826, and was a son of Thomas Querry, with whom he came to this county in 1840, and whom he assisted in farming; he also taught school several terms. He began life with limited means, but acquired as good a home of 300 acres as the township presents. April 4, 1850, he married Miss Mary M. Freshaur, a native of Allen County, born

October 5, 1831, and the eldest of the family of William and Hannah (Query) Freshaur, natives of Tennessee and Ohio respectively. As a result of this union were nine children, seven of whom survive—Preston M., Lydia H., Harriet C., William F., Florence C., Mary E. and Rachel C. Mr. Query was a man of excellent character and superior judgment, whose integrity was commended, and whose opinion was sought as arbiter in various matters of importance; hence he was frequently chosen as administrator. He was a prominent worker in the Republican party. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and was largely influential in building the Independence Church. Mrs. Mary M. Query, his widow, resides on the home farm, and is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM B. QUERRY, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Rush County, Ind., was born April 13, 1828, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (McCullough) Query, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He came to this township when twelve years old, was reared to farm work, and assisted his father in making a home from the forest. March 14, 1850, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Thomas Hanley, of Allen County, and born October 10, 1832. This marriage gave birth to eight children, six of whom survive—James W., Mary J., John, Charles, Thomas H. and William L. After marriage, Mr. Query took charge of the farm for three years, when he removed to his present location, where he has succeeded in obtaining 170 acres, in addition to 200 added by his sons, who are doing a good business in stock-raising, to which branch Mr. Query attributes his greatest success. He is a prominent Republican, served as Justice of the Peace for sixteen years, and was a very efficient officer; he also served as Deputy Assessor, and is a public-spirited and esteemed citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Query are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES RAYBURN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., was born January 8, 1828, and is the fifth of the seven children of Henry and Drusilla (Nicholson) Rayburn, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. His parents were pioneers, having emigrated in 1826. He obtained the few educational advantages of the day, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-four, as a farm hand; he came to this county in 1852, and with two younger brothers, David and Rufus C., purchased 108 acres of land; this purchase he has augmented until he now has 200 acres, seventy of which are under fair cultivation. April 9, 1867, he married Miss Mazilla J. Prevo, born May 25, 1837, a daughter of Malachi Prevo, one of this township's pioneers. This union was fruitful in five children—Nancy D., Sarah E. (deceased), Mary C., Rebecca A. and Melissa F. Mr. Rayburn's parents resided with him until the father died, May 1, 1875, aged seventy-nine; his mother yet enjoys good health, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Rayburn is regarded as a representative man, and his life has been active and laborious; he has, however, been successful. He is a Republican, and an ardent supporter of the party. He and wife are leading members of the M. E. Church.

R. C. RAYBURN, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and was born February 14, 1834. He was reared to the independent living of a farmer, and received a fair education. After coming to this county with his father in 1854, he returned to Montgomery County, and engaged in teaming and farming for three years, during which time he was married, September 2, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Teeters, of this county, born December 15, 1837, daughter of Robert and Harriet (Ramey) Teeters. To this union were vouchsafed five children—William R., Eva M., Henry M., Emma L. and Melvin C. Mr. Rayburn located upon the farm he now owns, of 120 acres, sixty of which are under fair cultivation, and improved by good buildings, making a desirable property and home. Mr. Rayburn is a staunch Republican, and he and Mrs. Rayburn are active members of the M. E. Church.

LIEUT. A. G. ROBB, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Brown County,

Ohio, April 8, 1825, and is the fourth of the ten children of John and Mary (Fisher) Robb, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively. A. G. Robb, when eight years old, removed with his father to Morgan County, this State, and settled in White River Valley, where our subject remained until 1843, when he removed to De Kalb County, Ill., and engaged in farming as a hand until 1849, when he drove an ox-team across the plains to California. After working with the pick and pan for two years, he returned with \$1,600, and engaged in mercantile business at Genoa, Ill. July 17, 1853, he married Amy E. Williams, of De Kalb County, Ill., born November 9, 1831, from which union descended seven children, of whom six survive. In 1857, he returned to Morgan County, Ind., and engaged in business with his brother, Joseph S. One year later, he acquired the business, and continued it until 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile; was promoted to be Orderly Sergeant in 1862, then to be First Lieutenant, and distinguished himself as a brave soldier in a hot skirmish at Prairie Grove, Ark. In 1866, after four years' faithful and bright service, he was honorably discharged, when he returned to his family at Medarysville, and purchased eighty acres; he has since increased his farm to 295 acres, 115 of which are now producing, with good buildings. He cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor, and later became a Republican. He has been twice Township Assessor, and is a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Allen County, Ind., September 25, 1831, and is the eldest child of Paris and Sarah (Coppers) Robinson, natives of Ohio and of Irish and German descent. Paris Robinson located in Allen County when that section was a wilderness, and in 1838 came to this county and entered 160 acres. He experienced many hardships, but he was a rugged man and an efficient hunter. He served as Probate Judge for a number of years, and was in the Legislature from Pulaski County one session. After making a home on 160 acres, he removed to Francesville, engaged in mercantile business and died in January, 1869, aged sixty-nine years. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John H. Robinson spent his boyhood in this county, and assisted his father until his majority. September 3, 1852, he wedded Miss Mary E. Querry, born in Rush County April 26, 1831, and daughter of Thomas Querry. The fruits of this marriage were eight children—Sarah, Rosa, Mary, Caroline, Lydia, Paris T., W. Harvey and Alfred C. After marriage, Mr. Robinson applied himself to farming, and continued until about 1856, when he exchanged his farm for his present home of 140 acres, most of which is well improved. Mr. Robinson has been an industrious man and a life-long Democrat. He has also been a noted hunter, and a dealer in furs of all kinds. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS H. ROBINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this township February 23, 1842, and is the third of the family of William and Mary (Hanley) Robinson, natives of Ohio and Ireland respectively. William Robinson came with his family to this township in 1838, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. He was also one of the most valued citizens, and reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; had been a Whig, but later became a Republican. In 1878, he sold and removed to near Hayes City, Kan., where he now lives, at the age of eighty years. Thomas H. Robinson was reared a farmer, but obtained a fair education, and in 1864-65 taught one term of school. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was promoted to be First Sergeant. He was engaged at Greenbrier, Stone River, Shiloh, in the Atlanta campaign, and was discharged in September, 1864. He then resumed farm labor until 1865, when he purchased forty acres. April 19, 1866, he married Frances M. Roxwell, of Jas-

per County, Ind., born August 27, 1845, daughter of Clark and Ruth P. (Knapp) Roxwell, by which union resulted five children—Emma P., Lois I., Effie G., Schuyler C. and Mary S. Mr. Robinson is owner of 900 acres of land, 300 of which are now cultivated. He is a leading stock-raiser, having from 100 to 150 head of cattle on hand, besides horses.

MICHAEL ROBINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of this township, was born December 28, 1843, and is the fourth of the family of William and Mary (Hanley) Robinson. He worked on the home farm until his eighteenth year, at which time he enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was at the seven days' fight, Fredericksburg, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where his brother was fatally shot in his side; he gave him a few moments' attention, then moved to avenge him. At the Wilderness, he was wounded in the foot and remained all night on the field; he was afterward placed on detached duty at the Soldiers' Home, Indianapolis, and honorably discharged in March, 1865, after which he resumed farming for two years on the home place. April 25, 1867, he married Miss Sarah E. McCullough, born February 9, 1834, daughter of Samuel McCullough, of this township. This union was made happy by five children—Millie J., Florence C., Clarence A., Nora L. and Alfred O. After marriage, he located on forty acres in this township, which he afterward exchanged for a portion of his present home, to which he removed in the spring of 1879, made important improvements and increased said land to 400 acres. He has now eighty head of cattle and 100 of sheep, and has bought and sold cattle for the past seventeen years. Mr. Robinson is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM S. STEVENS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 26, 1838, and is one of the family of James D. and Christena (Idle) Stevens, natives of Virginia and of German descent. James D. Stevens removed with his parents to Ohio previous to 1805. He was in the war of 1812, and was kept prisoner after Gen. Hull's surrender. After his liberation, he returned, married, located on land and made a good home. Later, he moved to Ohio, and died at Urbana, March 27, 1883, aged ninety-two years and six months. He had been a Whig, became a Republican, and was long a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William S. Stevens was reared a farmer, and began to work for himself when eighteen years of age. In 1855, he commenced to farm on rented land. December 3, 1858, he married Matilda J. Demory, born in Clark County, Ohio, July 10, 1838, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Neer) Demory. Two children followed this union—Ida C. and James W. Mrs. Stevens died March 13, 1878, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1864, Mr. Stevens removed to this county and purchased fifty acres of his present home, to which he has added until he now has 103 acres, all fairly improved. He is a large stock-raiser of cattle, horses and hogs. He is a Republican, and was elected Township Trustee in 1880, which office he filled satisfactorily.

JOHN TILLET is a native of Virginia, was born November 22, 1825, and is the third of the twelve children of James and Susan (Buck) Tillett, natives of Virginia, and of English and German descent. James Tillett was a shoe-maker, and in 1828 moved to Wayne County, Ind., and engaged in teaming from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Richmond, Ind., and during the seven years of this service handled much gold and silver with which to pay the Miamis. In 1835, he removed to Miami County, located 160 acres, made a good home, and at one time owned 2,000 acres in that county and 1,600 in this county. He was a Jackson Democrat, and was several years County Commissioner. He died suddenly July 5, 1879, aged eighty years. John Tillett passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and remained until January 17, 1855, when he married Miss Eliza A. Cain, of Miami County, born in Mont-

gomery County, Va., December 18, 1829, daughter of Cornelius and Ann (Kipping) Cain; they were natives of Virginia and pioneers of Miami County. Mr. and Mrs. Tillett are parents of nine children—James M., Cornelius F., Sarah E., John E., Mary J., Emma D., Martha A., Willie, deceased, and Jesse A. After marriage, Mr. Tillett began farming on his father's land, with limited means, and in 1856 he came hither with 350 cattle, and herded them hard by where he now lives; thus he continued until 1867, when he came to this county and located on eighty acres. He now owns 580 acres in a body, besides 266 in Miami County. Mr. Tillett is mainly engaged in stock-raising; is a Freemason and a Democrat. Mrs. Tillett is a member of the Christian Church.

KEENER TOWNSHIP.

DR. THOMAS ANTRIM, physician and farmer, was born June 30, 1814, in Clinton County, Ohio, and is the youngest of the four children of Thomas and Rachel (Jenkins) Antrim, natives of Virginia, and of Irish and Welsh descent. Dr. Antrim left his native State when six years of age, came with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., and remained about sixteen years, then moved to Wabash County, and thence to this county in 1853, where he has since remained, and has a good farm of eighty acres. December 27, 1838, he married Lucinda W. Massey, a native of this State, which union was favored with eight children—Rebecca J., deceased; Rachel E., Mahlon F., deceased; William D., deceased; Milton F., James F., George B. and Sarah C. Dr. Antrim's earliest and strongest predilection was for the practice of medicine. He did much reading in youth, and after marriage he applied himself thoroughly to the study of his chosen profession. He is truly a self-made man. He was formerly a Whig, having given his first vote for Henry Clay; afterward, he became identified with the Anti-slavery party, and was a conductor on the underground railroad. He is now an earnest Republican; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, and is the Recorder-elect of this county.

JAMES F. ANTRIM, a self-made, energetic young man, a son of Dr. Thomas Antrim, was born in this county April 17, 1857. He was reared upon a farm, but, having a desire for books, he early sought after knowledge, and thus ascertained that by arduous study he was enabled to lift the veil of hidden mysteries and disclose truths to his inquiring mind. Close devotion and the exercise of his God-given intelligence have made him the young man of fame that he is. He has attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute, the Northern Normal School and the Business Institute at Valparaiso. He began teaching on a six months' license, and has since held two eighteen-months' and two two-years' licenses, and is now regarded as one of Jasper County's most prominent teachers, having frequently assisted the County Superintendent in holding his examinations. He has been, and is now, a reporter for several newspapers and periodicals. Thus has our subject been favored in overcoming obstacles to his onward course of progression, which leads men from the farm to become the first in the ranks of all professions. Mr. Antrim is an earnest, working Republican, as well as an upright, industrious, economical young gentleman, and one of the brightest promise. In addition to the amount expended on his education, he has purchased forty acres of land in Gillam Township, this county.

DANIEL E. FAIRCHILD, farmer and cattle-dealer, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, June 22, 1810, and is the second of the family of Acton H. and Har-

riet (Day) Fairchild. Our subject came to this county in 1868, where, by industry and frugality, and without assistance, he has made himself owner of eighty-six acres of good land, fairly improved. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; was engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and many others, but came out unscathed, and was honorably discharged in 1864. April 2, 1868, he married Hannah Fry, a native of Ohio, to which union were born eight children—Essa B.; Clifford E.; Alfred D., deceased; Della A., Daniel J., Sarah, Florence and May. Mr. Fairchild has an ordinary education, and is a successful farmer. He is also an ardent Republican; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1870, and re-elected in 1874.

ELAM D. FAIRCHILD, farmer and cattle dealer, was born June 2, 1844, in Hancock County, Ohio, and is the fourth of the family of Acton H. and Harriet (Day) Fairchild, natives of Ohio, and of English descent. Our subject moved to this county with his parents in the spring of 1866, and located in this township, where he has continued to live. He was bred a farmer, but has taught several terms of school. To the small help he received from his father, he has continued to add until he now has 450 acres of excellent and well-improved land. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Infantry Regiment, and was in the following hard-contested battles: Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Atlanta and Bentonville, in none of which he was wounded. He was mustered out with martial honors in the summer of 1865. March 18, 1869, he married Effie Garis, a union fruitful by five children—Nina, deceased; Ethie, Ruth, Harriet and Susan. Mr. Fairchild is a solid Republican; he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and re-elected in 1880.

JOSEPH P. FAIRCHILD, farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, and the sixth of the family of Acton H. and Harriet (Day) Fairchild. Our subject was born July 12, 1847, and came with his parents to this county, where, unassisted, he has made himself owner of a comfortable home of ninety acres, and with considerable modern improvements. He was married, January 12, 1870, to Mary A. Hawkins, a native of Indiana, which union has given issue to four children—Eva, Edwin H., Nelson and Loren, deceased. Mrs. Mary A. Fairchild died by consumption September 16, 1881. Mr. Fairchild is a Republican, and one of the staunchest workers of that party. He is a well-to-do, energetic farmer, and has a promising future for enjoyment and usefulness.

GEORGE S. GUILD, farmer and cattle dealer, is a native of Fulton County, Ind., was born January 16, 1848, and is the fourth child of George and Sarah (Hull) Guild, natives of Connecticut and Ohio respectively, and of English extraction. George S. Guild was reared on his father's farm, and remained at home until he was nineteen years old, in the meantime having acquired a very fair education. In the year 1853, he came to this county with his parents. By well-directed industry and consistent economy, he has secured a fairly improved farm of eighty acres in Gillma Township. May 19, 1867, he married Clara R. McJimecy, the result of their union being five children—Charles H., Nathan H., John H. D., Gurtha M. and James A. Mr. Guild has always voted with the Republican party, in which he is an active worker. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed Trustee of the township to fill a vacancy, and in the spring following elected to the office for two years.

IRA B. ROBBINS, M. D., eminent physician, cattle dealer and farmer, was born November 10, 1831, in Marion County, Ohio, and is the eldest of the six children of Edward and Elizabeth (Hurd) Robbins, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively, and of German and Irish descent. Dr. Robbins remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years old. After attending the common schools, he passed two terms at a seminary at Ontario, La Grange County, Ind. He then began the study of medicine, read under his uncle for two years, and afterward attended two courses at Cleveland, Ohio. He became disgusted with the

allopathic practice, and thereafter studied the homœopathic system, and graduated from the Homeopathic Institute at Chicago. He began directly the practice of medicine in Will County, Ill., working in a way to leave nothing undone to advance his proficiency. March 1, 1855, he married Mary J. Ray, by which union were born eight children—James S., Lola I., David S., deceased; Albert B., Samuel R., Susie, John and Fannie. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was in seventeen engagements, several times wounded, and was discharged with honor in the fall of 1864. Dr. Robbins cast his maiden vote for Zachary Taylor, and is now a staunch and active Republican. Both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

REV. LEMUEL SHORTRIDGE was born March 18, 1820, in Wayne County, Ind., and is the eldest of the twelve children of Elisha and Esther (Crum) Shortridge, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Ohio, who removed to Henry County, Ind., when our subject was two years old, and there he remained until his twenty-fifth year. He was reared a farmer, and followed that calling for twelve years in White County, whence he removed to Valparaiso and lived seven years, about the same time in Wabash, also in Lake County, and, in 1873, located in this township. October 19, 1843, he married Lydia Gwin, by which union descended ten children, nine of whom were named—Ireneus, Mary, John, Hattie, deceased; Catharine C., deceased; Clara, Elisha, Thomas and William. Mrs. Shortridge was a member of the Christian Church, and died March 23, 1865. November 30, 1866, Mr. Shortridge married Paulina Oyler, and to this union were born three children—Lydia, Rosetta and Kate. Mr. Shortridge enlisted in 1863, and served as Chaplain until 1865. He is a member of the Masonic order; he was once a Whig, gave his first vote for Henry Clay, and became, later, one of the organizers of the Republican party in Northern Indiana. Mr. Shortridge became a member of the Christian Church when fifteen years old, and began preaching when eighteen, to which profession he has given a majority of his time. His wife is also a member of the above church.

JOHN SHORTRIDGE, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of White County, Ind., and the third of the family of Lemuel and Lydia (Gwin) Shortridge, both natives of Wayne County, Ind., and of German and Scotch descent. John Shortridge lived with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age, working during summer and attending school during winter. Without any assistance, and with his native will, diligence and frugality, he has already acquired a competence. April 15, 1877, he married Lola Robbins, by which alliance has resulted two children—Flora B., born April 9, 1879, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Shortridge came to this county, in company with his parents, in 1873, and located in this township; he is now the possessor of a good farm of 160 acres. He has always voted with the Republicans, and is an active worker in that party.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, farmer and cattle dealer, is a native of the State of New York, and was born June 8, 1843. He is the second of the family of Hiram and Harriet Thompson, also natives of New York, and of English and Irish descent. Charles H. Thompson came to this State with his parents in 1852, and located in Lake County; afterward removed to Newton, and thence to this county, where he has a good farm of eighty acres. He is a successful farmer, to which business he has been reared. September 18, 1864, he was married to Mrs. Margaretta (Hunt) Woods, to which union succeeded two children—Hattie E. and Annie O. Mr. Thompson is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Thompson's weekly production of butter averages forty pounds. He is an upright man and a liberal benefactor. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MERRIL M. TYLER is a native of Wabash County, Ind., born May 27, 1859, and is the youngest of three children born to Alexander A. and Martha J. (Brown) Tyler, natives of Indiana, and of English extraction, who came to this county in 1868 and located in this township, where Alexander A. Tyler, with the help of his sons, made one of the best farms in the township; he at present deals somewhat in cattle. Merrill M. Tyler was reared on the farm, where he worked during the summer, but during the winter attended school. He afterward attended school at Rensselaer and Valparaiso, thus preparing himself for the profession of teaching, which he has practiced successfully for ten terms in this county. Mr. Tyler is now engaged as salesman in a mercantile business at Rose Lawn. He is an active, reliable, educated young man, and one for whom there is a hopeful future.

WILLIAM C. TYLER is a native of Wabash County, Ind., was born September 4, 1862, and is the eldest of four children born to Asa and Sarah J. (Bruner) Tyler, natives of Indiana, and of English and German descent, who came to this county and located in this township in 1868. William C. Tyler was reared on a farm, on which he worked in the summer, and in the winter he attended school at Rensselaer, and, owing to rapid advancement, received a certificate to teach in the public schools, which he followed two years successfully. Mr. Tyler is at present engaged in a general store, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, in which he is doing a prosperous business in the little station called De Motte. Mr. Tyler is an energetic, painstaking young man and is an active Republican.

ELIJAH WHITSON, farmer, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, was born March 6, 1817, and is the third of the family of John and Cynthia (Tacket) Whitson, natives of South Carolina, and of English descent. Elijah remained with his parents on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age, during which period he enjoyed but six months' schooling. He studied diligently, however, after he became of age, and thus acquired a share of learning. His first business enterprise was in the saw mill line, which he followed for some time. After removing to Howard County, Ind., he settled in New London, and engaged in mercantile business, and after four years engaged in the same line at Morocco, Newton County, for three years. He was then appointed Swamp Land Commissioner, and served four years. In the spring of 1873 he located in this township, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres, with many modern improvements. March 4, 1881, he married Susanna Killenburger, which union gave being to four children—Rachel, Maria, Marcellus A. and Peter E. Mr. Whitson is a member of the Masonic order. He was once a Whig, and cast his vote for William H. Harrison, but since the decline of that party he has voted with the Democrats.



WALKER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM D. MEYERS, farmer and stock dealer, was born January 21, 1852, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is the second of the family of William and Mary (Dinkleman) Meyers, natives of Germany and of German descent. William D. Meyers came to this county in company with his parents in 1872, and located in this township, which has since been his home. Mr. Meyers was reared as a farmer, and received what education he could from the common schools during winter seasons. He is now engaged in the stock trade with his brother, and they are doing a thriving business. Mr. Meyers is an enthusiastic Republican, by which party he was elected Township Trustee in the spring of 1882; he takes pride in securing the best of teachers for the schools under his care, by which, and attention to other duties, he has earned the respect and confidence of the people. He is a young man of great possibilities and promise.

GEORGE STALBAUM, farmer and cattle-raiser, was born December 22, 1835, in northwest Germany, and is the second of the family of Joseph and Hannah Stalbaum, natives of Germany and of German descent. In company with his parents, George came to this country in 1854, landing at New York City. Soon afterward he came to this county and has here remained. After good opportunities, which he improved, he possesses a very fair education. Without assistance, but with the virtues of industry and frugality, he is possessor of a good farm of 160 acres, and with improvements. November 16, 1862, he married Adeline Heferlin, of which union eight children lived to receive names—Charlie A., Anna, Josephine, John H., Emma, William, Frederick and George, deceased. Mr. Stalbaum takes high pride in educating his children. He is a Democrat, and a very active worker in that party. He was elected Township Trustee in 1878, served two years, and was re-elected in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Stalbaum are both church members—he of the Lutheran, and she of the Catholic.

JOSEPH TANNER, farmer and cattle-dealer, is a native of Switzerland, was born August 5, 1844, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Stuckey) Tanner, natives of Switzerland, and of German descent. After emigrating in 1852, they arrived at New York and lived for various periods on Long Island, in New Jersey, on Staten Island, in Pennsylvania and in Chicago, whence they removed to Lake County, Ind., and in 1870, came to this township. Joseph Tanner emigrated to America with his parents, and was reared a farmer, which has been his business through life, he having now a fine farm of 200 acres. February 23, 1865, he married Mary A. Griesel, which union was crowned by eight children—Elizabeth J., John W., William E., Eli E., deceased; Charles F., Sarah L., Joseph E. and Mary E. Mr. Tanner has always voted the Republican ticket, and is an active worker in that party. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JESSE WILLCOX was born July 27, 1814, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is the fifth of the family of James and Rebecca (Campbell) Willcox, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Virginia, and both of English descent. Jesse Willcox located in this township in 1853, where with a little aid in the beginning, and much industry and frugality afterward, he has been enabled to secure 245 acres, now containing many modern improvements. In 1835, he married Eveline Herselman, who died July 9, 1863, having been the mother of thirteen children—Lewis, deceased; Jacob R., George M., Josiah, Abner C., Zebedeo, William, Edward, de-

ceased; John W., deceased; Charles, deceased; Martha, Mary and Mahala J. Mr. Willcox was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican, an earnest worker in that party, and has filled several township positions. Mr. Willcox is a much respected citizen, and is, as Mrs. Wilcox was, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ELMER H. BROWN, farmer and cattle-raiser, was born April 13, 1838, in Will County, Ill., and is a son of Simeon and Rachel (Weaver) Brown, natives of New York, and of English extraction. Elmer H. Brown is a thoroughbred farmer. He attended the common schools in youth, and after his majority went to a school at Joliet for a time, and thence to Valparaiso, Ind. There he enlisted, in 1861, in the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and was engaged in eleven battles; he was mustered out at New Orleans in 1864, with martial honors and without injury. After returning, he married Emeline M. Patterson, August 18, 1864, to which union were born seven children—Merritt N., Clarence L., Cora E., Ina M., deceased; Earl E., Stella A. and Bessie G. Without assistance, he has succeeded in getting a beginning in the cattle business in this county, whither he came in August, 1877; he now manufactures about 100 pounds of butter per week. Mr. Brown is and has always been a Republican, and was elected Township Assessor in 1878.

JOHN H. SHAFFNER was born December 27, 1796, in Dauphin County, Penn., and is the fifth of the family of Martin and Fannie (Holdaman) Shaffner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. John remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, and, having learned the business of milling, followed the same for more than thirty years. In 1822, he emigrated to Ohio, and remained six years, thence to La Fayette, Ind., in 1828, where he purchased a saw and grist mill; there he remained until 1856, when he located in this township, and manufactured the first beer brewed on the Wabash River. Mr. Shaffner has now a good, improved farm of 320 acres. February 21, 1819, he married Susan Franck, daughter of David Franck, and a native of Pennsylvania. Five children blessed this union—Wosine F., Holdaman B., deceased; Holdaman B.; Salburtis R., deceased; and Louisa H., deceased. Mrs. Shaffner died October 15, 1878; she was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Shaffner was a Democrat until the outbreak of the war, after which he voted with the Republicans. He is a good and worthy man, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WOSINE F. SHAFFNER is a native of La Fayette, Ind., where he first saw the light in the year 1830, where he was reared and educated, and where he was at one time interested in one of the largest mercantile houses of that city. He is the son of John H. and Susan (Franck) Shaffner. In 1853, he was married to Miss Sophia Ford, daughter of Henry Ford, formerly of Pennsylvania, which union resulted in the birth of five children, only one of whom—Leon—is living. Mr. Shaffner was elected Trustee of De Motte Township in 1882. He is a Republican, and a gentleman of unusually excellent business qualifications. His father, John H. Shaffner, is the owner of 600 acres of land.

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC D. DUNN, farmer and stock raiser, was born July 4, 1822, in Cumberland County, Me., and is the ninth of the twelve children of William and Nancy (Farrington) Dunn, both natives of Maine, and of Irish and Italian extraction. Isaac Dunn was reared a farmer, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and then attended the Asbury College at Greencastle, Ind., six years, some of which time was spent in teaching. On leaving home, he had \$50, but on arriving in this State \$4.50. After his school period, he paid a visit to his father, for whom he purchased a home, and thereafter traveled for the North Wayne Scythe Company for two years, when he settled in Richmond, Ind., and engaged in the leather and tanning business, in which he has yet an interest. In 1873, he located in this township, where he owned a farm, now comprising 1,000 acres, and from which he ships from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of hay each year. In the summer of 1852, he married Nancy B. Coffin, a native of Massachusetts, which union was honored with four children, three having lived to receive names—John C., Carrie C. and George N. Mr. Dunn is a Feemason and Odd Fellow; has been an active Republican since the creation of that party, and was elected Commissioner of Jasper County in the fall of 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS M. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Owen County, Ind., October 19, 1838, and is the fourth of the children of Berryman and Elizabeth (Hancock) Jones, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Indiana, and of Irish and Scotch descent. Thomas M. Jones remained with his parents until he was nineteen years old, and in the county of his birth until 1864, when he located in this township, where he has a good farm of eighty acres, the result of his individual industry. August 23, 1857, he married Sarah, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Pryor) Acord, both natives of Pennsylvania. Nine children have followed this union, of whom eight lived to receive names—Berryman F., John M., Silas H., Hannah M., Rose E., Charles E., Lillie F., deceased, and George H. Mr. Jones was formerly a Whig, but since the decline of that party has voted with the Democrats, and is now an active supporter of the Independent movement; he was also an earnest member of the Grange. He was elected Township Trustee in 1865, and has been several times Assessor; was re-elected Trustee in 1880, and again in 1882. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

FREDERICK VAN PATTEN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of New York, born October 26, 1820, and the fourth of the family of Abram and Sophia Van Patten, natives of New York, and of German descent. Frederick Van Patten remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age; he then followed canal-boating for several years, and, in 1856, came to this county and located in Kankakee Township, where he now has a good farm of 663 acres, with many improvements, wholly acquired by industry and thrift. He was first married to Catherine Prater, in 1846, who died, and, in 1868, he married Elizabeth Hall, by which union he had one child, Frederick. Mr. Van Patten is a member of the Masonic order; he was once a Whig, but when that party fell into a decline he joined the Democrats, and is an active worker among them. Mrs. Van Patten is a member of the Baptist Church.

PART V.

HISTORY OF NEWTON COUNTY.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

ERECTION OF COUNTY.

AT the session of the Indiana Legislature in 1834-35, an act was passed forming the counties of Newton, Jasper, Pulaski, Starke, Marshall, Fulton, Adams, Wells, Whitley, De Kalb, Noble, Kosciusko, Steuben and Jay, of which the following is in relation to Newton and Jasper :

“SECTION 12. That all the territory within the following boundary shall constitute a county to be known by the name of Jasper : Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 24 north, Range 6 west, thence west to the line of the State of Illinois, thence north with the State line thirty miles, thence east with the line dividing Townships 28 and 29 north, to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 28 north, Range 6 west, thence south with the section line thirty miles to the place of beginning.

“SEC. 13. That all the territory within the following boundary shall constitute a county to be known by the name of Newton : Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 29 north, Range 5 west, thence west to the State line, thence north with the State line thirty miles, thence east with the line dividing Townships 33 and 34 north, to the northeast corner of Township 33, Range 5 west, thence south with the range line thirty miles to the place of beginning.”

By these boundaries, it will be observed, the original county of Newton included all of the present counties of Jasper and Newton north of the line dividing Townships 28 and 29 north, the townships of West Creek, Cedar Creek and Eagle Creek in Lake County, and Boone and Pleasant Townships in Porter County. In 1836, Porter County was organized, and the year following Lake County, each of which took all the territory north of the Kankakee River. In 1838, Jasper, which had been attached

to White County, was organized as an independent county, Newton County being attached for some purposes to Jasper, and for others subject still to White. In the following year, however, the Legislature passed an act relative to the location of the county seat of Jasper, and for other purposes, as follows :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That* George A. Spencer and Jacob Moyers, of White, and Solomon Hatfield, of Fountain, and Samuel H. Garrison, of Warren, and William Simms, of Tippecanoe Counties, be and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeably to an act entitled "An act fixing the seat of Justice in all new counties hereafter laid off." The Commissioners aforesaid shall meet at the house of Robert Alexander, of Jasper County, on the first Monday of June next, and immediately proceed to discharge the duties hereafter assigned them.

SEC. 2. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Jasper County, either in person or writing, to inform said Commissioners of their appointment on or before the first Monday of May next, and for such service shall be entitled to such compensation as the law requires.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, in addition to the duties assigned them by the act to which this has reference, to examine the counties of Jasper and Newton, with a view of their being consolidated, and if, after examination, the Commissioners are satisfied that the interests of the two counties would be promoted by the union of the same, they are hereby authorized to fix the seat of justice in said enlarged territory, taking into view the peculiar situation of said territory in regard to prairie, timber, water privileges, and the known wishes of the citizens of different parts of Jasper County being attached to other counties; and the seat of justice, if consolidated, shall be called Newton.

SEC. 4. If, after examination, the Commissioners shall be of opinion that either county would be injured by the consolidation, they shall proceed to the county seat as provided by law, in Jasper County, agreeably to its present boundaries.

SEC. 5. If, after examination, they shall be of opinion that the interests of the two counties would be promoted by the union of the same, from thenceforth the territory known by the names of Jasper and Newton Counties, shall be known as Jasper County. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 29, 1839.

The Commissioners thus appointed found the plan of consolidating the two counties advisable, and accordingly located the county seat at the Falls of the Iroquois River, with the name of Newton, thus striking the county of that name from the map of the State. In 1840, the county of Benton was formed, taking its territory from Jasper, the latter receiving by way of compensation thirty sections adjoining the southeast angle, and now principally contained in Milroy Township.

While the obliteration of Newton County was thus complete for the time, there existed a conviction that the vast territory thus consolidated as one county would eventually be divided in some way, and another county formed. The passing years brought increased population to the western portion of this territory, until the dissatisfaction with the remoteness of the county seat began to find expression and influence from the increasing numbers.

Matters ran along until the year 1857, when it became known that certain parties had lobbied through the Legislature a bill for the division of old and the organization of new counties, with the intention of making a new county out of the north part of Jasper County with the county seat on the Kankakee River. It became evident to the citizens of the western portion of Jasper County that if they allowed the scheme to be carried out that their prospects for a new county would be forever hopeless, and although the matter was considered to be somewhat premature, they at once went to work and called a public meeting of the citizens living west of the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8, to be holden at the town of Morocco, at which time it was resolved to at once proceed to get up petitions to the Commissioners of Jasper County, asking to be set off in a new county, to be called by the name of Beaver; afterward, but at the same meeting, on motion of Mr. Thomas Barker, the name was changed from Beaver to Newton, carrying down to history the friendship of Jasper and Newton, as related by Weems in his *Life of Marion*.

The petition was signed by nearly every voter in the territory, and in September, 1857, was presented to the Commissioners of Jasper County for their action. The petition was very naturally opposed by the citizens of the other portion of the county, and after about two days' skirmishing the petition was dismissed on the ground that a part of the names were attached before the taking effect of the law. The matter was decided on Tuesday afternoon. The same night petitions were written out and the next day circulated, and on Thursday morning sent to Rensselaer for presentation. The court had adjourned the evening previous to meet the next morning at 9 o'clock, but by some means the Commissioners got wind of what was coming, and two of the Commissioners never came back again during the term. There was no remedy left but to watch the court until the week expired and then go home and wait until the next term.

At the December term, certain parties had got up a counter petition, striking off the territory along the Kankakee River into a new county, and had filed their petition first, intending to hold that as a preventive against any action in favor of striking off the new county of Newton. The first day of the term all parties were on hand, the county of Newton being represented by Silas Johnson, John Andrews, Zacharia Spittle, John Ade and a few others. The opposition was led by Judge Milroy and L. A. Cole, and after a short time spent in consultation the case was continued until Thursday. On consultation of the friends of Newton County, it was determined, as the best line of procedure, to go into the territory asking to be set off as a new county along the Kankakee, and

if possible get signatures to remonstrances against being set off as a new county. This was so far successful that quite a large majority of all the voters signed the remonstrances. This strategy was kept as quiet as possible, and on Thursday afternoon, when the case was called up, the opposition had not got wind of it. Judge Milroy presented his petition, following it by a few remarks, after which some two hours were spent in hearing objections and arguments in favor of it, until finally Silas Johnson, to whom had been assigned that part of the programme, stated to the court he thought there had been fatal objections to the petition presented, but that he had another argument against it which he wished to lay before the court, at the same time pulling out of his pocket the remonstrances duly sworn to, which he read and then sat down. There was silence for about two minutes, after which, with but little further discussion, the petition was dismissed. Thereupon the petition for Newton County was called up.

This petition was presented December 7, 1857, and was opposed by a remonstrance signed by upward of 300 voters of the middle and eastern end of the county. The remonstrance was rejected, however, by the Commissioners, who held that those residing outside of the territory proposed to be cut off had no voice in the matter, and granted the prayer of the petitioners, appointing Messrs. Z. Spittler, John Darroch and David Creek a committee to run the boundaries of the proposed county. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Circuit Court, which overruled the decision of the Commissioners and granted an injunction restraining them from entering the order upon their records. An appeal thereupon was taken to the Supreme Court by the defeated party.

In the meanwhile, the persons engaged in the legal struggle had secured the passage of a new law by the Legislature in the session of 1858-59, and in the following June a new petition and a new remonstrance was brought before the Commissioners, who rejected both on the ground that the case could not be heard at the same time in two courts, the question having been taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal. The case in court was reached and decided in November, 1859, the decision being as follows:

Board of County Commissioners *vs.* George W. Spittler. Appeal from Jasper Circuit Court. Davison, Justice. The case made by the pleadings is as follows: Under the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of new counties, etc.," approved March 7, 1857, certain citizens of Jasper County, residing within a certain district in that county, presented to the Board of Commissioners of said county a petition wherein they set forth the boundaries of the district in which they resided,

and alleged that such district ought to be formed into a new county to be called the county of Newton; that the area embraced within the boundaries was as near a square as may be, and would, if formed into a new county, leave 400 square miles in the old county of Jasper, etc. The Commissioners, at their December term, 1857, proceeded to act upon the petition, and upon final hearing appointed a committee of three freeholders, residents of said district, to lay off and establish the boundaries of the proposed new county. And the committee thus appointed having made their report, the same was by the Commissioners duly filed.

After the filing of the report, and before the Commissioners had further acted in the matter, Spitler, the appellee, who was the plaintiff below, filed his complaint in the Jasper Circuit Court, reciting substantially the above proceedings, and alleging that the act of March, 1857, does not authorize the division of a single county by the act of a single Board of Commissioners, acting through a single committee of freeholders; and further, said act of 1857 is in conflict with the constitution. Plaintiff, in his complaint, suggests that unless prohibited by an order of the court, the Commissioners may, at their next term, enter an order establishing the boundaries of the proposed county and certify their proceedings to the Secretary of the State, etc. He therefore prays that a writ of prohibition may issue, directed to said Commissioners, commanding them not to enter upon their order book an order establishing such boundaries, etc. The defendants demurred to the complaint; but their demurrer was overruled, and an order granted as prayed for. The act to which these proceedings refer provides that, "whenever a majority of the legal voters to be affected thereby, in any district embracing an area of not less than 400 square miles, shall desire the formation of a new county, and by a written request petition the Board of Commissioners of the several counties to be affected by the formation of said county, the said board shall appoint *each* a committee of three resident freeholders in each county of the district embraced in such change, who shall form a Board of Commissioners to lay off and establish the boundaries of the proposed county, * * * and shall report the same to such Boards of Commissioners of the *several* counties affected by the formation of said new county, at the next or some subsequent session, and upon said report being made, the Board of Commissioners of said *several* counties aforesaid shall enter upon their order books respectively an order establishing the boundaries of said new county, which shall be by them filed in the office of the Secretary of State." Acts of 1857; 25, 26.

Does this act conflict with the constitution? It is insisted that the power to organize new counties has ever been exercised by direct legis-

lation, and cannot be delegated. The position thus affirmed is not, in our opinion, well taken. The act of March, 1857, is a general law of uniform operation, to be executed through the agency of the Board of Commissioners, and it seems to us that the power thus conferred, so far as it relates to their duties under the act, is purely ministerial and not legislative. Indeed, the Constitution itself declares that "the General Assembly may confer upon the boards doing county business in the several counties, power of a local administrative character."—Art. VI, Sec. 10. Under this provision, the Legislature seems to be plainly authorized to confer the power embraced in the act before us. In cases like the present, the taking effect of the law is not the result of any action on the part of the Commissioners. Nor do they decide whether the act is or is not in force; but simply whether it applies to the case made by the petition which the act prescribes. This is evidently not the exercise of delegated legislative power, but merely the application of the provisions of a general law, to a given case, local in its character. But it is thus argued: The county boundary of Jasper County is fixed by law.—1 R. S. page 168, Sec. 39. And Art. IV, Sec. 21, of the constitution having provided that "No act shall be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revised, or section amended shall be set forth, and published at full length," no general law can be made applicable; and Sec. 39, defining the boundary of said county can only be amended by an act local in its nature, the subject matter being local.

The answer to this is, that Sec. 39, defining the boundaries of Jasper County, is one provision in an act entitled, "An act dividing the State into counties, and defining their boundaries," etc., which is a general law; and that the act in question does not purport to be, nor is it, an amendment of any law; but a general, independent enactment, having for its object the formation of new counties. And this court having decided that "the removal of county seats can be made the subject of a general law," there seems to be no reason why such a law cannot be applied to the case stated in the record.—*Thomas vs. The Board, etc.*, 5 Ind., 4. In our judgment, the act of March, 1857, is not in conflict with the constitution.

But it is argued that that act, though it be valid, "does not authorize the division of single county by the act of a single Board of Commissioners, acting through a single committee of freeholders." It says: "Whenever a majority of the legal voters, etc., in any district, etc., shall desire the formation of a new county, and, by written request petition the Board of Commissioners of the several counties to be affected by the formation of such new county, etc., the said boards shall

appoint *each* a committee of three freeholders in each county of the district embraced in such change, who shall form a board, etc., to lay off, and establish the boundaries of the proposed new county," etc.

This phraseology thus used would seem to favor the construction assumed in the complaint; but when the reason and object of the enactment is considered, the intent of the Legislature evidently was that the provisions of the act may be applied to a district existing within the bounds of a single county. Indeed, the words "several" and "each" and "county" and the phrase "Board of Commissioners," in the connection in which they are used in the act, plainly allowed the construction that a district in an old county may be formed into a new county, provided such district contains an area of 400 square miles, and that such new county, when so formed, does not reduce the old county below that area. In this instance, we will judicially notice that the old county of Jasper contains an area of at least 800 square miles, and that consequently it may be divided so as to form two counties, each having the requisite area.

An inquiry is raised as to whether the plaintiff has adopted the proper remedy. The appellants contend that the case stated in the complaint is not one in which a writ of prohibition can be sustained. The statute allows such a writ, but fails to point out the causes for which it may be allowed; hence for these causes we must look to the common law.

Blackstone says: "A prohibition is a writ issuing out of the courts of King's Bench, Chancery, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, directed to the Judge and parties of a suit in an inferior court commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon the suggestion that either the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court."

This writ, says the same author, may also be issued to courts of special jurisdiction, as ecclesiastical courts; when "in handling of matters clearly within their cognizance, they transgress the bounds prescribed to them by the laws of England, as when they require two witnesses to prove the payment of a legacy, a release of tythes and the like. For, as the fact of signing a release, or of actual payment, is not properly a spiritual question, but only allowed to be decided in these courts because incident or accessory to some original question clearly within their jurisdiction, it ought, therefore, when the two laws differ, to be decided, not according to the spiritual, but the temporal law, else the question might be decided different ways, according to the court in which the suit is depending (3 Blacks. Comm., 112; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, 242; 8 Bacon's Abr. [Bouvier's Ed.], 206; Bouvier's Law Dic., 377; 2 Chitty's Gen. Prac., 388).

This exposition of the cases for which a writ of prohibition may issue at common law at once shows that, under our system of procedure, it can only be used for one cause, namely, to command the Judge and parties of a suit in an inferior court to cease the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion that the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court (Perk. Prac., 489). If this position be correct, and we think it is, the writ of prohibition in this instance was not the proper remedy, because the Board of Commissioners of Jasper County had, in the case pending before it, original and exclusive jurisdiction. Indeed, we perceive no reason why the party, instead of prosecuting the writ in question, did not adopt the usual remedy of appeal, because such an appeal is plainly authorized by express statutory enactment (1 R. S., p. 229., Sec. 31).

Judgment reversed, costs, etc.

Barbour & Howland, McDonald & Rooche and R. L. Hathaway for the appellant.

This utter defeat of the remonstrants not only decided the legal status of the question, but also put an end to the division of sentiment in the district involved in the action. The general sentiment was that Newton was victorious and should go in peace to the accomplishment of her own destiny. The final action upon the separation of Newton was taken by the Board of Commissioners, December 8, 1859, when the board ordered the following entry upon their records :

Whereas, The action of this court was heretofore so restrained by an order of the Jasper Circuit Court as to preclude the entry of the following order, and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State, on an appeal from said Circuit Court, reversed the action of said Circuit Court in said case; it is, therefore, now ordered by this court that the following report, the entry of which was heretofore restrained by said Circuit Court, be spread upon the order book, to wit: To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Jasper County, Ind.: We, the undersigned committee, appointed by your honorable body at the December term, A. D. 1857, for the purpose of establishing and laying off the boundaries of Newton County, Ind., make the following report: Commencing at a point on the State line between Indiana and Illinois, at the southwest corner of Town 27 north, Range 10 west, at the corner of Benton and Jasper Counties; thence east along the line of said counties of Jasper and Benton, between Townships 26 and 27 north, to Range line between Ranges 7 and 8 west; thence north along said range line of 7 and 8 to the Kankakee river; thence west along the channel of said river to State line between Indiana and Illinois; thence south along said line to place of beginning; and hereby establish the above as the boundaries of the aforesaid County of Newton, Ind.; all which we respectfully submit to your honors.

DAVID CREEK, President, }
ZECHA. SPITLER, } Committee.
JOHN DARROCH, }

February 27, 1858.



Alexander J. Kent

DECEASED.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

The name of the county at this date was a revival of the name originated in 1835. It seems that "The Story of Marion's Men" had just then been published, or that the members of the Legislature especially influential in forming the new purchase into counties greatly admired the heroes of the narrative. It was appropriate that the adjoining counties, at present so similar in size and shape, and so closely related in their early history, should be named for the two Sergeants in this noted band of Revolutionary troops. Sergeant Newton was a compatriot of Jasper, and the two were often united in deeds of daring. One of these occasions is represented as follows: "Like many families of that time, Jasper's was divided on the great question. His elder brother took the side of the English, and served in their army. Out of affection to his brother, and a wish to examine into the strength and condition of the enemy, he resolved, with another patriot soldier, Sergeant Newton, to pay the British a visit. His brother's position enabled him to receive his two friends without any suspicion of their being spies, and they were entertained for two or three days with great hospitality.

"While they were thus engaged, a small party of Americans were brought in prisoners, and, as they had deserted from the British, and enlisted in the American ranks, their doom would have been death. This the brother of Jasper assured him was to be their fate. With them were the wife and child of one of the prisoners. Her distress at her husband's approaching fate touched the heart of Jasper. Confiding his purpose to his friend Newton, they bade adieu to Jasper's brother, and took their leave. They had no sooner got out of sight of the camp than they made a detour, and stretched across the country, so as to elude all suspicion should they meet with any British soldiers.

"It was the custom of the English then to send all the prisoners taken in that quarter to Savannah for trial. At a little spring, two miles from Savannah, Jasper and Newton secreted themselves, awaiting the arrival of the British escort with their prisoners. It had occurred to Jasper that, as they must pass this spot, it was very probable they might rest here for a short time to refresh themselves, and the woody nature of the spot would favor a rescue.

"After some hours' anxious suspense, they saw the escort, with their prisoners, approach; the guard was ten in number, and armed. The Corporal with four men conducted their captives to the water, and told them to rest themselves for an hour, at the same time giving them provisions. The guard then stacked their arms, and seated themselves. The prisoners threw themselves upon the earth in hopeless despair. Near to

the wretched man sat his wife and child. Two of the guards alone kept their arms as sentries. As the rest of the men were filling their canteens with water, Jasper and Newton came stealthily from their ambush, seized two of the muskets that were stacked, shot the two sentries, and rushing upon the others, stunned them with the butt of their weapons. Deprived of their weapons the others abandoned the conflict and fled."

It was such deeds as these that made each man in Marion's band a hero, and the names of Sergts. Jasper and Newton may well be given a perpetual place in history as the names of the Twin Counties that form the subject of these pages.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Newton County lies just north of the hydrographic basin of the Wabash River, and embraces an area of 401.2 square miles, or 256,720 acres. Its topography does not differ widely from that of Jasper County, which joins it on the east. Along the banks of the Kankakee some timber is found fringing the southern bank. The Iroquois, which flows in a general westerly course through the southeast part of the county, has a belt of timber of varying width along its banks. South of this timber belt lies that portion of the Grand Prairie of Illinois, which covers the southern tier of townships. This is the most fertile part of the county, and contains a larger proportion of inhabitants to the square mile than any other part. North of the Iroquois, until the Kankakee is reached, there are alternate groves of timber, much of which is of inferior value, and low prairies, which, when drained, will form quite valuable farming lands. Beaver Creek runs through the western half of the center of the county, and flows into the Illinois. Between this stream and the Kankakee lies Beaver Lake, which, at one time, covered nearly an entire Congressional township. The waters, which were, in places, of a depth of twelve feet or more, were drained off into the Kankakee, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, by an inexpensive ditch, some six miles in length, under the swamp land law. The entire original area of the lake, except a portion of its southern part, is now susceptible of cultivation, and much of it is covered with fertile farms.

THEN AND NOW.

During the fifty years that have marked the presence of the white man here, great changes have been wrought, and what appeared to the early settlers a dead level of prairie and swamp, is now a pleasant area of thrifty farms. This transformation has been achieved not by physical changes, but by the natural effect of tillage. The open land was originally covered

with a rank growth of prairie grass ; on the high lands the grass did not reach its normal height, while on the lower levels, its growth was of astonishing proportions, frequently reaching a height which would hide a man on horseback, and would thus tend to create the illusion of a perfectly level plain. In the timber lands the change has been still more marked. The dense forests of young growth, underbrush and saplings did not exist fifty years ago. Then the timber, save along the streams, was marked only by scattered groves which farming localities preserved from the ravages of the annual fires that swept over the prairies. These were started by accident from the fires of the hunters, or by the Indians to keep the timber in check and to clear the country of the rank grass stubble. These fires which kept the beautiful vista of prairie unobstructed, were most to be dreaded of all the early contingencies with which the settler in the region had to deal. Those only who have been awakened at the "dead hour" of the night by the lurid light of the approaching flames, can appreciate the horror connected with such an event. The feeling of utter helplessness in face of the unequal combat ; the wall of fire, from ten to fifty feet high, advancing with the speed of the wind ; the winged denizens of the prairie flying affrighted and screaming before its approach ; the maddened rush of deer, wolves and other animals, forgetting all other fear in the presence of this overshadowing calamity ; the terrible grandeur of its irresistible advance ; the suffocating heat of its presence ; the charred and blackened waste which marked its fateful course ; the bewilderment of the isolated family grouped on the only bare spot that offered safety—all this cannot be imagined ; it must be felt to be appreciated. The excitement of its approach, passage and retreat, followed by the contemplation of the smoking ruins of a house, and improvements which had cost months of toil, or of a crop that was the only hope of sustenance during the approaching winter, burns upon the brain of an interested spectator, a sight never to be forgotten, and one the early farmers took pains never to see repeated.

"From the time the grass would burn, which was soon after the first frost, usually about the first of October, till the surrounding prairie was all burnt over, or if not all burnt till the green grass in the spring had grown sufficiently to prevent the rapid progress of the fire, the early settlers were continually on the watch, and as they usually expressed the idea, 'slept with one eye open.' When the ground was covered with snow, or during rainy weather, the apprehension was quieted, and both eyes could be safely closed. A statute law forbade setting the prairie on fire, and one doing so was subject to penalty, and liable in an action of trespass for the damage occurring ; but convictions were seldom effected,

as proof was difficult to obtain, though there were frequent fires. These, started on the leeward side of an improvement, while dangerous to property to the leeward, were not so to property to the windward, as fire progressing against the wind is easily extinguished, and the temptation to start one of these fires for some trivial purpose was often quite irresistible.

“ Various means were resorted to for protection. A common one was to plow several furrows around a strip, several rods wide, outside the improvements, and then burn out the inside strip ; or to wait until the prairie was on fire and then set fire outside of this furrowing, reserving the inner strip for a late burn, i. e., until the following summer, and in July burn both old grass and new. The grass would start afresh immediately, and the cattle would feed it close in preference to the older grass, so that the fire would not pass over it in the following autumn. This process repeated would soon, or in a few years, run out the prairie grass, which in time would be replaced by blue grass, which will not burn to any serious extent. But all this took time and labor, and the crowd of business on the hands of a new settler, of which a novice has no conception, would prevent his doing what would now seem a small matter ; and even when accomplished, all such precautions often proved futile. A prairie fire driven by a high wind would often leap such barriers and seem to put human effort at defiance.

“ A prairie fire when first started goes straight forward with a velocity proportioned to the force of the wind, widening as it goes, but the center keeping ahead ; it spreads sideways, but burning laterally, it makes but comparatively slow progress, and if the wind is moderate and steady, this spreading fire is not difficult to manage ; but if the wind veers a point or two, first one way and then the other, it sends this side fire beyond control. The head fire, in dry grass and a head wind, is a fearful thing, and pretty sure to have its own way unless there is some defensible point to meet it. A contest with such a fire requires such skill and tact as can be learned only by experience, and a neighborhood of settlers called on by such an exigency at once put themselves under the direction of the oldest and most experienced of their number, and go to work with the alacrity and energy of men defending their homes and property from destruction.

“ The usual way of meeting advancing fires was to begin the defense where the head of the fire would strike, which was calculated by the smoke and ashes brought by the wind along in advance of fire. A road, cattle-path or furrow is of great value at such a place ; if there was no such, a strip of the grass was wetted down, if water could be procured, which was, however, a rather scarce article at the time of the annual

fire. On the side nearest the coming fire, of such a road or path, the grass is set on fire, which burns slowly against the wind until it meets the coming conflagration, which latter stops of course for want of fuel, provided there has been sufficient time to burn over a strip that cannot be leaped by the head fire as it comes in. This is called 'back-firing;' but in this method great care must be exercised to prevent the fire getting over the furrow or path, or whatever is used as the base of operations. If it gets in the rear of this and once under way, there is no remedy but to fall back to a more defensible position. The head of the fire successfully checked, the force of fire-fighters divide, part going to the right and part to the left, and the back-firing continued to meet the side fires as they come up. This must be continued until the fire is checked along the entire front of the premises endangered, and the sides secured.

"Various implements were used to put out a side or back fire, or even the head of a fire in a moderate wind. A fence board, four to six feet long, with one side shaved down for a handle, was very effective when struck flat upon the narrow strip of fire. A bundle of hazel brush, a spade or shovel was often used with effect. The women frequently lent their aid and dexterously wielded the mop, which, when thoroughly wet, proved a very efficient weapon, especially in extinguishing a fire in the fence. When the fire overcame all opposition, and seemed bound to sweep over the settlement, a fear of personal loss would paralyze, for the moment, every faculty, and as soon as the danger seemed imminent, united effort ceased, and each one hastened to defend his own as best he could. It is due to historical truth to say that actual losses were much less than might have been expected, though frequently quite severe. The physical efforts made in extinguishing a dangerous fire, and protecting one's home from this devouring element, were of the most trying nature, not unfrequently resulting fatally.

"The premises about the residences and yards being trampled down by the family and domestic animals, after a year or two became tolerably safe from fire, but the fences, corn and stubble fields were often attacked. When the open land was all fenced and under cultivation, so that these fires were a thing of the past, the residents of the prairie were happily released from the constant apprehension which for years had disturbed their peace by night and caused anxiety by day, though the early settlers still retain vivid recollections of the grand illuminations nightly exhibited in dry weather, from early fall to late spring, by numberless prairie fires. The whole horizon would be lighted up around its entire circuit. A heavy fire six or seven miles away would afford sufficient light in a dark night to enable one to read fine print. When a fire had passed through the

prairie, leaving the long lines of side fires like two armies facing each other, the sight at night was sublime; and if one's premises were securely protected, and he could enjoy the exhibition without apprehension, it was a sight well worth going far to see."

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

Geological data are rather meager in Newton County, and have never formed the subject of a report by the State Geologist, though it is expected that the forthcoming report of this year (1883) will furnish something of a survey of this interesting feature in the county's history. Bog ore is found in considerable quantities in the marshes, but to what extent, or what its commercial value may be, is uncertain, as no systematic effort has as yet been made to ascertain the facts concerning it. Should railroad facilities and cheap freight ever be supplied, this deposit may prove the source of considerable revenue, as there is no reason to doubt that it differs materially from that found in Jasper County. Good limestone is found for building and lime purposes in the southern part of the county between Kentland and Goodland. The outcrop, some two miles east of Kentland, has caused some difficulty to amateur geologists, and various theories have been mooted to account for its phenomena, but not satisfactorily. It lies upon a shallow bed of sand, and some sixty-five feet above the nearest rock below, and seems to "stand upon its edge." The State Geologist made an examination of this quarry in 1882, and finds difficulty in explaining the presence of certain fossils found here. Timber is found in quantities sufficient for all the demands thus far.

[NOTE.—Since the above remarks were put in type, the report of John Collett, State Geologist, for 1882, and issued in 1883, has come to hand, and we think that portion which relates to Newton County will be acceptable reading to our subscribers, and therefore make room for it here.—*Pubs.*]

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEWTON COUNTY.

Newton County contains four hundred square miles, of which the number of acres subject to taxation is 252,079, with an additional area of wet and swamp lands, in part belonging to the State, and not taxed, of about 2,000 acres, making a total of 254,079 acres.

The whole of this area was originally about 66 per cent prairie, and at that time the number of acres in good timber was about 60,000; to which may be added about 25,000 acres of brush and small timber.

The Kankakee River flows from east to south of west along the whole of the northern boundary, forming the dividing line between it and Lake

County. Throughout its whole course it is sluggish and tortuous. The Iroquois River flows across the county in a nearly west direction, through the southern half, while Curtis Creek flows in a general southeasterly direction near the east-central part, joining the Iroquois in Jasper County, and Beaver Creek (the former outlet of Beaver Lake) runs south and west through the central parts into the State of Illinois.

These were originally strong streams of water, with a full flow, generally yellowish in color, from the decay of vegetable matter on its banks and from the iron in the marshes and swamps, while from the present constant source of supply of water they are not addicted to extreme very low stages or to sudden overflows. Their waters being of gentle current and muddy bottoms, are well adapted for the homes of non-migratory fishes, especially of the lake type; hence the Kankakee, Iroquois and other streams are the delight of fishermen, who are rewarded with the best and brightest of the finny race.

Beaver Lake, near the central part of the county, was formerly drained in a south and west direction by Beaver Creek. Its original area was about 25,000 acres, having a depth of from two to six feet, averaging about three and a half feet. It was drained by the State ditch from its northern extremity into the Kankakee River, and now the area covered with water is less than 1,000 acres. Of this original lake bed, 2,500 acres are at present in cultivation, while the balance is being rapidly drained and prepared for tillage.

Little Lake, in the southwestern, and Mud Lake, in the northwestern, corner of Colfax Township, are smaller bodies of water, lying south and east of Beaver Lake.

Surface Configuration.—The general aspect of the county is a great plain, being an elevated plateau well up toward the summit of the glacial drift.

Since, and during that epoch in geological history, the surface has been molded by sluiceways from melting ice and the waters of the present actual streams, formerly in greater volume. This has resulted in the formation of wide valleys, through which all the streams flow, with intervening ridges of from fifty to eighty feet above the valley centers.

The ridge dividing the waters which flow into the Iroquois from those of the Wabash system, is close to the southern boundary of the county. Another important ridge, not quite so well defined, divides the Iroquois from the Kankakee.

These ridges afford ample facilities for the drainage of the northern and central districts, which will be treated further on, under the head of "Economic Geology."

In the northern third of the county, the soil is largely composed of loose sand; hence, while it is not so well adapted to ordinary agricultural purposes, yet for special crops, with manures, it has been found productive and profitable.

This last district is palpably lacustral in its characteristics. Sloughs, swamps, and marshy thoroughfares indicate the old beds of lakes, while the sandy divides between them show the ancient shore lines. But, significant of that time of many lakes, the whole region is traversed by sandy ridges on the northeastern shore of such lakes, having an invariable trend from northwest to southeast, with sloping sides to the southwest, and abrupt banks to the northeast. Heretofore it has been supposed that these were simply the shore lines of such bodies at different stages of water.

The foregoing circumstances, however, added to a careful examination of the fact that these sand ridges are not laminated as by a deposit by water, show that their origin is due to other causes.

The prevailing summer and autumnal winds at that time, as at present, were from the southwest. It is well known that loose sand is rapidly and powerfully drifted before a strong wind, as is seen at the "Hoosier Slide" and adjoining regions at Michigan City, as well as in the dunes or sandy lands of France. Hence, in the direction from which the winds came, the slope of these sand ridges faces toward the southwest, and their abrupt bank is opposite to it, or toward the northeast.

At occasional points, where an uninterrupted wind impinged against these ridges, or where the grass and brush had been removed by Indian encampments, or by the passage of herds of buffalo, a break would occur upon the surface; the loose sand would be subjected to the action of the winds, and portions of such ridges would be blown away, to be built up in the shape of new ridges, or mounds and hillocks, leaving behind cup-shaped basins or hollows, at the place of removal. Instances of such action may be seen all along the eastern and southeastern ridges surrounding Beaver Lake. These knolls and sharp conical mounds naturally attracted the attention of our Mound-Builder predecessors, and are sometimes mistaken for their own handiwork.

On the divide between the Kankakee and the Iroquois are ridges, knolls and areas, underlaid by good beds of gravel, which had scarcely been noticed until the time of my visit. This matter, of considerable practical value, will be noticed under the head of "Economic Geology."

Recent Geology.—The surface of the county is so deeply covered with soil, sand and loam, which had their origin in causes still in action, such as lake, river and pond deposits, that but little study is afforded of

the greater modifying causes of the glacial and ancient lacustral epochs. The presence of the great ice drift is attested by the bowlders, gravels, and imported rocks from the distant North, as seen in the ditches and hillsides of this region, as well as occasionally in the open prairies. The deep wells throughout the county pierce the great boulder drift or clays of the "Ice age," and there is found a constant bed of this material covering the underlying rocks to a depth of from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet or more. This would indicate that powerful denuding currents swept from east to west over the county, cutting out deep, wide valleys in the rocky beds below, and removing remarkable amounts of stony material.

Following upon this came the great northern ice flow, which filled up these valleys, and deposited its immense burden of clay, bowlders and gravels upon the surface to the depths mentioned above.

The phenomena of these ancient erosions and denudations and the replacement of the surface of the county are indicated by the following sections of bores and deep wells :

SECTION IN ALEX J. KENT'S WELL.

Section 22, Township 27 north, Range 9 west, one mile northeast of Kentland, bored 1869 and 1870.

Soil, black.....	2 ft.	06 in.
Gray clay, bowlders..	10	00
Bowlder, blue clay.....	70	00
The same, with partings of sand and fine gravel....	100	00
Black slate, with bituminous partings.....	70	00
Devonian limestone.....	20	00
Upper Silurian limestone.....	48	00
	—	00
Total.....	320 ft.	06 in.

SECTION IN KENTLAND WELL, PUBLIC SQUARE.

Section 21, Township 27 north, Range 9 west.

Soil.....	2 ft.	00 in.
Blue glacial clay.....	148	00
Black slate.....	73	00
Devonian limestone.....	25	00
Upper Silurian limestone.....	120	00
	—	—
Total.....	368 ft.	00 in.

Water flowed at 300 feet.

SECTION AT KENT'S WAREHOUSE, KENTLAND.

Section 21, Township 27 north, Range 9 west.

Soil.....	2 ft.	00 in.
Blue boulder clay.....	80	00
Black slate.....	80	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	162 ft.	00 in.

No water.

SECTION AT KENT'S FARM, TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF KENTLAND.

Section 29, Township 27 north, Range 9 west.

Blue clay.....	50 ft.	00 in.
Hard limestone.....	00	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	50 ft.	00 in.

SECTION AT KENT'S FARM, FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF KENTLAND.

Section 18, Township 27 north, Range 8 west.

Blue Clay.....	50 ft.	00 in.
Water, in limestone.....	3	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	53 ft.	00 in.

SECTION AT BESICKER'S.

Section 14, Township 28 north, Range 10 west, eight miles north-west of Kentland, one and one-half miles east of State line.

Soil.....	3 ft.	00 in.
Yellow clay.....	6	00
Blue glacial clay.....	156	00
Gravel and sand.....	6	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	171 ft.	00 in.

SECTION AT MARK PETERSEN'S FARM, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF KENTLAND.

Section 11, Township 28 north, Range 10 west, half a mile east of State line.

Soil.....	2 ft.	00 in.
Yellow clay.....	6	00
Blue boulder clay.....	154	00
Fine gravel.....	6	00
Sand.....	2	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	170 ft.	00 in.

SECTION AT P. STRICKLER'S, TEN MILES WEST-NORTHWEST OF KENTLAND,
HALF A MILE WEST OF STATE LINE.

Soil	3 ft. 00 in.
Yellow clay	4 00
Yellow sand	1 00
Blue boulder clay	117 00
Black slate	25 00
Limestone, Devonian	35 00
Limestone, Silurian	10 00
Total	<u>195 ft. 00 in.</u>

SECTION ON SAME FARM.

Soil	3 ft. 00 in.
Blue clay	122 00
Water, in black slate	1 00
Total	<u>126 ft. 00 in.</u>

Other wells in the adjoining regions of Illinois give slate and limestone at 110 to 125 feet, showing the deep erosion of the ancient valley of the Iroquois from northeast to west-southwest, and invites drainage in that direction.

SECTION AT W. C. RUSSELL'S.

Section 13, Township 28 north, Range 10 west, eight miles northwest of Kentland.

Soil and drift	125 ft. 00 in.
Black slate	10 00
Total	<u>135 ft. 00 in.</u>

SECTION AT J. V. SPECK'S.

Section 13, Township 27 north, Range 10 west, five miles northwest of Kentland.

Four wells, fifty-five to eighty-six feet in blue clay ; wood and plant remains, with brown swamp muck at bottom	80 ft. 00 in.
Sand and gravel	6 00
Total	<u>86 ft. 00 in.</u>

Did not go down to slate or stone.

This would indicate the ancient or early river bed south of Speck's and north of Kentland.

In the Iroquois Valley many wells have been bored close along the stream ; all of these, so close to the river that the high water backs up to them, flow the year round. All are charged with iron and some with burning gas.

AVERAGE SECTION IN WELLS, FOUR MILES NORTH OF KENTLAND.

Soil.....	2 ft. 00 in.
Quicksand.....	12 to 15 00
Blue clay.....	30 00
Hardpan gravel.....	5 00
Blue sand.....	4 00
Total.....	<u>56 ft. 00 in.</u>

This average section indicates a great thickening of fluviatile deposits, and suggests the possibility that the channel of the Iroquois is being filled up.

SECTION AT ISAAC EASTBURN'S.

Section 23, Township 27 north, Range 10 west, four miles west of Kentland at State line.

Black soil.....	3 ft. 00 in.
Yellow clay.....	6 00
Blue glacial clay.....	25 00
Blue glacial clay with partings of sand.....	46 00
Gravel and fine sand.....	3 00
Total.....	<u>83 ft. 00 in.</u>

The foregoing wells were bored by David McKenzie, to whom the survey is indebted for the statements here given.

SECTION—AVERAGE OF TWELVE WELLS BORED BY HYER BROTHERS IN AND NEAR KENTLAND.

Soil.....	2 ft. 00 in.
Yellow clay.....	10 00
Blue glacial clay.....	45 00
Sand, sharp.....	2 00
Total.....	<u>59 ft. 00 in.</u>

Water rises to within eighteen or twenty feet of the surface.

SECTION IN DRAKE'S WELL.

Section 25. Township 27 north, Range 9 west.

Soil.....	1 ft. 00 in.
Yellow clay.....	12 00
Blue glacial clay.....	20 00
Gravel and sand.....	2 00
Total.....	<u>35 ft. 00 in.</u>

Artesian flow.

SECTION AT ED BRUSH'S, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF KENTLAND.

Soil.....	2 ft. 00 in.
Yellow clay ..*	7 00
Sand and gravel.....	4 00
Blue clay.....	68 00
Hardpan gravel.....	4 00
Limestone.....	1 00
Total.....	86 ft. 00 in.

In this bore, artesian water rises to level of the ground.

SECTION AT EZRA JONES', NEAR BROOK, ELEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF KENTLAND.

Soil.....	2 ft. 00 in.
Yellow clay and sand.....	10 00
Blue glacial clay.....	45 00
Sand.....	1 06
Rock bottom.....	00 00
Total.....	58 ft. 06 in.

SECTION IN GAS WELL, FRANCIS LOWE'S ONE-QUARTER MILE SOUTHWEST OF KENTLAND.

Soil.....	2 ft. 00 in.
Yellow clay.....	10 00
Blue clay.....	45 00
Quicksand.....	12 00
Black slate bottom.....	00 00
Total.....	69 ft. 00 in.

Burning gas was discharged with violent periodic bursts, throwing sand and water thirty feet in the air. When gas was discharging, the tube trembled with agitation, and the outer tube became electrified, giving shocks.

Another gas well in the town continued to discharge for twelve years.

From these bores it is evident that the ancient valley of the Iroquois River existed one to two miles south of its present bed, and had a depth below the surface from 150 to 200 feet, deepening to the west. It is also known by a bore near the south line of Iroquois County, Ill., that one of these east-west valleys had a depth of 500 feet through soil and bowlder drift to its rocky bed.

These indications seem to show that a new bed for the Iroquois, opened one or two miles south of the present channel, and produced across the line to some water-course 100 to 150 feet lower than the present surface of that valley, would cut for itself a deep channel through the clay sub-stratum, drain this and adjoining regions to the east, and benefit the citizens

of this section of country, and the State of Indiana, to the extent of millions of dollars.

SECTION IN WELL AT MOROCCO.

Yellow clay.....	14 ft.	00 in
Blue clay.....	113	00
Niagara limestone to bottom.....	9	00
Total.....	136 ft.	00 in.

Paleozoic Geology.—As before mentioned, nearly the whole surface of this county is deeply covered with glacial drift impenetrable to the geologist's eye. It is known from the geology of the adjoining regions to the north, and from deep bores, that the northern part of the county is underlaid with Niagara limestone of the Upper Silurian age; that the Valley of the Iroquois is underlaid by Genesee shale (or black slate) of the Devonian age. Inferentially, the southern portion of the county should be underlaid by rocks of the Upper Devonian groups, or of the Subcarboniferous age.

But three and a half miles southeast of Kentland the rocky beds come to the surface, or nearly approach it, over an area of more than 100 acres. At one of these exposures the bedding is nearly horizontal; at the other, in close proximity, the rocks were in nearly a vertical position, with a north-south trend, showing either serious dislocations or deposition under circumstances which gave origin to the most pronounced false bedding.

At the latter station, the stone was a slightly crystalline, bluish-gray limestone, with great nodules of *cone-in-cone* one to two feet in diameter, indicating pressure of superimposed material while it was in a plastic condition.

At the time of my first visit, accompanied by Assistant George K. Greene, after a most careful and thorough search, not a single fossil, or fragment of a fossil, was found which could determine the age of these rocks.

On a subsequent visit, Mr. Greene was able to find, at one of these—McKee's Quarry (Section 25, Township 27 north, Range 9 west) some slabs, containing the following fossils:

Tetradium fibratum.....	Safford.
Zygospira modesta.....	Say.
Streptorhynchus.....	Sp.?
Leperditia.....	Sp.?
Ptilodictya.....	Sp.?
Orthoceras.....	Sp.?
Fragments of stems of Glyptocrinus.	

These fossils indicate that the rocks are Silurian, and probably of Lower Silurian age. The mass is too large to admit of explanation by

its transportation during the ice period ; while the uniform, undisturbed condition of the strata of this and adjoining States will not allow the presumption of upheaval and such dislocation of strata as would account for these phenomena.

As shown by the bores reported, it is surrounded to the north and west, and at levels 150 to 200 feet lower than this point, by later Devonian shales and limestones ; on the south and east, still at a lower level, are the rocks of the Keokuk group of the still later Carboniferous age.

This quarry is a mystery. Its investigation invites and will reward the future geologist, who may be enriched with better light than is now available. At present the only explanation which can be here given is that once the Silurian rocks of this and adjoining regions may have been built up to a thickness of 200 or 300 feet more than they are at present, and that eroding forces at the close of the Silurian age removed all the upper beds of that age to a depth of 200 or 300 feet, leaving this small area an immovable island in the surging waters, and afterward the later Devonian and Carboniferous beds were deposited around and against the sides of this monumental island. More light and research is needed and invited.

Near Goodland, eight miles east of Kentland, the following exposures occur upon Cherry Creek, which show the occurrence of the Keokuk and Knobstone shales of the Subcarboniferous, and the black slate of the Devonian rocks.

SECTION ON BLAKE WILSON'S FARM, GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Section 25, Township 27 north, Range 8 west.

Buff and light-colored limestone (Keokuk), containing geodes, fragments of crinoid stems and bryozoans	12 ft.	00 in.
Knob shale with <i>Discina newberryi</i> and <i>Lingula spatula</i>	5	00
Total.....	17 ft.	00 in.

SECTION ON WILLIAM FOSTER'S FARM.

Southwest half Section 25, Township 27 north, Range 8 west.

Blue clay and shaly limestone (Keokuk group), containing geodes, geodized shells and crinoid stems.....	4 ft.	00 in.
Ferruginous sandstone, containing <i>vermiform fu-</i> <i>coids</i> and <i>Taonurus</i>....Sp ?.....	6	00
Total	10 ft.	00 in.

Archæology.—Stone implements of the pre-historic age are often found scattered over this county, more especially those used for the taking of fish. While the sand hillocks and knolls of the northern part of the county are often mistaken for works of the Mound-Builders, it is true that many such elevations have been capped by the homes and tumuli of that race. The elevated sandy ridge east of the southern part of Beaver Lake, built up by the winds to a height of seventy or eighty feet, which gives a wide outlook toward the rising sun and a grand view of the lake in its ancient dimensions, was extensively occupied by the Mound-Builders.

Several clusters are reported, one of which contained seven mounds from two to twelve feet in height, and from twenty to eighty feet in diameter. Partially explored, two of these gave up bones, pottery and implements of our extinct predecessors.

Economic Geology.—The soil of the southern half of the county is a rich, black pond alluvium or mold, varied by areas of loamy soil. It has been enriched and manured by the decomposition of plants for thousands of years, and is fully equal to the richest and best lands of the world. No manures are used or required. Since the first settlement, these farms, instead of deteriorating, have increased in productive power, and will continue for years to grow richer and better as the country is improved. The oldest fields of the county were seen bearing full crops of corn, oats and other cereals, while it is even better adapted to the growth of grazing and meadow grasses.

The citizens are generally prosperous, as indicated by comfortable residences and improved farms.

The northern areas, as before mentioned, are sand ridges, sandy loams, with intermediate alluvial lake basins. These need special treatment, and are being cultivated by immigrants from Chicago and the East, with astonishing success.

To enable the farmer to reap full returns from the rich soil above mentioned, drainage is a necessity. The alternate ridges and valleys of this country afford a certain mode of effectually bringing these soils to the highest state of cultivation by the facilities they offer.

A plan devised by a competent engineer—running open ditches from the southern part of the county to the Iroquois, or from the northern ridges to the neighboring streams, located upon each north-south section line, and cut down to the underlying clays, will, by their pronounced fall, continually deepen and clear their own way. These will afford ample facilities for the use of tiles on adjoining lands, make improved roads possible along their banks, and bless the people of the county with boun-

tiful returns of health, wealth and their concomitants—intelligence and morality.

Bores in deep wells show that the ancient valley of the Iroquois, a short distance south of its present course, was in early ages deeply eroded, and when a new course is re-opened through this channel, as in the future it may and will be, it will offer ample facilities for the drainage of all the center of this and the southern parts of Jasper County.

In time of wet weather, the roads of this county are simply abominable, and deny the citizens the proper enjoyment of civilization, the fruits of labor and social life.

With the system of open ditches before mentioned, a possible road-bed is attainable. The stone of McKee's quarry, when properly broken, will afford abundant material of excellent quality for "metaling" the highways of the southern part of the county.

Throughout the region north of Kentland, the common excuse for the impassable roads was the lack of material with which to improve them. Upon examining the knolls and dividing ridges north of the Iroquois, beds of gravel from *six* to *twelve* feet in thickness were found, near to and south of Morocco, at Kennedy's and A. Doty's. Four miles southeast of Morocco, in Section 31, Town 29 north, Range 8 west, there is a gravel hill having an area of ten acres, indicating a good supply, as also on the land of G. W. Carmichael. This gravel is the detritus of the bowlder drift, and of such quality as to offer the best possible material for constructing turn-pikes and other good roads.

Other beds exist along the whole course of this ridge, and the supply is sufficient to afford good roads, passable at any season of the year in every part of the county. It seems strange that this bounty of nature, this grand source of comfort has hitherto been so constantly overlooked.

Clays, for brick and tile, of good quality, are found in all parts where heavy growths of timber have existed, and in some of the island groves they invite use by the prudent builder and farmer.

On rolling lands, or those partially ditched, the crops of corn, wheat and oats were excellent, showing heavy and profitable yields. Sorghum is cultivated and does well, while the cultivation of flax seed could be made profitable.

The black lands, in a state of nature, were covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass, and when subdued they readily set to tame grasses, including blue grass.

The more elevated sandy hills and ridges are well suited to the growth of fruits. Grapevines and the small fruits are especially productive and profitable, and meet a ready market in the city of Chicago.

Garden vegetables grow luxuriantly in the warm, rich soils of this county, with profit to the farmer and joy to the housewife. The remuneration in their cultivation invites the devotion of larger areas to this purpose.

Several farms in the northern parts are devoted to the raising of garden seeds for the great dealers in Michigan, New England and the Eastern seaboard. The choicest grades of seeds, raised on Indiana soil, are bettered (?) and largely improved (?) by shipment from hence to the great dealers, who *return* them with flashy show bills, well engraved envelopes, and doubled prices!

The garden seeds produced here are equal if not superior to those raised elsewhere, and return a handsome profit, or 200 to 300 per cent, upon the labor bestowed.

Timber consists principally of oak, and is used for mechanical purposes and for fuel. Coal is used to some extent in the villages, but rather on account of its convenience than on account of its cheapness. The soil, however, is the great resource of the county. This is principally a dark or black loam, with here and there in the north, a sand ridge. The sloughs and ponds are being gradually drained, and the promise is that in a few years the county will be transformed from a low marshy country to fine grain lands and grazing farms.

The prairie fires did not cease altogether before 1860, and systematic farming found but little encouragement here before 1870. The county is still too new, and its soil too little exhausted to enforce the necessity of such cultivation to any considerable extent. The chief products are corn, wheat, oats, flax, potatoes, etc. Corn and hay, cattle and hogs are, however, the principal source of revenue to the farmer. Wheat is sown to some extent, and one grist mill in the county finds custom business enough to keep it in operation the entire year, though a large part of the business is preparing feed and grinding corn. Generally this grain is not found to be a reliable crop in this locality. A large part of the county is prairie, nearly level, with great capacity for supporting water. What little snow falls, does not rest quietly where it settles, but is blown about by the winds, which have almost unbroken sweep. This leaves the wheat plant at the mercy of the thawing, freezing and heaving-out process during February and March. Systematic draining, by means of open ditches and of tile, and liberal coatings of coarse manure applied before the middle of February, may solve the problem of successful wheat culture here. Small fruits, straw, rasp and black berries, are not extensively cultivated, although both soil and climate are favorable. Grapes do well, the commoner kinds being hardy, and yielding sure crops of good fruit.

Some varieties of pears may be grown with success, but with moderate returns only. Peaches and quinces are subject to severe cold in winter, and die badly, while apples prove hardy and return a pretty sure and abundant crop.

This is emphatically a cattle and hog producing district, and probably more attention has been paid to the raising and improvement of these classes of stock than to any other of the branches of husbandry. The aim has been to produce beef to the neglect of milkers, hence short-horn breeds have been the favorite with cattle-growers. Large herds of cattle are less frequently met than formerly, not that there are fewer cattle bred, but they are scattered around more generally and not kept together in large bunches as in the days before the county was so thickly settled. Among those who have been prominent in this branch of industry, are A. J. Kent (deceased), William Russell, Thomas Barker, Joseph Law, Dr. Triplett, G. N. Stewart, T. S. Brecount, I. V. Speck, Blake Wilson and others.

Corn holds a prominent place among the sources of revenue to the farmer, eighty bushels to the acre, in a good year, being a common product, the county reaching an aggregate of upwards of two and a half millions of bushels. A large proportion finds its way to market through the three large elevators at Kentland and one at Goodland. Hay is becoming a large feature in the marketable produce of the county, a considerable quantity finding its way to market each year. Next to cattle, corn and hay, hogs find an important sale here. The breeds are Berkshire, Poland-China, and Jersey Red, with a decided preference for the first named, either pure breed, cross or common grade. Sheep hold a modest place, no large flocks are kept, but many farmers own from a dozen to fifty head. The long-wool breeds, and their crosses with the natives are the favorites. The horses are chiefly what may be called general-purpose animals. The introduction of the Norman and Clydesdale breeds has made the stock on many farms much more serviceable and marketable than before their advent. The quarter crosses of these large breeds upon scrubs are excellent horses for the general use of the farmer.

Swamp lands constitute a large part of the territory of Newton County, and, as in Jasper County—of which Newton was then a part—were the prey of unprincipled schemers. These lands were granted to the State by the General Government for the purposes of drainage, and by a law enacted in 1852, the State provided for the drainage of such counties as needed it by the revenue arising from the disposition of these lands. Newton was one of the counties most directly interested in this provision,

and had the property thus granted been properly administered, most of the land now a barren waste would have been long ago reclaimed. The plan of operations by which the frauds were carried on are thus described in an official report by a committee of the Legislature :

“ The Commissioner, at a letting of a large amount of ditching under the law of 1852, let almost the entire work to one man for the sum of 20 cents the cubic yard, although at this letting there were other good and responsible bids for the same work at 14 cents the cubic yard, and one as low as 10 cents. The ditching contracted for at this letting has never been finished according to the plans and specifications, and some of the ditches are worthless. The entire estimate of this work, amounting to \$39,451.59, has been paid to the contractor. According to the testimony before us, this one transaction has resulted in great loss to the Swamp Land fund, and loss to the value of real estate in the vicinity of the work.”

So easily were these frauds committed, and so little check were the officials in charge of this interest, that a spirit of speculation entered into these operations, and several companies were formed which obtained deeds for large amounts of land in Newton and adjoining counties. When these proceedings were discovered, an act was passed by the Legislature requiring the return of these fraudulent conveyances, but providing that the loose contracts, by which these frauds had been effected, might be ratified and confirmed by the Swamp Land Commissioner. Through the loop-hole thus left the balance of these lands, amounting in this and Jasper County to some one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres, were absorbed without the return of any adequate equivalent. This, of course, could be done only through the complicity of officials, but where there was so great a corruption fund, and so little check against malfeasance, the officials were readily won. Under the provision that the contractor might at any time, by depositing \$1.25 per acre with the County Treasurer, for the whole or any part of the lands in his list, take out certificates and procure patents for the same, and that the money so paid into the county treasury should then be retained, to be repaid to the contractor at the rate of seventy-five per cent upon estimates of work done, until the contract was completed, when all should be repaid, the officer in charge confirmed old contracts at prices much higher than originally let for, and contractors were permitted to file lists of lands to any amount they desired. By arrangement with the proper official, even this requirement was abated, and many obtained certificates of purchase for which no deposit had ever been made. The land, being thus absorbed and there being no money on deposit to compel the completion of the contract, the

great project for which there was originally abundant means to carry out failed and the county at large is no better for the generous donation of the General Government. Newton takes pre-eminence in this general raid upon the swamp lands, in that a considerable amount of land was acquired without the observance of even this limited show of legality. In reference to this transaction, the report above cited, goes on to say:

“There is evidence before the committee showing that M——, without the shadow of authority or law, issued to ——, in the name of his brother and others, certificates of purchase for a large amount of these lands previously filed for, by contractors, and upon these fraudulent certificates —— obtained patents; and that the contractor, whose lands he had thus stolen, in order to avoid troublesome and expensive litigation, compromised with him, permitting him to retain 3,500 acres of these lands thus obtained, of which M—— got a portion.”

A considerable portion of this county is now suffering from this general misappropriation of the drainage fund, but the settlement and tillage of these lands will, in the near future, effect what the State failed to do. Already a great transformation had been effected, and every year brings new energy and new resources to this effort, of such vital importance to lands bordering the Kankakee.

The change that has been effected in the character of the surface of the country since the settlement of the whites is marvelous. Only the pioneer, who beheld the broad prairie covered with ever-present joint grass, the varying height of which rendered the broad expanse a deceptive level, and contrasts that with the rolling area of cultivated forms of the present, can fully appreciate the change. The timber lands that fringe the margin of the streams have undergone a hardly less remarkable change. Unlike the experience in a timbered country, here the wooded area has increased. The young growth and saplings which the fires of early times kept in check, have developed into considerable trees under the fostering care of the farmer, and the timber has encroached upon the open land, so that the area of woods is now much larger than fifty years ago.

The prairie fires were as regular a phenomenon as the recurring seasons, and while, fortunately, they were less destructive than the uninitiated might expect, they were none the less serious to deal with. The pioneer farmer built as few fences as possible, and such as he was obliged to construct cost him an expensive outlay of time. When these with his rude barn and stacks of grain began to mark the home of the thriving settler, his very prosperity made him the readier victim of this early scourge. Against this evil, there was no sure defense, but eternal vigilance. So great was the danger from this cause, the State forbade the wanton fir-

ing of the grass, which at certain times of the year burned like tinder; but the subject was one little able to be controlled by legislative action. The inadvertence of hunters or teamsters was sufficient alone to account for most of the fires. It was the habit, too, of many farmers to plow a few furrows along the line of their fences and then a few rods further out to plow another series of furrows. Between these lines of plowing the grass was burned, care being taken that the flame did not leap these barriers. This arrangement, when successfully carried out each year, proved a sufficient protection against an ordinary fire, as the flames would not leap the space thus bared of fuel. This operation, however, often proved the direct cause of igniting the prairie beyond, and once thoroughly fired there was no checking its fury until a stream or heavy body of timber checked its progress.

The tall joint grass was of considerable body nearer the ground, and when dry and partially broken down by frost and wind, it afforded fuel substantial enough under a high wind to feed a terrible flame. The fire when once started proceeds with the rapidity of the wind which propels it. The heat which precedes it prepares the dry grass to ignite at the touch of the blaze, and the fiery tide passes almost like a flash. The central portion keeps the direction of the wind, but the tinder-like material needs but little fanning to burn, and the fire spreads slowly sideways as it advances. The lateral fire advances but slowly, and is successfully checked by back-firing, *i. e.*, by starting from some barrier, and firing the grass, and allowing it to burn slowly to meet the approaching conflagration. The property principally endangered was the fences. The cabins and stacks, after a few years at least, were generally safe from destruction. The joint grass was destroyed by the constant tramping of animals, and the mowing and grazing to which it was subject, and its place supplied by the blue grass which springs upon its place spontaneously, and will not burn. Blazing grass, however, is often carried far out of the track of the fire, and in very dry seasons, this caused some anxiety, as there was danger that a stack or even the roof of the cabin might afford material for it to ignite. With all the precautions that were taken several severe losses were experienced in this county, and the fires did not entirely cease to run until about 1860.

TRACES OF EARLIEST INHABITANTS.

The white, if the evidences of archæology teach anything, is the third race to inhabit this region. The traces of former inhabitants, while not the most perfect or abundant, are sufficiently well attested as to leave no doubt but that there are some relics of that pre-historic race that scientists

have agreed to call Mound-Builders. The principal remains of this race which have been discovered are several mounds, which furnish in the characteristics of their construction the evidence of their origin. One is found in Washington Township, and is plainly marked. Others are to be seen some three miles north of Morocco, where excavations have been rewarded by the discovery of human bones and primitive stone implements. Still another mound, with large sized trees growing upon its surface, is found near the Illinois State line, on the south bank of the Iroquois River. No scientific examinations of these structures have as yet been made, and it is quite probable that the bones and implements found belonged to the Indians, and were placed there by the intrusive burials, which are so frequently found elsewhere in these mounds. Still other evidences are so complete as to leave little doubt that this mysterious race once had their existence here.

Robinson Crusoe's unexpected discovery of a human footprint upon the sands of his solitary island, was hardly more startling than have been the discoveries of antiquarians in Europe within the past twenty-five years. Scientific followers of Usher and Petarius had placed the various migrations of men, the confusion of tongues, the peopling of continents, the development of types—the whole evolution of human society, within the narrow compass of a little more than four thousand years, when the discoveries of the geologist and ethnologist developed the trace of human existence dating back to a possible period 30,000 years ago. Nor are confirmatory evidences to the truth of these discoveries entirely wanting in the *new* world. The gold-drift of California has supplied abundant testimony to the high antiquity of man, and notably the "Pliocene skull," the popular conception of which is derived more widely, perhaps, from a characteristic poem by Bret Harte than from scientific publications. Explorations in Illinois, Missouri and South Carolina have yielded similar testimony, and while it should be stated that in many cases these evidences rest upon the testimony of single observers, and that there is not that recurrence of "finds" which would render "assurance doubly sure," yet there seems to be no doubt in the minds of scientists that the "elder man" was also an inhabitant of this *new* world.

Descending to a later time, and one probably falling within the historic period, we find the more tangible traces of an early race of men. Of this race, named from the character of their remains, the Mound-Builders, we find the evidences vastly multiplied, and of such character as to afford means of forming a reasonable conjecture as to their mode of life, their advancement in civilization, and final destiny. These evidences, though first accepted with great distrust, have been so amplified and con-

firmed by more recent researches, as to leave no room for reasonable doubt as to the former existence of this race. The remains upon which this conclusion is based, "consists," says Mr. Foster, "of tumuli symmetrically raised and often inclosed in mathematical figures, such as the square, the octagon and circle, with long lines of circumvallation; of pits in the solid rocks, and rubbish heaps formed in the prosecution of their mining operations, and of a variety of utensils, wrought in stone, or copper, or molded in clay."* To the uninstructed mind these mounds, doubtless, seem a very slight foundation upon which to construct the fabric of a national existence, and yet to the archæologist they furnish "proofs as strong as Holy Writ;" in them they find as distinctive characteristics as mark the pre-historic remains of the Pelasgi, the "wall-builders" of Europe, a not dissimilar race in many respects, and one who long ago found a place in the realities of history; and while they differ in external form and are scattered over a wide scope of territory—characteristics in marked contrast with those of the aboriginal race found here in possession of the country, yet the scientist finds in each mound the never-failing marks of a race peculiarity.

The widest divergence from the typical mound is found in Wisconsin. Here, instead of the circular or pyramidal structure, are found forms, for the most part, consisting of rude, gigantic imitations of various animals of the region, such as the buffalo, bear, fox, wolf, etc.; of the eagle and night hawk, the lizard and turtle, and in some instances the unmistakable form of man. These, though not raised high above the surface, and even in some cases represented intaglio, attain the largest dimensions; one representing a serpent extending 700 feet, and another representing a turtle, had a body fifty-six and a tail 250 feet long. The significance of these peculiar forms has not been determined, but unmistakable evidences have been discovered which mark them as the work of the same race whose structures are found elsewhere, so numerous throughout the Mississippi Valley. Typical structures are sometimes classified with reference to their purpose, as "Inclosures—1. For defense; 2. Sacred; 3. Miscellaneous. Mounds—1. Of sacrifice; 2. For temple sites; 3. Of sepulture; 4. Of observation." Of the first class, the inclosures for defense seem to have been constructed simply for protection against hostile attack. The locations chosen are those best adapted naturally to repel a military attack. The only approach is generally by a steep and narrow way, requiring the assailant to place himself at immense disadvantage, while the garrison provided with parapets often constructed of rubble stone, could fight under cover, and may be found in these stones his store of ammunition.

*Foster's "Pre-historic Races of the United States."

The "sacred" inclosure included within its lines the mounds of the three leading classes, as the uses to which they were put were all sacred to this people, and yet in the "American Bottom" in Illinois, where the mound system reaches, perhaps, its highest development, the mounds of these classes are not inclosed. The mounds of sacrifice, or altars, as they are variously termed, are generally characterized by the fact "that they occur only within the vicinity of the inclosures or sacred places; that they are stratified; and that they contain symmetrical altars of burned clay or stone, on which were deposited various remains, which in all cases have been more or less subjected to the action of fire."* In relation to this latter characteristic, it should be said that it is not at all plain that the use of fire was intended for cremation. A thin coating of moist clay was applied to the body nude, or wrapped in cloth, and upon this a fire was maintained for a more or less prolonged period, but in most cases the heat was not sufficient to destroy the cloth sometimes found in a good state of preservation. This evidently did not result from a lack of knowledge, as cremation and urn burial was also practiced.

Temple mounds are described by Squier and Davis as "distinguished by their great regularity of form and general large dimensions. They consist chiefly of pyramidal structures, truncated and generally having graded avenues to their tops. In some instances they are terraced or have successive stages. But whatever their form, whether round, oval, octangular, square or oblong, they have invariably flat or level tops," and upon these were probably constructed their temples, but which, constructed of perishable materials, have left no trace of their existence. This class of mounds are not found along the lake region or that line which seems to mark the farthest advance of this people. The principal structures of this class are found at Cahokia, in Illinois; near Florence and Claiborne, in Kentucky; at Seltzertown, Miss.; at Marietta, Newark and Chillicothe, in Ohio, and at St. Louis, Mo. The mound at Cahokia, "the monarch of all similar structures in the United States," may well serve as a type. When in all its integrity, this mound formed a huge parallelogram, with sides at the base, respectively, 700 and 500 feet in length, towering to the height of ninety feet. On the southwest, there was a terrace, 160x300 feet, which was reached by a graded way, and the summit was truncated, affording a platform, 200x450 feet. This structure, upon which was probably reared a spacious temple, perhaps the principal one in the empire, covered an area of about six acres, while in close proximity were four elevated platforms, varying from 250 to 300 feet in diameter. The great mound of St. Louis reached a height of thirty-five feet, and that at Marietta to about the same height.

*Squier and Davis' "Ancient Monuments," etc.

“Sepulchral mounds,” says Mr. Foster in his volume on the pre-historic races, “consist often of a simple knoll, or group of knolls, of no considerable height, without any definite arrangement. Examples of this character may be seen at Dubuque, Merom, Chicago and La Porte, which, on exploration, have yielded skulls differing widely from the Indian type. * * * The corpse was almost invariably placed near the original surface of the soil, enveloped in bark or coarse matting, and, in a few instances, fragments of cloth have been observed in this connection. Sometimes a vault of timber was built over it, and in others it was inclosed in long and broad flags of stone. Sometimes it was placed in a sitting position, again it was extended, and still again it was compressed within contracted limits. Trinkets were often strung about the neck, and water jugs, drinking cups and vases, which probably contained food, were placed near the head. Over the corpse thus arrayed, a circular mound was often raised, but sometimes nothing more than a hillock.” Other mounds have been found that favored the theory that many of these structures were used for miscellaneous burial. A notable example is the “Grave Creek Mound,” in West Virginia, twelve miles below Wheeling. This mound is something over seventy feet high, of circular form, with a circumference at the base of about 900 feet. In the center of this mound, on a level with the original surface, was found a vault with twelve human skeletons, and thirty-four feet above this was found a similar vault, inclosing a skeleton which had been decorated with a profusion of shell-beads, copper rings and plates of mica. In a mound at Vincennes, “a bed of human bones, arranged in a circle eighteen feet in diameter, closely packed and pressed together.” In another, at Merom, three tiers of vaults were found, in each of which were found from five to seven human skeletons. Mounds of observation is a rather fanciful classification intended to mark mounds found on elevated points of land. The authors of this classification think that these may have been used as platforms on which to build signal fires, and such is their elevation and outlook that such signals could have been seen at great distance. This theory of a special purpose, however, has not been accepted, as supported by any special evidence. They may have been so used, or simply as an eligible site for residence.

There is in addition to these mounds a large number which are not embraced in this classification, which, following Mr. F. W. Putnam, whom Mr. Foster quotes at length, may be called “Habitation Mounds.” A large number of these are described as located at Merom, Ind., and “a group of fifty-nine mounds” at Hutsonville, Ill., a few miles above the former place and across the Wabash River. These mounds were care-

fully examined "to ascertain if they were places of burial," without discovering a single bone or implement of any kind, but, on the contrary, the excavations "showed that the mounds had been made of various materials at hand, and in one case ashes were found, which had probably been scraped up with other material and thrown upon the heap." In the ancient fort at Merom, in *depressions* found within the earthworks, were found striking evidences of food having been cooked and eaten there, and the conclusion drawn by Mr. Putnam is "that these pits were the houses of the inhabitants or defenders of the fort, who were probably further protected from the elements and the arrows of assailants by a roof of logs and bark, or boughs." Another writer in a paper* read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at their Boston meeting, August, 1880, says: "There is in this region a peculiar class of mounds that was for a long time a puzzle to me. They are usually found in groups of from two or three to twenty or thirty, and even more, and are generally on some pleasant knoll or rising ground in the vicinity of a spring of water-course, especially in the vicinity of our prairies or level areas of land. These mounds are from one to three, and in a few instances, even four, feet in height, and from twenty to fifty feet in diameter. One mound of the group is always larger than the rest, and always occupies the commanding position. Sometimes the group is arranged in a circle; other groups have no apparent design in arrangement. Numbers of these mounds can be seen in the cultivated fields.

"Although I have made excavations in them, and dug trenches entirely through them, I have found nothing but ashes, charcoal, decayed portions of bones of fishes and animals partially burned, shells from the adjacent streams, flint chippings, and in one or two instances a flint implement of a rude character.

"After examining many of these structures, I am induced to believe that they are possibly the remains of ancient dwellings, made by placing in an upright position the trunks of young trees in a circle, or in parallel rows, the tops of the poles inclining inward and fastened together, the whole being covered with earth and sod to form a roof, or in the same manner as many Indian tribes make their mud lodges; as, for instance, the Mandans and the Omahas. Such a structure, after being repaired from time to time by the addition of more earth on top, would finally, by the decay of the poles, fall inward and the ruins would form a slight mound.

"Conant and Putnam describe such mounds in Missouri and Tennessee, some of the largest of these ancient towns being provided with streets and highways. They are also found in Southern Illinois, Indiana

* Hon. William McAdams, Jr., Otterville, Ill.

and Ohio. Putnam has described an inclosed town in Tennessee, in which were many low mounds, or rather, as he calls them, earth circles, that he has pretty conclusively shown to be sites of the lodges or houses of the people."

To which of these classes the mounds in Newton County shall be referred can only be determined by a thorough investigation, but it is probable, from such reports as are current among the well informed persons of the county, that they are pretty well described in the language of Mr. McAdams.

These mounds, with the implements formed in stone, metal and pottery (of which the scope of this work allows no mention), form the data upon which is founded the historical speculation concerning this people. Once having reasonably established the former existence of this extinct race, the absorbing question presents itself—Who were the Mound-Builders? The limited space devoted to this subject, however, forbids any extended consideration of the interesting scientific deductions made from these data, though the conclusion arrived at may be briefly stated in the language of Mr. Foster,* as follows: "Their monuments indicate that they had entered upon a career of civilization; they lived in stationary communities, cultivating the soil and relying on its generous yield as a means of support; they clothed themselves in part at least, in garments regularly spun and woven; they modeled clay and carved stone, even of the most obdurate character, into images representing animate objects, even the human face and form, with a close adherence to nature; they mined and cast copper into a variety of useful forms; they quarried mica, steatite, chert, and the novaculite slates, which they wrought into articles adapted to personal ornament, to domestic use, or to the chase; unlike the Indians who were ignorant of the curative properties of salt, they collected the brine of the salines into earthen vessels molded in baskets which they evaporated into a form which admitted of transportation; they erected an elaborate line of defense, stretching for many hundred miles, to guard against the sudden irruption of enemies; they had a national religion, in which the elements were the objects of supreme adoration; temples were erected upon the platform mounds, and watchfires lighted upon the highest summits; and in the celebration of the mysteries of their faith, human sacrifices were probably offered up. The magnitude of their structures, involving an infinitude of labor, such only as could be expended in a community where cheap food prevailed, and the great extent of their commercial relations reaching to widely separated portions of the continent, imply the existence of a stable and

* "Pre-historic Races," etc., p. 350.

efficient government, based on the subordination of the masses. As the civilizations of the old world growing out of the peculiar conditions of soil and climate developed certain forms of art which are original and unique, so on this continent we see the crude conception in the truncated pyramid, as first displayed in Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois, and the accomplished result in the stone-faced foundations of the temples of Uxmal and Palenque. And finally, the distinctive character of the Mound-Builders' structures, and also the traditions which have been preserved, would indicate that this people were expelled from the Mississippi Valley by a fierce and barbarous race, and that they found refuge in the more genial climate of Central America, where they developed those germs of civilization originally planted in their Northern homes, into a perfection which has elicited the admiration of every modern explorer."

The obvious inquiry suggested by these conclusions is, Who succeeded this extinct race? To this question science offers no answer. Two hypotheses are entertained as the origin of Mound-Builders here, the one supposes them to be of autothionic origin, and that semi-civilization originating here flowed southward and culminated in the wonderful developments of the Toltecs of Mexico; the other supposes them to have originated in the South American continent or in Central America, and to have emigrated northward from natural causes, and later to have returned to Mexico, driven from their northern empire by an irresistible foe or by a powerful political irruption among themselves. Upon any theory, the line of their most northward advance is pretty clearly defined, and writers upon this subject generally agree that the line of defenses "extending from sources of the Alleghany and Susquehanna, in New York, diagonally across the country, through Central and Northern Ohio, to the Wabash," accurately indicates the region from whence attacks were made and expected, and marks the farthest extent of the Mound-Builders' empire. But what was the character of the foe, what his action on the retreat of the Mound-Builders, and what his final destiny, is an unwritten page of science, and for which there exists no known data. It is a late suggestion that the North American Indian may be a degenerate but legitimate descendant of the dominant race, but there is a broad chasm to be bridged before the Mound-Builder or his successful assailant can be linked with these aboriginal tribes. Without making any such attempt, however, the Indian naturally succeeds this people in regular historical order, and passing over the vexed question of his origin, it is sufficient for the purposes of this work that the whites found him everywhere in full possession of the country.

The Indians.—With the advent of the white man in America be-

gan the "irrepressible conflict" which was destined never to cease so long as the red man retained a vestige of power. In this struggle the absence of national organization or affiliations on the part of the Indians, made the final success of the whites inevitable from the beginning. Taking each tribe or section of country in succession, the little band of adventurers conquered this vast country, and planted here one of the mighty nations of the world. It was due to this lack of any bond of union that the Indiana tribes were allowed to rest so long undisturbed in their fancied security. Rumors of the conflict waging on the Atlantic border were borne to their ears by chance visitors from other tribes, and later by remnants of vanquished tribes who sought with them an asylum from their foes, but still no apprehension of impending disaster dawned upon their superstitious ignorance, while the reflection that the Iroquois, the enemy which their experience had taught them most to fear, had met an overpowering foe, gave them no little satisfaction.

The great family to which these tribes were allied by language, physical and mental peculiarities, was the Algonquin. Before the encroachment of the whites the numerous tribes of this family occupied most of the territory now embraced in the United States, between the 35th and 60th parallels of latitude, and the 60th and 105th meridians of longitude. According to Davidson,* the starting point in the wanderings of the Algonquin tribes on the continent as determined by tradition and the cultivation of maize, their favorite cereal, was in the Southwest. Passing up the western side of the Mississippi Valley, they turned eastward across that river, the southern margin of their broad tract reaching about to the 35th parallel, while the center probably covered the present territory of Illinois. On reaching the Atlantic coast, they seemed to have moved northeasterly along the seaboard to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; thence ascending this river and the shores of the great lakes, they spread northward and westward to Hudson Bay, the basin of Lake Winnipeg and the valley of the Upper Mississippi; and thence the head of the migratory column, circling round the source of the great river, re-crossed it in a southeasterly direction above the Falls of St. Anthony, and passing by way of Green Bay and Lake Michigan came into the present limits of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Thus after revolving in an irregular ellipse of some 3,000 miles in diameter, they fell into the original track eastward. This extended course of migration, induced by a variety of causes and circumstances, continued through a long period, the original stock probably receiving considerable accessions from the nomadic tribes of the Pacific slope, and leaving behind large numbers at each remove, until the head

*Davidsons and Stuve's "History of Illinois."

of the column came to rest from sheer lack of momentum or other moving influences. Thus scattered over a large expanse of country, and broken into numerous tribal organizations, they lost much of their family affiliations and characteristics, and the early whites found the Algonquins everywhere possessing the border lands, and waged with them their first and bloodiest wars. Situated within the ellipse above described, were the nations of the Iroquois family, who held together by circumstances and posted advantageously on the inner side of the circle, able at any time to mass their forces upon a single point of the circumference, soon proved a devastating scourge to the Indian world, and especially so to the Algonquins.

Of the tribes of this latter family, the Pottawatomies are the only ones closely identified with this county. The various tribes of this nation, to the number of 4,000 persons, occupied the northern part of the State up to 1832. Their chief village was early at Chitchakos, near the Tippecanoe River, where the earliest French explorers found them, and where a mission was established nearly 300 years ago. The nation originally occupied a part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, whence they were driven by the irresistible Iroquois. They subsequently found a place of refuge in Wisconsin, but when the power of their enemy was broken by the whites, they returned to a place near their own haunts. The Pottawatomies were a bold, warlike people, and were generally found allied against the whites. Among them were found some of the most prominent warriors and chiefs of the Western nations, the record of whose eloquence and feats of daring is found in all the history of the frontier wars. They were allied with the French against the Iroquois and English, with the English against the Americans, and took a prominent part in Pontiac's conspiracy, yielding only to the inevitable in the general pacification which closed the war of 1812. Notwithstanding their bitter hostility to the whites, arising from their conviction that the pale face, if unresisted, would drive them to the western ocean, when once they had plighted their faith, they were less vacillating than many of the tribes. During the Winnebago outbreak in 1827, they resisted the entreaty of the hostile tribes, and again in 1832, when Black Hawk strove to unite the savage nations in a combined attack upon the whites, he met a fatal obstacle in the faithful attitude of the Pottawatomie nation. Shabbona, who shares with Shakespeare the distinction of having his name spelled in an endless number of ways, was a prominent civil chief of the nation in Eastern Illinois. He was known among the natives, as the "white man's friend," and when Black Hawk was betrayed into hostilities, at the news of the Indians' first blow and success, he sent his son and nephew in differ-

ent directions, while he went in still another to warn the settlers of the impending danger, thus saving the lives of many in the isolated settlements. In the operations which followed, with Waubonsie, "Billy Caldwell," and a considerable number of Pottawatomie warriors, he enlisted with the army under Gen. Atkinson, who at once placed Shabbona in command of the Indian contingent.

The State of Indiana was the last retreat east of the Mississippi. When finally subdued here and removed to the West, the race of the red man was henceforth no longer independent. Though assuming an attitude of tribal freedom, the Indian yet accepted the position of "ward" toward the Great Father at Washington. The section of the State of which Newton County forms a part, was occupied some years after the larger part had been abandoned, and here they trapped and hunted, oblivious of the fate which was delayed but not thwarted. The earlier settlers had but little knowledge of them by actual contact. Hunters, whose occupation took them far beyond the lines of the frontier settlements, found them along the Iroquois River, here and there in small villages, and the settlers afterward saw the traces of their habitations and corn-fields. The Algonquin was the great family to which these tribes belonged. Traditions among them set forth their wanderings over a great scope of the country. Early settlements along the Atlantic coast, from Florida to Maine, and explorers along the great water-way from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the farthest shores of Lake Superior, found the traces everywhere of this great family of the Indian. Much has been written of the origin of the tribal division and peculiarities, but research has done but little more than to show how little has been developed of this interesting question. Of this family, the Pottawatomie tribe was found here—a small village or two of the three or four thousand that occupied the principal portion of the northern part of the State. Their chief village was on the Tippecanoe River, where the earliest explorers had found them some three centuries before. In their relations to the whites during the early history of the country, they were bitterly hostile, and not until defeat after defeat did they yield their enmity in the treaties which closed hostilities in the West at the close of 1813. From that time forward, they were as firm in their loyalty to the whites as they had been vindictive in their hostility, and in the subsequent Indian disturbances in 1827 and 1832 their friendly disposition prevented the outbreak of a general Indian war.

During their stay in this vicinity of the country, they were frequently visited by French priests from Vincennes, who gained a strong influence over them. The Kickapoos were sometimes found in



Peter H. Ward.

this region in quest of game and fish. They seem to have received durable impressions from the teachings of the priests, and incidents are related of their peculiar forms of worship while here. The Pottawatomies that were found along the Iroquois, however, were not marked for their observance of Christian institutions. They were, nevertheless, well disposed to the whites on that account, and during their stay not a single rupture of this friendly feeling is reported. There was but one village within the limits of Newton County, and that was situated a few miles north of Morocco. This had been abandoned before the whites had made settlements here. The country was the Indian's typical paradise; the river swarmed with fish, the prairie supplied innumerable deer and grouse, while the marsh lands attracted thousands of aquatic birds, and afforded some of the best trapping grounds in the State. Indian corn-fields were found in a number of places about the county, and the sites of many of them are still pointed out, with the places of the hills plainly to be seen. The character of these fields indicate a peculiar cultivation, which would seem odd enough to one acquainted with the white man's method. The lack of proper implements, as well as ignorance of the best methods, had its influence upon the Indian's practice. The squaws worked with a rude sort of a hoe, and, selecting a site where the joint-grass could best be kept down, the seed was planted in hills, irregularly placed in the chosen area. The practice in planting was first to remove the sod from a small spot, which was placed in a small pile near. The next year the spot covered by the piled-up sod was found free from grass, and here another hill was planted, and this plan was continued until the whole available area was occupied or sufficient was had for the needs of the family. A hill once used, was planted on each subsequent season, and the successive seasons of hoeing gradually raised small mounds, which are now the lasting monuments of female industry. The character of the product was quite as peculiar as the culture. Those who have seen it, often describe it as invariably of a blue and white color and soft texture, never attaining that flinty texture which the white farmer finds a necessary characteristic. Fish was a staple article of food with the Indians, and the whole village would repair to the rapids of the Iroquois, where the Indian method of catching was most successful. Here the men would wade the stream at night with a torch and paddle in either hand, and by a dexterous dip, would toss large numbers of fish on the bank. The dog fish was the only variety the Indians used, and these were prepared in large quantities by the squaws for winter use. The plan was to bake and dry them, and finally reduce

them to powder between the palms of the hands. Thus prepared, this powdered fish was stored in deer skins to furnish the winter's chowder. The Indians were formally removed in 1838 or 1839, the larger part having left this county before.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It would be difficult to determine who was the first white man to settle temporarily in this county. Something more than one half of its territory was originally a wet, marshy country, inhabited by a vast number of fur-bearing animals, which early attracted trappers. There is but little definite information to be had of this country during that period. The beginning of the permanent settlement was not later than that of Jasper County, but the nearer location of the county seat, for several years after 1839, operated to the disadvantage of this section. Immigration naturally gathered about the county seat, and this western settlement remained at almost a "stand still," and showing only a slow growth up to 1854.

Josiah Dunn and John Elliott are known to have been in the county, on the Iroquois, as early as 1832; among the very oldest settlers was an old man Joseph Redding, who came from Ohio, and settled near the Iroquois River, in the western part of the county. He subsequently moved further west. About the close of the year 1832, the Brook settlement was formed by James W. Lacy, G. W. Spitler, Squire Lyons, — Meekins, T. K. Barker and Samuel Benjamin. The latter first settled on the river in the western part of the county, but left on the breaking-out of the Black Hawk disturbance, returning, however, and settling on the eastern side of the county. About this time came, James Cuppy, Jacob Trout, John Meyers, Bruce Dunn and Matthias Redding.

About 1836, Jacob Kenoyer came from Southeastern Indiana, to near Spitler's Creek, and about 1845 erected the first saw mill and corn-cracker in the county. It was run by a dam thrown across Spitler's Creek, and stood near the present residence of Zachariah Spitler. Samuel and Frederick Kenoyer came in soon afterward, and Amos Clark and Charles Anderson. These families formed the nucleus for the entire settlement which gathered in the middle-western part of the county. This colony was further reinforced at an early date by Amos White, Michael Haney and Philip Earl.

In 1838, John Murphy came to this region and settled north of the Kenoyer settlement on Beaver Creek. He was a native of Virginia and removed to Ohio in 1808. In 1825, he removed to Indiana, choosing a site on the Tippecanoe River, opposite the site of the city of La Fayette,

which was then a wilderness. In 1838, he came to the territory which is now Newton County. At that time, there were but about twelve families in the county, among whom were the families of Bridgeman, Cuppy, Smith and himself in the edge of the Beaver timber, while on the Iroquois there were but a few families—John Lyons, Job Hunt, Frederick Kenoyer, John Myers and a few others. The rest of the county was an unbroken solitude.

The first time he went to Chicago was in June, 1822, when he assisted in driving cattle from Ohio to Green Bay, for the United States garrison located there. It took two months and two days to make the trip. From Piqua, Ohio, to Green Bay was an unbroken wilderness, except a small settlement at Fort Wayne, and the garrison at Chicago. Just after the town of La Fayette was laid out, Taylor and Linton opened a store, and Mr. Murphy engaged to take an ox team and find a road to Chicago for them, by which goods could be bought at less expense than to haul them from the east. In company with two other teams, he proceeded through Parish Grove, to Buncombe, Ill., and thence to West Point. Buncombe, at that time, consisted of four or five log cabins and a French trading post about a mile up the Iroquois River, on the north side. From this point, he had to make his own road, there being no trace to Chicago. The latter place had increased since his first visit to some twenty-five dwellings, but land was still very cheap. Mr. Murphy was offered lots, near where the *Tribune* building stands at \$10 each, the payment to be made in potatoes or oats at 50 cents per bushel. Murphy was subsequently joined on the Beaver Creek by James Elijah, John Darroch, David Kestler, Daniel Deardorff, Benjamin Roadnick, Silas Johnson and others.

PRAIRIE BANDITTI.

In the interval between the actual possession of the Indians and the coming of the class of permanent settlers, a transient class of whites took possession of this region. It was not unusual for professional trappers to take up their abode here for the larger part of the year, and even squatters found this a congenial location, and gathered here in considerable numbers. Under cover of this practice, a class of outlaws found their way to the northern part of the county, and from the jungles that skirted the banks of the Kankakee, plied their vocation to the no small detriment of Newton County's fair name. As originally constituted, Newton alone furnished refuge for these people, but by the change of division line, Jasper shared the opprobrium of their presence. Horse-stealing and counterfeiting were the prevailing crimes of pioneer times, and so common were they that the practice was looked upon by the com-

munity as more inconvenient than criminal. As society became more firmly established, the orderly and law-abiding element became the controlling power, and these peccadilloes became crimes and were safely practiced only by banded outlaws, who had to resort in some obscure corner of the country. This, Newton County supplied, and for fifteen or twenty years was the abode of a most desperate gang. Their method was to take the lighter horses of one State and sell them in another, making the return trip with a heavier class of horses, which were in demand in the timber country of Iowa and Michigan. For years, these operations were carried on almost in open daylight. Their perfect acquaintance with the country, their many sympathizers who aided, while not engaged in the business, enabled them to elude pursuit. An incident is related of a farmer being awakened by some unusual noise in the night; he rushed out, fearing that some one might be after his team, and startled two men who were sleeping on his haystack. They did not stop to parley, but made their escape as rapidly as their feet could carry them. He found two good horses left behind, and for a considerable time had no reason to believe them stolen, save from the manner in which they came into his possession. Subsequently they were found to belong to farmers in an adjoining county and were restored. Such a state of affairs could not long continue without some attempts being made to bring such depredators to justice, but these early attempts were made too often single-handed or without sufficient organization, and too often resulted in failure. When once involved in the meshes of the law, so complete was the organization of these bandits, that sufficient evidence was always forthcoming to clear them of the charge. Counterfeiting was closely allied to horse-stealing. The stolen horse was frequently traded for a better one, and the difference paid in counterfeit money. The horse then rapidly changed hands by means of accomplices, and usually no trace of either man or animal could be found. Occasionally, when a pursuing party came close upon the thieves, discretion seemed the better part of valor, and the chase was given up. So prevalent was this experience throughout the State, that the Legislature passed "an act authorizing the formation of companies for the detection and apprehension of horse-thieves and other felons, and defining their powers." Under this act, a company was formed in February, 1858, to ferret out the author of these crimes. This company consisted of a captain, and two men from each township. Their proceedings were extra-judicial, and partook somewhat of the character of a vigilance committee. The members were volunteers, and served without pay. Their discipline was of the strictest sort, and implicit obedience the rule. The Captain would summon a man to be ready in an hour's notice,

armed and rationed. Alone, or in company with one or two others, he would be sent to investigate some clew, or to arrest some suspected individual. No warrant was required, and the culprit was hauled before a Justice forthwith.

The characters of the people dealt with, were of the most desperate sort. Emboldened by success in one class of crime, burglary and murder were added to the list, and isolated settlers, who could give evidence, were so terrorized by whippings or threats, that few could be got to testify against them. The company organized here was known as the Jasper County Rangers (the two counties being one at that time), and was composed of men noted for their nerve. The effect of its work was prompt and salutary. Within two weeks of its first organization, it had effected the capture of a noted criminal, and a week later had him incarcerated in the penitentiary, undergoing a sentence of a five years' penalty. The honest residents of the county cordially aided the company, which in a year or two rid the county of the gang which infested this region. This organization was successful in ferreting out the retreat of these outlaws, and destroyed their dens in McClellan Township, Bogus Island and further west. These places were evidently the workshops of the band, and contained guns, ammunition, saddles, bridles, counterfeit coin, dies, provisions, etc. There was no serious encounter at this time, though armed men appeared to dispute the party's advance. Finding a determined show of force would not turn the Rangers from their course, they made a hurried retreat. These encounters were not always so harmless. Many a deed of violence is related, and several of the noted characters were killed here. With the growth of the settlements, this species of outlawry was crowded out, and Newton County possesses a reputation as a law-abiding community second to none in the State.

THE GAME.

The settler placed in Newton County, though deprived of any near source of supplies, found no difficulty in finding support for himself and family. A new-comer brought with him a limited amount of flour, coffee, tea and sugar. With this stock, he found no difficulty in furnishing his table with all that he needed. Deer were found in great abundance, and the earliest settler found no difficulty, even if not an adept in the use of the rifle, to kill all he needed without leaving the precincts of his cabin. Large droves of these animals were seen on the prairie, and the pioneer, who was in the habit of carrying his gun wherever he went, need not spend much time in the special duty of providing meat for his family. Grouse were found here in unlimited numbers, and, while it required a

marksman to secure them, no cabin was deprived of this delicacy. Wild geese, cranes, herons and the whole list of the varieties of ducks were found here, and shot in great numbers, and are still here in scarcely diminished profusion. The Iroquois River, the praise of which was upon the lips of every hunter and trapper before the coming of the settler, furnished bass, bream, pike, salmon and less noted varieties of fish, and the older residents never tire of telling the famous catches that have been made all along its length. The wild hog, a gaunt, long-legged species, which had escaped from older settlements and run wild in the course of nature, were almost as plentiful as the regular game of the region. These were not so desirable eating as the tame hog, but they furnished a variety in the fare, and their hides, it is said, were very serviceable on occasion, when properly dressed, to patch the harness, or make a collar. They were often hunted for the sport. Wolves, however, were better for this purpose, while their scalps at the same time brought in a very respectable revenue. The coyote was the principal variety found here, and these haunted the prairie in great numbers. They were a small animal, and dangerous only to sheep, small pigs and, occasionally, calves. They were of the most cowardly nature, and were never known to attack a person, though their howling at night did not tend to impress the hearer with their friendly disposition. In the winter, when driven to desperation by hunger, or attracted to the cabin by the scent of food, the inmates could distinguish their footsteps about the door and hear their vicious snapping at each other. When only a blanket guarded the entrance, as was frequently the case, the sound was anything but assuring. They were no match singly with a well-trained dog, and whenever overtaken would fall upon the ground and fight like a cat. They were sometimes hunted on horseback, and when heavy with a recent meal could readily be overtaken and dispatched with a club. They were no kin to the timber wolf, and would be captured rather than take refuge in the woods. In the timber, the larger species were found. They were a bolder and fiercer variety, but never attacked persons. There was therefore no dearth of food, nor of material for the best of sport for the hunter. There were some who devoted their time to hunting, and for the time made more profit than the farmer. The trapper was always well repaid for his intelligent efforts, and found a good market right in the county for all the peltries he had for sale. But the prime reason for the presence of most of the pioneers in this county was to build up a home, and lay the foundation of a future competence, and to achieve this end there was little capital to employ save energy and hard work. The early thoroughfares leading from one principal point to another did not pass through this region,

and the first comers often broke the first trail to their destination. Thus cut off from the source of supplies, the greatest privation in the matter of food was the lack of those necessities which are so common to-day that we overlook them in our estimates. Salt was one of the luxuries of pioneer days and often so expensive that a wagon-load of grain would scarcely suffice to buy a barrel of it. Flour could not be secured at any price. No wheat was raised at first, and when a crop was secured the first mills were so distant that it required a long journey, a week's valuable time, to secure the flour. The ordinary meal of to-day was a luxury in that early day of hominy and corn cakes. Fortunately, there was generally a supply of milk, and butter could be had. With this, the grated corn, or, when the corn became hard, the pounded meal supplied the lack of more palatable food.

THE CABIN.

The regulation cabin seems to have been from sixteen to twenty feet square, daubed with mud, covered with clapboards, a log cut for a window, with a greased paper in lieu of glass, and a stone fire-place, surmounted by a "cat and clay" chimney. Often the cabin had nothing better than a dirt floor. The furniture was such as the settler could manufacture with an ax and auger. Hand tools, when possessed, were always part of the load, and nothing were more advantageous to the pioneer in setting up housekeeping in a new country. Bedsteads were often made by boring a hole in the cabin wall, in which rested one end of a pole, the other end of which was supported by a forked stick in the ground. Upon this was placed impromptu slats, supported by one side of the cabin and this foot-rail, and upon this structure prairie hay was placed. This composed the bed of many of the first settlers, and, though scarcely as soft "as downy pillows" are, sufficed until more elaborate accommodations could be provided. Chairs were blocks of wood, with holes bored in them, in which legs were put; and tables were a packing box fortunately brought with the family, or were constructed of puncheons, split from the tree, provided with legs as were the chairs. These characteristics were true in only the earliest cabins, and were seldom all combined in any one. A few nails and some glass and hardware were occasionally brought in by some rather well-to-do immigrant or thoughtful pioneer, but the other picture had its counterpart in every settlement in the county. But with such inconveniences, the people, many of whom had known something of refinement in older communities, had no time for repining or melancholy, and it is often said by those who survive to the present that they seemed to enjoy themselves more then than to-day. People

were more sociable then; all were neighbors for miles and miles about. A man would divide his last crust with another, and loan him anything he had, and to know that a man needed help to raise his cabin or roll his logs was all the invitation he needed. "The latch-string is always out," was the type of the early hospitality. This latch and its string were novelties in their way, and could not have been evolved except from the brain of the pioneer, whose necessities were truly the mother of many inventions. The latch was made in the form of an ordinary barn door or gate-latch, only it was of large size and made of wood. The latch, instead of being outside, was placed inside of the door, and to enable one without the door to raise it a hole was bored a few inches above and a leather thong was attached and drawn through the hole, with one end hanging out. At night, this string was withdrawn, and thus the door was locked in such a manner as to render it difficult for a burglar to pick. When the string hung out, it was taken to mean, "Come in without knocking."

The site chosen for the erection of the earlier cabins was in the edge of the timber. Most of the pioneers who came to this county were familiar with the experiences to be met with in a frontier settlement, but most of them had been reared in a timber country and knew but little of the difficulties or advantages of the prairie. The wisdom of the first settlers in clinging to the line of timber, and beginning their farms by laboriously clearing off a space here, when the prairie seemed to offer a place so much easier adapted to their purposes, has been often challenged. But such criticism proceeds too often upon a misconception of the early character of the open country. The luxuriant growth of joint grass, after fall, unless burned over, became a tangled mass that was not easily penetrated. The new grass sprung up and presented the appearance of a beautiful meadow, which, however, was grossly deceptive. The rainfall during the year saturated the ground, and the dense growth of grass, shielding it from the sun, the natural drainage being deficient, the surface for a large part of the year was too wet to till. There was room enough at first in the timber, and, acquainted with its demands, the pioneer wisely began here. This nearness to the streams, however, exposed the inhabitants to the miasmas of which they were the fruitful source. The "shakes" seem to be the inevitable companion of the pioneer wherever he may be, and it may be doubtful whether there is any escape from their baleful presence. The clearing off of timber, or the breaking of prairie sod, which involve the decay of large amounts of vegetable matter, bred disease, and no settler was considered naturalized until he had experienced the distress of chills and fever. Sickness of this kind was generally

confined to the latter part of summer and fall. The cold of winter seemed to destroy the germs of the disease, and there was but little sickness in this season, save a few lingering cases which had become chronic. The spring and early summer were generally healthy, and the old nurses were in the habit of saying that when the resin weed and other yellow flowers appeared it was time to look for ague. Particular localities were more marked than others for the prevalence of this trouble. High water in the spring, which flooded the lagoons and low places along the bottoms, which slowly dried out under the hot suns of July and August, was a fruitful cause of this disorder, and in such localities there was considerable sickness, when in more elevated places it was perfectly healthful.

Against these evils, the pioneer was forced to contend single-handed. Boneset, Culter's physic, and a long list of herbs, of which teas were made, were familiar to every housewife, and were found in every cabin. Doctors were not to be had, or were situated at long distances from the isolated cabins, but when they were to be had within practical distance, the former, impelled by the urgent necessity to practice every economy, led the settler to depend upon the skill of his own family. Such attacks were not looked upon as serious, and were generally deemed the natural way of becoming acclimated. But these frequent attacks made their effects to be seriously felt. The new-comer, who brought buoyant spirits and a fresh, healthful countenance to his new home, soon took on the pale, sallow hue of semi-invalids, and some never outgrew these evil effects. None were spared, and it was no uncommon thing for a whole neighborhood to be prostrated at once, and to be so confined and incapacitated as to be unable to attend to outside duties. Sometimes the whole family would be sick at the same time and only the more resolute left to care for the younger and weaker. But with the clearing of the country, the wider spread of the cultivated area brought about great changes, and the succeeding generations reaped the result of the toil and suffering of the pioneers.

THE FARM.

The pioneers brought but a meager outfit of this world's goods, but, strong in faith and hope, expected to increase their worldly store and provide a home in old age. Some came in frontier wagons, drawn by horses or oxen, and some used the more primitive pack-horse as means of migration. Either way was slow compared to the more modern modes of travel; but as they then knew of no other way than that mentioned, unless a river lay in their course, they were content. While on their journey, if away from the settled route, their encampment for the night

was made wherever night overtook them. A fire was built by the way-side, over which an iron kettle was suspended, in which the evening meal was cooked. The father's gun through the day provided abundance of fresh meat, for game was abundant, and deer could be had for the shooting. Yet, let the advantages of the journey be the best, it was one of toil and privation. Then there were no bridges over the streams, no fences by the roadside, no well-trodden highway. Each emigrant followed the general trail, but each sought a new track for his own team. This cut the way into innumerable ditches and ruts made by the wheel of the wagon or the hoof of the horse or ox. If the season was one of much rain, the swamps they were often compelled to cross would be almost impassable, and the roads heavy. If dry, the roads were rough, so that at its best, the journey could not be said to be pleasant. Under such circumstances, nothing but the necessities and those small in bulk could be brought hither. For farming implements the farmer was forced to depend upon what could be secured at the nearest village. The plows of that time, everywhere, were rude, ungainly tools, and not at all fitted to do the work of "breaking the prairie." As before intimated, the early settlers all sought the timber and cleared out farms. Here the land, thickly shaded, had not produced the heavy, tough grass roots of the prairie, and was comparatively easy of cultivation. The roots of the prairie grass were almost as tough and hard as hickory withes, and the small bar-share, wooden mold-board was not equal to this tougher soil. The question of cultivating the prairie was often discussed, but the conclusion generally arrived at was that this broad expanse of natural meadow was designed for a great pasture-field, and must forever remain such. But the necessity of the occasion developed the heavy sod plow, which, though in comparison to modern inventions seems illy-conceived, nevertheless revolutionized the farming of the pioneer days. This was an immense machine, with a beam ten or fifteen feet in length, a share that would cut about two feet in width, and a mold-board constructed of iron bars. To this giant plow was attached all the team power the farmer could command, and it was no infrequent thing to see six yoke of cattle attached. The sod was found tough, and so tenacious that the share turned out one unbroken strip of earth of several rods' length. Occasionally this stubborn glebe would turn back to its natural position, and the plowman was then forced to lift by hand yards of this unwilling turf. The expenditure of all this labor was generally well repaid the first year, if the sod became thoroughly rotted, even though it produced only a small crop. The second year, a "Cary," or some other kind of two horse side plow was used to turn the dead sod back again. Besides this, a small

side plow, or shovel plow, was subsequently added, which, with the hoe, made up the sum of the farmers' implements, until the harvest, when the old reap hook, the cradle and the scythe and flail came into use. Corn was the crop usually first planted. Some experimented with wheat, but it grew too rank and produced sickness, or else miserably failed under the combined attack of insects and unpropitious weather. Corn was for a number of years the only crop, and furnished food for man and beast. While the sod was being turned over, it was customary to drop the corn in the edge of the furrow which grew and produced an inferior crop. Each settler brought in at first his team and cows. Horses were generally brought first, but oxen were soon found to be more serviceable, and involved a less outlay of capital, and one horse was often traded off for a yoke of oxen, which for years became the motive power of the farmer's business. Hogs were soon secured, and multiplied. These, fattening upon the mast which the timber supplied in abundance, not only afforded the farmer with a good, substantial meat, but also afforded a source of income, which, though not as considerable as now, was of great advantage when a "little money went a great way." Though what he had to sell brought the farmer but little money, it generally cost him still less to produce it, so far as stock was concerned. The wide range of wild grass afforded the most nutritious of pasturage, and this sufficed for his stock with a very little addition of corn.

MILLS AND MARKETS.

It is difficult at this day to imagine a state of society where even the commonest means of social progress must be invented and set in motion, but the pioneer found this fact a very prominent and practical one in his early experience. The supplies brought into the country by the immigrant were occasionally by the closest economy made to last until the growing crop or garden could supply the necessities of the family. For years, in some of the settlements here, the people were thrown entirely upon their own resources. The nearest point where flour could be got or wheat could be ground was at La Fayette and other older points on the Wabash River. A temporary supply of corn was occasionally secured from some older settler who had harvested a crop, which sufficed until the growing corn became of sufficient size to eat. When the kernel was sufficiently firm, the grater was brought into requisition, and a sort of bread and porridge was made. The grater often got the name of "blood mills," from the mishap which befell the fingers of the operator. This simple machine was made by perforating the bottom of a worn-out tin pan with numerous small holes, which were punched with a nail or similar instrument, and

upon the ragged edges of these perforations the immature corn was rubbed until little but the cob remained. This old grater was an eye-sore to most of the children, as it occupied the greater portion of their leisure time. It might be fun at first, but it soon became real work that was exceedingly tiresome in its monotony. Still food must be had, and the task of supplying a family of hearty eaters with meal thus manufactured took considerable time and labor. When the grain became hard, and the grater no longer effective, the mortar was brought into requisition. This consisted of a large block or stump in which a kettle-shaped excavation was made by burning and scraping. A pestle was made of a heavy pole, to the end of which was often fixed an iron wedge. This was suspended to a sweep, such as is still seen at wells, the lower end of which was fixed to the ground by stakes, converting it into a spring pole. Every cabin had its "hominy block," and among the earlier sounds about the cabin was the monotonous pounding of the frontier mill. This machine furnished several grades of meal, from fairly fine meal to simply cracked grains, and this was separated by sieves that were often constructed with a deer skin tightly stretched over a frame, and punctured with small-sized holes. The finer part was transformed into the dodger which was baked upon the hearth, while the courser product was served up as hominy. Some of the better provided settlers possessed hand mills which were made of "nigger-head" buhrs. In the upper stone was made an "eye" and a handle inserted, and the boys would grind hour after hour at this slow method. The meal was of a finer quality, but the progress was much slower than the mortar. Others on especial occasion resorted to the coffee mill for meal to furnish the material for the entertainment of some guest.

Although the streams afforded good sites for the construction of water mills, the necessary machinery and the mechanical skill was for a long time wanting. Horse mills came in to supply this need, and while they were called corn-crackers, did a much more effective service than the name would imply. These consisted of a small set of "nigger-head buhrs," propelled by a large cog wheel set upon a perpendicular axis. This wheel was often ten or fifteen feet in diameter. In the lower part of this axis horizontal levers were attached, so that two teams might be attached to give motion to the machinery. Such a mill was constructed in several places in the county at different dates, and greatly relieved the farmers in the task of making meal. They ground very slowly, and the patron was obliged not only to furnish teams, but often was obliged to wait several days for an opportunity to use it. Several water mills were attempted, but the character of the streams made the experiment very unsatisfactory. During the larger part of the year, the mill could not

run for the lack of water, and other times the sudden rising of the water would wash out the rudely constructed dams. But all of these mills were adapted only to the grinding of corn. Wheat was ground in them, but it was a slow and unsatisfactory method, and the flour was bolted by hand. Of course, such mills were only employed on *custom* work, and had no capacity for other work, even if circumstances would warrant it. Markets were reached only by a long journey over tedious roads. Chicago furnished the only market for the surplus produce, and shelled corn was wagoned to that place and sold for 30 cents per bushel. Shelling corn for market was the evening work for the whole family. The ear was held in one hand, while with a sharpened stick or other similar instrument a row of grains was stripped from the cob. Hundreds of bushels of corn have been shelled in the county in this way. Another method sometimes resorted to, was to set a pole horizontally upon legs. On this, by means of pegs and boards, a shallow trough was made in which the corn was placed, and beaten with a flail. A little later, stock formed a considerable source of income and was driven to market, though the farmer generally disposed of his surplus animals to buyers who found their way among the settlers. In addition to the peltries taken at such seasons as the demands of the farm would permit, honey formed quite an article of trade for some time. Bee-trees were found in every piece of timber, and large quantities were sold. The bees were easily domesticated, and a great many of the farmers prepared rude hives and thus established a source of regular supply. In addition to its market value, it served a much more valuable purpose in the culinary department of the cabin. Newton County had the advantage of the surrounding region in the possession of some sugar trees, from which the Indians made sugar, and the settlers after them, but it never was produced in such quantities as to become an article of commerce.

PRAIRIE TRAVEL.

In this day of established roads and multiplied landmarks, when what was prairie can only with difficulty be distinguished from the original woodland, it is not easy to understand the inconvenience and peril of the early traveling from one neighborhood to another. And yet the reminiscences of almost every settlement are marked by incidents of death or extreme danger arising from the vagueness of early lines of travel across these plains. This region was especially dangerous, from the fact that at an early date none of the great thoroughfares leading to Chicago from the older settlements passed through here. The first settlers found their way here guided only by surveyors' stakes, or the natural landmarks of

groves or streams. Each one made his own road, and so light was the travel that even after a considerable settlement had formed, the usual wagon trail was discovered only by the low flower that springs up where the sod of the prairie had been bruised by the wheel. The traveler who felt confident in his ability to maintain a given direction took no heed to the usual course of travel, but made his own way unhindered by fence or boundary. Like distance at sea, the broad expanse of the prairie was deceptive to all but the most expert. Horseback was the prevailing mode of travel save when the whole family or a load was to be taken, and the settlers soon learned to have little fear in their own immediate neighborhood. But new-comers and transient visitors were constantly exposed to the danger of being lost in broad daylight. At night, crossing an uncultivated prairie was a very uncertain adventure to all save the most expert. When clear, the moon and stars were a very reliable guide to the experienced, and many of the pioneers became as proficient in making a desired course as the pilot upon the water. The tendency, when the traveler becomes confused, is to travel in a circle, and when this is once observed, the only safe plan is to wait until daylight reveals some point of timber, or other recognized landmark. It was generally safe, when no other course seemed open, to make for the timber, as some sign of habitation or trail was likely to be met with there. In a cloudy night, or in the midst of a fog by day, the danger and difficulty were increased, and nothing but necessity induced the experienced pioneer to venture off the well-marked trail. When one of the family was belated on such a night there was the greatest anxiety manifested in the household, and a light was kept at the window to mark the site of home to the belated traveler. When it was necessary to make a journey which involved a late return home, some signal was agreed upon, and many were in the habit of hoisting one of the old perforated tin lanterns upon a pole near the chimney of the cabin. In the winter the danger was increased. The broad expanse, covered with an untracked fall of snow and swept by an icy blast which pierced the heaviest clothing, was a route that the stoutest heart might well hesitate to attempt, and one in which many a traveler perished.

PRIMITIVE SOCIETY.

Society can hardly be said to have had much organization here before the year 1850. The population was small and widely scattered. Many were squatters, and save in one or two more thickly settled localities, few knew anything of the antecedents of their nearest neighbors. The earliest settlers of Newton County came principally

from Southeastern Indiana, but were originally emigrants from and natives of Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Later years have brought considerable numbers from New York State, Maryland and Illinois. The date of the principal settlement of this county is of so recent a date that many of the characteristics so prominent in early communities were lacking here. There was, however, sufficient of that disregard of self-restraint and ignorance of the general rights of the community, so common in frontier society, to mark society here as in the early formation period found in a new country. There were many who were betrayed into counterfeiting that could not be justly termed outlaws. They were almost as open in their operations as when engaged in legal occupations, and manufactured the coin more as righteous plunder of the government than to defraud their neighbors. There were others who affiliated with the outlaws who infested this region, but they were never received as a part of the community, and were gradually shunned out of the county. When law and order reigned supreme their occupation was gone, and they left for a more congenial locality. The majority of the permanent settlers who came here before 1850 were such as had known something of the advantages of older settlements, and brought with them a desire for the best development of the new society which they founded in Newton County. Whisky never played the prominent part here that it did in many a new settlement. It was made and freely drank, but unseemly carousals and fighting was not characteristic of the pioneers of this county.

Owing to the early relations of Newton to Jasper County, there was not that early division of society into smaller communities. A well-defined settlement existed on the west side, and another on the east side of the present county limits, but the inmates of the cabins along the Iroquois on either side found themselves members of the same social circle. There was no marked difference in wealth, and no observance of ranks. In such a community, where "the richest were poor and the poor lived in abundance," there was no chance for the growth of caste, and families for miles around were linked together as one neighborhood by the social customs of the time, which in the spirit of true democracy drew the line at moral worth alone. The amusements of a people, taking their character from the natural surroundings of the community, were here chiefly adapted to the masculine taste. Hunting and fishing were always liberally rewarded, while log cabin raisings, the opening of court with its jury duty, and the Saturday afternoon holiday with its scrub horse race, its wrestling match, its jumping or quoit-pitching, afforded entertainments that never lost their zest. It was a common remark,

however, that a new country furnished an easy berth for men and oxen, but a hard one for women and horses. Outside of visiting and camp-meetings, the diversions in which women participated at that early day were very few; husking and spinning bees, and "large" weddings, where the larger part of the night was spent in dancing, did not have the frequent occurrence so characteristic of the Eastern States, and nothing here seemed to offer any substitute.

Pioneer customs and habits have passed away with the times and circumstances that gave them existence. Although the pioneers possessed some characteristics repellent to refined ideas and modern culture, yet in their social-intercourse with each other they displayed those exemplary traits of character which might well be esteemed a bright legacy to a more advanced age. If they deviated from the strict rules of morality and indulged themselves in habits and excesses which have been discarded by progressive civilization as enervating and ruinous, they still retained those estimable virtues which are the token of a generous and sympathetic people. Unpretentious and unostentatious, they tendered whatever of hospitality their houses afforded, and were assiduous in their efforts to provide for those whom chance brought within the circle of their charities. Affectation had no place in the cordial entertainment tendered visitor or stranger, and self-seeking was never the incentive which prompted their open-doored hospitality. It is worthy the remark that society had not yet matured enough at that time to produce the "tramp," and the footsore traveler was likely to be a worthy recipient of their kindness. But while this modern infiction had not then been grown to sour the pioneer's disposition, his unquestioning and unsuspecting disposition often made him the victim of the miscreants that infested the country in the form of highwaymen. It was difficult to discriminate between the worthy stranger and the bandit, and the stranger taken in too often proved a robber in disguise. Notwithstanding such discouragements, the passing stranger had but to solicit entertainment, when the "sissing hog" and steaming hominy bespoke the stranger's welcome.

The early society made no allowance for middlemen. Every man and woman was a worker, with enough to do to keep them busy the year around. The frontier house, as a rule, had but one room, which served all the domestic and social purposes of the family alike. Labor-saving appliances were unknown. The crane, hung with iron pots and kettles, and the Dutch oven, half submerged in coals, were, in all cabins, the instruments with which the cook worked her magic. A few years' residence in the settlement placed the industrious family in that "fore-handed" condition that enabled them to indulge in hop-yeast or salt-



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rising bread, chickens and a variety of fresh, luscious vegetables. Pearl-ash, which was prepared from the ordinary potash by the housewife, was the early substitute for the "baking powder" of to-day. But this part of woman's work was made to occupy but the smaller part of her attention. The necessities of the situation required that the family depend upon themselves for all they required. The surplus product of the farm scarcely sufficed to purchase a slender stock of tea, coffee and spices, with an occasional hat for the man and a calico dress for the woman; all else must be derived from the soil. Flax was grown, and most farmers kept a few sheep. There were no factories near, or carding machines for years, and the raw material was placed in the hands of the women to adapt to the use of the family. How well they wrought, is the burden of the reminiscences of that day. To dye and weave, to card and spin, were accomplishments that all women possessed and put in daily practice. The women's clothing was made of linsey-woolsey, a mixture of linen and wool, and the children's and men's apparel of the same. It was not uncommon for young ladies to attend gatherings in homespun dresses and sun bonnets, and without shoes and stockings. It was a mark of improved circumstances when the women could wear calico and the men wear jeans.

With all this activity and self-helpfulness in the cabin, there was plenty to engage the energy of the men out of doors. The common remark that women and horses found a hard berth, and men and oxen an easy one in a new country, was true here in many respects. Men found time for attending court, logging frolics and hunting, though it was not difficult to find those who had never indulged in the latter sport. But the duties of a farmer were in the main severe and numerous enough to satisfy the general equilibrium of the share of work among the sexes. Loggings and cabin-raisings, while they involved an element of sport, were none the less fatiguing and necessary. In a community where there were few or no independent mechanics and no place for loafers, each one was forced to depend upon his fellows for assistance in times of especial emergency. "Changing work" was the only way to secure help, and the "hired man" only came in vogue when the great stress of pioneer work had been accomplished. What with insufficient tools, and too often an inadequate supply of these, and the debilitating effect of disease, there was little in his lot that any one should desire to exchange for it. Nowhere in the world were husband and wife more necessary to the general success as right here in the days of the pioneer. Without a wife the farmer was a hopeless failure, and it was no infrequent thing that a settler left his improvement without a cent for his labor, or at best a great sacrifice

of its value, when his wife died. There were no supernumerary men and women, and the older settlements of the East among friends of the family was the only resource left in such a case.

The discouragements of the farmer need to be felt to be appreciated. The opinion is too often entertained that the men lead a rollicking sort of life, with some privations to be sure, but sure in the outcome to achieve a comfortable competence. There could be no greater mistake. Failure and abandonment of improvements were too frequent to lead any pioneer to imbibe such a notion. Each man was the architect of his own fortune here, and it was achieved not by brilliant strokes of policy, but by daily effort, self-sacrifice and a courage that surmounted difficulties. How this country was settled and improved under the meager inducements held out by the situation can be explained upon none of the settled principles of political economy. The men who settled and labored here were not such as had capital upon which they could afford to wait and see the result of their labors. A life-time success or failure, which involved their families with them, hung upon the result of their experiment, and it was probably this daily struggle for subsistence which gave no time for weighing the chances, that led them to struggle on through disappointments and difficulties. Perhaps one of the most serious of the many discouragements was the little value of the crop, which the farmer had labored for through heat and cold and sickness. The markets were distant, the cost of transportation considerable, and the crop when sold would scarcely bring the cost of getting it to the purchaser. But they had learned from the traditions of their parents "to labor and to wait," and in due time they triumphed. When roads began to be established and the flow of immigration began to build up towns, a home market was established, and, stimulated by this improvement in his prospects, the settler began to look beyond the difficulties of the present and renew his courage. The influence of good roads and thoroughfares upon the society of a country is too often ignored. So long as a community is isolated, it lacks the public spirit and emulation begotten by constant contact and contrast with others. The change of the old law, which allowed the whole county on general elections to vote at the county seat was another powerful influence in the right direction. The large community embracing the whole county was thus broken into smaller ones, and a proper spirit of emulation was begotten within the counties. With better means of access to the older settlements, improvements were brought in, invention was stimulated, and some adequate idea of the necessities and possibilities of the situation was gained. The rough freedom of society was more subject to the control of the more sober minded and industrious; churches and

schools followed and the frontier community began to assume the duties it owed to the larger community of the State and world.

With the general settlement of the prairie, and the laying-out of regular roads, traveling became less dangerous, though scarcely less difficult. The amount of labor which could be bestowed upon them by the few people in the scattered settlements made but little effect upon the highways of a country which seemed particularly exposed, by the character of the soil and the conformation of the surface, to the unfavorable action of rain, and even now the farming community of Newton County pays a heavy annual tribute to muddy, impassable roads.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The County Seat.—The question of the highest importance next to the formation of the county, to the people of Newton, was the location of the seat of justice. On this issue, the sentiment and united effort which succeeded, in spite of so many difficulties in respect to the first, was entirely wanting. The prime moving cause which led to a division of Jasper County, was the remoteness of the county seat from most of the western part of the county, and the large majority of the people in the new county desired a central location for the new county seat. On the formation of the county, Gov. Willard promptly appointed Livingston Dunlap, of Marion County, John B. Winsteadley, of Floyd County, and Joseph Allen, of Montgomery County, to fix upon the location. The event clearly showed that the Governor was actuated by personal motives in the appointment of this committee, and was present on the ground when the Legislative Commission came to view the situation. Samuel H. Owen was subsequently substituted for Mr. Windstandley, and on March 15, 1860, the Commissioners thus constituted submitted the following report :

TO THE HON. A. P. WILLARD, GOVERNOR:

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Indiana, to locate the county seat of the county of Newton, in said State, after a full and faithful consideration of the subject, a view of the various sites proposed by the inhabitants of said county of Newton, and after having given an opportunity for the making of donations, and having duly considered the same, report that they by a majority of said board do locate said county seat of Newton County at the proposed and platted town of Kent, on part of Section 22, in Township 27 north, and Range 9 west, of the lands in said county; and we return herewith the original proposition of donations to said county for said location, to wit: Cash, A. J. Kent, \$500; subscription by sundry persons, \$245; one hundred and sixty acres of land, being the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 28 north, Range 8 west, as described in patent, 195 lots of 30 by 150 feet each, as per proposition, court house square, 350 by 250 feet, to be selected by the County Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of March, A. D. 1860.

L. DUNLAP,
JOSEPH ALLEN,
SAM'L H. OWEN.

It is needless to say that this decision gave rise to the liveliest dissatisfaction. Charges of bribery and every unworthy motive were freely made, and the facts in the case certainly gave very good grounds for suspicions. A little east of the point selected lay a considerable tract of land, the title of which rested in the name of the Governor's wife; the Governor, by his presence here during the visit of the Commissioners, gave color to the report that he did not care to trust even his own henchmen out of his sight, and his own intimate relations with Mr. Kent formed a combination of circumstances that might well give circulation to such charges, even among a people less willing to believe them. An effort was at once made to change the location thus decided upon, and, under the mistaken supposition that if a court house was erected near the center of the county the court would decide to remove the county seat to that point, a small town was accordingly projected in the southeast corner of Beaver Township, a court house erected, and on the 4th of September, 1860, a petition was presented to the new Board of County Commissioners, by John Darroch, John Coffelt, F. W. Hamey, Andrew Hess, Silas Johnston and James Archibald, for the removal of the county seat, and for its re-location at and on the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 29 north, Range 9 west, averring that the petition contained the signatures of two-thirds of the legal voters in the county, and by affidavits proving that the petitioners were legal voters of the county, and that their signatures were genuine, and also at the same time filed a deed for a site for county buildings, at and on the point above named, containing three and one-quarter acres and upward; also, at the same time, deposited \$50, as provided by the statute, to employ an architect, etc.; all of which was laid before the board by the Auditor. This movement was promptly met by a remonstrance numerously signed and headed by A. J. Kent, and after several days of legal sparring the Commissioners gave their decision as follows:

We find that said petitions had 383 signatures, and after the parties had investigated the petitions, the remonstrants, being permitted to introduce evidence that persons who were on said petition had since signed a remonstrance against said removal, and also that persons whose names were on said petitions had died or removed out of the county; and after hearing the evidence of parties as to who were properly on the petition for removal, we find that there was, for cause, sixty-two names struck from the list of said petitioners, reducing the number to 321 legal voters, at the time said petitions were filed; and in making up our opinion as to the testimony introduced by the parties, we believe that when the petitions were filed with the Auditor that all the persons whose signatures were on said petition at that time, and that were residents and legal voters in the county, and who previously to said filing of the petition had not signed a remonstrance against said petitions, were properly in court.

And we find farther, that the remonstrants against said removal introduced a remonstrance which we believe was circulated, and the signatures obtained after the

filing of said petitions, by which there was twenty-one names stricken from the list of signatures for the removal of the county seat; we, therefore, add said twenty-one names to the list of petitioners, making 342 signatures on the petitions for removal of the county seat at the time said petitions were filed, which we determine to be the true number of persons who are properly on the petitions for the removal of the county seat at the time said petitions were filed.

The petitioners introduced the poll of the last spring election, duly certified, as the number of voters in the county; and the remonstrants offered as evidence the number of names whose signatures were on the petitions for removal, as also the number who were properly on the remonstrances against the removal, as evidence of the number of legal voters in said county.

We are of the opinion that the act of 1855, under which the petitioners are acting, leaves the question as to the basis upon which Boards of Commissioners are to ascertain the number of voters an open question, and to be decided by the board as any other fact by the best evidence before them. We, therefore, determine that the legal voters in the county at the time when said petitions were filed is the number that the act of 1855 requires, that two-thirds of whom shall be on the petition for the removal and relocation of the county seat. We are of the opinion that the 492 votes cast at the last spring election would fall short of the number of voters in the county at the time the petitions were filed, for the reason that there was only township and county officers to be elected, which never draws out a full vote as do our annual elections, when State and county officers are to be elected; and also that it is supposed that there is an increase in the voters annually. We therefore are of the opinion that the 342 names that are on the petitions, and those who are properly on the remonstrances against said petition, and verified by the affidavits, amounting to 202 names, making 544 as the true number of legal voters in the county at the time of filing said petitions.

It is our opinion that the petitioners have failed, not having two-thirds of the legal voters in the county; and it is *Ordered* that the case be dismissed.

An appeal was subsequently taken from this decision, but with no avail.

This explicit statement, with its legal verbiage, may be taken as an exposition of the points upon which an effort to remove the county seat depends, and the manner of procedure in the case of both petitioner and remonstrant.

On June 3, 1861, C. E. Triplet, Z. Spitler, E. Bridgeman, John Lyons, Andrew Hess, et al., presented another petition "for the removal and re-location of the county seat," the site designated this time being "near the town of Brook, to wit: On the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 28 north, Range 8 west." Ten petitions, said to contain 390 signatures, a deed conveying five acres for public buildings, a bond conveying a tract of land not less than 160 acres for the use of the county, a further donation of every third lot in the proposed plat of the town, and a bond for the payment of \$1,000 in lawful money, were the inducements offered at this time. This movement was also met by a counter movement, but fate seemed kind to the beleaguered minority, and a flaw in the money-bond threw the petitioners' case out of court.

On the 3d of March, 1870, another "petition for the removal and relocation of the county seat," signed by Daniel Ash and 609 others, was brought before the Board of Commissioners by Messrs. Hammond & Spittler, attorneys for the petitioners. The object at this time was to move the seat of justice to Morocco. The usual remonstrance was filed, but the case was summarily withdrawn by the petitioners without a hearing of the case. It afterward transpired that they had been made the victims of misplaced confidence, some of the important papers pertaining to the case having been stolen. Again in December, 1872, John W. Deaner, John Thompson and 952 petitioned for the removal of the county seat to Brook. This was opposed by a remonstrance signed by C. B. Cone, A. J. Kent and 580 others. This remonstrance was at first excluded for insufficiency, but was subsequently amended and filed, whereupon the petition was summarily withdrawn.

On June 20, 1876, the last and most determined attempt to remove the county seat was made by Daniel Ash, et al., in favor of Morocco. The petitioners retained Hon. J. R. Coffroth, Hon. R. S. Dwiggins, Carmichael and Darroch. The remonstrance, headed by J. G. Perry and Patrick Keefe, was supported by Col. R. DeHart, E. O. Brian, W. H. Martin and J. T. Sanderson. In this case, the petitioners made the fatal error of neglecting to deposit with the Auditor the money required by law to hire an architect and pay expense of assessing damages. A tender of this money was made at the time of hearing, but the Board of Commissioners refused to accept it, and an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court. A change of venue was taken to Jasper County, and subsequently to Tippecanoe County. Here the case was finally dismissed, upon motion, on the ground that the Commissioners' Court had original and *final* jurisdiction.

But the end is not yet. There is little question that the merits of the case are with the petitioners in these efforts to remove the county seat to a more central location, but the management of details has been faulty in every instance, while the minority have shrewdly availed themselves of every technical right the law granted them. There has been a marked lack of unanimity between the two rival points, Morocco and Brook, and the remonstrants have not been slow in taking advantage of this fact to foment discord, and in every instance the remonstrants have been materially aided by those who were naturally opposed to them. There is but one voice as to the final issue. Circumstances may delay the event, and each year will add difficulty to such removal, but that the county seat will eventually be removed is felt to be well assured.

In the midst of this spirited contest over the site of the county seat,

the public business proceeded as steadily as though there was no public agitation. The Governor appointed Thomas Barker Organizing Sheriff for the new county, who issued his call for a special election to be held April 2, 1860. There were six voting precincts, one in Beaver, Jackson, Iroquois and Lake Townships, and two in Washington. There was a total vote of 492, resulting in the election of Z. Spitler, Clerk; Alexander Sharp, Auditor; Samuel McCullough, Treasurer; John Ade, Recorder; Elijah Shriver, Sheriff; A. W. Shidler, Surveyor; Jared Yeoman, Coroner; Thomas R. Barker, William Russell and Michael Coffelt, Commissioners. On the 22d day of April, 1860, these officers filed their respective bonds and assumed the duties of their offices. On the following day the Commissioners held their first session in a building belonging to Mr. Kent, facing the railroad.

The new Board of Commissioners found the county divided into five townships, as mentioned above, the oldest of which were Beaver and Jackson. How the territory embraced within the limits of Newton County was originally divided cannot be ascertained. The Commissioners' records of Jasper County previous to 1849 are destroyed. At that date these were the only townships in this territory, and it is probable that the line of division was the Iroquois River. Subsequently Hess Township was formed of that portion of Beaver lying in Ranges 8, 9 and 10 north, and north of Township 30. In the March term, 1853, the Commissioners of Jasper corrected the boundaries of all the townships in the county, and at that time made the township of Jackson to consist of all that territory in Range 8 west, and Townships 29, 30, 31 and fractional 32, to the Kankakee River; Beaver embraced all the territory in Range 9 and fractional 10, in Townships 29 and 30; Hess, its name changed to Lake, occupied the territory in Range 9 and fractional 10, north of Township 30; and Iroquois, was formed to embrace the territory in Townships 27 and 28 north, in Ranges 8, 9 and fractional 10 west. In September of the same year, Iroquois, twelve by fifteen miles in area, was found to be too large, and for the sake of "harmony," Townships 27 and 28 north, in Range 9 and fractional 10 west, were struck off and formed into a township called Washington. At the session of March, 1857, Lake Township was enlarged to take in that part of Jackson lying in Townships 31 and 32, in Range 8. This was the condition of the townships when Newton County assumed control of her own affairs. The first business to come before the new board was a petition signed by Ralph Swiggert and others, for the division of Washington Township on the line of the Iroquois River, that part north of the river to retain the name of Washington, and the part south of the Iroquois to

be called Jefferson, which was granted. The designating number of townships was provided in 1861 as follows: Iroquois, No. 1; Jackson, No. 2; Lake, No. 3; Beaver, No. 4; Washington, No. 5; and Jefferson, No. 6. In September, 1861, Jackson Township was reconstructed, taking a portion of Lake, so that its territory should consist of Townships 29, 30, 31 and fractional 32, in Range 8, leaving Lake to consist of Township 31 north, in Range 9 and fractional 10, as at present.

In December, 1862, Z. T. Wheaton presented a petition of himself and others to strike off a portion of Beaver Township to be called McClellan, which should consist of Township 30 north, in Range 9 and fractional 10, leaving both townships as at present.

On December 6, 1865, Ziba W. Wood and John C. McMasters presented a petition for themselves and others asking for a division of Iroquois Township. This petition, signed by R. C. Currens, Blake Wilson, F. E. Pierce, and thirty others, set forth the inconvenience of the present size of the township, and desired the Commissioners to name the new township Grant, as an expression of the petitioners' admiration for the successful Union General. This petition was granted, the new township to consist of Congressional Township 27 north, Range 8 west, and Iroquois of Township 28 north, Range 8 west, leaving both townships in their present shape.

On March 9, 1871, a petition by Philip Miller and others was presented asking for the erection of a township out of the territory lying in Townships 30, 31 and fractional 32, in Range 8, to be called Colfax. This was granted, and on the 8th of June, 1872, Aaron Wilson and fourteen others petitioned for the division of Colfax Township on the Congressional township line between the Townships 30 and 31, to be called Lincoln.

There has been no minor changes, and the geography of the county is fortunately freed from those arbitrary meanderings of division lines which breed so many difficulties. The map presents a symmetrical arrangement of political divisions, which is a striking exception to the most of the State.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Among the earliest transactions of the Commissioners of Newton County was the appointment of Reuben White as agent to receive the donations for the county seat, and the selection of a site for the court house. The latter was fixed on Block 16, containing thirty lots, the whole area being 450x322 feet in size. On March 6, 1861, the Auditor, Recorder, and Clerk of the Circuit Court were appointed a committee, with full powers to contract for and superintend the erection of a building for court

room and county offices, not to exceed \$1,000, which was to be paid out of the donation fund. In the meanwhile, the Commissioners contracted for the use of Joel Anderson's store building, which had been erected on a lot adjoining Kent's store, for six months, at \$6 per month. In June, 1861, the new court house was completed and accepted. As provided by the original order of the Commissioners, the other officers declining to take any responsibility in regard to the erection of the building, A. Sharpe, taking the assistance of Reuben White, advertised for bids, and found the lowest made by James Van Natta. This bid, of \$974, was accepted by the committee, but the contractor refused to accept the terms of payment and did not make out the necessary papers. The contract was accordingly awarded to J. B. Cheesbrough, the next lowest among those bidding, but at the price of Van Natta's bid. This price, however, was increased to \$1,000, and the porticos on either end of the building added to the specifications. The building was a plain, framed structure, with court and jury rooms above and four offices below. These lower rooms were appropriated by the Clerk, Auditor, Recorder and Treasurer, the Sheriff finding such quarters as he could. This state of things continued until 1867, the grand jury being forced to meet on one occasion in the discarded calaboose of the village. In this year, the small building fronting the north side of the court house was erected for a jury room. One room was immediately appropriated by the Clerk, and soon afterward the Recorder appropriated the other, the Auditor's office being enlarged to take in the whole south side of the court house below, and the Sheriff appropriating the quarter deserted by the Recorder. This leaves the jury as poorly provided as before, the grand jury occupying such quarters as occasion offers.

No jail has ever been built. The only public building, other than the court house, is the poor house. This is an ordinary farm dwelling on the farm situated on Section 33, in Washington Township. The poor of the county were "farmed out" at first, but in September, 1868, a farm was purchased of Mary and Solomon Warren for \$5,500. This was on Section 13, in Iroquois Township, and in 1871 a part was sold and later the whole was disposed of, the county going back to the primitive way of caring for the dependent poor. January 24, 1878, in settling with D. A. Pfrimmer, a former Treasurer, the present poor farm consisting of 102 77-100 acres, was taken, at \$35 per acre, in part settlement of his indebtedness to the county. The Superintendent of the farm leases the property at about \$225 per year, and is allowed a certain amount per week for maintaining the inmates.

About 1874, the offices of Clerk and Recorder were supplied with fire-

proof vaults for the storage of the county records, and the Auditor was supplied with a large safe, purchased in 1867 at an expense of \$1,600 and previously used by the Recorder.

The question of more commodious buildings is rapidly becoming an important one, and will not be kept in abeyance much longer. Aside from the usual principle of economy supposed to be the dominating influence with all Boards of Commissioners, the bearing a request for a vote of money for such expenditure would have on the question of the county seat removal will have a tendency to defer the agitation for new public buildings as long as possible. The court house square, indebted to the taste of Jira Skinner, a former Sheriff, for its fine grove of trees, is a marked feature in the village.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The gentlemen who have filled the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Newton County are: Z. Spitler, from 1860 to 1864; E. L. Urmston, from 1864 to 1868; Nath. West, from 1868 to December, 1870, when he resigned. Andrew Hall was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was subsequently elected his own successor, filling the office until 1876. W. W. Gilman was Clerk from 1877 to 1880, and John G. Davis from 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Alexander Sharpe was the first Auditor, and served from 1860 to 1864; John Ade, from 1864 to 1868; Alex Ekey, from 1868 to 1871, when he absconded. John S. Veatch was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was elected to fill the succeeding term, serving until 1876. John Z. Johnston was Auditor from 1876 to 1880; Alexander Sharpe, from 1880 to April, 1883, when he died. John Z. Johnston was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was elected to fill the office, so that his term will not expire until 1884.

John Ade was the first Recorder, serving from 1860 to 1864; John Peacock from 1864 to 1872; Ezra B. Jones, from 1872 to 1880; George M. Bridgeman, from 1880, and is the present incumbent.

The Treasurers of the county have been: Samuel McCollough, from 1860 to 1864; Samuel Bramble, from 1864 to 1868; Abraham A. Myers, from 1868 to 1872; D. A. Pfrimmer, from 1872 to 1876; John F. Johnson, from 1876 to 1880; George G. Jenkins, from 1880, and is the present official. Each Treasurer has been honored with the second term.

The Sheriffs of the county have been: Elijah I. Shriver, from 1860 to 1864; H. K. Warren, from 1864 to 1866; Charles Frankenberger, from 1866 to 1868; H. K. Warren, from 1868 to 1872; William A.

Patrick was elected in 1872, but served only a short time, when he resigned; Jira Skinner was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was subsequently twice elected, filling the office from 1873 to 1878; Hugh Parker followed, from 1878 to 1880, and J. W. S. Ulrey from 1880, and is the present officer.

The Surveyors of the county have been: A. W. Shidler, from 1860 to 1864; Barnett Hawkins, 1864 to 1870; C. W. Clifton was elected in 1870, but did not qualify for the position, and Hawkins held over until the election of Joseph Chambers, who served from 1872 to 1874; Milton Cook succeeded from 1874 to 1876; Benjamin Harris, from 1876 to 1878, and Otis Shepard from 1878, and is the present incumbent.

The Coroners have been: John Vandyke, from 1870 to 1872; H. K. Warren, from 1872 to 1874; J. B. Wescott was elected his successor, but refused to qualify, and the office went begging until 1879, when H. K. Warren assumed its duties until 1880; then J. C. M. Chaffee, discharged its duties from 1880 to 1882, and Anson Coppocks from 1882, and is the present official.

In 1860, the Board of Commissioners divided the county into three districts. No. 1 to be composed of Township 27 north, Ranges 8, 9 and fractional 10 west, and Township 28 north, Range 9, and fractional 10; No. 2 to be composed of Township 28 north, Range 8 west and Township 29 north, Ranges 8, 9 and fractional 10; No. 3 to be composed of all territory in the county north of Congressional Township 29 north, in Ranges 8, 9 and fractional 10. From the District No. 1, William Russell served as Commissioner from 1860 to 1865; Reuben White, from 1865 to 1868; John F. Johnson, from 1868 to 1871; R. S. L. Curren, from 1871 until his death in 1872; the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Blake Wilson, on June 3, 1872, until the election of Daniel Gray, in October, 1872, who completed the term. O. G. Mellvain succeeded from 1874 to 1877; T. S. Brecount, from 1877 to 1883, and J. A. Timmons from 1883, who is the present member from that district.

District No. 2 has been represented by Thomas R. Barker, from 1860 to 1864, his first term being for one year only; Daniel Deardorf, from 1864 to 1867; Andrew Hess, from 1867 to 1873; W. W. Wishard, from 1873 to 1878, when he resigned, John D. Spohn was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was elected his own successor, holding the office until 1882, and was succeeded by Ebenezer Hunter, the present incumbent.

District No. 3 has been represented by Michael Coffelt, from 1860 to 1863; Philip Hunter, from 1863 to 1866; Isaac Timmons, from 1866 to 1869; James Halleck, from 1869 to 1872; A. M. Skinner, from 1872 to 1875; A. M. Guilford, from 1875 to 1878; Silas Sinks from 1878

to 1881, and J. W. Chizum, from 1881, and is a member of the present Board.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The First Settlers.—The early reputation of Newton County (or rather the western part of Jasper) in regard to its social as well as physical characteristics, greatly retarded the coming in of settlers. There were no railroads, no newspapers, and but very few people until about 1860, and so long as these characteristics remained prominent, the unsettled portions of other parts of the State secured the larger part of the westward emigration. The tide began to change, however, about 1853, and the prospects of the county began to improve until the coming of the railroad in 1860, when its growth received a decided impulse.

The pioneers of Newton County came principally from Southeastern Indiana, but natives, however, of Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Succeeding years have brought the principal contributions to the population of the county from New York State, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The early families had been pioneers in older settlements from which they came, or had grown up in frontier colonies which their fathers had founded, and had been trained in the stern school of experience to meet and conquer the difficulties of a new country. But the problem here, nevertheless, presented experiences entirely different from those with which their earlier life had acquainted them. The Iroquois River, with its fringe of timber, divided the vast open plain of grass and flowers into two divisions. North of the river the meadow stretched out to the marshes of the Kankakee and Beaver Lake; while to the southward the broad expanse of the Grand Prairie, marked here and there by a stray clump of stunted trees, stretched away, unbounded save by the horizon, and the pioneer with his little retinue of wagons was lost in this luxuriant wilderness like a convoy of sloops in mid-ocean.

The first sight of a great prairie in the height of its native beauty is one never to be forgotten. The beholder strains his eyes to take in its extent until the effort becomes painful, while its beauty and variety foils the power of expression. It is a new and wonderful revelation. Strange sights and sounds greet the senses on every side. The piping cry of the ground squirrel, as he drops from his erect position and seeks the protection of his burrow at the first alarm, the shrill notes of the plover, scattered about in countless numbers, fitfully starting and running over the meadow; the booming of the prairie-cock; the mad scream of the crooked-bill curlew, as you approach its nest; the distant whoop of the crane; the pump-sounding note of the bittern; the lithe and graceful forms of the deer, in companies of three or five, lightly bounding over the swell of

the prairie; the beautiful harmony of color and rich profusion of flowers—it all seems like a new creation—an earthly paradise.

Every immigrant supplied his own means of reaching his destined home. The pioneer from Pennsylvania or the Southern States, betrayed his nativity and prejudice in the schooner-shaped wagon box, the stiff tongue, the hinder wheels double the size of the forward ones, and closely coupled together, the whole drawn by a team of four or six horses which were guided by a single line in the hands of a teamster riding the “nigh wheeler.” His harness was of gigantic proportions. What between the massive leather breeching, the heavy hames and collar, the immense housing of bear-skin upon the hames, the heavy iron trace chains, and the ponderous double-tree, the poor beasts seemed like humanity in a chain gang, or some terrible monsters that human ingenuity could scarcely fetter securely. The Eastern immigrant, from New York or farther east, was marked as far as his caravan could be seen, by a long coupled, low boxed, two-horse wagon, provided with a seat, from which with double lines the driver guided his lightly harnessed pair of horses. There was about each part of the outfit evidences of the close calculation of means to an end, and an air of utility which left no room to doubt the purpose of the maker in every part of it.

In such a community, where “the richest were poor and the poor lived in abundance,” there was no chance for the growth of caste, and families for miles around were linked together as one neighborhood, by the social customs of the time, which in the spirit of true democracy drew the line at moral worth alone. The amusements of a people, taking their character from the natural surroundings of the community, were here chiefly adapted to the masculine taste. Hunting and fishing were always liberally rewarded, while log cabin raisings, the opening of court with its jury duty, and the Saturday afternoon holiday with its scrub horse race, its wrestling match, its jumping or quoit-pitching, afforded entertainments that never lost their zest. It was a common remark, however, that a new country furnished an easy berth for men and oxen, but a hard one for women and horses. Outside of visiting and camp meetings, the diversions in which women participated at that early day were very few; husking and spinning bees, and “large” weddings, where the larger part of the night was spent in dancing, did not have the frequent occurrence so characteristic of the Eastern States, and nothing here seemed to offer any substitute.

EARLY ROADS.

The fact that Newton and Jasper Counties were one during the early years of the former county's history, had an important bearing upon its devel-

opment. That portion of the consolidated area which is now included in the limits of Jasper took the leading place in public matters. It afforded the site of the county seat, it was more thickly settled, and had less marsh land and low, wet prairie than the territory of Newton County. This made a settlement in the eastern part of the old county in many respects the more desirable, and had the effect to advance the interests of that section, while it proportionately retarded this. It is natural, therefore, to find all the early interests tending toward the common county seat at Rensselaer. The associations of the Indians were in the same direction before the whites. Their trails led eastward along the river to Blue Grass, and thence on to La Porte. The first lines of travel followed by the settlers were these trails until they became sure enough of their surroundings to locate lines independent of them. An early if not the first road through Newton County was from Buncombe, Ill., to Rensselaer. Another was from Morocco to Rensselaer; a third was one direct to La Fayette, and another to Momence, Ill., and thence on to Chicago. A mail route was early between Logansport, Rensselaer and Buncombe, Ill., with an office at White Post, the residence of Zachariah Spittler. This was maintained between the two latter places until 1864. In the fall of 1854, a post office was established at the town of Morocco, and a mail route allowed from there to Rensselaer on condition that it was to be sustained entirely by the citizens along the route. At the same time, or shortly after, a post office was established at Pilot Grove. The first Postmaster at Morocco was John Ade, who remained in office some three or four years. The first Postmaster at Pilot Grove was Stephen Ellett, who was shortly afterward superseded by Mr. Brenner. This state of things existed until about 1859, when the Government adopted the route and placed it under the same rules and provisions governing other mail routes.

These lines of communication served the demand of the early community until the thicker settlements and the conflicting claims of the various farm owners demanded a more complete system of roads, when the numerous local trails from one neighbor to another were made to give way to regularly established highways. The marshy character of the streams and the unfortunate character of the general conformation of the land has made roads and bridges an important and difficult subject. The character of the streams has changed from the rather sluggish current and pretty constant stage of water to a rapid rise and fall of water. This change, with the unfavorable character of the banks, has made bridging expensive, and a spirit of short-sighted economy has kept public improvements in this particular in a rather backward state. Three iron bridges

have been constructed at a cost of upward of \$20,000; four wooden bridges made up the seven which spanned the water-ways of the county; but all of these latter structures have been swept away by the high water of the winter of 1882-83. They are now being supplied by more substantial structures of wood. La Fayette was the point at which the early merchants got their goods, and these were brought on wagons over the thirty-odd miles of tedious road that intervened. It was, perhaps, not an unmixed good that the county had a railroad before its growth actually demanded it, and while its location has aided in its symmetrical development, had greatly aided in its growth.

RAILROADS.

Hopes of securing railroad facilities were entertained as early as 1852, but it was not until two years later that any definite plan was urged. About this time, a line of road was projected from New London, Ohio, to Chicago. This passed through the usual changes incident to railroad organizations until 1857, when the money stringency of that time killed the project. Early in this year, the question in which Jasper and Newton Counties were interested with reference to their road, was the course the line should take from Fort Wayne. Kankakee and Rensselaer were ostensible competitors, and the projectors of the road shrewdly kept the two places straining their resources to outbid each other in the amount of contributions. In this contest, the people in the present area of Newton was interested in common with Rensselaer, Rochester and Winamac, which made the struggle not altogether uneven. It was held in the first named town, as a self-evident truth, that, if the road diverged to Kankakee, "Rensselaer would be killed dead as a mackerel," and the conviction was just as strong that Newton would share in the general "deadness" that would follow. It cannot be said that the latter county shared fully in the feverish anxiety which possessed the eastern part, as there was expectation that the road might not reach the western part of the original territory of Jasper. The heavy defalcation of the Ohio State Treasurer, upon whose bond some of the men most prominent in this railroad scheme were involved, sounded the first note of failure. The air line to Rock Island from the proposed junction at Rensselaer, which was to pass through Newton, was deferred, and after a vain effort to secure the subscription payable when the grade should be made and ties placed upon it, the enterprise succumbed to the financial pressure of the times, and was heard of no more.

In 1870-71, this railroad scheme was again revived. The road had been projected in Ohio and Indiana under the general laws. These

charters were revived, a special charter obtained in Illinois and New Jersey, and the line projected to Council Bluffs under the general laws of Iowa. In Pennsylvania, this combination purchased an old charter granted to the Continental Railway Company of Pennsylvania, which gave the new combination its name of "The Centinental Railway Company." Through each State the organization was independent of any other, and when these several organizations were complete a gradual consolidation combined the various fragments of the great line into the Continental Company with a line of road projected in practically a straight line from New York City to Council Bluffs. The local organization in Indiana was known as the Fort Wayne & Western Railroad. Hon. R. S. Dwiggin, of Rensselaer, was and is still President of this company, and under the plan of consolidation, a Vice President and Director in the general company. A branch to Chicago was also projected, and arrangements made to locate important shops of the company there. In 1872, some fifteen miles of grade was made eastward of Rensselaer, and some one hundred and twenty miles in Ohio from New London to Tiffin, and elsewhere along the line. In 1870, the Commissioners of Newton County granted a petition of a number of the citizens to submit a proposition to raise \$21,500 (one per cent on the valuation of 1869), by tax, to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated, however, by a vote of 529 to 367. A liberal private subscription, however, was raised, and the prospect of a railroad seemed bright, though its former failure guarded against too sanguine expectations.

The Continental Railway, as projected, consumed only *fifty-nine* miles in curvature over the geographical distance between New York and Chicago, and only *ninety-nine* miles between New York and Council Bluffs, a geographical distance of 1,131 miles. The line was to be constructed with double tracks of heavy steel rails as far as Chicago, and with a single track from Rensselaer westward. The whole equipment was intended to be first-class in every respect, and the whole cost placed at \$150,000,000. There is no question that the construction of this road would have been of immense advantage to Newton County, though there was not that general enthusiasm upon the subject which one might naturally expect. The existence of the other railroad divided the interests of the people here, and led those in the southern part of the county to view its construction as hostile to their advancement. Still the grading of the road-bed in Jasper, raised the hopeful anticipations of the people to a high pitch when the financial disaster of 1873 doomed the enterprise to failure and the people to another disappointment. The project is still occasionally heard from, but the golden opportunity is lost. Its



C. W. Hartley



construction through Newton on the original line, would work great and valuable changes here. but the general distrust in its final success would operate very much to the discouragement of subscriptions in its aid if it should now be revived.

The Logansport & Peoria Railroad was built through the southern part of Newton County in 1859, the first train passing over the road December 25, in that year. The name of the road was changed before its completion here to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, the final designation, changing from that to Oquawka, and later to Burlington. It subsequently was operated by the C., C. & I. C., and later by the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis, which has recently changed this nomenclature to Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh. This road was constructed before there was any general settlement in this part of the county, and ran most of the way through an open prairie country, where there were not enough people to sell the "right of way." This latter formality has only been attended to in the past year. The report of the Superintendent of this road, dated July, 1860, reports the gross earnings of the road from Logansport to State line, for the first six months, at \$25,000, and the expenditures at \$20,000. The Superintendent adds :

The local business of the road is quite small. From the dividing line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, eastward to Reynold's Station, the junction with the New Albany & Salem Railroad, a distance of thirty-five miles, the country is very thinly settled and but slightly improved. There is not a town or village in this entire distance, and at the time of opening the road, there were but two or three dwellings. Improvements are now being made which will add materially to the business of the road. At Kent's Station, four miles east of the Illinois State line, a village is rapidly springing up, which will tend to draw grain and other produce to this point for shipment, which has hitherto sought a market at La Fayette. The same may be said of Carpenter's Creek Station, a point seventeen miles east of Kent.

The actual result has amply confirmed the judgment expressed in this report.

The Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad is a line that has been agitated for some ten or twelve years. It is now known as the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, and at the present writing, is building through Jasper and Newton Counties. This line passes through the northeast corner of Lincoln Township, but does not affect the interest of the county at large.

The Chicago & Great Southern Railroad is another recent but more important enterprise. A railroad which should connect the coal-fields of this State with Chicago, has been the subject of considerable agitation for the past twenty-five years. Most of the various enterprises that have been entertained have projected lines through Jasper or Newton Counties, but

none have "materialized" until about 1879, when the Indiana & Great Southern road came before the public. This road proposes to connect at Attica with southern roads, and join the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago at Fair Oaks, in Jasper County. From Oxford, a point on the Lake Erie & Western road, in Benton County, to the junction in Jasper County, the track is laid and traffic begun.

In 1880, the townships of Grant and Iroquois voted \$15,000 and \$10,000, respectively, in aid of this road, and considerable subscriptions from private parties were received in addition. The line passes through Goodland, and along the west line of Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, in Iroquois Township, where some considerable aid was secured from persons interested in its construction. The township aid was voted on the supposition that a two per cent tax upon the valuation of 1879 would afford the amount. It is found, however, that property has really or ostensibly depreciated, so that the tax is likely to fall short of the promised amount by some \$4,000 or \$5,000. A case is now before the courts to compel the Commissioners to levy an additional tax to make up the sum voted.

The effect of this road upon the development of the county is yet to be fully determined. It is too far east to affect the general interests of the county largely. Several towns have sprung into existence along its line, only one of which now promises to have any assured prosperity in the future.

THE PRESS AND POLITICS.

Politics in Newton County has not been an absorbing topic. There has been a healthful division of political sentiment here, and "independent" tickets have resulted in the election of members of the Democratic party; but, as a rule, the Republican organization has borne rule in the county. Before the organization of Newton, the sentiment up to 1857 was largely in sympathy with the Democratic party. But with the agitation of that period there was a very general turning to the Douglas school of Democracy, or to the rapidly growing party, which had assumed the name of Republican. The swamp land difficulty, and the supposed action of Gov. Willard in the matter of the county seat, had a tendency to further alienate the sympathy of the people from the "Old Line" party. With the opening of the war, these subtle distinctions in the Democratic ranks were suddenly swept away, and men became Republican or Democratic as indicative of their attitude in regard to the prosecution of that struggle. The first paper, however, was not started as an "organ," but rather as an indispensable piece of furniture for a new county, and on September 26, 1861, the first issue of the "*Newton Chronotype*" was

given to the expectant people. V. B. Cowen was the editor, and Cowen & Schoonover, proprietors. It was a six-column folio. Price, per year, \$1.50. April 2, 1863, Bissell, Ade & Ross bought the office and changed the name of the paper to the *Newton County Union*. December 16, 1863, H. Wyatt became editor. June 23, 1864, John Myers became a partner in the paper, and March 24, 1864, it suspended till May 5, 1864. February 2, 1865, Streight & Watson bought the office, and changed the name of the paper to the *Newton County Gazette*. May 22, 1864, the office was sold to J. I. Horrell & Co. Afterward Horrell & Streight became proprietors. In August, 1865, J. I. Horrell again became proprietor, and November 28, 1865, he changed the name to the *Citizen*. February 15, 1866, H. O. Bowden purchased the office and became publisher, and changed the name to *Newton County Gazette*. February 22, it was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and July 21, 1866, McKernan & Horrell became publishers and proprietors. October 27, 1866, D. S. McKernan became publisher and proprietor. February 16, 1867, O. P. Hervey became editor and proprietor. May 25, 1867, D. S. McKernan again became editor and proprietor. Up to this time it had been Republican in politics, but it was now run as a neutral paper until August 3, 1867, when J. B. Conner became editor and proprietor, and made it a Republican paper again. July 23, 1874, the *Gazette* was purchased by J. M. Arnout and S. P. Conner, the present proprietors, who enlarged it to a seven-column quarto. May 24, 1877, John French bought the interest of Arnout, and the business was continued under the firm name of French & Conner. April 17, 1879, Edwin Graham purchased the interest of S. P. Conner, and the firm became French & Graham, which was finally changed to French & Conner, by R. A. Conner's purchase of Mr. Graham's interest.

On the 13th of December, 1870, the entire office, with presses, type and material was consumed; but on the 24th inst. a half sheet was issued, giving the editor's idea of what had "hit 'em." In April, 1883, another fire swept a large part of the business part of the town away, and destroyed two papers. The *Kentland Gazette* still survives. Owing to the improved outlook and the natural ambition of progressive men, the proprietors now propose to enlarge the facilities of the office and the size of the paper, which is now a five-column quarto.

The *Newton Democrat* was established August 6, 1862, with W. C. Rose, editor. In the spring of 1863, the office passed into other hands and Mr. John McCarthy became editor and publisher, continuing to run the paper till the fall of 1865. The paper then suspended for a time, but was re-established August 24, 1867, with W. C. Rose, editor. Novem-

ber 19, 1867, J. B. Spotswood became editor. May 13, 1868, E. M. Howard and J. B. Spotswood, were its editors and publishers, and August 12, 1869, Mr. Howard retired. March 13, 1873, C. Root and Ed Graham became the publishers. June 13, Mr. Root retired and Mr. Spotswood became editor. July 10, 1873, the *Democrat* suspended, as its editor stated in its obituary, from eating too much crow. August 28, 1874, the paper came forth again under the name of the *People's Press*, with J. B. Spotswood and W. L. Dempster as editors and publishers. November, 1874, Mr. Spotswood became sole editor and proprietor. Under its last name the paper was allied to the "Greenback" interests, with not a large constituency. The fire of 1883 destroyed the office, and no attempt has since been made to revive its publication, but it is expected that the summer will see its revival in the form of a neutral paper.

The *Newton County News* was a late venture in the interests of the Democratic party. It was started by D. J. Eastburn in December, 1881. In March, 1883, it was leased by Abram Yager, but its career was summarily ended by the fire. It was a five-column quarto, with co-operative inside pages.

The Goodland *Saturday Herald* was founded in 1877, by Ingraham & Keyes, who published it for upward of two years. The paper was then sold to William C. Coppock, who continued its publication until September, 1878, when the office was destroyed by fire. It was revived in the following January, and soon afterward purchased by A. J. Kitt, who has been publisher, editor and proprietor ever since. On the 28th of December, 1882, the office was again swept away by fire, but in a few weeks new presses and new material, with the renewed energy of the proprietor, were again sending forth the *Herald*. The paper is now enjoying a healthful "boom" of business prosperity, and circulates very extensively in the adjoining county of Benton. The office is supplied with a good job outfit, and facilities equal to the best country offices. The *Herald* is now a six-column quarto, at this writing the largest sized paper in the county.

CHURCHES.

In the early settlement of the county, the United Brethren were the most numerous denomination here, and under the ministry of Frederick and Jacob Kenoyer, father and son, and both now deceased, was an important influence in shaping the character of the early community. Newton County owes a debt of gratitude to these early pioneer preachers, who, at their own expense, labored for the spiritual advancement of its people, at a time when "no other help was nigh."

The United Brethren built the first place for public worship in the

county, and located it on the farm of Frederick Kenoyer. This was a log cabin, and was afterward replaced by a hewed log structure. The first church edifice erected in Kentland was by this denomination, and was mainly due to the efforts of Frederick Kenoyer and Mr. Merz. The church in Kentland has lost ground, however, and has recently sold its church building. Elsewhere in the county the denomination has increased in numbers and in influence, and has six organizations with two good church buildings in Washington Township.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Morocco prior to 1850. At that time it seems to have been recognized by the General Conference as Morocco Mission, which embraced the whole county, and numbered some 100 members. Since then its progress has been marked and now it has some fifteen organizations in the county. In 1862, Kent Station was left to be supplied. In 1871, Kentland Circuit was organized by A. E. Anderson, Presiding Elder, and in 1872, both Goodland and Beaver Lake Circuits were formed. There are now five charges in the county, at Brook, Goodland, Kentland, Morocco and Rose Lawn. Each of these have good places of worship. The church at Kentland was organized about 1861, and subsequently erected a good frame building at a cost of some \$4,000.

The first class organized at Goodland was in 1855, and was called "Cherry Grove Class." There were ten original members, but others were united, making a vigorous organization for a time. In 1860, the class was re-organized, and named "Tivoli class," from the name of the town at that time. In 1863, the name of the class was changed to "Goodland," and in 1872 a fine frame church building was erected at a cost of \$8,000, and is the finest building of its kind in the county.

The Baptist denomination was early represented here, and were early gathered about Brook. There is an organization at Goodland with a neat place of worship, and another in Washington Township.

The Presbyterian denomination has a church in Kentland, which was organized in 1867, by Rev. C. Palmer, of Watseka, Ill. There were ten members who united in the organization of the church. Rev. A. Jones preached for the church nearly two years. On the 3d of October, 1870, Rev. J. B. Smith was called to the pastorate, who built up the church, and largely increased its numbers. Mr. Smith continued to labor here until 1872, when he was followed by Rev. R. E. Hawley. In 1875, Rev. C. McCain began pastoral labor for the church, and continued with eminent success until 1882. He was succeeded by Rev. J. MacHatton, who is the present pastor. A neat frame church edifice was erected in 1870 at a cost of about \$1,000.

The Goodland Presbyterian Church was organized November 11, 1866, with six members. It has a pleasant church building and parsonage, and is one of the stable churches of the county.

The Christian denomination has two organizations in the county, one at Kentland and one in Washington Township. At Kentland the church has bought the building formerly occupied by the United Brethren.

The Lutherans have a church at Goodland, with a substantial house of worship.

The Catholics have churches in Kentland and Goodland, the former being among the earliest churches at the county seat.

Other denominations are represented here; the German Reform have two organizations, and the Mennonites one. The following statistics were gathered by the County Superintendent of Schools, W. H. Hershman, and are the best information upon the topic at this date:

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Church Organizations.	Number of Church Edifices.	MEMBERSHIP.				Value of Church Building, Lot, and other Church Property.	Amount Paid Ministers as Salary During the Year.	Other Church Expenses During the Year.	Missionary and other Charitable Contributions.	Number Sunday School Teachers.	Number of Pupils Attending Sunday School During the Year.	Average Attendance on Public Services.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. Admitted to Full Membership During the Year.							
Methodist Episcopal	15	5	284	479	763	33	\$14000	\$2380	\$304	\$273	57	540	1375
Presbyterian	2	2	46	85	131	.....	4000	1200	220	39	16	100	175
Baptist (New School)	2	2	55	58	113	.....	2700	600	100	.....	.....	.....	120
Catholic	2	2	215	235	450	46	5000	800	300	150	.....	.....	370
United Brethren	6	3	75	125	200	20	3350	500	100	212	29	135	450
Christian	2	2	53	76	129	.....	2700	200	10	39	16	100	150
Lutheran	1	1	125	135	260	.....	2000	300	50	.....	.....	.....	150
German Reform	1	.....	35	25	60	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Mennonites	1	.....	50	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Totals	32	17	938	1268	2196	99	\$33750	\$6280	\$1084	\$713	118	875	3905

SCHOOLS.

Among the active forces that are influential in the development of society, the public school is hardly second to any, and Indiana, with the whole "Northwest territory," enjoys the advantages of the enlightened legislation of the General Government, which laid the foundation of the present excellent system nearly a century ago. On May 20, 1785, when this State was under the unquestioned control of the savage, Congress passed an ordinance reserving the "sixteenth section" in all the territory northwest of the Ohio, for the maintenance of public schools. Two years later, this policy was re-affirmed in the famous ordinance of 1787, which declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to

good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

The great principle thus enunciated made but slow progress, however, in this State during the early years, although public-spirited men were not wanting. In 1807, the Territorial Legislature incorporated a university at Vincennes. October 26, 1808, and December 14, 1810, the Legislature provided for the administration of the school lands, the first act authorizing the Common Pleas Court to lease the reserved sections for a period of not to exceed five years, with the obligation that lessees should clear ten acres upon each quarter-section, and the latter act prohibiting the wasting of sugar trees and timber thereon. The Constitution of 1816 provided for the enactment of laws for the suitable improvement of these lands, to prevent their sale before 1820, and to adopt measures for the security and proper management of the school fund. The Constitution further provided for a general system of public schools as follows: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will allow, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from a township school to a State university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and open to all." In the Constitution of 1851, the same provision is made, with the exception of a State university. December 14, 1816, the General Assembly provided for the appointment of Superintendents of school sections in the several townships, who were authorized to lease the land for a term not exceeding seven years, every lessee being required to set out, each year, twenty-five apple trees and twenty-five peach trees, until 100 of each had been planted. January 9, 1821, the General Assembly provided against "any distinction between the rich and the poor," which eventuated in the first general school law of the State.

It would be impossible, within reasonable space, to trace the varied course of legislation upon this important subject. Almost every session of the Legislature has witnessed the passage of some special or general law in relation to the school interests of the State. The difficulties in the way of the early progress of the system were numerous, and for a time insurmountable. Funds for the pay of the teachers and for erecting schoolhouses were lacking, qualified teachers could not be found, the school districts were sparsely settled, much of the legislation was impracticable, the school funds were mismanaged, and more fatal than all was the strange prejudice, entertained by many, against popular education under the name of "free schools." Against the various hindrances, however, the system has slowly made its way, until, in efficiency of organization and extent of the public fund, the public schools of Indiana are equal, if not superior, to the best in the Union.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

There are eleven sources of school revenue, which the State Superintendent, in his report of 1872, divides into three classes: Productive, Contingent and Unproductive. Of the first class is the Congressional Township Fund, which consists of the money arising from the sale of the "sixteenth sections," most of which have been sold and the money placed at interest. 2. The Saline Fund, which arose from a second grant by Congress to the State in the act enabling the Territory to form a constitution and State government. This act provided "that all salt springs within the said Territory, and the land reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the President of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the said springs, not exceeding in the whole quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections, shall be granted to the said State for the use of the people of the said State, the same to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature of said State shall direct." The Legislature afterward saw proper to make this a part of the permanent school fund. 3. The Surplus Revenue Fund, which originated under the administration of President Jackson. At this time, the national debt, contracted during the Revolutionary war and in the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, leaving a large surplus in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, and \$860,254 fell to the share of Indiana. February 6, 1837, the Legislature set apart \$573,502.96 as a permanent part of the school fund. By the terms of this distribution, this amount is subject to be recalled into the national treasury, but the strong probability is that it will not be. 4. The Bank Tax Fund arose from the "State Bank," chartered by the Legislature in 1834. A part of the stock in this bank was owned by individuals and part by the State. Section 15 of the charter provided that "there shall be deducted from the dividends and retained in bank each year the sum of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share of stock, other than that held by the State, which shall constitute part of the permanent fund to be devoted to the purposes of common school education under the direction of the General Assembly, and shall be suffered to remain in bank and accumulate until such appropriation by the General Assembly." 5. The Sinking Fund, which also originated in the operations connected with the State Bank. To pay her subscription to the stock of this bank, and to assist individual stockholders to pay the second and third installments upon their stock, the State borrowed \$1,300,000. A fund was created out of the unapplied balances of this loan, and out of the principal, interest and dividends of so much as was

loaned to individual stockholders, for the sinking of the debt of the bank. A section of the original charter provided that, after full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund and appropriated to the cause of common school education. From this source, the educational fund of the State received about \$5,000,000. The summary of these funds in 1872 amounted to the following :

Congressional Township Fund.....	\$2,281,076 69
Saline Fund.....	85,000 00
Surplus Revenue Fund.....	573,502 96
Bank Tax Fund.....	80,000 00
Sinking Fund.....	4,767,805 89

The contingent class of funds arise under the provisions of law from, 1. All fines for a violation of the penal laws of the State, which are made a part of the permanent fund; 2. All recognizances of witnesses and persons indicted for crime, when forfeited; 3. Moneys arising under the statute which provides that "the estate of a person dying intestate, without kindred capable of inheriting, shall escheat to the State, and shall be applied to the support of common schools, in the manner provided by law." This fund, in 1872, amounted to \$17,866.55; 4. From the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands under a clause in the constitution which provides that "all lands which have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, when no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deducting the expenses of selecting and draining the same," shall be a part of the common school fund. These lands were disposed of, not without some loss by speculation, and a considerable fund derived; 5. From "taxes on the property of corporations that may be assessed by the General Assembly for common school purposes." This clause of the constitution is not clear either in its application or purpose, and has not been productive of any revenue to the school fund.

Under the unproductive class falls so much of the "sixteenth sections" as remain unsold. Nearly all of such lands furnish no revenue to the general fund, though a part has returned something in the way of rents or profits.

The summary of the school fund of the State for 1882 is as follows :

Common School Fund held by counties in June, 1882, .	\$2,838,675 65
Non-negotiable bonds.....	3,904,783 21
Total Common School Fund.....	6,743,458 86
Congressional Township School Fund.....	2,463,952 65
Grand total.....	9,207,411 51
Grand total held in June, 1881.....	9,133,577 09
Increase for year.....	73,834 42

The early settlers of Newton were not behind the general sentiment of the State in their appreciation of the advantages of schools, and long before the State could render efficient aid, they had solved the problem for themselves—had erected schoolhouses and maintained schools by subscription. Neighborhoods turned out and built the cabin, and each patron paid the expense of the teacher's salary in proportion to the number of children sent. Money was scarce, but anything the settler had was generally valuable to the teacher, and by exchange the farmer's hog or cow was transformed into the children's education. The pioneer school was held in the Kenoyer settlement, and among its earliest teachers was Byron Kenoyer. When the county was organized, there were twenty-five schools, and the enumeration showed some 900 children of school age. Since then the advance has been rapid, modern methods have found willing acceptance, and most of the schools are supplied with maps, globes, etc. In 1871, a fine brick building for the accommodation of the village schools was erected in Kentland at a cost of \$25,000.

Until 1873, county examiners were appointed by the Commissioners; since that time County Superintendents have been elected by the united board of Township Trustees. The first examiner appointed was Nathaniel West who served from June 8, 1861, to 1864. He was followed by W. C. Rose, from 1864 to 1865; J. M. Nelson, from 1864 to 1865; O. P. Hervey, from 1865 to 1868; D. M. Graves, from 1868 to December 8, 1870, when J. B. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy to June, 1871. The first Superintendent was J. H. Merchant, who served until 1873, and was followed by B. F. Niesz, from 1873 to 1875; D. S. Pence, from 1875 to 1877; R. F. Kerr, from 1877 to 1878, when he resigned to go to Japan. Pierce Archibald was appointed to fill the vacancy until May 1, 1879, when W. H. Hershman was elected, and has continued to the present. The following statement covering the period from 1877 to 1882 gives an outline of the growth of educational interests :

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Enumeration.....	2,851	2,781	2,743	2,743	.....	2,720
Enrollment.....	2,309	2,284	2,164	2,205	.....	2,248
Average daily attendance.....	1,260	1,589	1,361	1,410	.....	1,379
Length of school year in days.....	119	133	158	144	.....	129
Number of districts in which school was taught.....	58	62	62	61	.....	75
Number of teachers employed.....	87	83	78	74	.....	81
Average compensation of male teachers per day.....	\$1 72	\$1 88	\$1 83	\$1 60	.....	\$2 13
Average compensation of female teachers per day.....	\$1 61	\$1 76	\$1 52	\$1 63	.....	\$1 77
Tuition expended during year.....	\$14,847 68	\$18,491 63	\$16,903 18	\$15,410 51	\$19,187 83	\$18,432 66
Number of new schoolhouses built.....	1	1	2	3	.....	1
Estimated value.....	.....	\$450 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,450 00	.....	\$500 00
Special school money expended.....	\$9,850 87	\$12,188 34	\$10,713 96	\$10,196 58	\$9,345 64	\$5,180 05
Total value of school property.....	\$47,940 00	\$52,995 00	\$57,360 00	\$55,920 00	\$53,300 00	\$59,205 00
Number of brick schoolhouses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of frame schoolhouses.....	59	62	63	65	65	67
Number of log schoolhouses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total number of schoolhouses.....	60	63	64	66	67	69

It will be observed that a log schoolhouse appears in 1881. A colony of colored people gathered here about that time with some sixteen pupils, and there being no schoolhouse at convenient distance, a log cabin was appropriated and fitted up for their use, and is now maintained as a distinctively colored school. The report for 1881 is unfortunately defective from the fact that no printed report is made for this year, and the duplicate retained by the County Superintendent was partially destroyed.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Morocco Lodge, No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, is the oldest lodge of the order in the county. It was instituted in 1865.

Newton Lodge, No. 361, of the same order, was instituted at Kentland July 13, 1867, with A. L. Brecount, W. M.; E. L. Urmston, S. W.; E. G. Smith, J. W.; and John Ade, Secretary. The lodge has been unfortunate enough to lose its hall and furniture in each of the fires that have devastated the business quarter of the county seat, and has therefore no accumulated fund; at this writing it has no regular place of abode.

Kentland Chapter, No. 89, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted January 9, 1873, with William Perry, H. P.; A. L. Brecount, K.; Gilbert Goff, S., and John Peacock, Secretary. This organization suffered with Newton Lodge in both fires in Kentland.

Goodland Lodge, No. 445, was instituted in 1869; and Brook Lodge, No. 458, soon afterward, with J. T. Graham, W. M.; G. N. Stewart, S. W.; H. F. De Haven, J. W.

Goodland Lodge, No. 346, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted April 22, 1870. The first officers were W. M. Scott, N. G.; W. B. Canine, V. G.; C. W. Wilson, Secretary; Blake Wilson, Treasurer. The lodge met with serious loss by fire February 28, 1874,

when all its effects, together with charter and books, were destroyed. The members with undaunted courage and energy went to work and refitted the hall, and it is now the oldest and strongest lodge of the order in the county.

Beare Lodge, No. 378, of the same order, located at Morocco, was instituted August 21, 1871. The first officers were T. G. Flowers, N. G.; Joseph McClain, V. G.; J. B. Schissler, Secretary, and H. R. Fields, Treasurer.

Kentland Lodge, No. 390, of this order, was organized May 24, 1872, with J. J. Saunderson, N. G.; H. K. Warren, V. G.; J. S. Veatch, Secretary; B. F. Drake, Treasurer.

Brook Lodge, No. 423, was instituted August 7, 1873, when Andrew Hess was installed Noble Grand, and S. Mather, Secretary.

Western Encampment, No. 126, was instituted at Goodland, January 28, 1874, with the following officers: Blake Wilson, C. P.; W. B. Patterson, H. P.; C. W. Wilson, S. W.; John Higgins, J. W.; J. A. Lovett, Scribe; R. C. Currens, Treasurer. One month after the Encampment was instituted its affects were all destroyed.

Harmony Degree Lodge, No. 108, was instituted at Goodland March 31, 1874.

Damon Lodge, K. of P., No. 72, was instituted at Kentland November 9, 1876, with the following charter members: J. S. Veatch, C. H. Miller, W. R. Payne, N. R. Donaldson, R. C. McCain, E. T. Scott, D. W. Fletcher, E. A. West, J. Skinner, J. E. Arnold, N. K. Fowler, B. C. Kent, R. W. Allen, G. Shonio, J. W. Randall, E. P. Gard. The lodge has been unfortunate in losing a large number of its members by removal from the village. Its membership now numbers about thirty-five.

NEWTON COUNTY IN THE WAR.

IN the early wars of the Union, the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Black Hawk war in 1832, the war with Mexico in 1846-47, Newton County took no part. The county was but sparsely settled at this later period, and while some of its citizens may have found their way into the army, there was no military ardor or warlike enthusiasm manifested here.

From the formation of the State to 1830, the State militia was in high repute, and afforded the surest channel through which to achieve civil distinction. Four years later, the organization was entirely abandoned, and public sentiment seemed to react and render the later efforts to revive the system a failure. On the 14th of June, 1852, an act was passed for the organization of the militia by Congressional districts; and on the 12th of February, 1855, an act concerning the organization of volunteer associations was passed, providing for the formation of military companies by filing articles of association in like manner as provided for organizing building, mining and manufacturing companies. These laws were practically of no value, merely providing, in a general way, for the organization of the militia, without regulations sufficient to secure any successful result. Many commissions were issued, in most cases for the mere purpose of conferring honorary military titles upon the recipients; but with the exception of probably a dozen companies (most of which had but a brief existence) formed in various parts of the State in 1859 and 1860, aggregating about 500 men, no organizations were made.* Such was the condition of the militia force of the State when Fort Sumter surrendered on the 13th of April, 1861, and when Gov. Morton, on the 15th, telegraphed to President Lincoln the tender of 10,000 men "for the defense of the Nation."

The Senatorial campaign of 1858, with the succeeding Presidential contest in 1860 (in both of which Lincoln was the exponent of political principles that were rapidly gaining the ascendancy in Newton County), served to fix the attention of the people here upon the political storm which seemed to be gathering with portentous mutterings over the southern portions of the country. It is doubtful whether hope or fear predominated in the minds of the people as the day approached when Lincoln was to be inaugurated; but the hope and expectation of the great majority

* Adjutant General's Report.

seemed to be that in his grasp the viper of secession would be summarily strangled, as Jackson had done before with the "nullifiers." It was in this state of vacillation between hope and fear that the reverberations of Fort Sumter's guns assailed the ear of the eager North. It was this explosion, echoing round the world, that gave pause to political bickerings and made men Union or non-Union. Niceties of political distinction were generally lost sight of, but there were some who, too obtuse to catch the inspiration of the hour, and caught in the re-action of the patriotic outburst, developed a determined opposition to the dominant party, and to the prosecution of the war. The first demonstration of patriotism, when men struggled for the privilege of defending the nation in the army, silenced all disposition to give expression to this opposition, but when the disastrous result of McClellan's futile campaign gave pause to the nation's enthusiasm, this disloyal sentiment came forth to work its disgraceful mission. It existed in many parts of the North, and, concisely stated in the Adjutant General's report—"it showed itself strong enough to take Indiana out of loyal hands in 1862, and leave her nothing but the iron will and unflinching sagacity of her Governor to prevent her own soil being made the scene of endless and ruinous local wars. It was strong enough to endanger the loyal control of Congress; it was widespread enough to cripple the army by encouragement of desertion, and to provide protection for deserters in every township. It organized secret societies in the interest of the rebellion, of which the members were sworn to resist the just demands of the Government, and obstruct the prosecution of the war. It murdered draft officers, and destroyed enrollment papers. It distributed arms for treasonable uses, and plotted the destruction of Government arsenals and storehouses. It conspired to release rebel prisoners and arm them for a raid upon our own soil. It created riots in nearly every county of the Northwest, and in the East it excited the most inhuman and dastardly mob ever known in this country. * * * * The righteous wrath of loyal men for awhile awed it into silence, if not into inactivity. But the disasters of the Government and the failures of men, whom its own influence had weakened or depraved, encouraged it to show itself again within a year."

Newton County shared in this state of things to a limited extent. Opposition to the general course of the State and national administrations was manifested by a minority, though no violent demonstrations were made. In 1862, H. H. Dodds, of Indianapolis, made a violent speech denouncing the policy of the National Government. This aroused considerable temper, but it was allowed to pass off without demonstration. At Rensselaer, on the succeeding day or two, Dodds was arrested, but

soon released. His sympathizers in Jasper proposed to rescue him, and burn the village. Fortunately, no collision occurred, but Newton County contributed a number of recruits to the force, that, like the famous King of Spain, "marched up with twice five thousand men, and then marched back again."

Saturday, April 13, 1861, Fort Sumter fell. The rumors of the night before were confirmed on Sunday, and on the 15th Gov. Morton telegraphed to the President his tender of 10,000 men "on behalf of the State of Indiana." On the same day, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 men. The quota of Indiana was subsequently fixed at six regiments of infantry, comprising in rank and file 4,683 men, to serve for three months, if not sooner discharged. No militia existed in fact, and on the 16th inst. Gov. Morton issued his proclamation, in which, after stating the cause, he called "upon the loyal and patriotic men of this State, to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies, and forthwith report the same to the Adjutant General, etc." The response from every part of the State was prompt and unanimous; the day after the call there were 500 men in camp, on the 19th there were 2,400 men, and in less than seven days more than 12,000 men had been tendered. Contests to secure the acceptance of companies were earnest and frequent, and all seemed anxious to discharge their perilous duty of citizenship. The response from Newton County to the Governor's call was prompt and enthusiastic; the ranks of one of the earliest companies formed in the State were filled by the volunteers of Newton and Jasper.

The first call for troops by the President was April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men for three months' service; the second was May 3, 1861, for 42,034 men, for three years' service; the third was August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men, for nine months' service; the fourth was June 15, 1863, for 100,000 men, for six months' service; the fifth was October 17, 1863, for 300,000 men, for three months' service; the sixth was July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, for one, two and three years' service; the seventh was December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, for one, two or three years' service. Up to the sixth call, Indiana furnished her quota of troops without resorting to draft, but under this demand something over 12,000 men were conscripted.

No serious difficulty was felt in Newton County in obtaining volunteers to fill the quota until the fifth call. Under this demand, Newton County's quota was thirty-six men, and the Commissioners authorized E. L. Urmston and two others to proceed to Indianapolis and secure the re-

quisite number of men. This was done at an expense of \$15,949.40, besides a payment of \$200 to Mr. Urmston for his services. Under the sixth call, the quota was filled by volunteers, but large bounties were paid by both townships and county. On February 15, 1865, the Commissioners passed an order to pay \$250 to each accepted volunteer accredited upon the quota of the county. It was also provided that this should be paid only where the township's bounty did not exceed \$200. This bounty was to be paid also to each drafted man, or the substitute. The Adjutant General's report credits the county with but one man raised by draft, and he from Jefferson Township. The total expenditure of the county for bounties is as follows: By the Commissioners, \$26,900; by Iroquois Township, \$2,200; Jackson, \$2,200; Beaver, \$1,500; Washington, \$2,000; Jefferson, \$3,000; making a total of \$37,800 paid by the whole county in securing the quota of troops during the war.

The expenditure for the relief of needy families of the county's volunteers on the part of the whole county was \$3,288.50; of which the Commissioners applied \$1,288.50, and the various townships as follows: Iroquois, \$400; Jackson, \$300; Beaver, \$500; Washington, \$200; Jefferson, \$600. The miscellaneous expenditures of the county with reference to the war amounted to \$800; which swells the grand total of amount expended to \$41,888.50. The ladies were not idle here, and in a private way sent such comforts as stockings, mittens, delicacies for the sick, or for a holiday dinner, etc. There were no regular societies formed, but each one took the opportunities as they were afforded.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The county was but sparsely settled at the opening of the war, and most of its volunteers joined companies from Jasper County, save Company E, of the Ninety-ninth Infantry, which was chiefly made up of Newton County men. The county was represented as follows:

Ninth Regiment, Company D—Thomas M. Clark, died in service; John Deardurff, John D. Goddard, Joseph Shaffer, died in service; Adonijah Smart, killed; Isaac Smart.

Company G—William H. Peck, killed; Jacob H. Sager, Fred K. Bartholomew, John M. Bloomer, died; Edmund Catt, died; Thomas J. Cashaw, William H. Earl, died; Christian Enfield, George C. Hawkins, Charles W. Lynch, Milton J. Mooreman, Theodore F. Maxwell, Anthony Odell, Jefferson T. Reading, killed; George W. Smith, William M. Strench, killed; John H. Thornton, Ezra S. Treadway, died.

The Ninth Regiment participated in the following battles: Greenbrier, Alleghany, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Wild Cat Mountain, Stone

River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, all of the battles of the Sherman campaign to Atlanta, and battles of Franklin and Nashville. A more extended notice of the campaigns of this regiment will be found in the sketch of Jasper County.

Fifteenth Regiment, Company H—Horace K. Warren, commissioned Captain April 25, 1861; L. H. Bartholomew, Warren T. Hawkins, John Blue, died; Henry C. Jones, David F. Sager, Charles Messhorn, Joseph T. Hardesty, William Kennedy, William V. Rutledge, Ira J. Baker, A. J. Bartholomew, died; Jared S. Benjamin, William T. Beardsley, John Billings, Josiah Burton, died; William Burton, James Burton, John M. Butler, G. D. Campbell, George W. Deardurff, William L. Graves, John H. Grants, George D. Hardesty, Christian Hundershell, John A. Isaacson, Moses A. Jones, John Jungling, killed; Samuel Kelley, Daniel K. Laforce, died; John B. Blake, John R. Linton, J. C. Nottingham, John Nulligan, killed; Jackson Plummer, Aaron Reed, killed; Thomas Smith, Charles G. Spear, Ira Steel, John Stout, George Welch, Henry Wishorn, died.

The Fifteenth Regiment was in the battles of Greenbrier, Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stope River and Mission Ridge. This regiment is noticed fully elsewhere in this volume.

Fifty-first Regiment—David A. McHolland, commissioned Colonel March 17, 1865; Erasmus B. Collins, commissioned Surgeon November 19, 1861; Amos Esterling, commissioned Assistant Surgeon December 19, 1863; Adolphus Wonder, Captain Company B, died in rebel prison; William A. Lewis, Captain, John D. Morgan, Captain; Albert Light, First Lieutenant, died; Edwin R. Arnold, First Lieutenant; Charles Mallatt, First Lieutenant; Jeremiah Sailer, Second Lieutenant, died; J. F. Shaffer, Aaron Kenoyer, G. E. Tiffiney, killed; J. S. Hurst, killed; William Deweese, A. Arnold, D. Doty, Samuel Yeoman, John Bramble, Robert Barr, I. N. Bush, Samuel Clark, killed; William Collins, John Cashew, killed; Thomas Crown, Reece Denney, Alexander Ekey, Patrick Griffin, George W. Haney, William Haney, Walter Hawkins, George W. Heshner, died; Jacob Hasier, J. H. Harrington, Ezra G. Handley, James Helms, Henry Hawery, died; John T. Harris, E. T. Ham, died; Lemuel J. Johnson, James Kenoyer, L. H. W. Kelley, James Kenan, Samuel Lyon, Able Lyon, Cyrus Louthan, John Lowe, Dennis P. Morris, H. W. Merridith, Alexander A. Myers, James Nottingham, died; Stark Olmstead, Jonathan Pruett, G. W. Smith, David G. Smith, died; Jonathan Staten, Edward Sherman, John Sherman, Harry Troup, killed; Barden B. Best, Ira Yoeman.

Joined after organization of regiment :

Henry Bishop, James Corn, J. S. Christopher, Charles W. Clifton, I. C. Denney, Jessie Dodson, Charles B. Davis, John A. Guinn, John J. Horn, Ephraim Haney, Levi Haney, Charles W. Lynch, Hiram H. McClain, Warren Marst, Albert Myers, W. E. Roney, W. W. Thoroughman.

Ninety-ninth Regiment—Samuel Moore, commissioned Major May 3, 1865; Daniel Ash, commissioned Captain August 22, 1862; William W. Downes, commissioned Captain March 1, 1865; Elias W. Shaner, First Lieutenant; George W. Smith, First Lieutenant; Carroll L. Shidler, Second Lieutenant; James W. Graves, Abraham W. Bebout, Stephen D. Kerns, Austin M. Darroch, John Barker, Clark A. Wood, William Rinker, died; William T. Board, B. T. Roadrick, J. E. Longwell, Solomon Ash, W. H. Alexander, William Airhart, died; George C. Bartholomew, killed; Charles Bartholomew, Abner Bartholomew, died; Sylvester Board, John Brown, William Brown, died; James Burns, Cyrus Brunton, Allen Catt, Christian Enfeldt, Jacob Housheldt, John Holoway, died; William Holoway, died; Joseph Hooks, A. B. Hosier, Jonas L. Horner, died; E. L. Humphries, John Johnston, F. B. Jones, died; Joseph Kennedy, Hiram W. Kelley, died; Henry S. Kramer, Paul Laforce, Joseph L. Laforce, died; D. W. Lowe, Benjamin Martin, Thomas C. Moore, Andrew Murphy, died; William A. Patrick, John Reynolds, A. J. Saunderson, died; E. J. Shidler, Solomon Shriver, Joseph Shafer, S. M. Skeggs, John C. Sarver, John Starkey, died; Thomas Starkey, Thomas L. Thornton, Young Thompson, died; G. C. Vannatta, J. Weber, died; John D. Wyatt, died; Levi White, killed; Andrew S. Young, Asa Yeoman, died; James Atkinson, John W. Moore, died.

Joined regiment after organization :

James Anderson, John Grenfeldt, James Griffith, died; William Wilson.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company A—James Bissell, Captain, killed; Joseph Blessing, Second Lieutenant; George D. Boyd, Jeremiah Branson, died; William Sherwood, A. L. D. Scott, promoted First Lieutenant; Abel Lyons, A. W. Scott, M. L. Ham, S. V. Peabody, John L. Mercer, William Burnes, Theodore Broadfield, J. Bell, D. P. Brenesholtz, N. K. Carmichael, H. B. Childers, W. Clark, John Corn, J. N. Drake, D. Dexter, C. Frankenberger, John Glaspy, S. Green, John Glaze, George Garrison, N. Holt, S. Headly, George Hoffman, A. Herrington, D. Headdington, L. J. Johnson, Eph Kesler, died; John W. Knight, J. J. Lamb, J. H. Lothain, James H. Lowe, F. M. Line, John W. Maxy, J. W. Murphy, Thomas Metts, B. Mullet, C. Musson, J. M. Moone, William Odel, M. Ottemwalter, J. M. Patterson, J. Reynolds, J. A. Smith, L. Stroup, G. Scramblin, G. A. Story, W.

T. Smith, W. L. Veatch, J. G. Vanfoasen, John Vaughn, I. Yeoman, killed; A. Yoeman.

C. E. Triplett joined the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers as Assistant Surgeon. Was afterward promoted to Surgeon of that regiment. John Brodrick and B. F. Evans were also members of the Eighty-seventh.

J. Staton, T. Staton, S. Pierce and two or three other Newton County boys—whose names we cannot ascertain—enlisted in an Illinois regiment.

Newton boys in Fifth Indiana Cavalry—C. Leaming, S. Carroll, J. Hownestine, A. A. Harrington.

J. A. Hatch joined the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry as Assistant Surgeon. Was afterward promoted to Surgeon of that regiment.

Joseph Ade enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Infantry.

Charles E. Ross enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was with that regiment all through its campaigns in the East.

Newton County boys in Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, Company K—Daniel M. Graves, Captain; Henry E. Ash, Mahlon Fell, William Flemming, Albert S. Graves, Thomas Staten, Elijah M. Standridge. John Strohn, Company L.

Newton also sent a full company in defense of the State against the raid of John Morgan. They were recruited and on their way to the front within twenty-four hours after receiving news of the invasion. Horace K. Warren, Captain; John Ade, First Lieutenant; John B. Chesebrough, Second Lieutenant.

In the Mexican war, the State had five regiments, and to avoid historical confusion, the regiments raised for the war of the rebellion were designated by numbers beginning with six.

Fifty-first Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Indianapolis on the 11th of October, 1861, and mustered in on the 14th of December, 1861, with Abel D. Streight as Colonel. From Indianapolis it proceeded to Kentucky, going into a camp of instruction at Bardstown. In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's army toward Nashville, where it encamped for awhile and then moved to the Tennessee River, reaching the field of Shiloh too late to participate in the battle at that place. In the movement upon and the siege of Corinth, it took an active part, and after the evacuation it marched with Wood's division of the Army of the Ohio through Northern Alabama to Stevenson. When Buell's army fell back from Nashville to Louisville, the regiment marched with it, and after the campaign in Kentucky it returned to Nashville, from whence it marched with Rosecrans' army toward Murfreesboro in December.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Stone River, on the 31st of December, 1862, and 1st and 2d of January, 1863, losing five

killed, thirty-six wounded and missing—making a total of forty-nine. After this engagement, it remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the month of April, when it left on the Streight expedition. The forces engaged in this expedition had been organized as a provisional brigade by Col. Streight at his own solicitation, and by command of Gen. Rosecrans, and consisted of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Third Ohio, and Eightieth Illinois, with two companies of cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The brigade, numbering about 1,700 men and 800 animals, left Nashville under command of Col. Streight on the 11th of April, and proceeded to Palmyra, on the Cumberland River, by transports, and then marched through the country to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, picking up on the route all the serviceable horses and mules that could be found. From thence it proceeded on transports to Eastport, Miss., which place it left on the 21st of April (about two-thirds of the command being mounted), and marched in the direction of Rome, Ga., for the purpose of making a raid in the rear of Bragg's army, then at Tullahoma. The expedition reached the base of Sand Mountains on the evening of the 29th, and on the 30th were overtaken by the rebel cavalry under Forrest, when a battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. This was the battle of Day's Gap, in which the Fifty-first lost thirty-one killed and wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Col. Sheets, who fell mortally wounded. On the 1st of May, another fight took place on Crooked Creek, in which the enemy was again repulsed. On the 2d of May, another engagement was fought on Blunt's farm, near Gadsden Ala., the enemy being again defeated. In this fight, Col. Hathaway, of the Seventy-third Indiana, was killed. The command pushed forward in hopes of capturing Rome, Ga., but on the 3d of May it was overtaken near Gaylesville, Ala., by the command of Gen. Forrest, and compelled to surrender. The whole force was consigned to rebel prisons, and the officers were treated with great severity. After being kept prisoners for some time, the enlisted men were paroled for exchange, and went into parole camp at Indianapolis until their exchange was effected. On the 9th of February, 1864, Col. Streight escaped from Libby Prison, by means of a tunnel, after ten months' imprisonment.

In November, 1863, the regiment was exchanged, and at once returned to the field, joining the army at Nashville. During the fall of 1863, the regiment was engaged in guarding the communications of the army between Nashville and Chattanooga. It was afterward sent into East Tennessee, and in the months of January and February, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. On the 29th of February, the veterans reached Indianapolis on veteran furlough, and about the 1st of April

returned to the field. During the campaign of 1864, the regiment did duty at Chattanooga, and after the occupation of Atlanta moved to that place, where it remained until the Fourth Corps marched northward, when it moved with the First Brigade, Third Division of that corps, reaching Pulaski, Tenn., in November, and, upon the advance of Hood's army on Nashville, it fell back toward that place. On the 14th of December, the non-veterans were mustered out of service, and proceeded home. On the 15th of December, the regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and afterward joined in the pursuit of the routed rebels, going as far as Huntsville, Ala. At this place it remained until March, 1865, when it moved with the Fourth Corps into East Tennessee. About the 1st of May it returned to Nashville, where a number of recruits that remained in service after the muster out of the Seventy-ninth Regiment were transferred to the Fifty-first.

In June, the regiment moved on transports to New Orleans with the Fourth Corps, and from thence was transported to Texas, and landing on the coast marched into the interior of Western Texas, as far as San Antonio, where the regiment was stationed until November, 1865. It was subsequently ordered North, and was mustered out December 13, 1865.

Ninety-ninth Infantry.—The Ninety-ninth Regiment was organized during the months of August and September, 1862, in the Ninth Congressional District, and rendezvoused at South Bend. Three companies recruited in the Sixth Congressional District for the Ninety-sixth Regiment; were assigned to the Ninety-ninth, completing its organization, and it was mustered into the service October 21, 1862, with Alexander Fowler as Colonel. The regiment moved in November to Memphis, Tenn., and upon its arrival there, was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. On the 26th, the regiment moved with its corps on the Tallahatchie campaign, and, returning, was placed on duty on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at La Grange and Moscow, Tenn., where it remained during the winter of 1862 and 1863.

On the 6th of May, 1863, the regiment moved to Memphis, and embarking on steamers, sailed down the Mississippi River, and joined the besieging forces of Gen. Grant, in the rear of Vicksburg. On the 4th of July, the regiment marched with Sherman's command for Jackson, Miss., and was engaged in a skirmish on the Big Black River during that march. Our advance reached Jackson on the 9th, and its investment was complete on the 12th. The siege progressed vigorously, and for three days the regiment laid under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, and was engaged in skirmishing. On the night of the 16th, the enemy evacuated Jackson, and Sherman's command moved into the place,

and destroyed the railroads and public buildings. Expeditions were at once sent to the surrounding country, and the railroads centering at Jackson destroyed. The regiment assisted in capturing Brownsville, Miss.

The regiment remained in camp at Big Black River until the latter part of September, when it moved with its corps to Memphis, and from thence, in October, marched by the way of Corinth, Iuka, Florence, Decherd and Stevenson, to Chattanooga, arriving at the latter place on the 24th of November. The Ninety-ninth at once took possession of Indian Hill, the eastern extremity of Mission Ridge, and worked all the following night throwing up works. By daylight the next morning, the regiment had improvised a fine line of defenses, being compelled to use sticks, tin plates and cups as intrenching tools, no shovels or picks being convenient. On the 25th the regiment was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. Immediately after the battle, the regiment marched with Sherman's army in pursuit of Bragg's, in the direction of Graysville. The road was lined with broken wagons, abandoned caissons, and debris of a retreating army. As the head of the column emerged from a swamp, it encountered the rear guard of the enemy. A sharp fight ensued, but night closed further operations. Upon reaching Graysville, the column moved east for the purpose of cutting communications between Bragg and Longstreet, and to relieve Gen. Burnside, then besieged at Knoxville. The regiment, this dreary march, was almost entirely destitute of clothing, blankets and shoes, and without regular rations or supplies of any kind, and marched barefoot through mud and over rocks, and compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville. Returning with its command, the regiment reached Scottsboro, Ala., on the 26th of December, having made a march of more than 400 miles, and fought its part of the battle of Chattanooga.

At Scottsboro the regiment remained in camp until the 11th of February, 1864. It then moved into East Tennessee, and was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge on the 25th. The regiment then returned to Scottsboro, and encamped until the 1st of May.

Sherman's army then moved on its campaign, of which Atlanta was the objective point. The Ninety-ninth marched and fought with the dashing Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged in every skirmish, assault and battle, in which that army took part, under the gallant McPherson. The regiment was engaged at Resaca, May 14; at Dallas, on the 28th. The enemy made a bold assault upon our columns, but met a bloody repulse. On the 15th of June, the regiment participated in a charge at Big Shanty. Subsequently it was engaged in skirmishing for seven days, near Kenesaw Mountain.

The regiment also took part in skirmishes at Nickajack Creek, and also at Decatur, on the 20th and 21st of July. On the morning of the 22d, Gen. McPherson had gained a high hill, which gave him a commanding position within view of the heart of Atlanta. At noon, Hood's forces made a desperate assault, and a terrible battle raged along the whole front, and after four hours' fierce fighting, the enemy was checked and driven back. In this battle, the noble McPherson was killed. On the 28th, another battle was fought in front of Atlanta, in which the corps to which the Ninety-ninth was attached, was chiefly engaged; the result was a victory to our arms. In both these sanguinary fights, the regiment was an active participant. The Ninety-ninth was engaged every day in skirmishing from August 3 to the 15th.

The regiment marched with Sherman's army on its flank movement around Atlanta, and had a slight engagement at Jonesboro on the 31st of August; also a skirmish at Lovejoy's Station on the 1st of September. It then returned with the main army to Atlanta, and went into camp at East Point. On the 3d of October, it joined in the pursuit of Hood, and had a fight at Little River, Ga., on the 26th. After a march of 200 miles, it again reached Atlanta.

On the 15th of November, the Ninety-ninth marched from its camp, and with its colors pointing to the South, moved with Sherman on his great march to the sea. The regiment moved with the right wing of the army, under Gen. Howard. On the 7th of December, it had a sharp skirmish with the enemy at a crossing on the Canoochee River, and on the 9th a sharp fight on the Ogeechee River. After having marched over 300 miles in twenty-four days, our army reached the front of Savannah.

On the 15th of December, the regiment took part in the charge upon Fort McAllister, which, after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with its garrison, surrendered, and opened Sherman's communications with the sea. After a short rest at Savannah, the regiment, with Sherman's army, through the Carolinas, was engaged in a skirmish at Duck Creek and Edisto River, and occupied Columbia, S. C., on the 17th of February, 1865. From Columbia, the march was continued through Camden, Cheraw and Fayetteville. On the 19th of March, the regiment re-enforced the Twentieth Corps at the battle of Bentonville. The march was then made to Goldsboro, from there to Raleigh, and thence, by way of Warrenton, Petersburg and Richmond, to Washington, D. C., where, on the 5th of June, 1865, the regiment, then commanded by Col. Farrar, was mustered out of the service of the United States. Six companies only of the regiment were entitled to discharge, but, by a special order, the remaining four companies were mustered out of the service. The

remaining recruits were transferred to the Forty-eighth Indiana Veterans, with which organization they served until its muster out.

The Ninety-ninth left for the field with 900 men, and returned from its campaign with 425 officers and men. It marched during its term of service over 4,000 miles. Upon arriving at Indianapolis, the regiment was present at a reception to returned soldiers on the 11th of June, in the State House grounds, and was welcomed by Gov. Morton and others.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment.—This regiment was recruited from the Ninth Congressional District during the fall and winter of 1863, rendezvoused at Michigan City, and was mustered into service on the 18th of March, 1864, with Richard P. De Hart, as Colonel, and Jasper Packard as Lieutenant Colonel. On the 23d, the regiment left Michigan City by rail, and proceeded by the way of Indianapolis and Louisville, to Nashville, where the division commanded by Gen. Hovey, was organized, and the regiment assigned to the First Brigade. On the 6th of April, the regiment started on a march for the front, and moving by the way of Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga—through a section of country famed for the beauty of its mountain scenery, where hills kiss the clouds, and the silver streams laugh in the sunshine—reached Charleston, East Tenn., on the 21st. Gen. Hovey's division was then designated as the First Division, and assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, under command of Gen. Schofield.

On the 4th of May, the regiment marched with its corps from Charleston, and entered immediately on the campaign against Atlanta. Sherman's moving columns were concentrating in the vicinity of Chattanooga, preparatory to moving with determined vigor upon the forces of the rebel Gen. Johnston, who, apparently secure behind the inaccessible ridges of Rock Face, challenged our advance through the dangerous defile of Buzzard's Roost Gap, leading to Dalton. But Sherman decided to take another route, and not expose his men to certain destruction from the fire of plunging shot, or the deep waters of the creek, by which the enemy flooded the pass. The pass was unapproachable, and the "great flanker" turned to the left, and left the enemy in position.

On the 9th day of May, Gen. Schofield moved with his corps close to Dalton, when Gen. Thomas demonstrated with vigor against Rocky Face Ridge. Meanwhile, McPherson reached Snake Creek Gap, surprised a force of the enemy, and held the Gap. On the 12th, the whole army, save one corps, moved through the Gap on Resaca. The battle of Resaca followed. Thus constantly moving, threatening, flanking and fighting, the approaches to Atlanta were won, the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth taking part in the principal movements, culminating in such bat-

bles as Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro.

From the 8th of May until the 5th of September, under the broiling sun by day, and the pestilential dews by night, through difficult ravines, skirmishing in dense forests, drenched by heavy rains, struggling through mud and mire, our troops pressed on. Some portion of the regiment was on the skirmish line nearly every day for four months.

On the 9th of June, Gen. Hovey retired from the command of the First Division, and the First Brigade was assigned to the Third Division (Cox's) of the same corps. On the 6th of June, Col. De Hart having been disabled by wounds, Lieut. Col. Packard assumed command of the regiment. On the 9th of August, the First Brigade was re-organized, and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth assigned to the Third Brigade of the same division. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment marched from Jonesboro to Decatur, Ga., where it went into camp with the rest of the corps.

On the 1st of October, the rebel Gen. Hood crossed the Chattahoochee River with his army, and marched north, by the way of Dallas. Sherman's army, with the exception of the Twentieth Corps, moved in pursuit. The regiment left Decatur with its corps on the 4th, and, crossing the Chattahoochee, moved toward Dallas, threatening the flank and rear of the enemy's forces then assaulting Allatoona. The rebels being defeated at Allatoona, moved rapidly to the northwest, striking the railway at Resaca on the 12th, and capturing Tilton and Dalton. The army of Sherman meanwhile made a march to Rome, where the Twenty-third Corps crossed the Oostanaula and drove a brigade of the enemy through the narrow entrance of the valley of the Chattooga, capturing two guns. Then learning that the enemy had moved for Resaca, the pursuit was continued through Resaca, Snake Creek Gap and Grover's Gap to Gaylesville, Ala., which place was reached on the 20th. The regiment marched in this pursuit over 300 miles.

On the 30th of October, the Twenty-third Corps was detached from Sherman's army, and ordered to proceed to Chattanooga and report to Gen. Thomas. The regiment marched with its corps to this point, and was moved from thence by rail to Pulaski and Nashville. As soon as it was ascertained that Hood was moving to invade Tennessee, the regiment moved with its corps to Columbia. On the 24th of November, the skirmishers of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth encountered the advance of the enemy. For six days, severe skirmishing was had with the enemy's line at Columbia, one-half of the regiment being alternately on the skirmish line. The enemy pressed our line strongly, but did not assault.

Meantime, Gen. Schofield made preparations to fall back to Franklin. During the night of the 29th, the regiment marched twenty-six miles, and reached Franklin at daybreak of the 30th. The enemy followed closely, and repeatedly assaulted our line at Franklin as soon as we had formed, but Gen. Schofield had chosen an excellent position, and repulsed the rebel onslaught with decisive results. The regiment lost several officers and men in this battle, which was fought with great fury and obstinacy, the enemy continuing his assaults until late on the night of the 30th. The battle of Franklin was the first severe check of Hood's invasion of Tennessee.

The regiment fell back the night after the battle to Brentwood Hills, and the next morning marched to Nashville and took position in its defenses. For two weeks the army of Gen. Thomas faced the rebel force of Gen. Hood, who occupied the southern approaches to Nashville.

On the 15th of December, Thomas' army moved upon the enemy in his chosen position, and after two days' hard fighting, utterly defeated the boastful foe and drove his demoralized command beyond the waters of the Tennessee. This battle closed the existence of Hood's army. From that time it ceased to exist as an organized body. The regiment was actively engaged in the closing up of Hood, and joined in the pursuit as far as Columbia, Tenn., arriving at that place on the 26th. Here the command rested for a short time preparatory to another campaign, which was to strangle the last army of the rebellion.

On the 5th of January, 1865, the regiment left Columbia and marched by way of Mount Pleasant and Waynesboro to Clifton, on the Tennessee River, where it embarked on transports and sailed to Cincinnati, Ohio. From thence the regiment moved by rail to Washington, and thence to Alexandria, Va. On the 20th of February, the regiment embarked on the steamer Atlantic, and sailed to Fort Fisher, N. C., and from thence, without landing, sailed to Morehead City, N. C., where the regiment disembarked and proceeded by rail to New Berne.

Early in March, the regiment set out with its division, and marched along the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad in the direction of Kingston, repairing the railroad as the column moved. On the 8th of March, the enemy was encountered in force at Wise's Fork, four miles below Kingston. The enemy had met with success in capturing two regiments of Eastern troops by surprise, and was pushing on, confident of victory, when he was met and checked by Ruper's division, just arriving on the field. For two days, heavy skirmishing resulted, and on the 10th, the enemy made heavy assaults, but was repulsed, and fled in great disorder from the field. The regiment took an active part in this fight, losing severely

in killed and wounded. The whole command then moved to Kingston, which was occupied without resistance from the enemy.

On the 20th, the regiment left Kingston, and after a march of thirty miles reached Goldsboro and marched to Le Noir Institute, where the regiment was employed in protecting the railroad until the 9th of April. The regiment then returned to Goldsboro, and was assigned to duty in that city. It was subsequently stationed at Raleigh, N. C., until the spring of 1866, when it was ordered home and mustered out April 13.



VILLAGE GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

Kentland.—A. J. Kent was a native of New York. In 1846, he went to California and engaged extensively in the China trade. It is said he brought the first emigrant from the Celestial Kingdom to these shores. He stayed there but a few years, when he returned to New York, engaging in the milling business. In 1852, he located 7,000 acres of land in what is now Newton County, and, in the same year, building a residence on his property, he began farming on a large scale, raising and shipping stock, engaging also in milling and shipping grain, and in mercantile pursuits. His whole life was one of bustling activity, and for a time did two-thirds of the business of the town which bears his name. He died May 7, 1882.

In February, 1860, he platted the village of Kent, and submitted his proposition for the location of the county seat. This was accepted and the seat of justice officially fixed there in the following month. The original plat consists of eighteen blocks, the northern boundary of which is marked by Dunlap street. Proceeding south, the streets running east and west follow in succession—Graham, Seymour, Goss and Owen. At right angles to these, streets cross and are designated by numbers from one to five inclusive. At the time the village was chosen as the county seat, the track hands were the sole occupants of the plat, William Service erecting the first shanty, and Michael Coffelt erecting one soon after. Mr. Kent and J. B. Chesebrough, however, lived in the near vicinity. Early in the year 1860, William Ross came and erected the first building, save the shanties alluded to; he was soon joined by John Peacock, Oscar Phelps and Isaac Beyea, who occupied Mr. Ross' store as a residence. There was no boarding house, hotel, nor even women to take charge of the culinary department, and the gentlemen maintained bachelor's hall while pioneering the way for the future city. During this spring, Mr. Kent erected a store and a hotel building, in the latter of which Mr. Sylvester Root opened a much-needed boarding house and hotel. Orris King put up a building and opened a store here in the same spring. A building was erected by Joel Anderson, also for a store, but was occupied the first six months by the court officers.

The village at this time gathered about Seymour street, which passes through the village along the north side the railroad, and presented the appearance of a frontier town of to-day. The railroad had been com-

pleted through the village the preceding December. There was no station here as yet, and not a lantern at command, and it is said that one individual who wished to board the train gathered a quantity of prairie grass and fired it to attract the attention of the engineer. One of the evidences of the growing importance of the town was the appointment of an agent and the regular stopping of the trains. People called here by election to county offices, or by the opportunities for business, made a spirited demand for houses, and business of all sorts manifested considerable activity. In the following year, the court house and the United Brethren Church were added, and from thence forward to 1865 the growth was steady and of a substantial character. The number of business houses was not large, but each had a satisfactory patronage. Mr. Kent was the animating spirit of the business activity, and gradually enlarged the scope of his operations.

From 1865 to 1870, the growth of the village was characterized principally by the improved character of the buildings, which in new structures began to take on the appearance of permanent, substantial edifices, the display of taste bespeaking the prosperous condition of the builders. In 1866, McCullough's Addition to the town was made, and Kent's Northern Addition, which added 123 lots to the town. In 1868, the village was incorporated, with A. J. Kent, S. Root and G. W. Arnout as Trustees; J. Z. Johnston, Assessor and Clerk; Joseph Blessing, Marshal and Treasurer.

On the 13th of December, 1870, the thriving village was visited with a destructive fire that blotted out most of the business buildings. The *Gazette*, issued on the 24th, gives this account of the calamity: "The fire originated in the upper story of Mr. Kent's building, and is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Our neighbor of the *Democrat* thinks, and with some reason, that the criminals whom Constable Mike Coffelt let run away from justice did the work. However this may be, there is much reason for believing that the building was purposely set on fire, as the flames were first seen as much as fifteen feet from any chimney or flue, and burned through the east side of the house before it was seen in the roof. The Masonic Lodge was in session in the same building on the same floor, and just north of where the fire originated. The lamp, which was kept burning on meeting nights half way up the stairs, was blown out by some one, the incendiary, doubtless, who entered the building up the same stairway, and did this to conceal himself from easy observation. "The fire was discovered at half past 8 o'clock at night, and by 11 o'clock it had swept away more than a dozen business houses. A smart west wind aided the flames, and they leaped and hissed to the end

without hindrance." The whole loss was estimated at \$100,000, in individual sums of \$200 to \$30,000. One loss of \$2,300 was by Dr. Tichenor, who had received it by express too late to place it in any safe. He had, therefore, put it in his trowsers' pocket, and piled wood upon them in his office to secure it against the possibility of a thief. In the excitement of the fire, while succeeding in saving all his office furniture, he forgot his greenbacks until they were gone beyond recovery. Most of the business men replaced their buildings at once, E. G. Smith, the druggist, putting up a new building and doing business on the old spot in thirty hours after the fire.

The fire, while causing a heavy loss of property, there being no insurance, effected an advantageous change in the character of the town. Business gradually went on to Third street, from Seymour to Dunlap, and with renewed vigor began to replace the loss occasioned by the fire. Two or three years after the fire, some good brick business blocks were erected, and in 1880 the town had not only recovered its loss, but had doubled the amount of business transacted. The rich farming country which surrounded the village had attracted buyers, and the village had grown into a valuable shipping point, which gave business to three extensive elevators. Public improvements had not been neglected; a system of good sidewalks was found reaching to every part of the village, and coal-oil street lamps on every corner served to mark the crossings on a dark night. After the serious experience of 1870, there was considerable agitation on the subject of securing some apparatus with which to fight a general conflagration. Many of the business men procured "extinguishers," which have served a valuable purpose on several occasions, and the town finally procured a hook and ladder apparatus. There was no regularly organized company, however, and lulled into a false feeling of security, the ladders became scattered, and the wagon rotted down in its tracks or was spirited away. A hand fire engine was actually brought to the village and tested, but it did not give satisfaction, and it was returned to the owners. This was about the state of things when the village was alarmed again by the cry of fire. As before, it originated in the business part of the village, and aided by favoring winds at one time threatened to sweep the whole town before its devastating power, and in the end did cause an almost irreparable damage. The *Gazette's* account of the fire, from which we extract the following, gives a graphic description of the misfortune: "Of the origin of the fire it is impossible to arrive at the facts, as to whether it originated from accident, or was incendiary, or in what building the flames started. But at least it started. It is claimed by some that it started in the harness shop of David Parks, catching from

the stove; and again, that it started in the building of John Hubertz. As to who first discovered it is also unknown, but possibly Mr. Powers, who was keeping up the engine fires at the Brown elevators. He was early on the scene. It broke out about midnight, and was not discovered until too late to check it at the point of its starting, two doors below Goff's store.

“The fire had evidently been in progress for some time when discovered, for it was but a few minutes after it burst out till the harness shop, Chris Rettinger's and John Hubertz's were all a sheet of flame. The wind was blowing steady and strong from the south, and drove the tongues of flame on to Goff's barn and into the west windows of his store and residence, below and above. The fiery tide beat onward, and higher and higher it threw its devouring flames. Leaping from Goff's barn it reached Capt. Warren's barn, which fell a speedy prey to the rushing and increasing flood of flames. Through Goff's fine residence above, and forward through the store below, the flames poured like an ocean billow before the south gale that blew with violence.

“From this point it leaped the alley and found food for still greater flame in the restaurant building of Bela C. Kent, and the stock of goods of Weide & Coffman. It was but a moment till the flames were observed in front and rear of the Discount and Deposit Bank, creeping in at the windows, and making short work of the interior. The Park's brick block came next in order, but here the bucket brigade met it with a dogged and firm resistance. Here were the flames to be stayed if stayed at all. The second story windows burned out, the upper floor caught fire, as well as the wood work in the front, but the steady, persistent and stubborn fight of the people with the water, conquered and held the raging flames at bay. The Imes House and outbuildings were also saved by timely work.

“But there was destruction elsewhere. The flames backed from the starting point, south to the corner on Front street and licked up Hertzner's small shoe shop and attacked Nicholas Kirch's large two-story frame, saloon and residence, and soon found material to increase its fury. While this was going on, the intense heat from the burning west side of Third street set fire to Keefe & Bro.'s on the east side and swept the contents away with terrible rapidity. As on the other side of the street, the fire backed south to Front street again, licking up the frame buildings like chaff and sparing only the corner building, Flaherty's saloon. From Keefe's, it was soon into Mrs. Hull's millinery establishment, then to Noble's jewelry and gun store, which buildings were quickly consumed. Still driven by a steady and strong wind, it attacked the Phelp's brick

block, which was occupied by the following firms on the ground floor: South room, A. C. Vanderwater, dry goods and groceries; center room, Mrs. Jesse D. Canders, millinery and dry goods; north room, W. S. McCullough & Co., druggists. On the second floor were: Graham & Jones, law, real estate and insurance; Masonic Lodge, G. A. R. Post, and the *Newton County News*. The flames swept through this structure from garret to cellar with irresistible power, the tumbling roof and walls marking its fateful progress. Just north of the brick stood the block which belongs to the Travelers' Insurance Company. Of this the flames made short work, and of the one adjoining it on the north. Onward it marched unopposed to Poole & Bro.'s hardware store, and it, too, collapsed like a paper balloon. Here again was another danger. The building of Mrs. Eliza McCray, across on the corner of Graham and Third streets, and occupied by I. H. Coulter and the meat market adjoining, were on the point of burning from the intense heat from the flames at Poole's corner. Nothing but heroic work again saved this building, as heroic work an hour before had saved it by stopping the flames at the brick block in which Frank Ross and the post office is located. Twice was there great peril in that locality. From Poole & Bro.'s store, on the east side of Third street, the fiery giant marched his flaming forces eastward in unconquerable array, and fell on P. H. Ward's law office, licking it up like splinters. Next and last, John Peacock's real estate and collection office succumbed, by which time the high wind had fallen to a gentle evening zephyr. When the fire had reached and destroyed the bank building, the wind wheeled quickly and without warning to the west, or nearly so, and this was the salvation of the Imes House, the livery stables and the entire square of buildings in which the *Gazette* is located. Their destruction must have been realized but for the change of wind; in which case not a business house would have been left in Kentland on the north side.

“From beginning to end, it was a roaring, seething flame. Buildings fell, cartridges popped, walls tumbled, powder exploded and oils in the stores sent the flames leaping higher. It was a time when it looked that nothing could be saved. The smoke was blinding, the flames scorching, and from the earth to half a mile high, the atmosphere was literally filled with great flakes of burning shingles, which floated off burning as far as the north end of town. Goods carried and saved from the flames caught fire on the streets a square away, and much goods would have burned had they not been watched.

“It was a fearful spectacle as well as a destructive fire. It burned nearly four hours, and though bad enough, the loss could have been

greater. A continuous rainfall on Wednesday afternoon doubtless saved what is saved of the town not in the immediate vicinity of the track of the flames. The roofs of houses and outbuildings were wet, and thus the flying fire in the atmosphere fell harmless upon them."

No accurate estimate can be made of the loss occasioned by this fire. There was general insurance on most of the property. The effect upon the future of the village is equally uncertain, but the disposition to rebuild is gradually being made apparent, and the most favorable comment is that it will not damage the permanent interests of the village much.

The original name of the village was Kent, but there being another village of that name in the State, considerable delay and annoyance was experienced in receiving mail, and the name was subsequently changed to Kent Station. This did not prove satisfactory to the post office department, and in December, 1863, the post office was called Adriance, and for several years the town and post office bore different names. This was the source of a good deal of annoyance, and when the town was incorporated it was decided to change the same to Kentville, but this name found objectors, as it was so easily confused with other villages of similar names. While in this state of perplexity, the *Gazette* called upon some genius to solve the riddle. Hon. Schuyler Colfax had represented this county in Congress, and he responded to the appeal with the name of Kentland, which was adopted.

Goodland.—The name of this village seems to have been suggested by its surroundings. It is located within two miles of the Benton County line, and a mile and a half from the line of Jasper County. From these counties the town draws a valuable trade in all lines of business, and furnishes an active market for grain and produce of the surrounding country. The surrounding country is an undulating prairie, with a rich, fertile soil, finely adapted to growing corn, oats, and grazing stock. Much of this land is underlaid with a good quality of building stone, which may be reached at a depth of from three to six feet.

Some small tracts of land had been entered previous to 1850, but during that year and the following they were all taken in large bodies. There had been so much legislation and litigation about Jasper County swamp lands, and so much of it forced upon the market, that this whole section of country was overlooked and received no attention for years after they were entered from the Government. The land upon which Goodland is located, with several adjoining sections on the east, was sold in 1856, at Marshal's sale, at an average of \$3.50 per acre, after the building of the Logansport & Peoria Railroad. But few farms were improved at once.

When the road was opened for traffic, a cheap building was put up where the stock yards are now, which was used by section men, and this was made a flag station and called Tivoli. David Creek, his sons Moses and John, Blake Wilson, and John and Charles Wilson were living upon farms in the neighborhood at that time. In the fall of 1860, William Foster bought some 800 acres of land and built a store and warehouse on the north side of the railroad, in which his brother Timothy opened up the first business house at this point. It served also as station house, post office and rallying point for this section generally. It has since been occupied by Martin & Gordon, O. W. Church, Church & Hartley, J. P. Streight and others.

In 1861, Timothy Foster laid out the village of Goodland, which consisted of forty-seven lots, with Jasper and an unnamed street along the railroad, and Union streets, passing east and west, and Newton and Benton streets crossing these at right angles. The town made rather slow progress for five or six years, the surrounding lands finding little sale, and several crop failures adding to the general depression. Good lands within two miles of the station could be bought at from \$5 to \$8 per acre, that are now worth from \$25 to \$50 per acre. In 1868, Abner Strawn, of Ottawa, Ill., commenced the purchase and sale of land, and brought a large number of buyers from his own and other sections of Illinois. These attracted others, and lands advanced in price and sold rapidly; the country filled up and improved more in three years than it had in the six years preceding. The village felt the new impulse, and in 1869 Haire and Currens each made an addition to the plat, and lots found frequent sale.

The class of farmers attracted to the surrounding lands were men who had tried Illinois prairies, but attracted by these rich lands adjacent to a good market, have been ambitious to improve their property, the effect of which is seen in the fine farm property which lays on every side of the village. Their preference for grain culture has built up a lively market in the village with mutual benefits. In 1870, Osborne & Pierce erected a large warehouse, and a year later doubled its capacity and added steam power and elevator machinery. Abner Strawn, in the same year, erected a large corn elevator. Mr. Foster added steam and improved machinery to his warehouse. These three elevators are now in active service and handle immense quantities of grain during the season.

The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh is the principal railroad, and passes through the center of the village. The Chicago & Great Southern is a small road with a large name which passes through the village from north to south. Business shows a healthy activity, and the population

and extent of the village steadily increasing. In 1868, the village had but ten houses and fifty inhabitants; since that time there has been a steady increase by immigration, and new buildings have been in steady demand. Among those who have lived considerable time in Goodland, and whose influence in building up the town has been felt, in addition to those named, are David Creek, Blake Wilson, John Wilson, Ports Wilson, William Foster, C. M. Hopkins, I. S. Atkins, O. W. Church, George McCarn, John McCurry, Thomas McCurry, Thomas Gray, G. W. Ball, N. Chamberlain, Thomas Shively, William Mills, S. C. Spoor, N. L. Dyke, Ansel Pierce, Marion James, J. A. Hansboro, Amos Creider, A. M. Culver, B. H. Osborne and others.

Morocco.—Beaver Prairie is the site of some of the finest farming land in Newton County. At the time of its first settlement, it was right in the midst of the finest trapping grounds, and the chief article of commerce was fur, sold to the Northwestern Fur Company agents, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. John Day, of South Bend, Ind., traveled in their employ for several years, and became well and favorably known to all hunters and trappers of those days, the headquarters for fur purchasing for several years being at Morocco, which town was laid out by John Murphy January 18, 1851. The town was located on Section 21, Town 29, Range 9, and was the first laid out in the territory now embraced in the county of Newton. The town grew slowly; the first merchant was Elijah Whitson. In 1853, Ayers & Co., of Buncombe, Ill., started a branch store at Morocco. In the fall of 1854, the famous Bank of America was thrown upon the world, with reputed headquarters at this place. This institution was one of those speculative concerns known as "wild-cat banks," which were organized under the laws of the State. All that was required by law was to deposit with the Secretary of State bonds of any State in the Union to secure the circulation, and then the speculator was at liberty to launch out upon the world. The object of the projectors of this bank was to locate as far from the centers of business as possible, so as to reduce the necessity for redeeming its circulation to the lowest possible amount.

The first intimation the citizens of the little burg had of the distinction thus thrust upon them, was the sight of a large bill issued by bank in question. John Ade was temporarily in Cincinnati, Ohio, at that time, and saw the bill. On his return by way of Rensselaer, he learned, on inquiring, that such a bank had been established, and the proprietor tried to persuade Mr. Ade to act as Cashier. Mr. Murphy was finally prevailed upon to attend to the redemption of any bills that found their way to this neck of the woods, but could be in-

duced only to accept the guardianship of \$100 in gold at a time. A great many stories in regard to this bank have circulated in the papers, which are simple fabrications or wide exaggerations, but Mr. Ade furnishes one which has the merit of being true, and exhibits a part of the capital on which the bank did business: "In the summer of 1854, during the existence of the noted free-banking laws of Indiana, in what was then the county of Jasper, which embraced at that time all the territory now included in the counties of Jasper and Newton, three banks were organized, two of which were located in Rensselaer, the county seat, and one in Morocco, at a point some twenty miles from Rensselaer, almost due west. The country between the two points being very sparsely settled at that time, and although it has since become one of the finest farming regions in the State, at that time it was almost unknown, except what reputation it had acquired in the adjoining counties by reason of the breaking-up of a gang of counterfeiterers on Bogus Island, a short time previous, and which was not calculated to invite timid strangers to spend their time in looking for its good qualities.

"At that time, Bradford, a station on the New Albany & Salem Railroad, was the nearest railroad point to Rensselaer, and then the two points were connected by a stage route which made daily trips and which ran so far as to connect with the trains, which at that time went north late in the afternoon, so the trip from Bradford to Rensselaer had nearly all of it to be made after night, and to a person acquainted with the country at that time, was not very inviting, to say the least.

"One afternoon, late in the fall, five men got off the train at Bradford, made their way to the hotel and called for supper, and engaged passage in the hack for Rensselaer. Two of them were attorneys from La Fayette, going over to Rensselaer to attend to some legal matters; two of the others were citizens of Rensselaer, one an attorney and the other a doctor. These four were well known to each other; in fact, old acquaintances, and were 'hail fellows well met' with each other. The other was a stranger, and although he ate supper at the same table, he seemed to keep as far away from the others as possible, and it was noticed that he kept a small satchel which he had, on his lap all the time while he was eating his supper; this and a few remarks to the landlord in regard to the location of Morocco and the manner of getting there, satisfied one of the parties at least that his objective point was the Bank of America, at Morocco, and he communicated his suspicions to the rest of the company. After supper, the hack drove up and all got in; but a mile or two had been traveled, when, by a preconcerted arrangement, the

two La Fayette gentlemen commenced an attack on the two citizens of Rensselaer for the great and terrible system of outlawry allowed to exist in their county, in the neighborhood of Morocco, instancing many cases of murder, horse-stealing and the gangs of counterfeiterers said to exist in that neighborhood. The Rensselaer gentlemen defended themselves as best they could from these charges, claiming that they were no more responsible for violations of law in their county, than the gentlemen from La Fayette were for crimes committed in Tippecanoe County. These charges and countercharges were kept up until late at night, when Rensselaer was reached and all retired to bed. Early the next morning the livery stable keeper was posted by one of the passengers of the night previous, and who, on being met by our friend with the black satchel, refused to take him to Morocco for less than \$30 and take a guard of four men; and also, that he would be responsible for all loss or damage to team and wagon. About this time one of his fellow-passengers of the night before called him off privately and told him that he supposed that his business at Morocco must be of the greatest importance, and as a friend would advise him how to go there. In the first place, it would never do for him to go in the clothes he had on, for he would be almost certain to be murdered if he did. And he proposed letting him have an old suit of clothes and a rifle, and, that in the disguise of a hunter, he might on foot make his way to Morocco and back with at least some promise of safety. Our friend thanked him for his kindness, went back to his hotel, and in a short time the hack for Bradford drove up, and he secured passage for that point, and the Bank of Morocco was saved, at least, one demand for specie at its counter had it been found."

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the "run" on the bank was very light. Mr. Murphy deposited his bag of gold in the bottom of a barrel of potatoes and redeemed an occasional note until the amount was gone, and then, having entire confidence in the proprietor, he redeemed other notes, as they were presented by his neighbors, out of his own pocket to the extent of another \$100. About this time, he happened to be in Rensselaer and proposed to turn over the redeemed notes for \$100 that he had expended, but was informed that the bank had changed hands, and there was no one to speak for the further action of the institution. There was no clew to the proprietors, and Mr. Murphy had \$200 of the paper of the "Bank of America," without any assurance that he would realize anything for his money expended. It is safe to say he did no further banking business; but when the affair was eventually wound up by the Secretary of State, he made a reasonable salary besides the return of his money, as the issue was all re-

deemed at 80 cents upon the dollar. Mr. Ade was the reputed cashier of this bank, though at that time engaged in blacksmithing, and has followed the bent of his early initiation in continuing the banking business with McCray & Urmston, at Kentland, though this is not a bank of issue, and invites the visit of all who have any business in this line.

Morocco is a village of "great expectations," and though deprived by unavoidable circumstances of realizing upon its undoubted advantages, still looks to the future with hope. Could the continental railroad be projected through the county and this village, it would probably become the seat of justice for the county, and its present enterprise and business would proportionately expand. It is now an important point in the county, second only to Kentland.

THE RAILROAD TOWNS.

The recent construction of the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad has given rise to quite an activity in village-building along its line. Rose Lawn consists of sixteen blocks, platted on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, in Township 31 north, Range 8 west, and was made in January, 1882; Thayer was laid out by M. A. Atherton and J. P. Stratton, September 21, 1882, on the northwest corner of Section 3, and on the northeast corner of Section 4, in Township 31 north, Range 8 west; Julian was laid out by Martha and J. B. Julian in October, 1882, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, and on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 11, all in Township 28 north, Range 8 west; Foresman was laid out in December, 1882, by J. B. Foresman, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 28 north, Range 8 west; Mt. Airy was laid out by Louis Marion in October, 1882, on the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 29 north, Range 8 west. This is the more pretentious and promising of the new railroad towns, and has drawn to the older village of Brook, which stood west of it and a little south. A correspondent voices the general opinion in the Goodland *Herald* as follows: "Mt. Airy is situated on the railway, about fourteen miles north of Goodland, and near the center north and south, in Jackson Township. It is certainly a beautiful location for a town, being situated on a very elevated tract of land owned by Lewis Marion, one of the most substantial and influential farmers of Jackson Township, who has, we are informed, made liberal donations to the public of a suitable and fine tract of land for a public square, and has also been quite liberal with the C. & G. S. R. R.

"We have been informed by the railway engineer that the location

of Mount Airy is over 100 feet higher than Goodland. The town is situated three miles south of the timber land on the north, and about one and a half miles west of the east belt of timber, and is in the midst of as beautiful and productive prairie land as any person could wish to find. Among the largest land owners are Messrs. Lewis Marion, Henry O. Harris, Dr. Caldwell, Samuel Long, Mr. Crisler, Harris' heirs and Joseph Yeoman, and it is perhaps the wealthiest portion of Newton County.

"The character of the soil is mostly a black loam, with a clay subsoil; but immediately at Mount Airy there is sufficient sand to prevent the streets from becoming impassable with mud.

"We found the citizens of the town to be wide awake and energetic, attending strictly to their interests. Among them we found J. M. Hufty, who is engaged in general merchandise; John Brenner, drug store; S. B. Coen, grain and lumber; S. Royster, lumber; Mr. Ashley, blacksmith; George Hufty, boarding house; Fred Nichols, general hardware; Sayler & Yeoman, groceries and hardware.

"Mr. Alexander Lardner has built quite a fine business building, two stories high, twenty-five feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, which will be occupied next week as a general merchandise store room by Messrs. Willey & Sigler, of Rensselaer, and Mr. Wishard, of Mount Airy. It is a building that would be a credit to any town. There is also a steam grist mill, owned by J. M. Hufty, which has a capacity of about 100 bushels per day, and does good work. The village has also the advantages of a good school, and the Methodist Episcopal Church congregation contemplate building a fine church edifice in the near future. Viewing Mount Airy from all the different standpoints, we think it a desirable place for any person seeking a location to engage in business pursuits, and we predict for the town a bright and prosperous future. We have no hesitation in saying that it is our candid opinion that Mount Airy is destined to be the leading town in Newton County at no distant day. Building is now progressing rapidly, and the town has already assumed a position of no mean importance.

"We found the construction train on the railway busily engaged in building a commodious side track at the station, which we presume is completed ere now. The Chicago & Great Southern Railway Company has now forty miles of main track in successful operation between Oxford, in Benton County, and Fair Oaks, in Jasper County, and is doing a great deal to improve and develop as fine a country between those points as you could wish to see."

This village is located well toward the northern limit of the well-

settled part of the county in this direction. In the vicinity of Morocco and north into Lake Township, the settlement is in advance of the same latitude in other parts of the county. Lake Village, laid out by Malone in January, 1876, is the post office point in this township. A disposition to try the "far West" is taking a considerable number of Newton County citizens away, who are replaced largely by Germans. The Swedes have found homes in the county to some extent, but the percentage of foreign population is not large, the principal immigration being from the more eastern States.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NEWTON COUNTY.

TOWN OF KENTLAND AND JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ADE, banker, Kentland, was born September 21, 1828, in Sussex County, England. He is the eldest of six children, three of whom are living, of John and Esther (Wood) Ade. His father came to America in 1840, and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. John, Jr., learned the blacksmith's trade and followed that four or five years. From 1849 to 1851, he kept a toll-gate near Cincinnati. In 1851, he was married to Miss Adaline Bush, of Cheviot, Ohio. In 1853, he moved to Iroquois County, Ill., resided but a few weeks, and then removed to Morocco, Ind., where he resided until 1860, at which time Newton County was formed. At the first election of officers in the new county, he was elected Recorder, and moved to Kentland, the county seat. This office he held until 1864, when he was elected Auditor, which office he held until 1868. Soon after his term had expired, the Discount and Deposit Bank of Kentland was organized. Mr. Ade accepted the position of Cashier, which position he held until 1875, when he became a partner of the same, and retained the position of Cashier, which he holds at the present time. Mr. Ade is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Kentland Lodge. He is an official member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Ade have had seven children—Anna, William, Alice, Joseph, Emma, George and Ella. Emma died November 28, 1865, aged five years. Anna married John W. Randall May 18, 1871, and Alice married John G. Davis, elsewhere mentioned.

ROBERT W. ALLAN, wagon, carriage and repair shop, was born June 22, 1849, in Chateauguay County, Canada East, and is a son of Robert and Sarah M. (Wilkinson) Allan, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Ireland. These parents had ten children, nine of whom are now living. The mother died in November, 1869, at the age of forty-four. The father died in 1878, at the age of fifty-three. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. They came to Illinois in March, 1867, and to Benton County, Ind., in 1868. Robert W. had limited school advantages in Canada, attending but a few years. He worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to learn his trade. After serving two years, he went to Kendall County, Ill., and from 1867 to 1875 he farmed and worked at carpentering and wagon-making in Kendall, Grundy and La Salle Counties, Ill. He moved to Kentland in 1875, and worked for C. A. Wood about one year, and later he began for himself. He is now pursuing his business in South Side, and is doing a good and increasing business. Mr. Allan was married, October 13, 1881, to Miss Patience E. Horne, of Sheldon, Ill., formerly of Knox County, Ohio. These parents have one child—Robert Angelo. Mr. Allan is a chapter member of the K. of P., Damon Lodge, No. 72, Kentland, and has twice acted as Past Chancellor. "Robert" has been the name of the eldest male in the Allan family since 1657.

JOHN ANDERSON, farmer, was born May 5, 1853, in Newton County, Ind. He is the son of Joel and Matilda (Montgomery) Anderson. The father, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer and a resident of Newton (then Jasper) County for more than twenty-five years. He was married July 14, 1850, and died in 1876, aged sixty-one. He was a Democrat. His wife died in 1862, aged thirty-five. These parents had five children—Minerva J., John, William, Sarah A. and Andrew J. Minerva married, January 27, 1878, Alva Rowley, of Newton County; they have two children—William and Arthur. Sarah A. married, March, 1880, Nelson Hough, of Momence, Ill.; they have two children—Flora B. and William. Andrew J. was married, October 14, 1880, to Jennie Jones, of Newton County; they have one child—William. John Anderson lived at home until eight years of age; afterward, at Benjamin Timmons', of Benton County; then at Henry Steerman's; then at the home farm; at John Roberts', at James Martin's, and again at the home farm. From fifteen until twenty-one, he worked for his father, and at the age of twenty-three he administered on his father's estate. Mr. A. owns 197 acres of improved land. He was married, March 30, 1876, to Miss Ella, daughter of George and Elizabeth Herriman, of Newton County, Ind. To them were born three children—Estella May, Sarah Amy and Bertha M. Mrs. A. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. A. a Democrat.

GEORGE W. ARNOUT, merchant, was born June 1, 1828, in Clarke County, Ohio. He is the son of Alexander C. and Mary (Warwick) Arnout, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. The mother died in 1829, at the age of twenty-two; the father died in 1864, at the age of sixty-four. The father was a Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Republican. George W. remained at home on the farm until he was about thirty years of age. He was married in November, 1851, to Miss Sarah A. Castle, of Cass County, Ind. After marriage, they moved to New Waverly, Cass Co., Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there about four years, then moved to Kentland in 1866, where he has lived ever since, and has been engaged in merchandising, at which he has been quite successful and has acquired a valuable property. These parents have had four children, viz., Carrie D., Schuyler, Maud J. and Levanche M.; Schuyler died in 1863, aged about one year; Miss Carrie D. has been a teacher in the county for three years; she has taught in the Kentland Public Schools the past year, and was re-elected for the coming year before the school closed. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, also a member of Damon Lodge, K. of P., No. 72, Kentland.

THADDEUS S. BRECOUNT, farmer and stock-trader, was born January 18, 1837, in Champaign County, Ohio, and is a son of Solomon G. and Joanna (Robinson) Brecount, natives of Ohio. The father died in 1870, aged sixty. He was Commissioner of his county for six, and Justice of the Peace of his township for twenty years, and was a Republican. The mother died in 1838, aged thirty-five years. During the French and Indian war, two little boys were captured by the French. They could not or would not give any name that could be understood by the French, who named the one Brecount, the other Decamp. It is said the Brecounts are descendants of the prisoner boy. Thaddens S. Brecount had a good education, besides the advantages of several terms at the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. His minor years were spent on the farm, but in 1853 he settled on the Iroquois River, at that time without a house south or southwest for twenty-five miles. The house on the Sears farm was the only one between where he lived and Pine Creek. His next move was to improve his farm five miles northeast of Kentland, now a well-stocked place containing 240 acres. June 19, 1860, he married Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of Hugh F. and Nancy Warren, old pioneers of this county, now living in Cherokee County, Iowa. After marriage, they took the train at Kentland for the

East, Mrs. Brecount being the first lady passenger on the new railroad. To them were born four children—Alice G., Ada T., Solomon G. and Warren H. Miss Alice is a graduate of the Kentland Public School, has a reputation as a teacher also, and will teach the coming year. Mr. Brecount has been County Commissioner six years, and is a Republican.

GEORGE M. BRIDGEMAN was born March 18, 1847, in Iroquois County, Ill.; is the second in a family of eight, and is a son of Levi and Mary J. (Brown) Bridgeman, who reside eight miles north of Kentland, and are well known as old settlers of this county. George had poor educational advantages. Eight days before he was seventeen years of age, March, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. De Hart. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Franklin, Nashville, Columbia, and in the Atlanta campaign. March 9, 1865, at the battle of Kingston, N. C., he received a gunshot wound in the right elbow joint, also one less serious in the left elbow. He then walked back a mile to the field hospital for treatment, carrying his right arm, which was still attached, with his left hand. He arrived there one hour after he received the shots. On arriving, he found the surgeons at work in their quarters, and a wagon load of arms and legs outside that had been amputated. As they had poor accommodations, he sat down by an oak tree, and there awaited his turn until 11 o'clock that night, at which time his arm was amputated. From loss of blood, exhaustion and effects of anesthetics, he did not return to consciousness for twelve hours. He remained there five days, and was hauled by ambulance five miles over a corduroy road to the railroad. On this trip he was compelled to rest his body on his left elbow to prevent jarring the stump. The rough road and the position caused him to be in a perspiration on his arrival. He there took passage on a box car thirty-five miles over a terribly rough road to New Berne, N. C., where he was well cared for. "That hospital to me," says Mr. B., "seemed as much like heaven as anything I can ever expect. It was lighted at night, and everybody seemed anxious and willing to do for my comfort, in favorable contrast to what I had experienced." After six weeks, he was taken to McDougal Hospital, New York, where he remained until discharged. He arrived at home in time to celebrate "the glorious Fourth." The following March 9, it became necessary to re-amputate the stump. This wound yet gives Mr. B. much trouble and discomfort. Some nights the pain compels him to constantly shift positions. Before losing his arm, he weighed 167, and now 135, pounds. He attended college at Westfield, Ill., one year, taught one term, farmed, carried mail, herded cattle, etc., until 1878, when he was elected Recorder of Newton County, which office expires April, 1884. He was married, March 9, 1873, to Miss Ada Bennett, of Clark County, Ill., and has one child, Clarence. Mr. B. is a comrade of McHolland Post, G. A. R., also a member of the M. E. Church. He is well located in West Kentland; owns a comfortable house and seven acres of land. He is a Republican.

HENRY CARSON (deceased) was born April 23, 1838, in Prussia, and came to this country with a sister, who married Christopher Fehrl, of Goodland, Ind. He landed at Castle Garden, N. Y., after six weeks' voyage, June, 1855; thence he went to Warren County, Ohio, where he worked eight years at farming for Jesse and Robert Corwin, brothers of Hon. Tom Corwin. He was married, in February, 1860, to Charlotte Carron, also of Prussia; after which he worked for Jesse Corwin two years. In February, 1862, they came to Newton County, and settled on a farm four miles north of Goodland, and remained three years. Four years later, he bought the farm on which his family now resides, four miles northeast of Kentland. He improved this place of 180 acres, and it is a very pleasant home. He died, November 17, 1874, of cancer. He was a member of the Lutheran Church,

and a Democrat, and the parent of six children—Frank A., Andrew A., Christina, Henry, Emma E. and Johnnie W. (deceased). Mrs. Carson is a member of the Lutheran Church. Much credit is due to Mrs. Carson for her good rearing of her family in the absence of the natural protector.

JOHN B. CHESEBROUGH was born in Decatur, Otsego Co., N. Y., July 12, 1835. His parents moved from Albany to Otsego County after their marriage, thence to Oneida County, N. Y., in 1837. John B. was educated in the seminary at Whitesboro, N. Y. At the age of twelve years, he was Captain and part owner of the canal boat "D. C. Balis." He was in this business about two years. He then went to California as one of the company equipped by A. J. Kent at Oriskany, N. Y., in 1849. On arrival of the company in California, they repaired to the mining districts. There the company engaged in mining for about six weeks, when they disbanded and divided their stocks. J. B. Chesebrough and W. R. Fowler returned to Sacramento City, and engaged in wholesale grocery business, the firm being styled W. R. Fowler & Co. After continuing in business about eighteen months, A. J. Kent arrived in California and engaged in business with the firm, the firm name then changing to Kent, Fowler & Co. After six or eight months, they were burned out, and sustained a loss of \$150,000, no insurance. But they built again and continued the business for about two years. About this time, Chesebrough & Kent bought the bark Anna Welsh, Capt. Rider. J. B. Chesebrough engaged as supercargo, and engaged in trade between San Francisco and China. The first trip the vessel made to China, on its return brought the first Chinese that ever came to America as a colony. While engaged in the business, Mr. C. visited the ports of Hong Kong, Whampoa, Canton and Shanghai. The firm sold their vessel to a mandarin, and Mr. C. returned to New York, where he remained about one year, and then came West with A. J. Kent to locate lands, after which he went back to New York. He finally came to Indiana in 1855, and engaged in business with Mr. Kent, farming and stock-raising, where he has remained ever since. The past seventeen years he has been engaged in merchandising. In the fire of 1870, he was burned out—loss \$13,000, time twenty minutes, insurance none. At the time of the fire, Mr. C. was engaged in business for himself. After the fire, he built a brick store and engaged again in business. After remaining two years in business, he sold out to A. J. Kent, but continued manager of his business to the time of Mr. K.'s death. Since, he has been manager of the mercantile business of the firm of John A. Kent & Co. In 1857, he was married to Miss Allie Hogle, of Genesee County, N. Y. They were married at Iroquois, Ill., since which time they have been residents of Newton County. Mrs. C. has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. They have four children—Clara L., George K., Nora L. and Rosamond. Clara L. was married to R. S. Coppock in 1880. They now reside at Logansport, Ind. In 1856, Mr. C. was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held eight successive years, and afterward was elected Township Trustee, which he held three successive terms. He was Treasurer of the Kentland School Board for several years. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar of St. John's Commandery, Logansport, Ind.

FRANK A. COULOMBE, farmer, was born November 18, 1858, in Iroquois County, Ill., and is a son of Frank X. and Mary B. (Besse) Coulombe, both natives of Canada, whence the father came to Kankakee County, Ill., commenced black-smithing, and married. From 1854 to 1859, he kept shop at L'Erable, Ill., thence going to Danville, Ill. His first wife died in 1859, by whom he had two children, Cornelia and Frank A. The former married, April, 1877, Joseph Gerard, of St. Anne, Ill. They have one child, Walter. Mr. C. married in 1860 Miss Mary Durand, of Iroquois County, Ill.; they had two children—Benjamin F. and Nellie E. Mr. Coulombe was overseer in a saw mill at Danville, Ill., where he died in 1861, from an accident. Frank A., after his father's death, went to his grandfather, Louis

Besse, who lives north of Kankakee, and attended school, and later worked on the farm until 1873, when he worked at harness-making for near three years, part of the time in Kentland. In 1876, he began to work on the farm for Mrs. O. M. West. He has been there since, working and overseeing the farm. In 1875, he could not speak English. He is a great reader, attentive student, and now speaks fluently. His continuing so long in one position speaks well for his earnest work and good management. He is now farming 100 acres with good prospects. Mr. C. is a Republican.

MARTIN CRAWN, farmer, was born December 24, 1827, in Darke County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Smith) Crown, both of Ohio. The father died in 1852, aged sixty-six, the mother April, 1875, aged seventy-two. These parents had eleven children, four of whom are living, viz., Hester Haney, Elizabeth (wife of Daniel A. Pfrimmer), Nancy Nimrod and our subject. Martin's boyhood was spent on the farm in Darke County, whence he came with his parents to Newton County, Ind., in 1843. He was married, January 1, 1854, to Phebe Sutton, of Newton County, Ind. After marriage, he settled on a farm on Section 8, Jefferson Township, where he owned 120 acres and commenced farming. He now owns 300 acres of improved land, three miles north of Kentland. He is respected as a pioneer, having been in this county forty years, and at present is the oldest resident. He has had six children—Mary E., Francis M., Daniel J., William David, Charlie E. and Tunis R. Mary E. died October 8, 1855, aged eight months; Francis M. died October 6, 1876, aged twenty years; Charlie E. died December 15, 1872, aged two years; Tunis R. died March 28, 1880, aged five years. Mrs. Crown is a member of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. C. is a Democrat.

G. A. CUMMINGS was born July 31, 1840, in Lancaster County, Penn., and is a son of William and Jane C. (Kennedy) Cummings. When our subject was eleven years old, he moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to La Salle County, Ill., where he spent his boyhood days until the war, when he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment August 17, 1861, at Newark, and was ordered into camp at Aurora September 24, when the regiment was sent to Quincy, and thence to St. Louis; at the latter place they drew arms, and were sent to Rolla, Mo. There the real soldiering commenced, under that old drill master of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, Col. Nicholas Greusel. From this time until discharged on expiration of service, he saw pretty rough times. From August, 1862, till spring of 1864, was under Sheridan, and to be under him meant business; he was in the fight at Pea Ridge, and fought with Sigel; from this department was ordered to Corinth, Miss., to watch Beauregard; "we watched day and night, and when the rebel General left, Halleck's grand army followed sixteen and one-half miles; would have gone further but it was berry season, and we stopped to gather them. Thence we were sent, under Sheridan, to Cincinnati, to check Gen. Kirby Smith; thence were ordered to Louisville, Ky. We left Louisville, under Gen. Buell, after Gen. Bragg." He was in the battle of Perryville, and under Rosecrans at Stone River and Chickamauga; under Grant at Mission Ridge; under Sherman at Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. He resumed farming in Grundy County, Ill., in 1867; in 1876, moved to his farm in Newton County. In connection with farming, he is engaged in breeding Poland-China recorded swine.

JOHN G. DAVIS, Clerk of Circuit Court Newton County, was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 24, 1854. He is the eldest in a family of eight; he attended the public school at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, until January, 1837, at which time he entered business as editor and publisher of the *Chronicle*, published at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, in which he continued until the spring of 1868, when he came with his parents to Newton County, Ind., where they engaged in the nursery and farming business; he was employed from 1869 to 1871 in the nursery and traveling for the sale of fruit trees; from 1871 to 1873, he was engaged in farming; in March, 1873, he

came into the Clerk's office, as Deputy under Andrew Hall (elsewhere mentioned), which position he held until 1876, when W. W. Gilman took the office as Clerk, and appointed Mr. Davis his Deputy. Mr. Gilman did not attend the office in person, but left the work to his Deputy. In July, 1878, Mr. Davis received the nomination for Clerk at the hands of the Republicans by acclamation, he having no opposition in the convention. He was elected the following October, being one of the two Republicans elected at that time in the county. In 1882, he was re-nominated by acclamation, and was elected by a handsome majority; his second term of office will expire in April, 1886. Mr. Davis was married, January 1, 1876, to Miss Allie M., daughter of John and Adeline Ade, favorably known as pioneer settlers of Newton County. They have one child—William Harry. Both parents have been consistent members of the M. E. Church since childhood. Mr. Davis is a member of the K. of P., and in politics a Republican.

JAMES DORN, City Marshal, Kentland, is a native of Kilkenny County, Ireland, born August 24, 1844, and came with his parents to America in 1848. After remaining in New York, New Jersey and Ohio during three years, they moved to Branch County, Mich., where they engaged in farming and railroading. The parents are still living in that State. Schools were three miles distant, and James had poor school advantages, besides having to help his father. August 24, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Michigan Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Detroit; went to Louisville, thence to Nashville, where he had measles and took cold, from which effects he yet suffers. He took part in battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign. He was one of one hundred and forty who guarded the military prison in Chattanooga—1864-65—where they were mustered out. Returning to Michigan, he engaged in railroading and farming a year, then got a position as track foreman, then breaking on a construction train, and later freight brakeman; he next moved to Milford, Ill., where he was conductor on a construction train. These promotions were from James Lumsden, who secured him a position on the Pan Handle. His family have lived in Kentland since 1873. Mr. Dorn was track foreman on the last-named road when elected to his present position last May. In 1869, he married Bridget Mackin, of Ireland. They have six children—Edmund B., Mary, Kate, John, Egmett and Charley. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Dorn is a National in politics, and member of the McHolland Post, G. A. R.

WARREN T. DRAKE, farmer, was born March 20, 1842, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is a son of Theodore and Sarah (Williams) Drake, natives of Ohio, and now living in Kentland, the former aged sixty-eight, the latter fifty-nine; both are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Drake is a Democrat, and came from Ohio in 1871. Warren attended Babbitt's Academy several terms, in addition to the common school, and worked on the farm until his nineteenth year, when he went, as teamster, to West Virginia and Kentucky, but came home dangerously sick in 1862. Afterward he enlisted, in September, 1862, in Company B, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Gerrard. Their first engagement was Dutton Hill, Ky., where they remained until the fall of 1863, when they crossed to East Tennessee and captured the rebel forces at Cumberland Gap. In this adventure he lost all his clothes and baggage, and was never so frightened as at Rogersville, as, in imagination, he could see into Andersonville. At Knoxville, during the siege, he lived on parched corn for one week. By order of Gen. Burnside, they killed 800 horses, in order to save the corn for the men. After the siege was raised, they joined Sherman at Resaca, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, when Sherman started for the sea and Schofield for Gen. Hood. The regiment took part at Franklin and Nashville, where Hood's army was captured and almost annihilated, and were then ordered to join

Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C. Mr. D. served three years without being wounded, and was sick three months, but did not leave the command. He was at the surrender of Joseph E. Johnston near Raleigh, and was mustered out at Nashville, through General Order 83, June 30, 1865. Mr. D. is well satisfied with his army record, but not anxious to make another. December 14, 1865, he married Miss Mattie, daughter of Rev. Henry and Sarah Wright, of Cincinnati. Miss Lizzie, a sister, was married to Lieut. Joseph Hayden, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, at the same time, Rev. R. B. Herron officiating. Mrs. Drake taught six years in Hamilton County, Ohio, and was First Assistant in the Cummingsville Graded School for three years. Her sister Lizzie had also taught four years. "When the war was over," these ladies resigned their positions and took others, "for better or² worse," as soldiers' wives. Mr. and Mrs. D. are parents of three children—Frederick W., Clara L. and Anna E. Mrs. D. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. D. is a Democrat and prosperous farmer. They came to this county in 1869, lived in Kentland three years, then moved to their present residence, three miles west of the town. It then was wild land, but is now a beautiful and improved home of 120 acres.

WILLIAM F. J. EDWARDS, teacher, was born June 11, 1843, in Bartholomew County, Ind., and is a son of James and Sarah (Edmondson-Chenoweth) Edwards, both natives of Kentucky. The former died in August, 1854, in his fiftieth year; he was an official member of the Christian Church, his wife also being a member. They had five children, four of whom are living—Arthur L., James H., Mary A. and William F. J. The two former are preachers in said church. The mother died in her sixty-sixth year in August, 1878. William came with his parents to Clinton County, Ind., in 1845, and to White County in 1852. His early school advantages were limited, but by close application he procured a license to teach at the age of twenty-four. For two years he was engaged in going to school and teaching, then farmed for three years, when, being called again to teaching, he abandoned farming and prepared himself therefor. During this interval, he had attended the Burnettsville High School and Northern Indiana Normal and Business Institute at Valparaiso, Ind. He joined Kentland Lodge, I. O. O. F., in 1882; he is a Republican, and in 1876 received the nomination for Surveyor of White County. He was elected by a handsome majority, and during that year was Principal and Superintendent of the Burnettsville High School. He has been a teacher for six years in Jefferson Township, and in 1882 taught in Iroquois County, Ill. Mr. E. is very successful, and was chosen, in 1882, to assist in the County Normal; will also assist the present year. In April, 1869, he married Miss Emma Gates, of Perry County, Ohio, who died in March, 1870, leaving a child two weeks old, which also died. He was next married, December 25, 1872, to Miss Terrissa E. Wolf, of White County, a native of Athens County, Ohio. She had twelve years' experience in teaching, having taught in the graded school of Kentland, in the Primary Department at Burnettsville in 1876, and the following year had charge of the Reynolds Public School. She has also been eminently successful in her work. She was formerly a Baptist, having a brother, William L., a minister, but now she and husband are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. E. are among the progressive teachers of Newton County, and have lately been elected Principal and Grammar School teacher in the Waleott Graded School.

WILLIAM H. FERGUSON, farmer, was born in La Salle County, Ill., February 27, 1846. He is the son of John and Elspit (Moir) Ferguson, both natives of Scotland. The former died in 1857, aged fifty-two; the latter is still living in La Salle County, aged seventy-seven. They came to this country in 1838, settled in La Salle County, and had eleven children, six of whom survive. William H. Ferguson attended Mendota College two years, after he was of age, and taught subsequently one year, then went to farming in Ford County, Ill., for two years, thence to Jasper

County, Ind., where he farmed four years, and thence to Newton County, where he now resides. His residence was burned in 1878, with some insurance. He now owns 160 acres of valuable land, well improved and situated three miles southeast of Kentland. February 23, 1872, Mr. F. married Miss Laura E. Smith, of La Salle County, Ill. They have five children—Rollie, Harry, Arthur, Gracie and Charles L. The last two are with their grandma in Illinois. Mr. Ferguson is a Republican. January, 1883, he took his wife to California for her health, she being consumptive. This effort was in vain, as she died March 5, 1883, at Santa Cruz, Cal., where by her request she was buried.

THOMAS M. FERGUSON, farmer, was born October 20, 1847, in La Salle County, Ill. His educational advantages were those of "ye olden time." His father died when he was nine years of age, and he remained at home until he was eighteen, when he went to Livingston County, Ill., and worked by the month, then returned to La Salle County and worked for his brother two and one-half years. He then procured a team and broke prairie in Livingston County one year. Later, he rented a farm for a year, after which he returned and farmed three years, his mother and sister keeping house. He finally came to Newton County, where he is now located, and lived in a shanty 12x14, now used as a kitchen. He improved his farm, has now 160 acres of fine land, is engaged in farming, stock-raising and shipping and is classed among the well-to-do farmers of the county. He was married, February 20, 1874, to Miss Adda M. Lamson, a successful public school teacher of Illinois of seven years' standing. One child cements their union—Bennie Ray. Mr. F. is a member of Kentland Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Republican.

JOHN FISHER, retired farmer, was born April 23, 1833, in Sultz County, Alsace, France, and is a son of George and Mary A. (Rosner) Fisher, both natives of Alsace. They came to America in 1843, landing in New York after a voyage of thirty-seven days. Thence they moved to Louisville, Ky., where the father died in August and the mother in September, 1845, and were buried in the Catholic Cemetery; the former was fifty eight and the latter sixty-three years old. George Fisher drew a pension while in France, having been a soldier under Napoleon, and wounded at the battle of Leipsic. John was eleven years old when he came here. From his sixth to eleventh year, he attended school and studied the French and German languages. He went to school in Louisville one year before his parents died, when he began working for himself, in a bagging factory. The first year his wages were \$2 per week, the second year \$3 and the third \$4. From this he went to learn his trade, stove molding, at which he continued to work four years, and then went as a farm hand in Dubois County, Ind., at \$10 per month. He continued two years, when he married, May 27, 1856, Veronica Erb, only child of Joseph and Anna (Schwab) Erb, of Dubois County, formerly of Baden, Germany. From that date he has been farming for himself. In 1869, Mr. F., his wife and her parents came to Benton County and settled two and one-half miles northeast of Earl Park, where he and wife own 120 acres of well improved land. He moved to Kentland in February, 1883. His father-in-law Erb lives with him, aged eighty, Mrs. Erb having died in July, 1877, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Erb and Mr. Fisher are Democrats, and all are Catholics.

DAVID S. FLETCHER was born November 30, 1850, in Huntington County, Ind., and is the son of George and Jane E. (Binkley) Fletcher, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio. The father died at Lancaster, Ind., in 1865; he was by trade a potter, and a Republican politically. His widow resides in Huntington County, aged sixty-six, a member of the German Baptist Church. Both parents were of German descent. David S. had poor school advantages. His father's death necessitating help at home, he worked at farming until he was eighteen, when he served three years to farm implement making and general blacksmithing, after which he

commenced for himself at Van Buren, Ind. He was in partnership with Elisha Ford, the firm being Ford & Fletcher. After several years, Mr. F. sold to Mr. Ford and went into business at Marion, Ind., and subsequently at Kentland, where he has been for ten years. He then went into partnership with Mr. Hooper, the firm being Hooper & Fletcher. They are now having a run on the Gopher Plow, and have built more than 250, which have been sent to different points in Indiana and Illinois, the demand having exceeded the supply. May 6, 1864, Mr. F. married Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of John H. and Catharine Hooper. These parents have two children—Cloyd H. and Myrtle V. Mrs. F. belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. F. is a member of Damon Lodge, K. of P., No. 72, also of No. 396, I. O. O. F., Kentland.

CHARLES FRANKENBERGER, furniture dealer and undertaker, Kentland, was born in York County, Penn., February 23, 1828, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Phillips) Frankenberger, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. They had seven children, three of whom are living. Both were members of the M. E. Church, and moved to Indiana in 1836. He died in 1839. The father was a mechanic in early life, and later a farmer. His wife died in La Fayette about 1856. She was in Baltimore when Gen. Ross landed below the fort, intending to attack and burn the city. He had been to Washington not long before, and was closely pursued and somewhat demoralized. His observation was, "I will sup in Baltimore or in hell this eve." He did not sup in Baltimore, for he was killed; but where he supped we leave the reader to judge. Charles F. had the educational advantages of that day. Farming and carpentering were his occupations until he enlisted, in the fall of 1863, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Dick De Hart. The regiment's first move was to Charleston, Tenn., thence to Dalton; the first battle, "Buzzard's Roost." Subsequently, they took part in the Atlanta campaign, and afterward went to Nashville, thence to Pulaski, thence to Franklin, and thence to Nashville. Mr. F. left the regiment on account of sickness, and was sent to the field hospital, thence to Nashville, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., whence he was discharged after the surrender of Lee. He then returned to his farm of 200 acres in Newton County, which he had improved before enlisting. He came to this county in 1851, and, in 1866, was elected Sheriff of the county by an overwhelming majority. He held this office two years, since which he has been successfully engaged in his present business. Mr. F. was married, January 3, 1850, to Miss Mary E. Parks, of Montgomery County, Ind. They have seven children—Susan A., Sarah E., Alice A., Willie (died in 1857, aged three years), Dora, Eva and Charles. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. F. has held an official relation for many years. He is a member of Lodge No. 396, I. O. O. F., also of McHolland Post, G. A. R. His store is the only one of the kind in Kentland, and he has a successful business. In politics, he is Republican.

JOHN FRENCH was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 4, 1832, and is the fifth in the family of ten children, all of whom are living, of William R. and Judith (Crew) French, the former a native of New York, the latter of Virginia. The father was a farmer, and lived to the age of sixty-three years; his wife died in her fifty-eighth year. They were buried in Columbiana County, Ohio. John, the subject of this sketch, is one of the editors of the *Kentland Gazette*. Previous to the war, he was engaged in carpentering. In 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Since the war, he has been engaged in farming in Newton County, Ind., and since 1867 has been a partner in the above-mentioned paper. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the M. E. Church about twenty-five years, also of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 162, Morocco, Ind. He has been twice married, first to Miss Harriet Conner, of Jennings County, Ind.;

she died in February, 1881, a member of the M. E. Church since her fifteenth year. She left five children, all of whom are living—Leanna, William I., Carrie B., Jessie F. and Luella. May 31, 1882, Mr. F. married Mrs. E. S. Conner, of Indianapolis, Ind. She has one child living, by her first husband, Bertha. Leanna was married, in 1875, to Rev. A. W. Wood, of the Northwest Indiana Conference. William I. was married in June, 1881, to Miss Flora Thayer, of Kentland, Ind.

JOSEPH J. GARDNER, miller, was born August 20, 1838, in Morgan County, Va. His parents are John P. and Martha E. (Higgins) Gardner, both natives of Virginia; the former died in 1867, aged fifty-five; was a miller, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat. The mother is living in White County, Ind., aged sixty-eight; she also is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They had eleven children, nine of whom are living. Joseph J. had good advantages, having attended school and worked in his father's mill until he was twenty-five years of age, and he is a practical miller. He came with his parents in 1860, and settled in Monticello, White Co., Ind., where he remained ten years, after which he went to Logansport for two years, subsequently returning to Monticello, later to Monon, and thence to Kentland in 1875, where he has charge of the Kentland Mill. There is, perhaps, no better custom mill than the one he represents in Kentland. In 1863, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Dr. M. H. and Lucinda Mitchison, of Lyons County, Ky. They have seven children—John M., Frank C., Effie L., Martha L. (deceased), Joseph F., Roy P. and Earl K. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Gardner of Damon Lodge, No. 72, K. of P.; he is also a Democrat.

SIMEON B. GILLETT, farmer, was born March 25, 1828, in Hartford, Conn. His parents were Gideon and Ruth (Goddard) Gillett, both of Connecticut. The father died in 1866, aged eighty-five; the mother in 1849, aged fifty-two. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a farmer, and moved to La Salle County, Ill., in 1833; in politics, he was a Democrat. These parents had nine children, only five of whom are now living. Simeon came with his parents to Illinois at the age of four years. At that time schools were of a very inferior kind, but by his own exertions he has acquired quite a good business education. He came to Newton County in 1869, and settled on a farm of 280 acres in Section 35. It was then wild land; it is now well improved, and a very valuable property, and is nicely located five miles southwest of Kentland. Mr. Gillett has been very successful in business, and is numbered among the progressive, respected farmers of Newton County. He was married, April 5, 1850, to Margaret E. Baker, of New York. They have had six children—Sidney J., Mary D., Cynthia L., David F., Edward H. and Margaret N.; Edward H. died May 8, 1873, aged seven years. Mary D. was married March 10, 1871, to John O. Worsley, of Illinois; they have had four children—Alfred V., Allen, Arthur and Cora E.; Arthur died in 1879, aged two years. Cynthia L. was married March 19, 1872, to L. J. Worsley, of Illinois; they have one child—Frederick L. Daniel F. was married February 23, 1875, to Caroline Cooper; the children were Burton, Harley and Winona; Harley died in 1879, Winona in 1882; the age of each was about two years. Sidney J. was married to Jessie McCall, of Galt, Canada, August 20, 1878; one child—Linna N.—has blessed this union. Mrs. Margaret Gillett died January 10, 1872, aged forty-two. January 29, 1873, Mr. Gillett married Mrs. (Moore-Beam) Clark, of this county. These parents had one child—William Lynn—who died July 31, 1876, aged two years. Mrs. B. C. Gillett came to this county in October, 1852. She was married to John Beam, of Pennsylvania, September 12, 1861; he died November 9, 1861, aged twenty-six. She was next married to Amos Clark, of this county; he died December 11, 1871, aged sixty-eight; one child, Lillie May, was born to them, but died in infancy. Mrs. Gillett, although not an old lady, may be classed among the older settlers of the

county. She came here in her twelfth year, 1852, with her parents, and has been a resident of the county ever since. She lived here when the nearest neighbor on the south was Carey M. Eastburn, of Pine Creek; La Fayette then was the nearest point for trade. In politics, Mr. Gillett is a Greenbacker.

GILBERT GOFF, merchant, was born in Manchester, N. H., July 28, 1828; his parents were Stephen and Mary T. (Cutler) Goff, both natives of New Hampshire. His father died in 1836 at the age of thirty-three. His mother is now living at the home farm in New Hampshire at the advanced age of eighty. These parents had five children, three of whom are now living. Gilbert, the subject of this sketch, labored on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age, and then came West and located at Ottawa, Ill., and engaged in merchandising for fourteen years. In 1869, he came to Kentland and opened a dry goods store, and has continued in that business ever since. In the Kentland fire of April 5, 1883, his entire store and household goods were consumed; insurance, \$6,500. April 12, he moved into the Kent Block with an entire new stock of goods, where he is now selling to a very large and increasing trade. He has now the largest stock of dry goods of any firm in the county. He was married, June 23, 1853, to Miss Susan E. Post, of Spencer, Tioga County, N. Y. These parents have two children—Edward M. and George P. Mrs. S. E. Goff died January 27, 1883, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Goff is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., Ottawa, Ill.; he is also a member of Kentland Chapter, No. 89. In politics, he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM HALLECK was born November 15, 1861, in Kankakee County, Ill., and is a son of James and Mary Halleck. Abraham had the school advantages offered by Lake Township, Newton County, and what they lacked he made up by love for books and zeal in study. He worked on the farm and began attending the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind., in 1879, from which he graduated in the scientific course in 1880, the youngest in a class of seventeen, and had the honor of being the alumni speaker at the commencement in 1882. He has been a teacher since he was seventeen years of age, and has a most creditable record. The coming year, he will teach in this county. He began the study of law in 1882, and was admitted to the bar in 1883 and has been in the law office of Judge Ward in Kentland for six months; he is a Republican, and represented Lake Township in the county convention.

THEODORE H. HARNISH, photographer, was born June 23, 1856, in Adams County, Penn., and is the son of Simon and Margaret A. (Shriner) Harnish, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. They are both living near Gettysburg, Penn., the father aged fifty-eight, the mother fifty-two. They had eight children, six of whom are living—William F. P. Harnish, a photographer; their fourth child died in Milford, Ill., September, 1881; the others are Amanda L., Clinton S., Charles S., Harry W., Oliver P. and Aberilla (deceased). The father is a Democrat and a member of the German Reformed, the mother of the United Brethren Church. Theodore had good educational advantages until he was sixteen, being occupied in attending school and selling goods. For the next four years, he was in several localities, clerking and harness-making. He came to Kentland in 1874, and except two years has been here since; he is now located in the two-story brick on the west side of Third street, has a beautiful gallery, and is amply prepared for doing first-class work. He has a good trade, does good work and has the only establishment in the county. Mr. H. was married, September 21, 1879, to Miss Idella Self, of Franklin County, Ohio. One child has blessed this union, Harley Hamlin. Mr. H. is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal and Mrs. H. of the Christian Church.

BARNETT HAWKINS, carpenter and builder was born December 9, 1836, in Dutchess County, N. Y. He is the son of Edgar and Lydia M. (Ward) Hawkins,

the former a native of New York, the latter of the Isle of Nantucket. These parents had six children, five of whom are now living. The father died in February, 1863, at the age of fifty-two. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics a Republican. The mother is still living in Goodland, Ind., and has married Philip Earl. She is seventy-six years of age, and is one of the pioneer Methodists. Barnett Hawkins, the subject of this sketch, had only moderate educational advantages. He came West with his parents in 1838, and settled in La Porte County, Ind. They moved in 1852 to a farm near Brook, Newton County, Ind. Mr. H. worked on a farm until he was eighteen, at which time he went to learn his trade and continued at that for two years. In 1854, he began working for himself at carpentering, and has pursued that business ever since, and is one of the best carpenters in the county. He served as County Surveyor for nine years, having been elected three times and serving an entire term as Deputy. He moved to Kentland in 1865, and has been living here ever since, working at his trade. He was married, April 25, 1858, to Miss Anna B. Jones, of Newton County. These parents have had six children—Flora, Homer E., Arthur, Frederick, Edgar and Clyde B. Flora died in 1861, at the age of three years; Frederick died in 1870, at the age of four years; the other children are living at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Hawkins is a Republican.

JETHRO A. HATCH, M. D., Kentland, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., June 18, 1837; is the son of Jethro and Minerva (Pierce) Hatch, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New Hampshire. They had five children; all are living. Mr. Hatch died January, 1878, aged eighty, and Mrs. Hatch in May, 1882, aged seventy-six. He was a well-to-do farmer, and an active Republican. Both were members of the Congregational Church; moved to Illinois in 1847, and settled in Kane County, of which they were pioneers. Jethro A. Hatch had good schooling. He attended the academy at Batavia, Ill., for several years, and subsequently Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1860. He was the first physician to locate in Kentland (1861), and practiced until 1862, when he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; afterward promoted to be Surgeon, and continued until the close of the war, and was mustered out in October, 1865. He then returned to Kentland and resumed practice. In the special legislative session of 1872, and in the regular session of 1873, he represented the counties of Jasper, Pulaski and Newton. He has been chairman of the Republican Central Committee of his county for two years. Through his energy and management, to a great extent, the Republican ticket was elected the past year. He married (May 26, 1881) Miss Sarah, daughter of Gilbert and Margaret Shaeffer, of Lancaster, Ohio. One child—Darwin S., has blessed this union. The Doctor is W. M. of Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and C. H. of Chapter No. 89, Kentland, Ind. He is also a member of McHolland Post, No. 102, G. A. R. The Doctor's location is at Third and Washington streets, and he has a fine residence in the city. He is an experienced and successful practitioner.

THOMAS HAYWOOD, farmer, was born May 28, 1842, in Montgomery County, Ind., and is the son of Henry and Martha (Sherwood) Haywood, the father a native of Ohio, the mother of North Carolina. The father lives in La Fayette, aged seventy. The mother died January, 1878, aged fifty-six—a member of the United Brethren Church. Thomas was reared in Tippecanoe County, on Shawnee Prairie. He enlisted July 25, 1862, in Company E, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; discharged July 6, 1865. He was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, and, besides, many skirmishes. He never received a disabling wound, although once a minie ball struck and went through the stock of his gun, and scattering pieces of wood, one of which struck him in the side with such force as to knock him down. He patched up that same Spencer rifle, carried it until the close

of the war, bought it from United States for \$10, and it may be seen at his home. He had one severe attack of sickness, which kept him from the regiment ten days,—the only time he lost from disability during the three years. He never received a furlough, but took a "French leave" a time or two. He is somewhat deaf, caused by being too near a discharged cannon while supporting a battery. While sick, he was at the home of an old woman who had two sons in the rebel army. Her treatment was kind, but rebel bushwhackers made it a dangerous rendezvous. Soon as he could travel, he and a Lieutenant, also there sick, paid her \$10—all the money they had. He, with 199 others, belonged to Wilder's brigade—"Wilder's hell-hounds." On the Okaloma raid, none of the brigade was out of the saddle for six days and nights (except three hours), only while they were fighting. They slept on their horses while riding. At the close of the six days, only ten out of the 200 had hats. The rest of the hats were lost while passing through the woods after night; many of them were "nodded off." Mr. Haywood made one good record as a soldier. He does not care to make another. He was married, March 16, 1866, to Miss Louisa Smith, of Indiana. They had four children—Carrie, Phebe A. (an infant which died in 1871, and Johnnie, who died in July, 1874, aged nine months. Mrs. Haywood died April 27, 1874, at the age of thirty-two, a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Haywood was next married to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Montgomery, relict of William P. Montgomery. The latter died April 25, 1871. They were married June 9, 1862. They had four children—Ella J., John W., Alva O. and Thomas J. Ella J. died February 6, 1875, at the age of twelve years. Thomas J. died March 5, 1871, aged seven months. Mr. and Mrs. Haywood have three children—Thomas L., Maggie F. and Luella M. Mrs. (Montgomery) Haywood, came to this county from Tippecanoe, February, 1864, with her husband. They settled where they now reside, three miles northwest of Kentland. It was then prairie sea, now an improved farm. Mr. Haywood has resided here since 1876, bought 150 acres (in addition to 200 owned before) since he came. He still owns 100 acres in Tippecanoe County. He is classed among the thrifty farmers of the county. Mrs. Haywood holds to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haywood is a member of McHolland Post, G. A. R. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. HERSHMAN, Superintendent of the county schools, was born in White County, Ind., July 20, 1851, and is the third of seven children born to Jacob H. and Mary (Edmondson) Hershman. Jacob H. Hershman was married in 1844, in Hamilton County, Ind. He removed to Benton County, and in 1849 to White County. He is a farmer, and is now living in this county. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since their childhood. William H. Hershman received a common school education, and since his eighteenth year has been most of the time engaged in teaching. His second re-election as Superintendent of County Schools, occurred in June, 1883. As proof of the esteem in which he is held, at his first election he had only a majority of one; but at the two subsequent elections, he received a unanimous vote. Mr. Hershman was married in 1873, to Miss Jennie Lyons, of Brook, Ind. They have had one child—Ara Ethel. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hershman is a Steward in that church. He is N. G. of Lodge 396, I. O. O. F., at Kentland. He is a Republican, and a progressive citizen. His schools rank among the best in the State.

JOHN H. HOOBER was born in Pike County, Ohio, October 27, 1829. He is the son of Elzey and Mary A. Hooper, both natives of Virginia; the former died in 1835, aged forty-five, the latter in 1875, aged eighty. Mr. H. was by trade a cooper, in politics a Whig, but voted for Gen. Jackson; and had been a soldier in the war of 1812. John H. Hooper had little schooling. He came with his parents from Pike County to Crawford County, Ind., in 1835, where his father died six weeks

afterward, and his mother returned to Ross County, Ohio. From 1842 to 1847, John H. traveled with a blind man, and received a boy's wages. He began to learn his trade in 1847, from which time until the present, excepting that in the United States service, he has followed manufacturing farm implements and general blacksmithing. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Don Piatt, as musician (solo alto) in the regimental band. He was in the "Morgan raid" in Ohio in 1863, and had a personal encounter with one of his men, in which the latter received a dangerous wound, and had his horse captured by Mr. H., who escaped death by the mis-discharge of the rebel's gun. In 1864, he went from Circleville, Ohio, in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guards, with the hundred-day men, Col. Sage. On his return, he was mustered out, returned to Circleville, and resumed business. From Pickaway County, Ohio, he moved to White County, Ind., in 1865, where he was burnt out, saving only his clothing and a team of horses. He then came to Kentland in 1871, and is located where the first building was erected. December 31, 1851, he married Miss Catherine Kemp, of Madison County, Ohio. They have four living children—Laura, Letitia, Elizabeth and Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. H. is a Republican, and a member of Lodge 361, F. & A. M. Mr. Hooper is patentee of the "Hoosier Gopher," a cultivator made by the firm Hooper & Fletcher, at present in good demand, and was patented March 6, 1883.

WORTHINGTON HUMES, farmer, was born February 6, 1844, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Eliza Humes, the latter a daughter of Israel and Eliza Brown. Mr. Brown was for many years District Judge, living in Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1844, Mr. Humes moved to Rush County, Ind., and settled on a farm near New Salem, where he lived thirty-five years. He and wife were early pioneers of that county. He died December, 1879, aged sixty-nine; she, September, 1877, also aged sixty-nine, both members of the M. E. Church, their house being the preaching place and preachers' home for many years. Mr. Humes was a Republican of the abolition type. They had nine children, eight of whom are living. Worthington Humes attended school and worked on the farm until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went to Greensburg, thence to Indianapolis, Louisville, Bardstown and Bowling Green, where they were captured by Bragg's forces, paroled, returned to camp at Indianapolis, and remained until 1863, when they were exchanged. They then went to Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, taking part in that campaign. At Chickamauga, he was wounded, captured and taken to Castle Thunder, and kept four months. "Tongue cannot express," says he, "what I suffered. I saw eighteen carried to the dead house at one time, the average being seven a day, all from hunger. Then we were exchanged, and sent to hospital at Annapolis. This was heaven on earth compared with what we had experienced." He was furloughed, came home, and returned to the army in 1864. The regiment was stationed at Murfreesboro, and he did such duty as he was able to perform until the war was closed, and he was discharged. He afterward farmed in Rush County five years, and then came to Newton County, where he has since followed farming successfully. He married, February 6, 1868, Miss Sarah E. Jones, of Rush County, Ind. They had three children—Flora, Charles M. and Samuel. Mrs. Humes died June 24, 1881, aged thirty-five, a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Humes is a member of Newton Lodge, No. 144, F. & A. M., and a Republican.

GEORGE G. JENKINS, Treasurer of Newton County, was born August 10, 1843, in Cass County, Mich. He is the second in a family of ten, seven living. His education was obtained in the public schools of Michigan. On the anniversary of his twenty-first birthday, he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer

Infantry, Company A; he went immediately to the front, where he was captured, taken back into the country a hundred miles and his clothes exchanged for those of the rebels. He was then paroled with the injunction that he was not to return to his regiment. He took a course due north, reaching Pilot Knob, Mo., about 200 miles from place of starting. On reaching that place, he was destitute, being robbed of everything by the rebels. He had traveled on foot, subsisting on what could be begged from a very destitute people, even a raw turnip answering for dinner and supper. Before enlisting, he had invested in a pair of boots costing \$9; on the sole of either could be found in tacks an initial of his own name. Before starting on his journey, the rebels had taken his boots for their own use and left him a pair of lady's shoes in exchange. They were so small his feet could not get into them. The first move was to cut them open on the top, to admit his feet; this was suggested by the little rebel who claimed the boots, and who, after putting them on, amused the bystanders by standing on one foot and with the other kicking the boot on that foot to a distance of about three rods. He said, "They are a little large, but they'll do better'n shoes." The road being rough, the shoes soon gave way, and the only material accessible for repairs was his shirt, which was taken, by pieces, to tie around his feet to prevent the shoes from dropping at every step. Mr. J. declares he never went into that exchange of his own free will. From Pilot Knob, he went to parole camp, at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. Here he remained until he was exchanged, when he returned to his regiment and continued with it until the war closed, since which he has been a resident of Newton County. His business was farming until October, 1880, when he was elected Treasurer of Newton County; was re-elected in 1882; his present term will expire in 1884. He was married, February, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Chrisler, of Pilot Grove, Newton County. Their children were named Alfred M., John, William F. and Elbert J. Alfred M., the oldest, died in his fourth year. Both parents are active workers in the M. E. Church. The former is at present Steward and Sunday School Superintendent at Kentland. Mr. J. is a comrade of the G. A. R., McHolland Post, No. 102. His re-election by a majority of the voters of the county is a compliment more forcible, perhaps, than anything else we can add.

JOHN Z. JOHNSTON, Auditor of Newton County, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, April 13, 1836. He attended the public schools and the Mahoning Academy, after which he taught in winter, farmed in summer and attended school in fall. He enlisted in Company E, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, August, 1861. The regiment went to Camp Dennison, then to Western Missouri, thence to Fort Scott, Kan., Indian Territory and Arkansas under Gen. Blunt; in December, 1862, was returned to Ohio and remounted; subsequently into Kentucky, under Burnside, and was among the first to enter East Tennessee, in the summer of 1863. In January, 1864, Mr. J. re-enlisted; was sent to Army of the Potomac; was under Gen. Grant through the Wilderness; at Petersburg, in August; the Shenandoah Valley, under Sheridan, in Custer's division of cavalry, and all the battles of the Shenandoah campaign. He saw Sheridan arrive at the battle of Cedar Creek "with Sheridan twenty miles away," in 1865; then went across the mountains and was in the battles before the fall of Richmond and Petersburg. He passed through Richmond the second day after its fall, then started for Johnston's army, and when near the North Carolina line, learned that Johnston had surrendered, and then was mustered out in 1865, at St. Louis, having served more than four years. After returning, he graduated at Eastman's National Business College, and was married, October 24, 1867, to Miss Wealthy Kirkpatrick, of Iroquois County, Ill. They have had three children, two of whom, Frank and Mary, are living. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. J. of the Masonic fraternity, K. of L. and G. A. R., Post No. 102. He was a partner in the firm of Walton & Johnston, grocers, Kentland, for two years. He

held the office of Auditor from 1876 to 1880, and yet holds the same, having been elected in 1882. He is a pronounced Republican. At the last election, he had a majority in every township. As an earnest of the estimation in which Mr. J. was held by his predecessor, Mr. Alexander Sharp, he said, "I have never found any errors, his books are all right in every respect; I regard him as an honest and efficient officer, and as good an Auditor as the county ever had," and this from Mr. Johnston's political antagonist is all that need be added.

EZRA B. JONES was born March 14, 1833, in Ross County, Ohio, and is the eldest son of Cornelius and Matilda (Minshall) Jones, natives of Ohio. The former died in 1858; the latter is still living near Brook, Newton County, Ind., at the age of seventy years. Both were members of the United Brethren Church, but she is now of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They came from Ross County, Ohio, in 1856. Ezra B. had fair educational advantages in Ohio. He came to Newton County, Ind., in the fall of 1855, after which he taught school in winter and worked in summer for three years. In September, 1858, he married Miss Prudence J., a native of Montgomery County, daughter of Philip and Mary Earl, who came to this county in 1837. Mrs. Jones has lived here for forty-six years, and is one of the oldest inhabitants of Newton County. Mr. Jones followed farming until the spring of 1872. He had been elected, in 1870, Recorder of Newton County, and in 1872 took that office, retaining the same until April, 1880, having been re-elected in 1874. In the fall of 1881, he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and is doing a good business. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had three children—Laura, Ida and Mary. Laura was a graduate of Kentland High School, class of '81; she also attended the Normal School at Valparaiso, and taught school one term. Her sickness dates from November, 1881, and her death occurred September 4, 1882, aged twenty-two years. "She was a willing worker in every good cause where the Master seemed to direct. We have seen her in the school room, in the temperance work, in the place of public worship, in the prayer circle, at the social gathering and at her home, and under all of these circumstances she exhibited Christian virtues rarely possessed by one of her age." The other sisters live with their parents. Mr. J. is a member of Kentland Lodge, No. 396, I. O. O. F., also with his wife is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Republican.

PATRICK KEEFE, groceries and hardware, Kentland, was born March 23, 1845, in County Tipperary, Ireland. At the age of twenty, he emigrated to this country, and after twelve days arrived at Castle Garden, N. Y.; then went to Blackston, Mass., where he stayed a year on a farm. He then moved to Benton County, Ind., on a farm, and remained one year; then to Kentland in 1866, where he has since been in business. He is senior partner in the firm of Keefe Bros., established in 1880, and they drive a thriving business. The great fire of 1870 swept almost everything, without insurance. As an example of his energy, he moved his few remaining goods, the same night, into another building (the one which burned first in the last fire) and began selling immediately. In the fire of April, 1883, he lost all except \$200 worth, with some insurance, and in the last fire he moved his stock the same night into his present store, and was selling again as soon as he could settle with the insurance adjusters. He now carries a heavy stock, and is well insured. In 1873, he married Miss Caroline, daughter of Anthony Dehner, one of the oldest settlers and a County Commissioner. Mrs. Keefe died June 26, 1878. Mr. Keefe was Town Treasurer three consecutive terms, and gave general satisfaction, and was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in 1872; he was defeated, but ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Keefe is and Mrs. Keefe was a member of the Catholic Church.

ALLEN W. KENOYER, carpenter, was born April 29, 1850, in Newton (then Jasper) County, Ind., and is a son of Rev. Jacob and Jane T. (Frame) Kenoyer, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Ohio. The father was a minister in the

United Brethren Church for thirty years, and labored in Indiana and Illinois. He died July 23, 1870, aged forty-nine years, a pioneer of the county. Mrs. K. is still living, aged sixty-two. Her father, Col. James Frame, was a pioneer and favorably known in Eastern Illinois. She is a sister of Thomas Frame, whose death by freezing, December 21, 1836, is referred to in the history of Iroquois County, Ill. Allen W. Kenoyer was reared on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to college at Westfield, Ill., two terms, and after taught one term, with good satisfaction. November, 1871, he married Millie J. Littlejohn, of this county. They have three children—Edith A., Centennial May and Effie E. The father is a member of the United Brethren, the mother of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. K. has worked at carpentering the past two years, and is classed among the finished workmen. He is a Republican of the abolition school.

ALEXANDER J. KENT, deceased, founder of the town which bears his name, was born August 30, 1815, in Oneida County, N. Y. His parents were Carrol C. and Pheba (Dymock) Kent, both natives of Connecticut, the latter a daughter of Col. Dymock, who served in the English Army. Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Kent were born the same year, same month and same day, October 17, 1777. Carrol C. Kent owned the land at Oriskany, N. Y., on which was fought the battle of Oriskany, under Gen. Herkimer, during the Revolutionary war, said land being afterward owned by his son, A. J. Kent. Carrol C. Kent died in Whitesboro, N. Y., at the age of eighty-three, and his wife August 21, 1837, at the age of fifty years. Alexander J. Kent had such educational advantages as the common schools afforded, and was, in the true sense of the word, a self-made man. At the time of the gold fever in California, in 1849, Mr. K. equipped five men, viz., John Allison, W. R. Fowler, Daniel Shaw, James Izzard and J. B. Chesebrough, and furnished them with transportation to Sacramento City, Cal. About the year 1851, Mr. K. joined the firm, W. R. Fowler & Co., in Sacramento City, and the firm name changed to Kent, Fowler & Co. They did a splendid wholesale grocery business for many months, but were interrupted by a destructive fire; they arose again and did a larger business than before. After continuing some two years, they sold, bought a vessel and engaged in the trade between San Francisco and China, and were very successful, financially, as importers. That vessel, "Anna Welsh," on her first trip brought the first Chinese that ever came to America as a colony. After making three trips, they sold the vessel to a Chinese mandarin and returned to New York. Soon after, Mr. Kent was visited by his brother, Hon. P. M. Kent, of Indiana, and by him induced to invest in wild lands in Northwestern Indiana. He accordingly made visits in 1853 and 1854 to what became his possessions, and invested largely. He moved to New Albany, Ind., in 1855, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and kept one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the State. He made several visits to Northwestern Indiana, each time investing, till he had more than 25,000 acres. In 1859, he moved his family from New Albany to what is now Newton County. About this time, many bought farms in this township, with little prospect of paying for them, and, had he pressed them for payment, many now prosperous farmers would have given up their farms and perhaps have been poor men. Mr. Kent encouraged his debtors, and was patient in waiting for payment. He could seldom refuse help to a deserving person or to a worthy enterprise. It is said that he had from \$50 to \$300 invested in every church in Washington Township, Newton County. To the suffering in Kansas from the drought in 1861, his donations were immense. On one occasion to the solicitors for corn he replied, "Go to my crib and take out what you think I ought to contribute; I don't know exactly how to deal out to the worthy, unfortunate sufferers." Five hundred bushels, after taking a survey of the crib, gave evidence that the keen edge of the hard times was to be turned, and \$400 worth of clothing at a later date went to Nebraska for the grass-

hopper sufferers from Mr. Kent's store, with the same free good-will, a generous offering of a kind heart. In 1861 came the war, and with it untold distress to almost every household. Money was close, and, as was characteristic of Mr. Kent, he proved himself a man for the times—the right person in the right place—doing much to alleviate the wants of the soldier on the field of battle, and going to his grave followed by the blessings of the soldiers and their families, widows and helpless children, and by the orphan, who looks longingly for charity from those who have little sympathy. Now that his lips, which spoke words of cheer and kindness, are forever closed, and the hands that were ever ready to do acts of kindness are silently folded in their last resting place, it is refreshing to know that all unite in kindly expressions of gratitude for his timely aid in the hour of pressing want and dire distress. On one occasion as a company, composed of his neighbors and his neighbors' boys, were about to leave for the South, and were marching to the depot, Mr. Kent came on the scene at this time and directed the Captain, Daniel Ash, to "order open ranks." When the order was obeyed, Mr. Kent passed through from one end of the company to the other, and gave to each man a \$5 bill. "That came in good time," said a faithful soldier, "for some of us were leaving home and family without knowing when the next dollar would come, or where it would come from." Mr. Kent was a remarkable man, with a busy life. He was seldom seen talking on the streets except on urgent business. We deem the above details of a successful life due to one of Newton County's most worthy and enterprising men, as showing what well-directed effort, coupled with untiring industry and prompted by unflinching integrity, can accomplish toward building up a county composed mainly of appreciative, deserving citizens. Mr. Kent was twice married, the last time in 1857, at Whitesboro, N. Y., to Miss Rosamond C. Chesebrough, daughter of Noyers P. and Clara (Moore) Chesebrough, the latter a niece of the poet, Tom Moore. Mr. K. was not a member of any church, but a liberal giver to all churches. He died May 7, 1892. His family, wife and five children, reside at the family residence in the suburbs of Kentland. His extensive business is being carried on under the direction of his eldest son, John A. Kent, who is developing business qualifications and sterling qualities such as characterized his lamented father. In politics, Mr. Kent was a Democrat.

HORACE D. KENT was born August 21, 1817, in Oneida County, N. Y., and is a son of Carrol and Pheba (Dymock) Kent, both natives of Connecticut. Horace D. worked on the farm until his thirteenth year, from which time until he was twenty-five he engaged in clerking, steamboating on the lakes, and afterward on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and in mercantile business at New Albany, Ind. In April, 1849, he started from Independence, Mo., in a crowd called "the Louisville Legion Company" (twenty-seven wagons and sixty persons), over the plains to Sacramento, Cal., where they safely arrived in one hundred and twenty days. There he spent the first winter in mining, merely making a living. In April, 1850, he joined his brother, A. J. Kent, John B. Chesebrough and W. R. Fowler in the grocery business in Sacramento. Their success was good, but the firm was broken up on account of cholera. Mr. Kent then took a large stock of goods to Rough and Ready (near Marysville) and opened a store. Here he lost on account of no rain "dry diggins." In February, 1851, he went to Sacramento, bought fifty pack mules, and packed his goods to Onion Valley, South Feather River, where he again met with loss. In June, he closed his store, sold his mules, and in August left for home by Nicaragua, arriving in New Albany October 1, where, in November, in company with his brothers, A. J. and Bela C., he went into the grocery trade until 1859, when he sold to his brothers, and opened a commission house in New Orleans with good success, until 1861, when he closed and removed to New Albany. In 1863, he went to Tennessee, employed by the Government until the close of the war, when he

erected a manufacturing establishment, door, sash and blinds, in Nashville, Tenn., and continued there until 1870, when he came to Kentland. Formerly, he was engaged buying grain for A. J. Kent, but latterly in the wood and coal trade, and doing well. March 24, 1841, Mr. Kent married Miss Martha Lindley, of Vevay, Ind. These parents have had five children, two of whom are living, viz., Angie Dymock and Bela C.; Angie married, in 1865, A. M. Van Dyke, of Cincinnati; Bela C. married, in 1876, Miss Jennie, daughter of E. L. and Mary Urnston, of Kentland. Mr. Kent is a member of Jefferson Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 104, New Albany. In politics, he is independent.

JOHN KNOUFF, farmer, was born December 24, 1831, in Bedford County, Penn., and is a son of Anthony and Sarah (Croft) Knouff, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. They moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1857, and settled on a farm. The father died August 8, 1874, aged seventy-four; the mother in December, 1892, aged seventy, both in Stark County. The father was a member of the Dunkard, and the mother of the Lutheran Church. They had twelve children, seven now living. John made his father's house his home, and came to Ohio with that parent in 1857. He was married in June, 1861, to Miss Julia A. Sell, of Stark County, Ohio. They came to Newton County in April, 1864, stopped in Kentland the first six months, and then moved to his present farm two and three-quarter miles north of Kentland, where he owns 171 acres of well-improved land. He has been here since 1864; has his farm well stocked, and is classed among the progressive farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Kent have had nine children—Ida J., Minnie E., John E., Albert, Willie, Charles A., Warren B., Bessie M. and Sherman. Albert died in infancy; Willie in 1872, in his third year; Minnie E. was married, April 30, 1883, to Charles Ulrey, of this county; the other children are living with their parents. Mrs. Kent is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, Mr. Kent is a Democrat.

ELMER McCRAY (deceased) was born October 12, 1834, in Fayette County, Ind., and was the son of William and Lucinda McCray. In 1849, Elmer moved with his parents to Crawfordsville, and had good school advantages. He graduated in Bacon's Commercial College, Cincinnati, in 1856, and was a practical book-keeper. October 8, 1867, he married Miss Eliza Kern, of Huntington, Ind. After marriage, he spent one year on a farm north of Kentland, and afterward moved to town. He built the only livery stable in the town, and continued in that business for a time, handled agricultural implements several years, and was thus engaged at his death, April 11, 1874. To Elmer and Eliza McCray were born three children—William K., John Ade, and Lillie (deceased). Mrs. McCray is a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of John S. and Catherine (Tittle) Kern, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. McCray was a good and successful man, and left 300 acres to his family, besides a valuable property in Kentland.

GREENBURY W. McCRAY, farmer, stock-raiser and banker, Kentland, was born July 13, 1839, in Fayette County, Ind., and is the son of William and Lucinda (Edwards) McCray, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. They had eight children. The father died in 1864, aged fifty-three; the mother is living at the age of seventy. William McCray was a pioneer Abolitionist of the State. On his tombstone was inscribed at his request, "Freedom to all men;" he is buried in Crawfordsville. Greenbury W. McCray moved with his parents in 1849 to Crawfordsville, where he had good school advantages, and the help of the Normal Department of Wabash College. In October, 1861, he came to Newton County, Ind., prospecting, and in November purchased a farm in Iroquois Township, near Brook. Until the following spring he was engaged trading. He remained on that farm until November, 1870, when he moved to Kentland. From 1870 to 1875, he was engaged in the livery, the farm implement, and in the fuel trade, at the same time overseeing

his farm. Since December, 1875, he has been a partner with Messrs. Ade & Urmston in the "Discount and Deposit Bank of Kentland," which, with farming and stock-raising, engages his attention. Mr. McCray has been very successful. He owns 350 acres of land in his name, and with Messrs. Ade & Urmston, bankers, 2,000 acres, located in Washington, Jefferson, Grant, Iroquois and Beaver Townships, in Newton County, and in Beaver Township, Iroquois Co., Ill.; has been for years a member of the School Board, and is the busiest man in the town. March 6, 1862, he married Miss Martha J. Galey, of Montgomery County, Ind. They have three children—Fanny F., Warren T. and Anna E. Mrs. McCray is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. McCray is a Republican. Mr. McCray is forty-four years old, and has never smoked or chewed tobacco, or drunk a dram of any intoxicant. He signed the first temperance pledge ever presented, and has signed all since.

JOHN McDERMOTT, farmer, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, and is a son of John and Margaret (O'Hara) McDermott, natives of Ireland, who died about 1856. In 1852, John came to America, landing at Castle Garden after a voyage of fifty-two days; went to Warren County, Ohio, and began farm work. He continued in this county thirteen years, during which he farmed, and worked on the railroad, and at repairing the canal. In 1857, he returned to Ireland, remained three weeks, became disgusted, again came to Warren County, Ohio, and in August, 1865, to Newton County, Ind., and bought the eighty acres on which he lives. He has been eminently successful, and now owns 160 acres of well-improved land, with good prospects for an abundant crop this year. He is respected by all as a worthy pioneer of Newton County. In January, 1860, he married Miss Ellen Donahue, of Butler County, Ohio, formerly of Ireland, which union gave issue to Thomas A., James P., Margaret E., Mary M., Ellen C., Katie (deceased), and Sarah E. Both are members of the Catholic Church.

OLIVER G. McILWAIN, farmer, was born May 10, 1822, in Fayette County, Ind., and is a son of John and Sarah (Logan) McIlwain, natives of Scotland. On coming to this country they settled in South Carolina, and in 1808 moved to Brookville, Ind.; thence they removed to Fayette County in 1812. The father died in 1869, aged sixty-three; the mother in 1874, aged seventy-nine—a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McIlwain was a Republican. They had nine children, six living. Oliver G. McIlwain attended school and worked on the farm until nineteen years of age, and in 1843 settled on the Indian reservation in Cass County. He taught school six years successfully, at \$1 per day, and had eighty pupils. The schoolhouse was a very primitive one. He moved to Fayette County in 1847; took an interest in a dry goods store with his brother-in-law, Solomon Brown; he remained a year, and sold to his partner. He then took a partnership in a mill with one Hatfield; then bought out Mr. Brown, and ran the store in connection with the mill until 1854. Soon after he traded his part of the store for Hatfield's part of the mill, and continued the same with success. In 1857, he sold the mill, moved to Miami County, Ind., and bought a farm; thence came to Newton County, Ind., in 1864, and settled in Washington Township. He served five years as Trustee, and three years as County Commissioner. He now owns a quarter-section of land two miles northeast of Kentland. Mr. McIlwain is a successful farmer. In 1842, he married Miss Lucinda Worster, of Fayette County. They have had eight children—James F., John R., Anna (deceased), Elizabeth, Burwell, Rose, Minnie and Emma. James F. was in the war, and has not been heard of since the battle of Perryville. Mrs. McIlwain is a member of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. McIlwain of the Masonic fraternity. He is also a Republican.

JAMES MARTIN, farmer, was born April 14, 1821, in Darke County, Ohio. He is the son of Thomas and Leah (Smith) Martin, the father from Pennsylvania, the mother from Ohio. The father was a farmer, and had nine children, eight of whom

lived to be of age, and he never had a doctor in his house for professional service. James Martin has living one brother in Wells County, Ind., and one sister, Mrs. Leah Swanson, of this county. The father died October 1, 1870, aged seventy-four; the mother died December 8, 1872, at the age of sixty-nine; both were members of the Christian Church. In the fall of 1828, James came with his parents and settled near Newton, in Fountain County, Ind. They stayed there three years, then came to Benton County, settling on Mud Pine, three miles southeast of Boswell. Here they remained until 1842, when they came to Newton (then Jasper) County, and James bought of Jack Torbit 140 acres. Since that Mr. Martin has added 360 acres. It was then timber, brush and open prairie; it is all improved now, fenced, and he farms 400 acres; the rest is in pasture. When he came, he had \$1,000 and a two-horse team; he gave it all for the 140 acres. His other land has cost him from \$5 to \$20 per acre. He is among the oldest residents of this county. He was married, November 20, 1842, to Miss Eliza Jane Harris, of Ohio; she died March 4, 1847, aged twenty-three. Mr. Martin was next married, September 28, 1848, to Miss Nancy Smith, of Darke County, Ohio; she died January 17, 1867, at the age of thirty-nine and a half. Mr. Martin was then married, March 10, 1867, to Miss Caroline Foy, of Blackford County, Ind. His children were born as follows: Perry, Charles T., Thomas, Eliza J., Joseph, David, infant, Leah E., Harvey, William L., Rhoda, Franklin, Nancy, Christopher, Philip, Katie, Jasper, Esther, Newton, Harry, Gilbert. They died as follows: Perry, October 7, 1843, aged two months; David, February 23, 1881, aged twenty-seven years; infant, January, 1856; Harvey, November 16, 1861, aged one year and eight months; William L., February 25, 1864, aged one year and eight months; Rhoda, July 8, 1863, aged one year and three months; Nancy, February 10, 1875, aged nine years; Christopher, September 29, 1870, aged one year and four months; Philip, February 7, 1875, aged five years. Mr. Martin had three children by his first wife, and nine by each of the other two. In 1831, when Mr. Martin's father moved to Benton County, he had six horses, three cows, five steers, thirty sheep and thirty hogs. When the winter of 1831-32 was over, there were left of the above one yearling colt, one cow and four steers. Starvation was the cause. For two months, three of the four steers had to be helped up when they lay down. He had but one neighbor within seven miles; he was there five years before he saw a rabbit or a quail, but there were many prairie wolves; prairie fires were destructive to fowls and rabbits. Another hard scene was in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Martin has seen the road crowded for miles, almost day and night, mostly with ox-teams filled with men, women and children, many with only night clothes on, not having taken time to dress—women and men carrying children, all fleeing for their lives from the Indians. Had it not been for some wheat which he had left in Fountain County, the family would most likely have starved; they suffered very much as it was. Mr. Martin and wife are both members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Martin never danced, never chewed tobacco, never was drunk, but says, "I might have been a drunkard had I not seen my father drunk twice; that settled the question forever with me." Mr. Martin smoked for forty years, then quit, and has not touched the weed in three years. In 1839 Mr. Martin traded a heifer for five ewes; he still has the offspring of that flock; he has never changed the flock except by adding twenty to it at one time by purchase. He has sold two car-loads at one time, has butchered a great many, and the dogs killed sixty at one time, and a less number at many other times; occasionally one has died a natural death. The wolves have at times been terribly destructive, and his flock now numbers 150; they have never been off the farm, and Mr. Martin thinks there is hardly a parallel case in the county.

CHARLES T. MARTIN, farmer, was born January 3, 1845, in Benton County, Ind., and is a son of James and Eliza Martin. Charles received his early education

in a crude building, and later in one which was some improvement over the former. In 1852, he came with his parents to this county, and located four miles northwest of Kentland, near the Iroquois River. His father lives on the same farm now. Charles lives two miles east, and has made farming his business; he owns 220 acres of improved land, secured by industry and economy. He makes stock-raising a specialty; the farm is well stocked with sheep, hogs, cattle and horses. Mr. Martin was married, September 14, 1871, to Miss Sarah M. Herriman, of this county. They have had six children, five of whom are now living. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Martin deserves mention among the good citizens of the county.

WILLIAM C. MILLER, pastor of the Catholic Church, Kentland, was born July 11, 1857, in County Ahrwiler, Germany. He is the son of Frank Stephen and Anna Catharine Miller, also of Germany; the former died in 1836, aged sixty-six, having been an invalid eighteen years; he is buried in Heimersheim, Germany, and was a member of the Catholic Church. The mother is still living in Germany, aged seventy-two, also a member of the Catholic Church. They had six children, five of whom are living. William C. had good educational advantages, both in this country and in Germany. He attended the St. Meinrad Seminary in Spencer County, Ind., where he completed his course in 1881, and was ordained priest September 24, 1881. His first station was Roanoke, which position he held one and one-half years; his second was Kentland, where he began his labors April 2, 1883. He arrived in this country January 30, 1879, after a voyage of twenty-two days, with the experience of a storm, and an intense sea sickness for three days. He landed at New Jersey on the Notre Dame Line, and proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered at once on the work of his studies. At the Roanoke Station, he had a congregation of about fifty families, and in Kentland he has about one hundred and twenty families, including those from Goodland, Ind. His present work is in a thriving condition; the location is good, but the house is not in keeping with the progressive spirit of the congregation, and the members talk of building a new house at an early day. The station has no school at present, but will open one, according to present expectation, in September, 1884.

WILLIAM W. MILLER, teacher, Kentland, was born February 9, 1856, in Fulton County, Ind. He is the second in a family of eleven children of William and Anna (Kibbler) Miller, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Pennsylvania. William Miller settled in La Porte County, but moved to Fulton, thence to Jasper, and subsequently to Newton County, where he has lived twenty years. He held the office of Justice about twelve years in Jackson Township, and is well known and respected; he is a Republican. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Dunkard Church. William W. Miller had the advantages of the Normal School at Valparaiso, and was reared on the farm. He has taught school five successive years, three in his home district, where his services are engaged at increased salary the coming year. All his teaching has been in Jackson Township, save two terms; he stands "No. 1" in that calling, but few having a better record. He served as Deputy in the Clerk's office for some months last spring, under Mr. Davis. He has handled books somewhat, has acted as agent for different periodicals during his vacation, and is at present writing in the Auditor's office.

ALBERT B. MOORE, farmer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., December 24, 1840, and is a son of John B. and Sophia (Todd) Moore, both of New York; the former still lives on the farm in Kane County, Ill., aged sixty-four, and is a Democrat. The mother died in 1852, aged thirty-one. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Albert B. Moore came with his parents to Grundy County, Ill., in 1844, his minority being spent on the farm. At the age of twenty-two, he enlisted, July, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Col. Day). The regiment's first move was building stockades and guarding the railroad

in Kentucky, until December, when they were taken prisoners by John Morgan, and sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, there exchanged and sent to Vicksburg, where they remained until the surrender; thence went to Port Hudson and Carrollton, and took part in a review of 60,000 troops before Gens. Grant and Banks. Thence they went to Brazos, Texas; on the gulf, they encountered a storm of eleven days, in which two vessels were lost, the one with cannon, the other with Negro troops. They helped to take the Spanish fort at Mobile, which took thirteen days; thence went to Mobile City, where the Mayor and officers surrendered the city, and were mustered out at Mobile. He remained on the farm until 1875, when he moved to his farm in Newton County, and improved 160 acres. In 1866, he married Miss Mattie E. Hanna, formerly of Pennsylvania; they have had seven children—Lillie S., Luella S., Cyrus H., Burton S., Adda, Johnnie (deceased) and George E. Mr. M. is a member of McHolland Post, No. 102, G. A. R.; is an independent Democrat.

STILLMAN M. NOBLE, jeweler, was born December 21, 1842, in Lewis County, N. Y., and is the son of Stillman D. and Martha (Ausborn) Noble, both natives of New York. The former is still living in New York at the advanced age of seventy-two; the mother died in 1848, aged twenty-seven. Their children were Stillman M., John G. and David. The latter died at the age of eight years. The father was married in 1849 to Maria Ausborn (a sister of the former wife), by whom he had three children—Ely, Elliott and Eddie. Elliott is still living in New York, Eddie died in 1873, Ely in 1876. Stillman M. remained on the farm until about sixteen, when he went to learn his trade, at which he continued two and one half years. He worked next in the Remington gun armory until January, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Second New York Heavy Artillery, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He was captured at Cold Harbor, June 6, 1864, and taken to Libby, thence to the tobacco house, thence to Andersonville, where he stayed four months. There were about 33,000 prisoners there at that time. From Andersonville, he was taken with five ear loads of prisoners to Savannah, where he remained forty days, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. After the expiration of the parole, he returned to the regiment at Petersburg. He was with those who followed Lee from that time until he surrendered. Mr. N. returned to New York in 1865, honorably discharged. He was married to Mrs. Marian M. Mather, of New York. She was the widow of a soldier, Russell Mather, Jr., by whom she had two children, Isabel M. and Estella E. She has two children by her present husband, viz., Edith and Willie S. Mr. Noble is a member of McHolland Post, No. 102, G. A. R. He has been in the jewelry business in Kentland since 1868. By the great fire of 1870, he lost everything, with no insurance. Was also in reach of the fire of April 5, 1883. Loss, \$3,000, insurance, \$400. He is now located on the east side of Main street on the same ground, with the largest stock of jewelry, perhaps, there is in the county, and is driving a good, well-paying business.

FRANK M. OSWALT was born October 22, 1838, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Lambert) Oswalt, both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; mother died in 1878, father is living, at the age of seventy-one. Francis moved West with his parents in 1846. He attended school and farmed until his twentieth year, at which time he learned the carpenter trade, and continued thereat four years. He enlisted in November, 1863, in Company L, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Bob Stewart. They went to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Stevenson, Ala., and thence to Larkinsville, where they remained on guard duty until fall, when they were mounted, equipped and returned to Nashville, and took part in the Tennessee campaign of 1864-65. January, 1865, they landed at Gravelly Springs and marched to Eastport Landing, Miss., where they stayed until May, were remounted, went to Fort Riley and thence to Walnut River,

Kan. In 1865, they guarded the United States mail from Council Grove to Walnut Creek; returned to Fort Leavenworth in September, 1865, and were mustered out. From November, 1865, to January, 1868, he worked at his trade; then was in the furniture business until May, 1871, since which he has clerked. He passed through the service without serious injury, but was dangerously sick for two months in 1864. March 17, 1864, Mr. O. married Miss Margaret J., daughter of Edward Carney, of Wabash, Ind. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. O. is a member of Lodge 361, F. & A. M., also of Kentland Chapter, No. 89, K. of P., and of McHolland Post, G. A. R. In politics, he is Republican. Mr. Oswalt has had control of the store of Mr. Walton, the latter living in another town. He is doing a first-class business, and is worthy of the confidence of all.

JOHN PEACOCK, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born August 29, 1817, in North Allerton, Yorkshire, England. He is the third in a family of fifteen. He is the son of Thomas and Ann (Stokell) Peacock; the former died about 1865, in his seventy-fourth year; the latter is still living in Sheffield, England, in her ninetieth year. John was educated in the grammar school at his native town. He served an apprenticeship in a woolen manufacturing firm in Leeds, in which his father was a partner. On becoming of age, he continued in the firm with his father for a time, and then began manufacturing merino goods at Bradford for himself. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Selina Lee, of Halifax, England. In 1842, they came to America and settled in Oriskany, N. Y. Here he engaged in the woolen factory of "Dexter in the valley," remaining fifteen years; thence he went to Kane County, Ill., where he remained three years in the mercantile business. After selling out, he and Mr. Ross came and erected the first building in Kentland. This firm had the depot, post office and express office all in the same store. An employe who "bached" with the firm, Peacock & Ross, would often in early morning stand in the door and shoot prairie chickens when they came to a corn crib for food. This firm handled all kinds of goods, not excepting "good old rye." In 1864, Mr. Peacock took the office of Recorder, being elected successor to John Ade. This office he held eight years, being re-elected in 1868. In 1872, he went into his present vocation, in which he has continued, doing an increasing business. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peacock—Harriet O. (deceased), Anna, Selina C. and John L. Both parents are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. P. is a member of Newton Lodge, No. 361, F. & A. M., and of Chapter 89; also of Kentland Lodge, I. O. O. F.; he is also a Republican.

GEORGE PEIRCE was born May 4, 1835, in Camden County, N. J., and is a son of James and Ann (Walker) Peirce, both natives of New Jersey. The father died in 1873, at the age of eighty-seven, a farmer and a Republican; the mother in 1871, at the age of seventy-seven. These parents had twelve children, eleven of whom are living, the youngest thirty-eight years of age. Their names are William, Sarah (deceased), John, Richard, James, Margaret, Levi, Josiah, George, Samuel, Martha Ann and Alexander. George Peirce had poor educational advantages, there being no free schools in New Jersey at that day. He spent his boyhood working on his father's farm, and he began working for himself when twenty years of age. He left New Jersey, in 1855, with his father and family, who settled on Pine Creek, and ran the saw mill one year; then came to Newton (then Jasper) County, and settled four miles northwest of Kentland, where the family lived until the death of their father, after which he moved to his present home, containing 126 acres in Section 1, four and a half miles northeast of Kentland. This farm he has put in as good a state of cultivation as is accessible. He is a good farmer, a worthy citizen, and a Democrat.

WILLIAM PERRY, manufacturer of saddles, harness, and dealer in agricultural implements, Kentland, was born April 13, 1837, in Hamilton County, Ind., and

is a son of Dr. Freeman and Phœbe (Mills) Perry, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Pennsylvania. They moved from Hamilton to Tippecanoe County, in 1847, and settled in Harrisonville, now Battle Ground. Dr. Perry was a regular practitioner, and continued in his profession about four years, when, owing to an accident, he was rendered unable to practice. Having moved into White County, he began teaching. This he followed ten or twelve years, his health gradually growing worse, and died in September, 1875. His wife is still living with her son William in Kentland, at the age of sixty-seven. Both parents were lifetime Methodists. He was a Republican, and parent of five children, three of whom are living. William Perry was engaged working on the farm most of the time of his boyhood. When he was twenty-one, he began learning carpentering, and after working thereat three years, learned harness-making. After working ten months, he removed to Kentland, February, 1862, and commenced business for himself as a harness-maker. Judging from his stock and customers, we would say he does a successful business. Mr. Perry has served as Township Trustee, member of Town Council, and is now President of the Kentland School Board. Mr. Perry was married, November 21, 1861, to Miss Fanny Shields, of White County, Ind. They have had three children—Harry O., Fanny N. (deceased), and Mary A. Mrs. Perry is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Perry is a member of the Masonic order, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM W. PFRIMMER, insurance and real estate agent, was born January 27, 1856, in Massac County, Ill., and is the son of Daniel A. and Melinda (Conrad) Pfrimmer, both of Indiana. The former is still living in Cowley County, Kan., aged fifty-seven. Daniel A. Pfrimmer enlisted, in 1861, Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until July, 1864. He received a shot at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, which was the cause of his discharge. He was Lieutenant, and promoted to be Captain, and was in every battle in which his regiment took part from 1861 to June, 1864. In whatever position he had, he was never known to shrink from duty, whether in field, in camp, or on scout. He was married, January 27, 1846, to Miss Conrad, who died March, 1860, a member of the United Brethren Church. They had eight children, three yet living. His second marriage was to Miss Harriet Jemison, of Illinois, in 1862. She also died. His third marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Cramm, with whom he is now living in Kansas. William W. Pfrimmer lived with his grandfather until his thirteenth year, when he returned home and remained four years, when he began teaching in Newton County, which he followed eight years, teaching in winter and farming in summer for himself. He was compelled to leave the farm on account of an injury while working in the saw-mill with his father, by the bursting of an emory wheel. He studied law at Indianapolis, under Hon. S. A. Huff, near one year, and has been pursuing that study ever since. He was elected Trustee of Jefferson Township in 1882. He is the youngest Trustee the township ever had. By attention to duty he has made a well-paying business in insurance and real estate. Mr. P. was married, May, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Webster, a late successful teacher in this county for five years. They have three children—Mabel, Conrad W., and one unnamed. Mrs. Pfrimmer is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Pfrimmer is a Republican.

EDGAR L. PRESHER, farmer, was born September 7, 1844, in Newark, Kendall Co., Ill., and is a son of Lot and Eliza (Gridley) Presher, both natives of New York. The father was a farmer and mechanic; he died in February, 1874, at the age of sixty-one. These parents came from New York to Kendall County, Ill., in 1843; they had three children—William H., Sarah E. and Edgar L. They were members of the Baptist Church; in politics, he was a Republican. The mother makes her home with Edgar's family, is in good health, and will in a few months reach the allotted time—threescore years and ten. Edward L. had for employment

in his early days working on the farm and in the machine shop. He is a natural mechanic, and runs and owns a steam thresher and sheller. He was married, December 20, 1865, to Miss Melissa S. Watson, late of La Salle County, Ill., but formerly of Connecticut. Her parents are Joseph L. and Elsie A. (Phillips) Watson. To Edgar L. and Melissa S. Presher is born one child—Josie Lot. In politics, he is a Republican. He lived one year in Kentland, after coming to this county in September, 1867. He has been very successful in business, having had a small start, and was unfortunate in the beginning; he is classed among the thrifty, progressive farmers of the county. He has a beautiful home, handsome residence, good barns, and finely laid out yard, dotted with beautiful evergreens. His farm is well improved, reflecting much credit upon its proprietor, and is the result of his own hard labor.

GEORGE D. RIDER, lumber dealer and farmer, Kentland, was born March 7, 1851, in Jasper (now Newton) County, Ind., and is the eldest son of Henry and Mary J. (Enslin) Rider, the former of Stark County, Ohio, the latter of Iroquois County, Ill. Henry Rider was three times married; first, December 15, 1842, to Miss Mary Thomas, of Iroquois County, Ill. They had two children—Joseph H. (deceased) and Sarah A. (married to Simon Hornet). Mrs. Rider died December 18, 1845, a member of the United Brethren Church. His second marriage, December 18, 1849, was to Miss Enslin, who bore six children—George D., Maria, William A., John P. (deceased), Elenora and Flora Z. She died, October 28, 1864, a member of the United Brethren Church. His third marriage, December 20, 1866, was to Mrs. Eliza E. McCollough, who died August 18, 1877. It will be observed that his marriages occurred in December, and that his wives were from Iroquois County, Ill. Mr. Rider is one of the oldest citizens of this county, having come hither with an uncle in 1836. He is now living with his son in Kentland, aged sixty-eight. George D. Rider attended school three months, and later, about six months in the year, and finally the high school at Watseka, Ill., where he graduated in 1870, and subsequently taught ten terms in the counties of Iroquois, Ill., and Newton, Ind. He had the best success, and taught nearly all that time in one school in his home district. Mr. Rider left the farm in 1875, engaged in the lumber business at Kentland, and continued in this two years, when he sold and returned to the farm he had bought for four years, after which he leased the farm, returned to Kentland, and is again in the lumber business, having the only yard in the town, and has a well-paying trade. April 2, 1872, Mr. Rider married Miss Lizzie Pfrimmer, of this county. They had five children, four living—Cleremont, Lulu, Ethel and Merle; Homer died in infancy. Mr. Rider is Independent in politics, and is a member of Kentland Lodge, No. 396, I. O. O. F.

EDWARD ROOT, farmer and Justice of the Peace, was born February 7, 1818, in Bristol, Conn., and is a son of David and Electa (Roberts) Root, both natives of Connecticut. These parents had three children—Charlotte, Maria and Edward. The father died in 1862, aged eighty-four; the mother in 1835, aged fifty-one; they were married December 21, 1803. Edward Root had a common school education, and worked with his father during boyhood. He came West in 1856, with his wife and two children, and settled in Oxford, Benton County, for two years, and moved thence to Iroquois County, Ill., where they remained ten years. During this time he served as Postmaster five years, kept hotel, and was Constable a portion of the time. He then came to Kentland, and has been a resident of the town since. He is well located in Kentland, at the corner of Third and Seymour streets, and the surroundings indicate a nice and comfortable home. October 17, 1838, he married Miss Lydia Yale, a descendant of Gov. Yale, of Bristol, Conn. Two children bind this union—Jane Elizabeth and Mary Eliza (now Mrs. Isaac Hardesty).

SYLVESTER ROOT was born March 9, 1820, in Litchfield County, Conn., and is a son of Abel and Polly (Roberts) Root, both natives of Connecticut. The former died in 1852, aged fifty-eight; the latter in 1878, aged eighty-five years, both members of the Presbyterian Church. They had five children, three of whom are living. Sylvester Root attended the high school of J. C. Covell, in Bristol, for two years, and afterward taught school for several years. At the age of fifteen, he began learning clock-making, in which he continued until twenty-one, and afterward manufactured clocks, and sold Yankee Notions in New York. In 1856, he came to Newton (then Jasper) County, Ind., and settled one and one-half miles southwest, on the Van Natta farm, until 1860, since which time he has been a resident of Kentland. On the organization of the county, he was appointed Deputy Clerk, and served under Zechariah Spittler four years, Mr. Spittler leaving the office to him. He was then for five years in the grocery business, and afterward engaged in the lumber trade exclusively for ten years; for three years past, he has been selling school supplies and stationery. In January, 1883, he went to Long Wood, Orange Co., Fla., and is now engaged in making up orange groves. Mr. Root married, in 1847, Miss Mary Ann Hurlburt, of Unionville, Hartford Co., Conn. These parents have four living children—Franklin S., Mary E., Charles A. and Lieut. Edwin A. (United States Army, Class of 1883). Mrs. Root died in 1874, aged forty-seven, a member of the Episcopal Church; Mr. Root is a member of the same church, and also of Lodge No. 396, I. O. O. F., Kentland. He is a Democrat, with strong leaning toward the Independents.

JOHN SCHMITT, tailor, was born in Reinprovinz Preussen Bezirk Trier Kreisse Sarburg Courgermeistrei Nittel June 28, 1837. He has a good education. At the age of fourteen, he began learning his trade, and has followed it ever since, except the time he was in the army of the United States. In 1851, he left Prussia, traveled through France, Belgium, to England, then back to Holland, thence to France, where he worked two years. All this time, nine years, he was working at his trade in different cities to perfect himself in his business. From France he came to the United States in 1860, and was fifty-six days on the passage. He went to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and to Chicago; in the last city he stayed five years. While there he enlisted, did general guard duty for five months, when he was discharged. In January, 1865, he left New York for Germany. After thirteen days, he arrived at Liverpool, thence to Hull, thence across the North Sea to Antwerp, thence to Bristol, thence to city of Luxemburg, thence to Trier City, where he remained four months. There he was married, March 28, 1865, to Miss Ellen Yager, of Gravenmacher, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. He immediately returned to Chicago with his bride, and stayed there until 1868; then went to Logansport, remaining until 1870, when he came to Kentland, where he has been ever since, following his business. He is a No. 1 tailor, as well as citizen. He has had ten children, eight of whom are now living—Lizzie, Charlie, Lawrence, Anna, Ellen, Mattie, John and Josephine. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of McHolland Post, G. A. R.; in politics, a Democrat.

EPHRAIM SELL, hardware, stove and tinware merchant, was born February 2, 1852, in Adams County, Penn. His parents are Jacob and Harriet (Willet) Sell, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1882, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a member of the Reform Church, and in politics a Republican. The mother is still living in Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty-nine, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Ephraim had such school advantages as could be gained by attending school three months during the year for six or eight years. He worked on the farm until he was fifteen, when, in the spring of 1867, he went to Columbia City, Whitley Co., Ind. He stayed there only six months, when he took the ague and returned home. There he stayed one and one-half years; then, with restored health,

he came to Newton County in 1869. Mr. Sell, on his first visit to Newton County, did not have an acquaintance here from Pennsylvania. He has passed over the road from Indiana to Pennsylvania nineteen times, and now about thirty families from his neighborhood in Pennsylvania are living in Benton and Newton Counties. The past fourteen years, he has been in Kentland. The first three of the fourteen he worked on the farm for A. J. Kent. In August, 1871, he began learning the tinner trade with J. W. Williams, now of Rensselaer. He worked for Mr. W. eleven years, three as an apprentice, and eight as journeyman. He bought out Mr. W. in November, 1882, and now he carries the heaviest stock of hardware, stoves and tinware of any firm of the kind in the county. Mr. Sell was married to Miss Sarah J. Baughman, of York County, Penn., August, 1878. One child, Jay Cameron, has blessed this union, and both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

ALEXANDER SHARP (deceased) was born in Indiana County, Penn., May 27, 1810; was a son of Thomas and Isabella (McCullough) Sharp, both natives of Pennsylvania, members of the Presbyterian Church, lived to old age, and are buried in Armstrong County, Penn. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, had poor school advantages. At the age of sixteen, he carried the mail, which he continued three years, and subsequently, in 1837, moved to Marion County, Ohio, located on a farm and remained until 1852, when he was elected Treasurer of Marion County, and served the full term, four years. In 1857, he came to Jasper (now Newton) County, Ind., settling near Pilot Grove. He farmed until 1860, when Newton County was formed, and he had the honor of being elected Auditor of the new county, which office he held four years, from which time until 1880 he was engaged with the late A. J. Kent as chief advisor and book-keeper. In 1878, he was re-elected Auditor, and held offices until his death, April 9, 1883. In 1837, Mr. Sharp married Miss Mercy, daughter of John and Ann Dunbar, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. The former was under Gen. Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp had five children, viz., Thomas, Joseph, Mary L., Andrew and Alexander. The mother died March 9, 1879. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from his youth, he was an officer or teacher in the Sunday school. In politics, he was a Democrat. Thomas, the eldest, is a farmer in Dakota; Joseph married Miss Rettie Stively, of Hardin County, Ohio; Mary L. married in 1873 Levi C. Devlin. Andrew married in 1881 Miss Annette E. Ward, of Ashtabula County, Ohio; Alexander, Jr. married Laura Hooper, of Kentland, Ind., in 1871. In this connection, it may be said in all truth that the official services of Alexander Sharp were efficient and in accordance with his well-known principles of fidelity to public trust.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Superintendent of Schools, Kentland, was born January 13, 1854, in Sullivan County, Ind., and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Willis) Sinclair, the former a native of Kentucky. He was a farmer, a pioneer, of Sullivan County, Ind., and the father of nine children, eight of whom are living. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and a Democrat. Mrs. Sinclair is living in Sullivan County, at the age of fifty-five; she is a native of Delaware, and has been a member of the Methodist Church nearly forty years. William M. Sinclair had such education as was afforded by country schools, attending about three months in winter and working the remaining portion of the time. At the age of seventeen, he taught his first school, and for five years he taught in winter, attended school in spring and worked in summer and fall. He attended the Ascension Normal and Commercial Institute at Sullivan, Ind., and graduated therefrom in May, 1875, with the honors of his class. He then entered the Evansville Business College, from which he also graduated, his diploma indicating a standing of 99.41. He then engaged as Principal of the Bridgeton Graded Schools one year. In 1876, he was elected Principal of Annapolis Graded School in Parke County, which he

held five successive years, and was then elected Superintendent and Principal of Kentland Public Schools for three years, when he was elected Superintendent of the Monticello Public Schools. Mr. Sinclair has a good record as a teacher, and bids fair to become a leader in his profession. In 1874, Mr. S. married Miss Calma M. Haddon, of Sullivan County, Ind. They have two children—Hope and Carleton B. In politics, he is a Republican.

JIRA SKINNER was born May 29, 1838, in Chenango County, N. Y., and is a son of Sidney M. and Naomi (Peck) Skinner, both natives of New York, who are living, at the advanced ages respectively of seventy-nine and seventy-five. Mr. Sidney Skinner is a farmer, a Republican, and has taken the New York *Tribune* since its first issue, then called *The Log Cabin*. Jira Skinner had such educational advantages as the schools afforded. He taught one term during his minority, and the remaining time worked on the farm. He came to Newton County, Ind., in April, 1860. He was engaged in farming until his enlistment in October, 1861, in Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. D. Straight. The regiment camped at Indianapolis until December, when they started South and took part in the battle of Stone River—the only hard battle in which he took part—and was discharged the following April for disability. Mr. S. returned to Newton County, and, after regaining health sufficiently, engaged in farming and stock-raising in McClellan Township. December 12, 1867, he married Miss Lizzie A. Timmons, of McClellan Township. Subsequently, he moved to Morocco and engaged in selling goods and carpentering, and was working at the bench when he received his appointment, March, 1873, as Sheriff of the county. He then moved to Kentland, where he has since resided. Since that time, he has been twice re-elected, making a successive term of nearly six years—perhaps the longest on record. Mr. S. is a Royal Arch Mason of Kentland Chapter, No. 89; a member of Kentland Lodge, I. O. O. F.; also of K. of P., Damon Lodge, No. 72, and he was the first Past Chancellor of that lodge; in all of these he has had office, and has represented the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. in the Grand Lodge. His wife died in April, 1877, leaving three small children—Sidney G., Frank E. and Olivia J. In politics, he is Republican.

ELAM G. SMITH, druggist, Kentland, was born September 14, 1838, in Portage County, Ohio, and is the eldest in a family of five, two of whom are living. David and Catharine (Richards) Smith, his parents, are natives of Stark County, Ohio, the former still living at the age of seventy-one, in Cleveland, Ohio; the latter died in 1860, both active members of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. was steward and leader in his church for many years. Elam G. had a common school education, attended a seminary at Franklin Mills two terms, and Oberlin College three terms. He taught in winter, and worked and handled stock in summer. In 1830, Mr. S. married Miss Sarah A. Neisz, of Stark County, Ohio, and in November, 1861, Mr. S., with his brother-in-law, started for Newton County, Ind., in a two-horse covered wagon, through swamps, over corduroy bridges and through dense forests of Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana, taking a hard day's drive to go through the twelve-mile woods in Van Wert County, Ohio. After twenty-three days, he landed at the farm given to him and wife by his father-in-law, John W. Neisz, known as the "George Spittler" farm, the house or cabin being in the timber. His wife and babe came by railroad a month later, arriving at Trivolia, where Mr. S. met them. The house, a log cabin, was the first court house in Jasper and Newton Counties. It had one room, one window, one door. The furniture consisted of a bed, table, three stools and a cupboard, all manufactured by Mr. S., there being no furniture for sale in Kentland. In case of company, the trunks were pulled out. Mr. S. taught that winter in the Marsh or Treadway Schoolhouse. After two unsuccessful attempts to raise a crop, he abandoned farming, built a dwelling in Kentland, chopping and hauling timber

to the mill for lumber, riving the lath, quarrying stone and burning lime. The fifth and last term of school he taught was in the U. B. Church of Kentland, now the Christian Church, there being no schoolhouse in Kentland; enrollment 120; in the fall and winter of 1863 or 1864. He taught his first term in Crawford County, Ohio, when a boy of eighteen years. He had been studying medicine for three or four years, had procured a subject from Chicago, and a room in the court house was improvised for dissecting. He read during the day, dissected at night, and in this way made himself acquainted with the sciences of anatomy and physiology. In 1864, he opened a drug store with his father-in-law, John Niesz, a regular practitioner, styling the same "Niesz & Smith." Subsequently, Dr. N. sold out to George A. Robinson, the firm then becoming "Smith & Robinson." Soon after, they bought out Oscar Phelps' drug store, and thus the firm remained several years. After the death of Mr. R., Mr. Smith bought the other share. The firm was known as Smith's drug store. He had a partner, H. K. Warren, for several months, but most of the time Mr. S. has managed the store and also attended to a lucrative practice. In the fire of 1870, he lost nearly all his stock, without insurance. In less than twenty-four hours, he had a building 16x32, and sold from what had been saved. He made immediate arrangements for building a two-story brick on Third and Graham streets, which was completed and stocked in 1871, since which time he has done a successful drug and fancy goods business. June, 1883, the Doctor sold his stock of drugs, etc., to Dr. R. C. McCain, Dr. S. reserving his proprietary medicines—"Smith's Cough Syrup," "Smith's Asthma Cure," and "Smith's Little Cathartic Pellets." These medicines were copyrighted in 1879 and 1880. They have an extensive sale, and are the Doctor's own prescriptions. Three children have been born to Mr. S.—Elmer W., Lindley A. and Emma D. The youngest died in her third year. The Doctor is a member of Newton Lodge, No. 361, F. & A. M. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM L. SPALDING, agricultural implements salesman, Kentland, Ind., was born December 11, 1842, in Crawford County, Penn., and is a son of Russell and Lucina (Thompson) Spalding, the former a native of New York, the latter of Vermont. The latter died in Pennsylvania in 1856. The father is now living in Kentland at the advanced age of eighty years. His second marriage, in 1858, was to Lavinia Baker, of Pennsylvania. By his first marriage he had six children, two of whom are now living—William and Frances. The mother, an infant and Oscar all died the same day, the latter dying of whooping cough, and were buried in the same grave in Pennsylvania. John S. came here from Ohio, on a visit with his wife, for a recreation from business, in 1877, and died before he had been here one month. He was an active worker and Sunday school superintendent in the M. E. Church of his town. Jasper died November 15, 1882, presumably being the cause of his own death, and that of his wife and child, all of whom were found dead on the floor in their house. They lived two miles southeast of Raub, had a pleasant, happy home, and it is thought that emotional insanity was the cause of this shocking deed. They are buried in the cemetery at Kentland, Ind. William L., the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, and with his parents came to Newton County, Ind., in 1868, and settled on his farm three miles from Kentland, which he improved, and at the present time has rented to another person. He was married, April, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth J. Harwood, of Ohio. They have had three children—Bertha A., Maggie M. and Grace M. Bertha died in March, 1872, aged about one year. In politics, Mr. S. is a Republican.

JOHN B. SPOTSWOOD, editor, Kentland, is a native of Richmond, Va., born September 18, 1835, and is a son of R. G. W. and Eliza Spotswood, a daughter of William Walling Henning, author of "Henning's Justice"—a work for Justices of the Peace; he also compiled the statutes at large of the United States. Mr. and

Mrs. Spotswood were natives of Virginia, where the former, who was a planter and a Mason, lies buried. The grandfather of our subject assisted in the trial of Aaron Burr, and died in 1836. Mrs. Spotswood was afterward married, in 1837, at Culpeper Court House, to Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, of the Dutch Reform Church, who was Indian Commissioner one term, and a personal friend of Gen. Jackson. She died in Perryville, Ind.; was a poetess, and published the second article ever sent on the telegraph from Washington to Baltimore. That same production, with other of her poems are published in "Saunders's Rhetorical Reader." She was the mother of six children, three by each husband, all of whom, save one, are living. He (Richard E.), died in the United States service at Memphis, Tenn., July, 1863. John B. received his education from his mother, who was highly educated, with whom he came to Carroll County, Ind., settled on a farm, and worked at farming until 1861, when he came to Newton County, Ind. He farmed one year, read law three years, practiced some, and in 1867 became editor and publisher of the *Newton County Democrat*. He continued this five years, then practiced law two years, when he started the *People's Press*, a Greenback paper, in which business he continued, publishing his last paper March 30, 1883. The great Kentland fire of April 5, 1883, burnt building, press, paper and all. Mr. Spotswood is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in politics a Greenbacker.

JOSEPH STATON, farmer, was born March 1, 1839, in Boone County, Ind., and is a son of Joseph and Caroline Staton, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The father died in 1881, aged seventy-nine. He was one of the pioneers of Boone County: came through Newton County at an early day, riding seventy-five miles from one house to another. He hunted in this part of the country when the Indians had possession. He was a fine marksman, and could take in a deer on the run almost every time. Mrs. Staton is living in Wilson County, Kan., and about seventy-six years old. Our subject came to this county with his father in 1851, and remained about three years; thence to State Line, where he enlisted August, 1862, in Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Col. A. W. Mack. This regiment went to camp at Kankakee; thence to Columbus, Ky.; thence to Bolivar, Tenn., and thence to La Grange, where he took the measles, and afterward took cold, from which he has never recovered. He was discharged March 27, 1863. He settled on the farm where he now resides, in 1864, and owns 160 acres of well-improved and located land in Section 3, four miles northeast of Kentland. He has as good a home as this part of the county offers, and is classed among the well-to-do of the neighborhood. February 10, 1860, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Amos and Mary White, pioneer residents, late of this county. The union has produced eight children—Ella, Richard (deceased), John, Carrie, Mary (deceased), Jephtha, Lafayette and Myrtle R. Ella was married, September, 1881, to Millard Barnes, of Iroquois County, Ill. They have two children—William M. and John S. Mr. and Mrs. Staton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Staton is a member of Newton Lodge, No. 361, F. & A. M., and a Republican.

JOHN W. S. ULREY, Sheriff of Newton County, was born October 24, 1846, in Clermont County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Mary (Turner) Ulrey, natives of Ohio, who were married in 1832. The mother has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her seventeenth year. The father has been a skilled workman at the carpenter business. Both are now living on a farm in this county. Mr. Ulrey cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1832, and has voted for every President since. He is a Republican. They came to Jennings County, Ind., in 1847, and to Newton County in 1866. John W. S. received a common school education, besides attending an academy one year. During the war, he came to North Vernon on his way to Indianapolis to enlist. He had but \$1 in his possession. The conductor

could not take him to Indianapolis for that amount. "All right," said Ulrey, "take me just as far as you can for the dollar, and I will walk the rest of the way." When a "dollar's worth of ride" had been taken, the conductor came around, and Ulrey explained by telling him that was all the money he had; that he was going to Indianapolis to enlist; that the cause was a good one, etc. To this argument the ticket-puncher-man "tumbled," and took him all the way. He then went to Camp Carrington, where he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment. His father had him mustered out because of his extreme youth. A few days later, August, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the army until the war closed. On leaving for the South, his father met him at the depot, gave him some good advice, the engine whistled, John started on his way a happy boy. He was married in 1869, to Miss Nancy E. Smoot, of Julian, Ind. They have two children—Clyde and Morton. Mrs. Ulrey is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ulrey is a member of the K. of P. and McHolland Post of G. A. R. He engaged in farming after the war; was elected on the Republican ticket in 1880, and re-elected in 1882, to his present office, his term expiring November, 1884. He is living in Kentland, owning and overseeing a farm in Iroquois Township. He attended public school two years after leaving the army, being allowed that time because of services rendered to the Government while under age. Mr. Ulrey has also held township offices. His opponent in 1880, had held the office one term, and proved himself efficient. Mr. Ulrey says, "He gave me an awful close chase, having been a popular candidate both of the Democrat and Greenback party." In 1882, his party again nominated him against Mr. Ulrey. Both ran well, and ahead of their tickets, but Mr. Ulrey received a majority of 344. In five townships he had more votes than any Republican on the ticket. In his own township, he received two-thirds of the votes cast for both candidates.

PETER H. WARD, Circuit Judge, Kentland, was born October 20, 1835, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Eliza N. (Morgan) Ward, the former a native of South Carolina, the latter of Ohio. They had seven children, four of whom are living. They died at advanced ages, both members of the society of Friends; universally beloved. The Judge was reared on a farm. In addition to public schools, he attended at Marlboro, Ohio, taught by A. Holbrook, one of Ohio's most distinguished educators; also attended at Salem, Ohio, and is a graduate of the law school at Indianapolis, class of 1868; was admitted to the bar the same year; came to Kentland in 1870 and has practiced in and around Newton County, and in the Supreme Court. In 1883, he was appointed Circuit Judge by Gov. A. G. Porter, to succeed Hon. E. P. Hammond, who had been appointed Supreme Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. December 25, 1859, Judge Ward married Miss Mary D. Windle, of Columbiana County, Ohio, who died October 29, 1866, leaving two children—Carrie M. (deceased) and Theona M. Mrs. W. was a member of the society of Friends. After his marriage, our subject engaged in farming in Ohio, and was also interested in the oil trade in Pennsylvania. He next married, September 2, 1873, Miss Mary S. Shaeffer, of Lancaster, Ohio. They had two children, one, Herbert S., still living. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Judge W. is a Republican; also a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 396, and of Kentland Chapter, No. 89, R. A. M. The Judge's position is an illustration of what may be attained by application and integrity.

CAPT. HORACE K. WARREN was born in Oneida County, N. Y., November 3, 1833. In 1836, he moved with his parents to Lenawee County, Mich., locating near Adrian, then a wilderness, now a thriving city. At an early age, he became a clerk in the post office of Adrian, and remained for several years when he took a position on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for three years, and in November, 1857, came with his parents to Brook, Newton Co., Ind. When the war toc-

sin sounded in 1861, he enlisted under Gen. Milroy, and was commissioned by Gov. O. P. Morton First Lieutenant of the Iroquois Rangers, and assigned to Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On the following June, he was mustered into the three years' service, went to the front and participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, driving the enemy to Carrick's Ford, Philippi, Beverly, Hut-tonville and Cheat Mountain; was in the engagement in Tigart's Valley that disputed Gen. Lee's grand army a pass to the Ohio River, and had the honor of receiving Gen. Lee under a flag of truce. In December, 1861, he came with the command down the Ohio to Louisville, Ky., was brigaded under Gen. Nelson, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville and all that memorable campaign. In March, 1862, he was commissioned Captain, and assigned to G. D. Wagner's staff, as Provost Marshal. At the battle of Stone River, he was wounded by an exploding shell, which killed his horse under him: his wounds unfitting him for active service, he resigned his commission in February, 1863, and in that fall was elected Sheriff of Newton County until 1866. He was re-elected in 1868 to same office, and again in 1870. In June, 1879, he was commissioned by Gov. Williams Coroner of Newton County. In the fall of 1882, he assisted in organizing a post of G. A. R., and was elected its first Commander, which he still holds. In September, 1867, he married Miss Sallie McLain, of Iroquois County, Ill. Two children were born to them—Willie H. (born July 9, 1868, died April 27, 1869) and Clara Mary. Mr. Warren resides at Cherry Grove, near Kentland.

JOHN WELDON, farmer, was born June 12, 1809, in Meath County, Ireland. In January, 1832, he married Bridget Mead, of the same county, and emigrated the same year, landing at Quebec after a forty-two days' voyage. Thence went to Plattsburg, N. Y., and worked one year for the father of Gen. Halleck; for this service they together received \$16 per month. They moved from New York in 1838, and since he has worked on the farm. In 1849, he bought land in Grundy County, Ill., where he remained until 1877, when he came to Benton County, Ind.; he has since bought in Newton County. He now owns 160 acres of good land one and one-half miles east of Kentland, and is classed among the best farmers of the county. He is the father of seven children—James (killed at the battle of Shiloh), John, Margaret, Thomas, David, Kate and Nancy. Mrs. Weldon died April 21, 1872, aged sixty-two, a member of the Catholic Church. Kate Weldon married, in 1868, Charles McNoun, a native of Canada; they have six children. Miss Nancy Weldon married, in 1879, Fred Simons, of Utica, N. Y.; they have three children, viz., Willie, Johnnie and Mary. Messrs. Simons and McNoun each own one-quarter section of land two miles east of Kentland. Their land is well improved, and joins that of Mr. Weldon. They are good farmers, and all are Greenbackers.

NATHANIEL WEST, farmer, was born in Salem, Mass., October 15, 1815, and is a son of Nathaniel and Mary B. (White) West, both natives of Massachusetts, who had eight children, three of whom are living. They moved West in 1836, and settled in Indianapolis. The father died in 1842, aged fifty-seven; the mother in 1859, aged fifty-eight. Both were members of the Unitarian Church. Nathaniel West had good educational advantages, being able to enter the freshman class at Harvard College at the age of fifteen, and from which he graduated with eighty-two others in the Class of 1834, there being but one younger than Mr. West. For about ten years he was manager in the farming and milling business in Indianapolis, and subsequently engaged in real estate, in which he continued in that city until 1860, when he came to Newton County, settling in Kentland, and still continuing the real estate until 1868; when he was elected Clerk of the Court of Newton County, on the Independent ticket. He held this office near three years, when he resigned in favor of Andrew Hull, the newly elected Clerk. Mr. West owned a farm of 240 acres southwest of Kentland, and, desiring to improve it, he moved from Kentland about that time, and has continued there. He is well located, with evidence of a

retired, happy home. He was first married, in 1843, to Miss Esther J. Harvey, of Wayne County. They had one child, Francis, who died in 1878. The mother died in 1845, aged twenty-two, a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. West was next married, in 1859, to Miss Elizabeth A. Cook, of Indianapolis, to which union have been born eight children, all living—Lillie, Charles H., William, Alexander L., Ada, Clara, Mary and Howard, the first being the first child born in Kentland. Mrs. West is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. West is a Democrat.

JULIEN N. WHITE, farmer, was born February 16, 1861, in Will County, Ill. He is the son of Timothy and Joan (Witherell) White, natives of Massachusetts. The father died in January, 1881, aged fifty-eight; the mother in 1863. Three children were born to these parents—Edwin, Arthur and Julien. Mr. White was married twice, the second time to Isabel Anderson, of New York, by whom he had five children, three of whom are now living—Ella, Nettie and Alfred; the deceased are Almira, in January, 1882, aged seventeen years; and Rosa Bell, in 1875, aged one year. Mrs. White died in 1877, aged about thirty-four. Julien N. had a fair education, and worked on his father's farm during most of his boyhood days. At the age of eighteen, he went to Kansas with two horses and a wagon, and spent one year, besides considerable money. He then settled to business on the farm. September 11, 1882, he married Miss Ella Littlejohn, daughter of William Littlejohn, late of Newton County. They have one child—Willie. Mr. White owns a small farm, and has a bright prospect for his years. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. WHITE, farmer and stock-dealer, deserves notice in the history of the county. He was born July 1, 1827, in Hamilton County, Ohio, a son of Reuben and Cornelia (Brocaw) White, natives of Ohio. The father died March 3, 1875, aged seventy-five; he was a farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Republican. The mother died March 30, 1870, in her sixty-seventh year, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had six children, three of whom, Joseph, George and Richard, are living. Joseph lives in Franklin County, Ark., and Richard in San Diego County, Cal. George W. White attended school and worked on the farm during his boyhood, and began for himself when twenty-one. He rented while in Ohio, but bought in this county in 1847, moved hither in 1856, and settled on the Iroquois River for twenty-six years, after which he removed to where he now lives, three miles northeast of Kentland, in 1882. He owns 600 acres of improved land, showing that he has been successful; he is now nicely located. July 4, 1855, he married Miss Jane Myers, of Newton County. Her step-father is Col. John Myers, a soldier of the war of 1812. These parents have had eight children—Charlie, William H. (deceased), Sherman, Effie Priscilla, Jacob A., Ida G., Nora, and James (deceased). Mr. White is a Republican.

JOHN WHITEAKKER, farmer, was born February 8, 1823, in Fayette County, Ind. His parents are Thomas and Elizabeth (Seward) Whiteakker, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter born at North Bend, Ohio, in a block fort, while the Indians without were doing their murderous work. The father was farmer and hunter, a private in the war of 1812, and one of the early pioneers of Indiana. About the year 1823, he made a trip from Fayette County to the Wabash. It required seventeen days to go and return on foot. In making this trip, he did not see a white man, nor did he sleep in house or tent. The first human being he saw was an Indian chief, whom he shot and killed instanter. Soon after, he met two Indians who asked him for slugs (bullets); he took from his pouch a handful of bullets, dropping them into their hands in such a way that they fell through their fingers into the leaves. They stooped to pick them up, and while in that stooping position he drew from his breast inside pocket a tomahawk, and killed them both before they arose. He died near Indianapolis that same year, at the age of about forty. He was twice married. The second marriage was about the year 1818, to Miss Seward. By her he had three children—Ruth, John and Sarah A. The mother died

April 28, 1873, aged eighty-one; she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty years. John went to school about seven months in his life; he was reared on the farm of his grandfather, Samuel Seward, near Connersville, Ind. Mr. Seward was farmer, tanner and shoe-maker. Mr. Whiteakker, on his eighteenth birthday, started for Benton County, with his cousin Joseph Ward. They came to the grove on Mud Pine, near where Oxford now stands; he had 35 cents on arriving. He hired to Mr. Ward for three years, receiving one horse, saddle and bridle, \$50 in money, and three suits (two everyday and one "freedom suit"). He invested his earnings in Newton (then Jasper) County, where he now lives, four and one-half miles northwest of Kentland; this was in 1847. He paid \$5 per acre for thirty acres of timber and forty of prairie. He now owns 227 acres in Newton County, eighty in Knox County, and eighty acres in Osborn County, Kan. He has been very successful in business, and is classed among the responsible, well-to-do farmers of the county; he sold about the first lot of corn that Mr. A. J. Kent ever bought in this county. He was married in September, 1844, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Benton County. They had three children—Elizabeth, Hannah and Thomas. Hannah died September 22, 1851, aged two years; Thomas died September 17, 1852, aged one year. Mrs. Sarah Williams died August 27, 1852, aged thirty-one; was a member of the M. E. Church almost all her life. Mr. Williams was next married, in 1856, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, a cousin of the former Mrs. Whiteakker. Their children by this marriage were William and James; William died August 15, 1855, aged eight months. The mother died December 21, 1857, aged twenty-seven; she was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Whiteakker had the misfortune to lose his house by fire January 9, 1883. The family record and the principal part of his household goods were destroyed. In politics, he is Republican; formerly was a Whig.

ADDISON WILLIAMS, farmer, was born November 5, 1827, in Fayette County, Ind., and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Hackleman) Williams. The father died about 1841; the mother in 1868, aged eighty-eight years. They had six children. Addison had poor school advantages, and worked for his father, and later by the month a few years; earned a team, and subsequently bought forty, then eighty, then 320, then 200, acres, since which he "has backed his neighbors off a little," until now he owns more than 1,200 acres, having been remarkably successful, adding farm to farm, and is among the wealthy and respected farmers of the county. In 1847, he married Miss Catherine Martin, of Darke County, Ohio, which alliance produced eight children—Leah, Carpenter, Susan, Margaret (deceased), Esther, Thomas, Martha, and Cornelia (deceased). Esther married William Staton December 25, 1871, and died February 15, 1873, aged seventeen and one-half years; Leah married Charles Cleaner, of Illinois; Carpenter married Mary Murray, of New York; Susan married George D. Major, of Ohio; Thomas married Vina Wilson, of Illinois; Martha married George Schyver, of Ohio. Mrs. Williams died suddenly, July 30, 1882, aged fifty-five, of heart disease, a member of the Christian Church, and well beloved by all. Mr. Williams is a Democrat.

JOSEPH J. WILT, engineer, Kentland, was born October 11, 1848, in Lehigh County, Penn. His parents were Aaron and Mary (Moyer) Wilt, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the former is still living, a farmer, member of the Lutheran Church, and a Democrat; he is seventy-two, and in good health. The latter died in 1857, a member of the Reformed Church. They had eight children, five of whom are living. Joseph J. Wilt in youth attended school and worked on the farm; at eighteen began work in the mill; he served one year, and as second miller for five years; then went to engineering, in which he has been engaged eleven years, and in the Kentland Mill as engineer eight years, which is proof of his efficiency, especially as he has never been the cause of an accident, having few equals and no superiors in his vocation. In 1869, he married Miss Louisa Stowe, of White County, Ind. Their children were Mollie E., Almira E. and Lulu May; Mollie E. died in

July, 1873, aged nine months. Mrs. Wilt is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Wilt is a Democrat.

ABRAM G. WITHROW, farmer, was born August 7, 1833, in Butler County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Grafft) Withrow, natives of Ohio. The father was a farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat. The mother died in 1835, aged thirty-seven years, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had six children—Eliza (deceased), Granderson (deceased), Julia A., Eunice E., Jane and Abram. Samuel Withrow afterward married Ann Moorehead, of Ohio. They had two children—Matthew T. and James D., both deceased. The latter enlisted from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, in the 75,000 call; re-enlisted, and died at Jefferson Barracks, February, 1863, aged twenty-seven. Mrs. Withrow died in 1854—a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Withrow next married Mrs. Ellen Lloyd, of Ohio, who bore him no children. Mrs. (Lloyd) Withrow is still living, and had one child—Robert. Samuel Withrow died December 2, 1871, aged eighty years. Abram G. Withrow worked on the farm and attended school until he was twenty-three, and later farmed near Dayton, Ind. January 1, 1869, he married Theresa Williams, of Will County, Ill. After marriage he settled near Dayton and remained until the following October, then went to Illinois, remaining until the next March, then moved to Butler County, Ohio, where he remained twelve years, and moved to Newton County, Ind., August, 1873, to the farm he now owns. He is a respected, progressive farmer, and the father of seven children—Samuel J., James L., Leroy C., Robert C. L. (deceased), Anna E., Joseph C. (deceased), and Walter A. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Withrow is a Republican.

CLARK A. WOOD, wagon and carriage maker, was born January 12, 1833, in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and is a son of Jerrod L. and Elizabeth (Fuller) Wood, natives of New York, the former born 1800, died 1879. The latter died in 1833. They had four children, and were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat until 1860, and afterward a Republican. Clark A. Wood worked at his trade during the day; attended a school at night for three years. He worked at his trade three years, and then moved to Bureau County, Ill., where he continued four years, and accumulated \$1,500, which he lost in wild cat money. He came to Newton County in 1857; and engaged in building the first sulky corn-plows in this county, made for Amos White. In 1858, he built the stock barns of A. J. Kent, and later moved to Mokence; thence to La Fayette in 1859, where he remained until 1861, then returned to Newton County, built a house, arranged for his family, and enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862. The regiment did guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and in 1863 went to Vicksburg under Sherman, and thence to Jackson. They were also in the battle of Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign of 104 days; thence "from Atlanta to the sea;" thence to Washington, and took part in the grand review, and thence to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out. Mr. Wood opened a wagon shop with Mr. Leaming in Kentland, and continued two years, when, his health failing, he went into business with William Ross, and continued two years, and then into Kent's store. In 1879, he opened his carriage and wagon shop, and has continued since, doing good work and a good business. April 29, 1858, Mr. Wood married Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Newton County. They had two children—Hubert J. and Clark A. Mrs. Wood died November 30, 1865, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though raised in the Quaker faith. Mr. Wood next married Mrs. Sarah J. Test, daughter of G. B. Myers, of White County, Ind. She had one daughter—Lizzie Gertrude Test. The children of the second marriage are Matta M., Lillie B. and Mezzie C. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic fraternity, McHolland Post, G. A. R. He is also a Republican.

TOWN OF GOODLAND AND GRANT TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BANES, general merchant, was born in the Dominion of Canada on June 29, 1853, and is the third of the ten children of William and Betsy Ann (Mills) Banes, and is of English descent. His parents were born in England—his father in Yorkshire, his mother in Devonshire. They still reside in Canada. Our subject came to the States when he was sixteen years old, and began life on his own responsibility. He came to Benton County, and worked on a farm by the month for William Mills, an uncle. In 1871, he began clerking in a store at Remington, Ind., being engaged in that duty for nine years, the most of the time at Goodland. His education was confined to the common schools of Canada, the district schools of Benton County, Ind., the public schools Remington, Ind., and the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. In April, 1881, he formed a partnership in general merchandise with William Mills, at Goodland, this connection existing until April, 1882, when Mr. Banes began the business alone. In this he still continues, and he has \$6,000 invested. The sales receipts last year were \$25,000. Mr. Banes was married on November 13, 1879, to Aurelia I. Spinney, daughter of Arthur J. and Susanna Spinney. To this union was born one child, Myrtle B. Mr. B. is a Republican in politics. His first Presidential vote was cast for Hayes. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church. He is one of the prominent young business men of the county.

J. W. BEAR is a native of Carroll County, Ind., born July 16, 1847, and is the tenth of thirteen children of George and Maria (De Walt) Bear, and of German ancestry. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, removing when quite young to Carroll County, Ind., where they settled eight miles northeast of Delphi, and remained until the death of his father, which occurred in 1860. His mother, after a time, married again, and, in 1865, came to Newton County, where she still resides. Mr. Bear's early education was confined to the common schools of Carroll County, but through his own efforts he has acquired a thorough business education. When but fourteen years of age, he commenced life for himself, working on a farm for \$7 a month. In 1867, he came to Goodland, and began clerking in the general store of Church & Hartley. In 1880, he opened a grocery, in which business he continued a short time, then went to farming. Besides superintending his farm, he directed, for two years, the construction of the C. & G. S. Railway. He now has 160 acres of well-improved land, four miles north of Goodland, besides a pleasant home in Goodland. Mr. B. commenced life with \$37.50, given him by his father, and is now worth \$8,000, all made by his own exertion. His marriage took place centennial year, May 17, to Emily M. McCurry, a native of Jefferson County, Ind., and daughter of John and Elizabeth McCurry. Mr. and Mrs. Bear are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, Mr. B. is a staunch Republican, and one of the sound and practical business men of Goodland, and a most pleasant and reliable gentleman.

HIRAM BURGESS, druggist, a native of Washington County, N. Y., born July 9, 1832, is the son of John C. and Acsah (Christe) Burgess, and is of Scotch-German descent. His parents were also born in New York, and were among the pioneers of Washington County. There the mother died in March, 1860, and his father in July, 1865. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native State. In addition, he has gained a thorough business education. At the death of his father, he came into possession of the old Burgess homestead on the shore of Lake George. In 1867, he came to Will County, Ill., remaining three

years, going from there to Grant Township, Newton Co., Ind., where he purchased 120 acres of wild prairie, two miles from Goodland. This farm he cultivated and lived upon until 1873, when he came to Goodland and engaged in the drug business, which he still continues. In 1872, he built the Burgess Block, a most substantial building, with a frontage of sixty-two feet on Newton street, by eighty-six feet deep on Union street. It cost \$6,600, and is an honor to the town and a credit to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Burgess. In this building is his store, in which he has a stock of drugs unexcelled in the county. Mr. Burgess was married, January 14, 1855, to Miss Tirza Warren, a daughter of N. A. Warren, of Essex County, N. Y. Three children have been born to them—Eliza G., Elmer and Edward A. The last died in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess are members of the M. E. Church, and for ten successive years he has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a thorough Republican in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He is one of Newton County's most prominent citizens, is greatly respected, and is a most earnest Christian gentleman.

C. E. BURGESS was born in Washington County, N. Y., March 17, 1854, and is second in a family of six children of Charles and Jane (Barrett) Burgess, and of German extraction. His parents, also natives of New York, removed, when he was three years old, to Will County, Ill., and from there, in 1872, to Grant Township, Newton Co., Ind., where his father died in March, 1880. His mother still lives in Goodland. On account of the poor health of his father, Mr. Burgess took control of the farm, which he still manages. In politics, he is a Republican; cast his first Presidential vote for Hayes. He is a member of the M. E. Church since 1880. His early education was confined to the common schools of Will County, Ill., and Newton County, Ind.; but he has acquired more than an ordinary business education, and is one of the most prominent young farmers in the county, and an honorable citizen.

HENRY BUTLER is a native of England, born December 28, 1832, and the younger of two children of Henry and Fanny F. (Parker) Butler. His parents were born in England, where his father died in 1868, and his mother still lives, at the age of seventy-two years. His marriage occurred September 29, 1857, to Sarah A. Roulston, daughter of John and Elizabeth Roulston, of Leicestershire, England. To them have been born five children—Harry, West, Alfred, Fanny and Thomas, two of whom are deceased. After his marriage, he commenced business as a butcher in Birmingham, which may be called the "Pittsburgh of England." In 1865, he left Birmingham and came to America, landing at New York City November 4 of that year. He spent two years in Chicago, and one and a half years in Belvidere, Ill., after which he came to Grant Township, Newton County, and broke prairie two years, also keeping a meat market as soon as the town would support it. From 1871 to 1878, he kept a market in Goodland; then farmed two years, again returning to the market business. He is in politics a Republican, a successful business man, and one of the substantial citizens of Goodland.

W. B. CANINE, Postmaster, was born June 19, 1832, in Shelby County, Ky., and is the oldest of seven children of Abraham and Sarah (Leffler) Canine, and is of German lineage. His parents were born in Kentucky, and came in 1832 to Montgomery County, Ind.; in 1850, they moved to Jasper County, where the mother died in 1861. The father now resides in Marion County, Ind. The son worked at home on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age. In January, 1856, Mr. Canine married Martha E. Galey. Three children were born to them—Edgar L., Arthur E. and Minnie May. Two of these are dead, the mother also dying, November 15, 1870. Mr. Canine again married in November, 1871. Miss C. L. Fountain became his wife, she having been born in Troy, N. Y. Two children have been born to this union—Emma M. and William R. (deceased). In 1875, Mr. C. came to

Goodland, and in 1878 he was appointed Postmaster of this village, which position he still holds. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of Goodland Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F., being one of its charter members.

RICHARD CONSTABLE, farmer, a native of Kent County, Eng., born July 1, 1819, and is the second of nine children of Henry and Ann (Austen) Constable; both were English, and died in Kent County, England, the father in 1874, the mother two years previous. At the age of fourteen years, Richard was apprenticed as a clerk in a dry goods store for seven years; then clerked five years for wages, and in 1843 he began business for himself in Battle, county of Sussex, Eng., where he continued until 1849, when he came to America, landing at Chicago July 20. He was married, in Battle, Eng., April 4, 1843, to Mary Ann Knight, daughter of Jesse and Maria Knight, of Sussex County, Eng. To them have been born eight children—Clement L., Emily, William, Richard, Benjamin A., Elizabeth S., Edwin C. and Herbert. Four are dead. In the fall of 1849, he bought a farm near Elgin, Ill., and there lived four years; then moved to Will County, where he lived until 1869, when he came to Newton County, Ind., and settled in Grant Township, two and one-half miles from Goodland. He now owns 400 acres of well-improved land, with a fine residence. When he came to America, he had only \$400; he is now worth \$25,000. In politics, he is a Republican; cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. Mr. and Mrs. Constable are members of the Baptist Church. He is a prominent man, and one of the most successful farmers in Western Indiana.

JOHN L. COOKE, druggist, is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., born October 14, 1857, and second of four children of Jacob and Martha (Potter) Cooke, and is of German-English descent. The parents were also born in Lawrence County, but in 1868 came to Goodland, where they remained a short time, moving upon a farm, and, after several changes, going to Cass County, Mo., where they now reside. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Lawrence County and the graded school of Goodland. He has a thorough business education, and is a member of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association. In 1875, he began clerking in a drug store at Fowler, where he remained two years, and then came to Goodland, where he is now one of the principal druggists of the town. Mr. Cooke was married, April 20, 1879, to Miss Flora L. Hopkins, daughter of W. A. and F. E. Hopkins, and a native of Ohio. He is a staunch Republican; cast his first Presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity since February, 1883, Goodland Lodge, No. 445. Mrs. Cooke is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cooke is one of the most prominent young men of Newton County, and has brilliant prospects in the science of medicine.

WARREN V. COOLEY is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., born August 27, 1833, the second of six children of Jonathan and Amelia (Risley) Cooley, and of English extraction. His parents were born in Connecticut, and lived there until 1854, when they came West and settled in La Salle County, Ill., where they still reside, each having seen nearly three-fourths of a century. Mr. Cooley's early education was obtained in the common district schools of New York, and the high school at Adams Center, in Jefferson County, N. Y. In 1858, he entered the Fowler's State and National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and having graduated from that school was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., in 1866. Previous to entering the law school, he taught school three winters, and after his graduation taught four years, being the Principal of the Seventh Ward School in Ottawa, Ill. His marriage took place June 12, 1862, to Emma G. Strawn, daughter of Isaiah and Jane Strawn, of La Salle County, Ill. In 1871, Mr. Cooley came to Grant Township, Newton County, Ind., and settled about three miles southwest of Goodland, where he still resides. He has 120 acres of well-improved land. Politically, he is a Re-

publican, and cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. Centennial year, he was elected Trustee of Grant Township, but, owing to the change in the law he served but one and a half years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1865, and was Master of the Goodland Lodge, No. 445 for three years. He is well informed on the topics of the day, and is one of the most prominent citizens of Newton County.

DAVID CREEK, an old pioneer, is a native of Union County, Ind., son of John and Catharine (Cart) Creek, born April 2, 1809, and the eighth in a family of twenty-three children. His parents were born in Virginia in 1808, came to the territory now known as Union County, Ind. David was the second child born in the territory, his mother dying in 1811. His father was afterward twice married, and died in 1851. In 1830, David Creek came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and remained until 1852, when he came to Newton County, and settled half a mile from the present site of Goodland. There were only two houses in Grant Township, and he bought both these claims. February 5, 1829, Mr. Creek was married to Miss Margaret Meek, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Meek. Two children were born to them—Elizabeth and John. Mrs. Creek died October 10, 1835. July 30, 1836, Mr. Creek married Mary Meek, a sister of the first wife. Six children were born to this marriage—Moses, Thomas, Albert, Calvin, William and David; of these, four are deceased. Mrs. Creek died in October, 1848. Mr. Creek was next married, February 24, 1850, to Mrs. Emily Wilson, who died November 24, 1881. In 1879, he moved to Goodland; he is one of the most enterprising men in the county, and is known as "Father Creek." He was one of the Commissioners that divided the county from Jasper. He has always taken a special interest in the public schools. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1852. He is a Republican. He had three sons in the late war. Albert was killed at the battle before Richmond.

PHILIP EARL, an old pioneer of Newton County, was born in Bergen County, N. J., July 24, 1805, and is a son of Enoch and Phebe (Smith) Earl, and the seventh of eleven children, and of English-Irish descent. His parents were also natives of New Jersey, and died there at an advanced age. Mr. Earl began life for himself at the age of twenty years, and in 1828 came to Montgomery County, Ind., and engaged in farming. Here his marriage occurred July 29, 1829, to Mary Hawkins, daughter of Amos and Rachel Hawkins. To them were born seven children—Rachel, Phebe A., Prudence J., Mary E., Martha R., William H. and Sarah E. Of these, four are deceased. Mrs. Earl died April, 1866. Mr. Earl was married again, February, 1868, to Mrs. Lydia M. Hawkins, daughter of Ruben and Phebe Ward, and born in Dutchess County, N. Y. Mr. Earl came to Newton County in 1837, and settled on the Iroquois River, pre-empting a claim. It was in the days of Indians, deer, and all manner of wildness. In 1875, he came to Goodland, where he still lives. He has been a life-long Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Earl is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and a prominent and well-known old gentleman.

J. J. ECKMAN, Principal of the Goodland Schools, is a native of Greene County, Ohio, born August 30, 1855, the youngest of eight children of Henry and Mary (Bates) Eckman, and is of German descent. When six months old, his parents removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., settling in Fairfield Township, where they died, the father in 1858, the mother in 1866. After his mother's death, he lived with an older sister four years, attending district school in the winter, and working by the month on a farm in summer. In the fall of 1871, he entered Roanoke Seminary, at Roanoke, Ind., where he remained two years. Since that time he has been teaching. In 1878, he was elected Principal of the Goodland Schools, of which he still has charge. The schools have been very successful under his supervision, and

are among the best in the county. Mr. Eckman was married, June 29, 1880, to Miss Mary S. Petit, daughter of Antoine and Felicie Petit, a native of Watseka, Ill. They have one child—Claud Antoine. In politics, Mr. Eckman is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Horace Greeley. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F., since 1879. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eckman is a self-made man, much respected, and an influential citizen. The people of Goodland are to be congratulated on having such a man in charge of their schools.

GEORGE GALBRAITH was born in Scotland March 26, 1828, and is the second of four children of William and Ann (Wallace) Galbraith. His parents were natives of Scotland. In that country his father died when our subject was fourteen years of age; in the same country his mother died in 1881. In 1849, he came to America, and settled in Ontario County, N. Y., where he was married, on November 18, 1850, to Diana Burdus, daughter of Thomas and Diana Burdus. His wife was also born in Scotland. To them were born nine children—Anna L., Jessie D., William W., Thomas J., Sarah L., George B. M., Robert J., Forbes and Burdus, of whom two are dead. In 1855, Mr. Galbraith went to Will County, Ill., and there remained until 1874, when he came to Grant Township, Newton County, and settled four and a half miles northwest of Goodland. He now owns 320 acres of well-improved land, and has been quite successful as a farmer. In politics, he is a Democrat. For President, Buchanan received his first vote. Since 1874, he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He has made his own way in life, his parents being poor, and is now in good circumstances, and one of the most prominent farmers and citizens in his township.

HON. WILLIAM W. GILMAN, farmer, is a native of Essex County, N. Y., born September 4, 1834, and is the second of five children of Hiram and Elizabeth (Palmer) Gilman, and of English descent. His father was a native of Vermont, his mother of New York. In 1853, his father left the old Empire State and went to Illinois; remained there two years, then went to Minnesota, and died there in 1868. His mother now resides in Dakota. Mr. Gilman left New York when he was twenty-one years of age, and went to Minnesota, where he lived seven years; then removed to Kankakee County, Ill., remaining in the State five years; then, in the autumn of 1868, came to Grant Township, Newton Co., Ind., and settled in Goodland, purchasing, in 1869, the farm on which he now lives. On March 12, 1864, he married Miss H. C. Morse, daughter of William and Mary Morse, of Essex County, N. Y. They have had nine children—Minnie E., Hiram F., Merritt C., William H., Frederick D., Jessie C., Nellie E., Jennie C. and George D., of whom two are deceased. He is a radical Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. In 1870, he was elected Trustee of Grant Township, and re-elected in 1872, serving four years. In 1874, he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Newton County. In 1880, he was elected Joint Representative from Newton and Jasper Counties, and re-elected in 1882. In the Legislature of 1880, he introduced a number of bills, and in 1882 he introduced bills Nos. 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 170, 271 and 382. Of these, No. 170 became a law. The most important bill introduced by him was House Bill No. 7. He has occupied official positions in Newton County for twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1864. As a candidate of his party, he is unknown to defeat, and is one of the party's leading men in West Indiana. He is a prominent citizen, and a man of sterling worth.

DANIEL GRAY, Justice of the Peace and ex-County Commissioner, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., a son of Levi and Tryphena (Baker) Gray, born August 7, 1813, the second of ten children, and of English descent. His father was one of

the pioneers of Steuben County, and died there November, 1863. His mother died at Tiffin, Ohio, August, 1882. The education of Daniel Gray was confined to the common schools of New York and Franklin Academy at Plattsburg, N. Y. He was married, November 19, 1835, to Miss Lydia Myrtle, daughter of Philip and Margare, Myrtle, of Steuben County, N. Y. Ten children have been born to them—Carrie, Thomas J., Catharine, Clara, Aaron, Ellen, Henry, James, Francis and William. Of these, three are deceased. Mrs. Gray died April 26, 1882, aged sixty-nine years. In 1868, Mr. Gray came to Grant Township, Newton County, and settled on a farm one and a half miles from Goodland. In March, 1881, he moved to Goodland, where he now resides. He is a staunch Republican, and one of the party leaders in Newton County. He cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison in 1836. In 1859, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State of New York, from Steuben County. He also filled the unexpired term of Richard Curen as County Commissioner. As a citizen, he is much respected, and is one of the most enterprising men of the county.

T. J. GRAY, dealer in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Myrtle) Gray, the second in a family of ten children, and of English descent. The early education of Mr. Gray was confined to the common schools of his native State. He also attended Franklin Academy, at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y. He has acquired a thorough business education. He followed the occupation of a farmer until he came to Indiana in 1868. His marriage occurred December 16, 1866, to Cornelia Bellis, daughter of Charles and Eliza Bellis, born at Jerusalem, Yates County, N. Y. To this marriage was born one child—Clara, who is deceased, died April, 1881. In 1870, Mr. Gray engaged in the hardware business in Goodland, in partnership with Ports Wilson. He has now been in this business alone seven years, has \$10,000 invested, and is one of the successful merchants of Goodland. He has also a farm near town. He is a radical Republican, cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. In 1879, he was elected Treasurer of the town of Goodland, which office he now holds. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gray has always manifested an enterprising spirit, and is one of the leading business men and influential citizens of Goodland.

HAMILTON H. GREEN, furniture dealer and insurance agent, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., December 29, 1842, and is the third in a family of seven children of Daniel M. and Maria (Aurelia) Green, and of German descent. His parents were natives of New York. His mother still resides in her native county; his father died there in 1875. His education was confined to the common schools of New York, attending school in winter, and working in summer. When eighteen years of age, he began learning the carpenter's trade, under the instruction of his father. At the age of twenty years, he began life for himself, in 1866 coming to Goodland, where he worked at his trade until 1879, when he engaged in the furniture business with A. T. McCurry. Mr. Green is the senior member of the firm. These gentlemen have the only furniture store in Goodland, and have \$25,000 invested in stock. The marriage of Mr. Green took place November 22, 1869, to Miss Mosey Wilsey, daughter of Joseph and Sophronia Wilsey. She was also a native of the Empire State. They have one child—Daisy M. Mr. Green is in politics a Democrat; cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1879. Mrs. Green is a member of the Advent Church. Mr. Green is a strong advocate of all public enterprises, and of a liberal spirit. He helped build the first store in Goodland; takes much interest in the public schools, and is a most courteous gentleman. He represents ten of the leading fire insurance companies of the United States.

E. L. HALL was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 5, 1837, and is the son of Edward and Sarah (McClure) Hall, is the sixth of eleven children, and is of English

Irish and Scotch extraction. The father was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and afterward lived in Holmes County; was Circuit Judge for six years, and one of the pioneers and representative men in the early history of Ohio; he died December 8, 1881, in Holmes County. His mother was born in Virginia, and died in Holmes County in 1872. Mr. Hall worked on his father's farm until his nineteenth year. August 13, 1857, he married Salina Teel, who was a native of Seneca County, Ohio. They have had seven children—John E., Henrietta J., Mary, Matilda Clara, Frank S., Harry S. and Andrew. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; re-enlisted in September, 1861, in Company F, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; again enlisted in May, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (or National Guards), and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in September, 1864. After the war, he remained in Holmes County, Ohio, until 1869, when he came to Newton County, Ind., and settled in Grant Township, near Goodland, where he has 120 acres of good land. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R. In 1874, he was made Assessor of Grant Township, and has held the office ever since. He was a good soldier, and is one of the leading farmers and politicians of the county.

HENRY G. HECOX, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., son of Solomon and Cynthia (Birdsall) Hecox, was born June 19, 1834, and is the fourth of a family of six children, and of English lineage. His father is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., his mother of Connecticut. In 1859, the parents left the old Empire State, and went to Grundy County, Ill., and in 1869 came to Newton County, Ind., settling two miles west of Goodland. Here the mother died October 7, 1871, the father October 23, 1873. The grandfather of the subject of this mention was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Hecox received his education at the district schools of New York. In 1855, he came West, and settled in Grundy County, Ill., remained there fourteen years, and in 1869 came to Grant Township, Newton Co., Ind., where he still resides. In 1871, he came into possession of what was known as the "Hecox Homestead," and he now owns 320 acres of well-improved land, situated near Goodland. Politically, he is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Buchanan. In 1878, he was elected Trustee of Grant Township, Newton County, serving two years. Mr. Hecox is a thorough gentleman, and an influential citizen.

EBENEZER HUNTER, farmer, is a native of Ireland, born August 22, 1840, is the son of Robert and Keziah (Simpson) Hunter, the seventh of eleven children, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were born in Ireland, but our subject came to America when twenty-three years of age, and settled in Will County, Ill., where he remained until 1874, when he came to Grant Township, Newton Co., Ind., and here he still resides. On September 14, 1864, he was married to Elizabeth Pincher; she was a native of England. Eight children have been born to them—Robert, John, Harriet, Alice, Charles L., Jessie, Keziah and William C., one of whom is deceased. Mr. Hunter is a thorough Republican, and in 1880 was elected County Commissioner of Newton County for three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in 1868. He is in possession of an enterprising, liberal spirit, and advocates all measures which are conducive to the good of humanity.

RUF JACOBS was born May 18, 1842, in Warren County, Ind., and is the oldest of three children of Henry and Rachel (Runyan) Jacobs, and is of Irish-German lineage; his parents are natives of Ohio. His education was confined to the common schools of the Hoosier State, and the Stockwell Collegiate Institute, at Stockwell, Ind. He has a thoroughly practical business education. At the age of eighteen years, he conducted a general store at Rainsville, Ind.; remained there about twelve years, and then engaged in the same business at Fowler, Ind., remaining

there eight years; he came to Goodland in 1881, and is here engaged in the same business, and has been one of the successful men in the mercantile trade, he having \$8,000 invested in it; the total sale receipts last year were \$46,000. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. Since 1871, he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is considered one of the prominent business men of Newton County.

A. G. JAKWAY is a native of Rutland County, Vt., born August 4, 1845, and is the eldest of six children of George A. and Julia (Cook) Jakway, and of English descent. His parents were born in Vermont, and his mother is still living there. His father died there in 1869. When nineteen years of age, he went to Buchanan County, Iowa, remaining but one year. He then returned to Vermont, and engaged in lumbering until 1875, when he came to Grant Township and settled on a farm two miles from Goodland. In 1881, he moved to Goodland and engaged in the lumber trade, in which business he continues. Mr. Jakway's marriage took place June 3, 1874, to Mary E. Hulett. To this marriage were born two children—Lena E. and Bernice A.; the first is dead. Mrs. Jakway died November 19, 1880. Mr. Jakway was next married October 3, 1882, to Susan A. Hulett, a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Jakway is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. J. is politically a Greenbacker, and cast his first Presidential vote for Peter Cooper. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1878. He has been successful in business, and is one of the prominent citizens of Goodland.

GEORGE HARDY, banker, is a native of Addison County, Vt., son of Truman and Mary (Buckbee) Hardy, of Scotch-English lineage and pioneers of Vermont. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Plattsburg. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Vermont. In 1844, he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., attending three years, but was obliged to leave and abandon the idea of graduating, on account of ill health. When nineteen years of age, he entered a commission house as clerk, at La Salle, Ill., continuing there three years, then worked on a farm four years. He then for eleven years speculated in stock, real estate, etc. His marriage occurred November 21, 1867, to Emma D. Armstrong, of Morris, Ill. They have three children—Ethel M., Truman G. and William A. In 1868, Mr. Hardy came to Goodland, where he still resides. He dealt largely in real estate, buying and selling 17,000 acres of land, inducing many people from Illinois to settle in Newton County. Abner Strawn was for a time his partner. In October, 1875, he established the People's Bank, and as a banker has been successful. Mr. Hardy raised fifty-one men for the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, but did not enter the service on account of physical disability. Mr. Hardy is in politics a Democrat; is a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1854; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the most prominent men in his county, and has been mentioned, in his party, as a candidate for Congress.

C. W. HARTLEY, grain dealer, is a native of Bucks County, Penn., son of Charles and Sarah A. (Clark) Hartley, and was born November 28, 1836. He is of English descent, and one of eight children. His parents, also natives of Bucks County, Penn., removed, in 1840, to Wayne County, Ind., remaining there but one year, then moving to Calhoun County, Mich., where, in 1854, June 6, the father died. His mother still lives there, and is seventy-six years of age. C. W. Hartley obtained his early education in the common schools of Michigan, afterward attended the Delphi Academy, in Iowa, and a school in West Bedford, Ohio. In 1859, he and three comrades crossed the great plains and went to Colorado. After seven years of mining and wandering through the far West, he returned and settled at Goodland, where he still resides. He was married, December 17, 1865, to Miss Mattie E. Lane, daughter of William and Mary Lane. Mrs. Hartley died October 7, 1875, at Rem-

ington, Ind. Mr. Hartley is a Republican in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. He is a member of Chicago Board of Trade, and one of the greatest business men in Indiana. He handled, last year, at Goodland, 750,000 bushels of grain, his business running from \$20,000 to \$90,000 a year. He is also well informed upon all the topics of the day, is genial and social, and is greatly respected and honored, as a man of sterling worth.

MILTON L. HUMSTON, M. D., is a native of Henry County, Ky., son of Charles Morehead Humston and Susan Morehead (Triplett) Humston, born November 3, 1838, the second in a family of twelve children, and is of English extraction. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Humston came to America in 1776 and located in Virginia; his great-grandfather was Edward, and his grandfather, Thomas Humston. Thomas had three brothers, Edward, John and Nathaniel Q. Edward died near Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind., John in Ohio, and Nathaniel Q. in Virginia. The grandfather of Dr. Humston died in Henry County, Ky., March 1, 1857, in his eighty-seventh year. The father of Dr. Humston was born September 27, 1815, in Virginia, and in 1835 emigrated to Fleming County, Ky., was married there in 1836, and began the practice of dentistry; in 1837, removed to Henry County, where he now resides. He served as Sheriff of Henry County four years, from 1856 to 1860 inclusive. He lost \$15,000 in the late war. The grandmothers of Dr. Humston were both Moreheads, cousins of James F. and Charles Morehead, both ex-Governors of Kentucky. The mother of Dr. Humston was born in Virginia in 1811, on Christmas day, and died in Henry County, Ky., May 15, 1871. Dr. H.'s early education was limited to the common schools of Kentucky. After acting as Deputy Sheriff under his father four years, he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. J. A. Humston, near Port Royal, Ky. After attending lectures at the Medical University at Louisville, Ky., he came to Morocco, Newton County, Ind., and practiced medicine three years; he then returned to Louisville and attended lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduated from that institution in March, 1866. He then returned to Morocco and continued the practice of his profession until January 2, 1883; then he removed to Goodland, where he now resides, still practicing medicine. Dr. Humston was married, May 18, 1863, to Miss L. Amanda Nichols, of La Grange, Ky. They had five children—Charles Nichols, George Goldsmith, Llewellyn Claud, Ada Burnace and Benzoni. Mrs. Humston died July 3, 1878. Dr. H. was next married August 26, 1879, to Miss Rhoda E. McCurry, of Goodland. Politically, Dr. H. is a National. During his residence in the South, he was loyal to the North. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866; has held the offices of J. G. D., 1878, S. G. D., 1879, and G. M., 1881 and 1882, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Beaver Lodge, No. 378. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a good physician, an influential citizen and an honorable man.

V. B. JENKS, coal and wood dealer, was born in Orange County, N. Y., March 9, 1816, and was a son of Dr. John S. and Penelope (Webb) Jenks, and the ninth in a family of ten children. He is of Irish-Yankee descent, his father having been born in Connecticut, his mother in Orange County, N. Y. His parents both died in Pennsylvania, his father in 1842, his mother two years before. They had moved to Pennsylvania when he was about eight years of age, and when he was sixteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner for four and a half years, at which trade he worked for forty-five years. His marriage occurred April 1, 1838, to Martha Calkins, daughter of Lemuel and Lois Calkins, and a native of New York. To this union have been born ten children—Adaline, Horace, Penelope, Allen P., Almira, Arabella, Helen, Almon P., Virgil E. and Morey J. Of these children, five are deceased. In 1874, Mr. Jenks came to Stark County, Ind., and remained one and a half years. In 1882, he came to Goodland, and still resides here. At his coming,

he engaged in the coal and wood business, and still continues in it. Politically, he is a Greenbacker; cast his first Presidential vote for Van Buren. He has been successful in business, and is one of the prominent citizens of Goodland; is greatly respected, and a most pleasant gentleman.

A. J. KITT, editor and proprietor of the *Goodland Herald*, was born in Fulton County, Ind., July 13 1852, the youngest of five children of Jacob and Anna (Bozarth) Kitt, and is of German extraction. He finished his apprenticeship to the printer's trade in 1867, then worked on the *Peru Republican* for some time. In 1874 he established the *Record*, at Remington, Ind., conducted the paper two and a half years, and then sold it to James McEwen, of Rensselaer, and purchased the *Monticello Democrat*. In 1878 he sold the *Democrat*, and with W. H. Mattingly established the *Rochester Independent*, at Rochester, Ind. In 1879, he sold the *Independent*, and assumed control of the *Goodland Register*. That office was destroyed by fire, September 10, 1879, and re-established in October of the same year, afterward purchased by C. W. Hartley, Mr. Kitt continuing as editor and publisher. January 1, 1881, Mr. Kitt purchased the office, and changed the name to the *Goodland Saturday Herald*. The paper is a six-column quarto, and under the supervision of Mr. Kitt, has increased from a circulation of eighty to 600, and is now on a firm foundation. The office was a second time destroyed by fire December 8, 1882; no insurance. The citizens of Goodland, and farmers of the vicinity came immediately to the rescue, and subscribed money for a new outfit. The *Herald* has a liberal advertising patronage, and is on a paying basis. Mr. Kitt is a prominent newspaper man; is a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic fraternity. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in 1882 was Democratic candidate for County Recorder, and defeated by only eighty votes. Mr. Kitt's father died in October, 1852. His mother, still a widow, resides in Goodland. The history of Newton County would be incomplete without a mention of the *Herald* and its editor.

J. W. KISHLOR, is a native of Monroe County, N. Y., born January 27, 1837, and is the youngest of eight children of John and Nancy (Lowden) Kishlor, and of German-Irish extraction. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in New York, on the shores of Seneca Lake. His father was one of the pioneers of Monroe County, there being, when he moved there, but four houses where the city of Rochester now stands. His parents both died in Monroe County, the father September 1, 1855, and the mother February 1, 1847. When Mr. Kishlor left his native State he came to Marshall, Mich., remaining there four years; thence to Brookston, White County, Ind., where he remained until 1875, moving then to Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, remaining there until 1878, when he came to Goodland, Newton Co., Ind., where he still resides. In 1877, he purchased the New York store, and in 1879 took Z. F. Little into partnership, the firm being known as J. W. Kishlor & Co. Mr. Kishlor was married, November 6, 1862, to Fanny G. Cook, of Marshall, Mich. Three children have been born to them—Clair C., Lynn C. and Hope. The first two are dead. Nineteen years of Mr. Kishlor's life have been devoted to rail-roading. Mr. Kishlor is in politics a Republican. Kishlor & Co. carry the largest stock of goods in Newton County, having \$18,000 invested in the business, which is thriving. Mr. Kishlor is one of the substantial business men of the county, and one of its prominent citizens.

Z. F. LITTLE is a native of White County, Ind., born August 18, 1850, and is the eldest of four children of C. S. and Sarah A. (Vauscoy) Little, and of English lineage. His father was born in Ohio, and his mother in Virginia, but came to White County, Ind., previous to their marriage, and are still living at Brookston, in that county. When Mr. Little was eighteen years of age, he began life for himself. In 1864, he commenced learning telegraphy under the instruction of J. W. Kishlor, who was the agent for the L., N. A. & C. Railroad at Brookston. In 1868, Mr. Lit-

He was appointed agent of the L., N. A. & C., and P., C. & St. L. Railroad, at Reynolds, Ind. Here he remained until 1872, when he was appointed Railway Agent at Goodland. In 1879, he became a partner of J. W. Kishlor, dealer in general merchandise at Goodland, where he still continues, having resigned his railway agency in 1881. His marriage occurred November 25, 1875, to Anna E., daughter of Rev. Harley and Ann B. Miner, and a native of Connecticut. They have two children—Harry F. and Ruby M. Politically, Mr. Little is a Republican; cast his first Presidential vote for Grant. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1871. Mrs. Little is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Little is an enterprising young business man, an honorable citizen, and a gentleman.

A. T. McCURRY, furniture dealer and Township Trustee, is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., and son of John and Elizabeth (Stites) McCurry, and was born December 24, 1844, being the second of five children, and of Scotch-German descent. In 1867, Mr. McCurry's parents settled in Beaver Township, Newton County. His marriage occurred September 9, 1867, to Miss Susan E. Gasaway, daughter of Nathan and Amanda Gasaway, and also a native of Jefferson County. Two children have been born to them—John S. and William N. After his marriage, he engaged in stock-raising two years, when he was elected Principal of the Goodland schools. Mr. and Mrs. McCurry taught the first graded school in Goodland. After teaching two years, he engaged in dry goods business, but lost everything in the panic of 1873. In 1879, he engaged in the furniture business in Goodland, H. H. Green being his partner. This business he still continues, and has been successful. In politics, he is a Republican. He was elected Trustee of Grant Township in 1880, re-elected, there being no opposition, in 1882. He retained the same length of terms in school, but raised the wages of the teachers. The township, in this respect, is the best in Newton County. Mr. and Mrs. McCurry are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is prominent in musical circles, is an influential citizen, and a man without an enemy.

JOHN McCURRY is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born October 9, 1818, third in a family of eight, and is of German descent. His parents were born in North Carolina, but emigrated to Indiana in 1812, and settled in Jefferson County, where they died, the father in 1853 and the mother in 1865. In those early days, the education of Mr. McCurry was limited to the one-windowed log schoolhouse with its fire-place. The article presented to the parents agreeing that the teacher "would teach the pupils reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, as far as the single rule of three," is still remembered by him. At twenty-one years of age, he began life for himself. His marriage took place October 26, 1841, to Mrs. Elizabeth Carson. To them were born six children—William A., Abraham T., Rhoda E., Mary A., Martha E., and Jane, who died in infancy. The life of Mr. McCurry, while in Jefferson County, was that of a farmer. In 1869, he settled in Beaver Township, Newton County, remaining one year, then moved to Kentland, where he remained but a short time, and then came to Goodland, where he has since resided, living a retired life, greatly respected by all. He is a Republican, and he and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE B. MAXWELL is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., born March 29, 1830, and is fourth in a family of seven children of Alexander and Emma (Ward) Maxwell, and of Scotch descent. His father was a native of New York, where he spent his whole life, dying in 1879. His mother, a native of Connecticut, also died in New York in 1874. His marriage took place July 4, 1853, to Delia May, daughter of Kingsbury and Isabel May, and also a native of New York. To this union were born seven children—Albert L., Eva B., Edwin, Orville, Mark, Guy and George, who died April 2, 1866. After his marriage, he farmed in his native State, until 1867, when he came West and settled in McHenry County, Ill., and there lived four years; then came to Grant Township, Newton Co., Ind., where he still lives and now

owns 120 acres of well-improved land. His residence, which is one of the best in the township, cost \$1,600. In politics, Mr. Maxwell is a Republican. He is a prominent citizen, and one of the best farmers in the county.

HOWLAND MEEKER, known as Capt. Meeker, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., March 27, 1829, son of Aaron and Cena Meeker, is the fifth of seven children, and is of German descent. His parents were born in New York. He was married, February 28, 1857, to Martha Kellogg. Mrs. Meeker is a native of the Empire State. Six children have been born to them—Edgar, Jennie, Delos, George-Walter and Maud; the last is deceased. In 1857, Mr. Meeker went to La Salle County, Ill., remaining there until 1880, when he came to Grant Township, Newton Co., Ind., and settled one and a half miles northeast of Goodland, buying 120 acres. His farm is well improved. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In March, 1864, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and in July following was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was in the battles of Island No. 10, Corinth, and in twenty-seven different engagements, having been wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864. He was discharged at Chicago, Ill., in July, 1865. He is a Republican politically, and a member of the G. A. R. He has been successful as a farmer, was a good soldier, and is a prominent citizen.

J. W. OSWALD, attorney at law, is a native of Wabash County, Ind., born May 11, 1853, and is the eighth of nine children of Michael and Elizabeth (Lambert) Oswald, and of English descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His parents are of Buckeye nativity, but left their native State in 1840, and came to Wabash County, Ind., where his father still resides; his mother died in 1877. Mr. Oswald obtained his education in the district school of Wabash County, afterward attending the Northern Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., during two years. He then taught school in Wabash County six years. February 15, 1881, he was admitted to the bar in Wabash County, and October 4, 1882, in the Circuit Court of Newton County. He came to Goodland in May, 1882. His marriage occurred centennial year, February 24, to Maggie Keeghler, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. Two children were born to this union—Mabel C. and Loran W., both deceased. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Hayes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Hannah Lodge, No. 61, Wabash, Ind., since 1874. Mrs. Oswald is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Oswald is enterprising, and one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in Newton County, and a most social and genial gentleman.

JOHN POULSON, blacksmith, was born in Denmark May 29, 1849, and is the third of five children of Robert and Mary Poulson. His parents were also born in Denmark. At fourteen years of age, he began learning the trade of blacksmith, in Waila, Denmark, under the instruction of Peter Nelson, and to whom he was apprenticed for five years. After serving his time, he worked at boiler-making for one and one-half years. In 1869, he came to America, and during the five succeeding years worked at his trade in various parts of the United States, coming, in 1874, to Goodland, and opening a blacksmith shop. Here he still resides, prosecuting the business with signal success. On March 20, 1875, he married Minnie Weid-anbacker, her birthplace being Mansfield, Ohio. They have had three children—Edward, Frederick and William. In politics, he is a Democrat, having cast his first Presidential vote for Tilden. Since 1873, he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He has a good, comfortable home in Goodland, besides some other property, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Goodland.

E. A. PECK, farmer, was born in Addison County, Vt., December 19, 1843, is the eldest of five children, and is of English descent. In 1869, he came to Goodland. February 21, 1867, he married Gertrude Morgan, daughter of George and

Evaline Morgan. They have one child, Dumont M. Mr. Peck's education was acquired in the common schools and Fort Edward Institute, at Fort Edward, N. Y. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and cast his vote for Lincoln. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church. He is worth about \$15,000, and is also one of the leading farmers and citizens of Newton County. His wife is one of the first ladies of Goodland.

ELIHU P. PECK, deceased, was born in Addison County, Vt., November 20, 1809, and was the son of Abel and Diadamia (Phinney) Peck. He was of English origin, but his parents were born in Connecticut, and were among the pioneers of that State. His father died at New Haven, Conn., in 1851, and his mother ten years later at Stockholm, N. Y. On February 2, 1834, Mr. Peck married Jane A. Scott, daughter of Hiram and Abigail Scott. Mrs. Peck was also born in Addison County, Vt. They had five children—Albert E., Harrison C., Egbert A., Spencer E. and Fordyce A., the latter of whom enlisted December 23, 1864, in Company C, Ninth Vermont Infantry, as drummer boy, and died, in 1866, of injuries received in the service. He was a brave and good soldier. Mr. Peck left Vermont in 1869, and moved to Iowa, remaining there three years, then came to Goodland, residing here until his death, which occurred January 6, 1874. In politics, he was a Republican. He was a member of the M. E. Church, a thorough temperance man, and a greatly respected citizen. Mrs. Peck resides in Goodland, and is an estimable lady.

C. A. PERKINS was born in Cohoes, N. Y., December 20, 1852, and is the eldest of two children of P. J. and Elizabeth G. (Skill) Perkins, and is of English extraction. His parents are natives of New York. When he was two years old, they moved to Kane County, Ill., living there until he was sixteen; then moved to Mishawaka, Ind., where his mother died in 1881, his father still living there. When he was twenty-one years of age, he began life for himself, and in 1877 came to Grant Township, Newton County, Ind., settling four and a half miles southeast of Goodland. Now he has 155 acres of well-improved land. He was married, January 20, 1877, to Nellie Hutchinson, daughter of John and Jane Hutchinson. Two children have been born to them—Inez M. and Ernest J. (deceased). Mr. Perkins is a Republican in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for Hayes; is also a strong temperance man. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He has a common school education, is a good citizen, and a prominent young farmer.

ELAM C. SAWYER is a native of Connecticut, born January 29, 1808, son of Nathan and Sarah (Whitcomb) Sawyer, and the eldest of a family of seven children, and is of English descent. The parents were natives of Connecticut, they both dying in their native State—the father in 1851, the mother in 1837. When our subject was sixteen years of age, he began working at the shoe-maker's trade with his uncle. In 1837, he left Connecticut and went to New York, remained there nearly nine years, then removed to Illinois, where he remained until the centennial year, then came to Grant Township, Newton County, Ind., and purchased 160 acres of land one and a fourth miles northeast of Goodland. This farm is now one of the best improved in the county. He was married on March 16, 1830, to Elizabeth Hawley, who was also born in Connecticut. To the pair were born four children—Eliza C., Ralph N., Mary J. and Helen C. Mrs. Sawyer died March 16, 1850. In May, 1852, Mr. Sawyer married, for his second wife, Eliza W. Chapin, who was born in the Empire State. Only one child has been born to them—Edwin N. He is a Republican in politics; she a member of the Baptist Church. He is a respected man in the township, and a most honorable citizen.

OTIS SHEPARD, farmer and ex-County Surveyor, is a native of Tompkins County, Ky., born October 7, 1819, a son of George and Mary (McQuigg) Shepard, 1873, is the eldest of ten children, and of Irish-Scotch lineage. His father was born in Massachusetts, his mother in New York; both died in Steuben County, N. Y. Otis'

education was confined to the common schools of that State, and acquired principally through his own efforts. At the age of eighteen years, he began teaching school, and taught eight winters. On October 28, 1852, he married Lydia A. Aulls, who is a native of Steuben County, N. Y. Eleven children have been born to them—Jennie L., Otis, Charles C., Kate A., Clara G., George E., John, Sarah, Albert, Fannie M. and Myrtle, of whom three are deceased. In 1868, Mr. Shepard came to Grant Township, Newton County, Ind., purchased 153 acres of land three and a half miles northwest of Goodland, where he still resides. He is a radical Republican in politics; was a Whig. In 1878, he was elected County Surveyor, re-elected in 1880, and again elected in 1882, but resigned the office at the March, 1883, term of the Commissioners' Court. He is one of the well-read men of the county; has a commission that authorizes him to practice in any court in New York; has also a fine library; is one of Newton County's prominent citizens.

ULERY SHIVELY, farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 7, 1814, and is the youngest of thirteen children of Isaac and Catherine (Raysor) Shively, and is of German descent. When he was eleven years of age he began making his own way in the world, as his father died in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1823. When our subject was fifteen, he went to Dayton, Ohio, and commenced serving time at the trade of cabinet-making. He came to Henry County, Ind., in 1833, and settled there; came to Carroll County in 1836; to Newton County in 1865, and settled where he now resides, and is one of the pioneers of Grant Township. He was married, November 14, 1833, to Elizabeth Patton, who has borne him nine children—Thomas, Nancy, an infant (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Amanda, Mary J., Ira, Albert and Uriah P. Mrs. Shively died in Iowa in 1861. He was next married, in 1862, to Mrs. Maria Bear, of Carroll County. She is a native of Pennsylvania. He and his wife are members of the Church of God. Besides his farm near Goodland, he has one in Kansas. Mr. Shively, politically, is a Republican, and one of the pioneers of Indiana.

E. H. STRUBBE, harness dealer, was born in Germany, April 26, 1837, and is the seventh of nine children of E. H. and Catharine (Wehmeling) Strubbe. His parents were born in Germany. His father was a soldier in the English Army at the battle of Waterloo, and for bravery at that memorable battle was awarded a medal. His mother died in Germany in 1838; his father in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1880. When he was seven years of age, he came to America with his father, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio, and began life for himself at the age of fourteen, farming principally until the autumn of 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years. On the 22d of May, 1862, he was wounded at the siege of Corinth, losing a limb; he was discharged March 18, 1863. His marriage took place October 8, 1863, to Margaret Hall, who is a native of Holmes County, Ohio. To this marriage have been born nine children—Sarah M., Mary E., Edward E., Harry L., George, Charles T., Franklin, Alvin and William, four of whom are deceased. In 1880, Mr. Strubbe came to Goodland, and engaged in the harness business, still continuing in it. In politics, he is a Republican. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, he also being a member of the G. A. R. He has a profitable business, takes much interest in the education of his children, and is one of the leading business men in Goodland.

SAMUEL K. VERRILL is a native of Penobscot County, Me., born July 10, 1837, and is the eldest of thirteen children of Charles and Martha (Lord) Verrill, and of Welsh descent. His parents were born in Maine, and still reside there. At the age of sixteen years, Mr. Verrill commenced learning the shoe-maker's trade, at which occupation he worked in Maine until 1859, when he went to California. In 1861, October 5, he enlisted in Company F, Second California Volunteer Infantry. At the end of three years, he returned to his native State. He re-enlisted March

15, 1865, in Company B, Eighth United States Veteran Volunteers, at Auburn, Me., and was discharged March 14, 1866, at Washington, D. C. In 1867, he came to Indianapolis, Ind., and remained a short time, returning to Maine, but again the following year came to Indianapolis, and after a few months to Goodland, where he still resides. He is one of the pioneers of the town. In 1869, he began to deal in coal and lime, in which business he has been successful. He was married in 1872, December 27, to Augusta M., daughter of William and Minnie Geier. They have four children—Albert W., Emily J., Arthur L. and Samuel L. In politics, Mr. Verrill is independent. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a prominent business man and an influential citizen.

N. C. WICKWISE, farmer, is a native of Connecticut, born August 20, 1818, son of Oliver and Mary (Gibbs) Wickwise, and of Irish descent. His parents were also born in Connecticut, and were among the pioneers; his father died there August 18, 1829, his mother in 1865. Mr. Wickwise, at the age of twenty-one years, left his native State, and went to Jefferson County, N. Y., where he remained six years; he then went to Kendall County, Ill., living there until 1873, when he came to Grant Township, and bought 160 acres of land one mile from Goodland. There he lived until two years ago, when he moved to Goodland, where he still resides. He was married, October 2, 1840, to Hannah Dayton. They had four children—Clark O., Henry A., George H. and Marshall T., all of whom are dead; Clark O. died at Murfreesboro of wounds received in the battle of Stone River in 1862. Mrs. Wickwise died in March, 1850. Mr. Wickwise was next married the following August to Elizabeth Crandell. Five children were born to them—Francis, Elnora, Chester W., Clara, and an infant that died unnamed. Mrs. Wickwise died in 1869. In 1870, Mr. Wickwise married Margaret Liscom, of New Hampshire. To this marriage were born three children—Nellie, Frederick and Dora, of whom but one is living. Mrs. Wickwise died in 1879. His last marriage took place November 30, 1881, to Emily J. Reed, of Connecticut. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison. He has one of the best residences in Goodland, and a well-improved farm of 960 acres; he is one of the most enterprising men in the county, and a man of sterling worth.

CHESTER W. WICKWISE, farmer, is a native of La Salle County, Ill., son of N. C. and Elizabeth (Crandell) Wickwise, born May 17, 1858, is the third of four children, and of Irish descent. When he was sixteen years of age, his father came to Newton County, Ind., and settled in Grant Township. Chester W. now lives on the Wickwise homestead, one mile east of Goodland. His marriage occurred January 1, 1880, to Tillie Hayer, daughter of Oliver and Julia Hayer. One child is the fruit of this union—Newton O. Mr. Wickwise is a thorough Republican in politics, casting his first Presidential vote for Garfield. He has a good common school education, is an honorable citizen, and a leading young farmer. The family are greatly respected.

JOHN T. WILSON, farmer, is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and born February 27, 1836, and is the fourth of eight children of John and Emily (Rice) Wilson, and of Irish descent. The father was born in Ohio, the mother in Kentucky. They came to Tippecanoe County about a half a century ago, and settled in La Fayette, being among the first settlers of that city. His father died August 14, 1846, near La Fayette, and his mother in this county in 1881. He lived with his mother until he was sixteen, when he began his life struggles alone. In 1852, he came to Newton County, and in 1858, married Charity Canine, daughter of Abraham and Sarah A. Canine. Mrs. Wilson was born in Montgomery County, Ind. They have had eight children—Lawrence H., Charles L., Grace L., Claud, Lorena, Oscar, Raymond and Mabel. Of these Claud and Charles are deceased. In 1869, Mr. Wilson bought his present farm and residence. He has fifty acres in the corporation of Goodland, and

another 100 acres near the town. He has been successful as a farmer. He is a Republican in politics; cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the most prominent farmers and citizens of his county.

A. H. WITMAN, jeweler and silversmith, was born in Pennsylvania February 15, 1858, and is the son of Dr. A. H. and H. C. (Eisenbice) Witman, is the eldest in a family of two children, and of German extraction, the father having been born in 1804 in Pennsylvania, and graduating in medicine in 1832, being the oldest physician in Berks County, Penn., a Surgeon in the late war, serving the entire time; he died in his native county in 1868. The mother of the subject of our sketch is still living, and is now residing in Iroquois County, Ill. In 1871, Mr. Witman came to White County, Ind., and settled in Burnettsville. In 1877, he commenced serving time at the trade of silversmith, at Remington, Ind.; remained there two years, then went to Brookston, White Co., Ind. and engaged in the jewelry business, remaining there two years. In 1880, he came to Goodland, engaging here also in the jewelry business, and remained eighteen months, then went to Deuel County, Dak., and engaged in same business, combining with it that of hardware. In July, 1883, he returned to Indiana, and on the 21st of that month he again established a jewelry store in Goodland, where he still resides. He was married July 24, 1879, to Lucy Reigle, daughter of Dr. and Anna Reigle, of Remington, Ind. To this union were born two children—A. H., and Lucy E. (deceased in August, 1881). He is a Republican in politics, is well educated, has a spirit of enterprise, has been successful in his business, and is an honorable citizen; he is a member of the Chicago Jewelers' Association. His wife is a consistent member of the United Brethren Church.

MARCELLUS WOLTZ, railway agent, was born in White County, Ind., August 22, 1855, and is the third of five children of G. B. and Elmyra (Glassford) Woltz, and is of Scotch-German extraction. The father was born in Pennsylvania, the mother in Indiana, the parents now residing in Monticello, Ind. Mr. Woltz has an education acquired through the medium of the common schools, and the public schools of Monticello. In March, 1875, he began learning telegraphy and railroading, under the instruction of J. V. Vinson, at Monticello, Ind. In August, 1876, he entered the employ of the Pan Handle Railway Company, first at Kentland, then at Logansport, then at Chicago, until, in 1879, he gave his attention exclusively to telegraphy, and in May of that year he was appointed Railway Agent at Goodland, and has held the position ever since. He has been in the employ of the Pan Handle Company since 1876. He is a thorough Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Hayes. He is a practical business man, and a responsible gentleman.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ARCHIBALD was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 22, 1819. He is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (McCormack) Archibald, who were born in Pennsylvania. His grandfather on his father's side was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1832, he came with his parents to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where his father bought a farm, upon which James were employed part of the time, attending school until about seventeen, when he worked steadily at farming until March 21, 1845, when he married Sallie Johnson, a native of Clinton County, Ohio. Her parents were early settlers of Tippecanoe County, Ind. Ten children were born to them—Mary F. (deceased), Worth (deceased), Amanda, Zella, Pierce, Jasper, Floriene, Laura, Mira, and an infant girl, deceased. He had purchased several hundred acres of land from the Government in Section 6, Washington Township, and in 1854 took up his residence there, farming and raising stock. He has been Township Trustee. At present he has about 500 acres under cultivation, and 600 mostly in pasture. He keeps about sixty head of cattle, some hogs, and is a general farmer and stock dealer. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1842.

PIERCE ARCHIBALD, son of James Archibald, and Sallie (Johnson) Archibald, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., April 3, 1853. When a little child, he came with his parents to Washington Township, Newton County, where he attended school about three months in a year, and worked the rest of the time on the farm. He went to Battle Ground Collegiate Institute one term, after which he was granted a teacher's certificate. He also attended Eureka College, Ill., one year, after which he taught ten terms of school. On September 8, 1878, he was married to Hattie J. Graves, daughter of William and Harriet E. (Stretch) Graves. They have had three children—Lora J., James A. and William P. Mr. Archibald was elected County Superintendent in May, 1879; is active in politics, being a Republican, and is a member of the Christian Church, as also is his wife.

WILLIAM BEST was born in Ohio, December 8, 1822. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Berry) Best, natives of Virginia. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward settled in Ohio. When William was seven years old, his father moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where our subject was sent to a subscription school, working some on farm until eighteen. He worked at farming until twenty-one, when he learned blacksmithing, working at that trade until recently. In 1849, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Prior and Anna (Hayes) Russell, of Wayne County, Ind. They had seven children—John P., James A., Luther H. (deceased), Laura J. (deceased), Anna M., William R. and Margaret. In 1853, Mr. Best moved to White County; farmed until 1857, then came to this township and bought 100 acres of land, which he has cultivated, and also worked at his trade. He owns now 175 acres, well improved, and keeps some stock. When his father moved to Indiana in 1829, he built his house next to an Indian. His parents died on the land they entered, his father in 1869, his mother in 1870. Mr. Best lost his wife in 1881; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the same church, and a Democrat in politics.

EPHRAIM BRIDGEMAN, son of Michael and Mary Bridgeman, was born November 19, 1818, in Harrison County, Ind., where his parents were early settlers. When our subject was seven years of age, his father moved to Fountain County;

lived there about four years, then went to Logansport, then to Rochester, and then to Carroll County, where Ephraim cleared land by the acre. Here he saved some money, and when twenty-one years of age bought forty acres of land in Pulaski County, which he still owns. On June 21, 1840, he married Elizabeth Exly, of Butler County, Ohio, and two children were born to them—John (who was a soldier in Company B, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry), and Mary A. (now the wife of Phillip Brown). Mr. Bridgeman's wife died August 13, 1844; she was a member of the United Brethren Church. On April 16, 1846, he married Joanna Doty, of Warren County, Ind. They have had the following children: Joseph Otterbein (who was a soldier in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry Volunteers), Ephraim, David W., Levi (deceased), Michael (deceased), Sarah C. (deceased), Daniel Wainscot and George E. Soon after his first marriage, in 1840, he bought eighty acres in Section 10, Washington Township, Jasper (now Newton) County. He improved this land and now owns 280 acres, as fine a farm as there is in the township. In 1869, Mr. Bridgeman was elected Township Trustee. Politically, he is a Republican. Since 1843, he has been a member of the United Brethren Church, and is a member of the Annual Conference. Of this church he has been Steward, Trustee, Class Leader; of its Sabbath School, a teacher and Superintendent.

JOHN BROWN was born in Marion County, Ohio, November 4, 1834, and is one of nine children (six now living) born to Valentine and Mariah (Shuman) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. The father died in 1857, aged fifty-eight, the mother in 1859, aged forty-eight. John Brown came with his parents to Carroll County, Ind.; he helped open out a timbered farm, and began for himself at the age of nineteen years; he rented land of his father for two years; then went to Linn County, Iowa, bought a farm of 200 acres, and remained there six years; he then came to Newton County, Ind., and worked one year for Mr. Archibald. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Col. Fowler). He participated in the battles of Tullahoma, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Dalton, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Big Shanty, Little Kenesaw, Big Kenesaw, Marietta, Atlanta campaign and East Point, Ga. They then went into camp, and re-organized, preparatory to the march to the sea. He was in the grand review, and was mustered out at Indianapolis in June, 1865. Whilst in the service, Mr. Brown was wounded seriously, but not dangerously. He had measles in the fall of 1862, and subsequently typhoid fever. From the effects of the former he still suffers, and probably always will do so. He then came to where he now resides (Section 5), and opened out a farm; he owns 120 acres of land, 100 acres of which are improved. Mr. John Brown was married, October 19, 1867, to Miss Susan Johnston, of Greene County, Ohio. They have two children—Eva and Edwin; he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Brown is a Republican.

THOMAS BUSWELL, an old Virginia gentleman, the son of George and Sarah (Whaley) Buswell, was born July 3, 1817; his father was born in Shenandoah County February 27, 1774, his mother in Westmoreland County January 15, 1775. The father was a farmer in Virginia, and was married September 29, 1796. Thomas Buswell attended a country school until he was twenty years of age; then entered an academy, and afterward worked on his father's farm. On December 22, 1840, he married Rebecca Spitler, daughter of Abraham Spitler, of Virginia. To this union have been born eight children—Sarah E. (deceased), George D., Mary E. (deceased), Susan E. (deceased), Wesley T., Abraham W. (deceased), William M., and John Z. (deceased). He remained on the home farm until 1864, when he moved a short distance from the same. In 1868, he disposed of the old homestead in Virginia, and came to this township, and settled on Section 30, where, in 1846, he had purchased several hundred acres of wild land. While in Virginia he was a member of the Legislature four years in the Upper and four years in the Lower House;

was a member of the Virginia Militia before the war, and in that organization held positions from Lieutenant up to Major General; he resigned in 1860, on the disbandment of the militia. In 1861, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of Virginia troops, and served till they were disbanded; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church; he is a staunch Democrat, politically. He is now living in his comfortable home, his three remaining children, happily married, residing near him.

GEORGE D. BUSWELL, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Spitler) Buswell, was born in Page County, Va., November 27, 1842; he went to school in the pioneer log house, and worked on the farm till he was eighteen years of age, then entered the academy in Rockingham County, Va. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Ninety-seventh Virginia (Confederate) Infantry, and later in the Second Virginia Troop. After a service of nine months he resigned, and in 1862 he volunteered in the Thirty-third Virginia (Confederate) Infantry, as a private, and at the battle of Malvern Hill was severely wounded. He was then promoted to Second Lieutenant, and was afterward wounded at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House. After his recovery from the last wound, he remained at home on the farm. In 1868, he came with his father's family to their Indiana home. On February 16, 1869, he married Florence A. Bell, daughter of Reuben P. Bell, of Virginia. Six children have been born to them—R. Lee, Annie R., Abraham T., Nannie Bell, Carrie E. and Mattie M. He is farming on 160 acres in Section 30, and has a fine house built on 40 acres purchased by his wife, and all is well improved. Adjoining his father's is the farm of his brother, Wesley T. Buswell, who, on February 28, 1871, married Sallie V. Hattel, daughter of Jared Hattel, of Virginia. They have four children—Thomas J., Charley W., Mary P. and Sarah M. He is living in a comfortable house, and is a good farmer; he raises some stock.

REV. WILLIAM M. BUSWELL, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Spitler) Buswell, was born in Page County, Va., on February 26, 1851. In his youth he attended a country school, and at intervals labored on the farm; he then attended the Roanoke College at Salem, and for about three years was a student of the Luray County Academy. In 1868, he came with his father's family to Washington Township, Newton County, Ind. In 1869, he was granted a certificate, and taught school two terms in this township; he then entered Wabash College, remaining there one year, after which he again taught school. On August 13, 1872, he married Melissa M. Harritt, daughter of William and Catharine (Myers) Harritt, who came to Newton County in 1840, and were among the first settlers of Washington Township. Mr. Harritt died October 18, 1879. Our subject and his wife have had these children—Minnie Laura (deceased), John, William Harritt and Weaver. In 1874, he became a member of, and in 1878 he was licensed to preach in the United Brethren Church. In 1879, he was given charge of the Watseka (Ill.) Circuit, and in 1880 he took charge of the Sheldon United Brethren Church, and is located at the town of Sheldon, Ill., where he is living in his comfortable home, purchased some time ago; his wife is a member of the church; her mother, Mrs. Harritt, is making her home with them.

VALENTINE C. COX, son of William and Ann (Agherington) Cox, was born June 21, 1828, in Delaware County, Ohio. His father was born in England, his mother in Pennsylvania, and they were early settlers in Ohio. Our subject went to school and worked on a farm until he was about eighteen years old. Then he employed himself at harness-making, saved some money and dealt in horses. For about three years, he was in a stock firm at Cleveland, Ohio, after which he commenced buying and selling for himself. On January 13, 1853, he was married to Martha C. Bishop. To them were born eight children—infant girl (deceased), William, Frank, Herbert, Eddie, Addie, Hattie and Emma. In Ohio, he accumulated about 400 acres of land, which he traded for 200 acres in Washington Township,

Newton County, Ind., and moved there in 1868. He now owns about 400 acres of land in this county, and, besides farming, he deals largely in stock, shipping mostly to Chicago. In 1863, at the time of the Morgan raid in Ohio, he was appointed Captain of a company; had charge of freedmen at Helena, Ark., for about one year; was a Township Trustee in Ohio. He is a member of I. O. O. F., in Rainbow Lodge, No. 327, at Westerville, and in politics he is a Republican. He was President of the Franklin & Hocking Valley Oil Company of Ohio, but, the venture not being a success, the machinery was taken to West Virginia, where the company sold out. Our subject has made many improvements on his farm, having a fine dwelling-house and outbuildings and one of the finest wells of water in the county. He is a much esteemed citizen.

JOHN FRANKLIN is the son of John and Eleanor (Riggs) Franklin. His father was born in Virginia, his mother in Pennsylvania. The parents moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1797. The father was a farmer. The subject of this sketch was born September 5, 1818, and attended school in the old pioneer schoolhouse. When he was twelve years of age, his father died, and his mother removed to Randolph County, Ind., where John worked on a farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went West, remaining away about six years; then came to Warren County, where he farmed. On December 4, 1852, he married Lucy A. Robbins, born March 8, 1835, and daughter of James H. and Sarah (Sage) Robbins, who were very early settlers of Indiana. After his marriage, Mr. Franklin located on eighty-four acres of land in Section 36, Washington Township, Newton County. He broke the land, and in a wagon hauled the lumber from Chicago with which to build his house. His wife has borne him eight children—Jerome C., born December 29, 1853; Sarah E., September 1, 1856; Joseph William and James H., twins, December 21, 1858 (deceased); Alonzo N., October 8, 1860; Phebe O., October 17, 1862 (deceased); Charles B., March 27, 1864, and Laura E., November 27, 1867. In 1853, our subject was elected Township Treasurer. In 1856, his dwelling-house was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. He now has a fine farm of 300 acres, and is a general farmer and stock-shipper. He is a Democrat, attends church and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS (deceased) was born in England August 12, 1809. He was but seven years old when his father died. He was apprenticed to a farmer, and attended school very little. He served on the farm until he was twenty one, then farmed on his own account. On January 1, 1843, he married Eliza Bartholomew, daughter of Lawrence and Priscilla (Short) Bartholomew. In England there were born to them seven children—William (deceased), infant (deceased), Eliza (deceased), Emily (deceased), Emma, James A. (a soldier in the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, who died in the service) and Henrietta. In 1852, he came to America and located in Indiana, being employed on a farm. Here were born to them six children—Priscilla F. (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Thomas R. (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Harriet (deceased) and George W. (deceased). Thus, out of a family of thirteen children, but two are living. Henrietta was married, April 4, 1870, to John W. Puett, of Putnam County. Emma was married, September 12, 1872, to Richard Askew, of Illinois. In 1855, our subject came to Washington Township, Newton County, and bought 160 acres of wild land. He subsequently sold that land and purchased a farm farther north, in Section 12. He improved his farm, attended church and always voted the Democratic ticket. He died April 9, 1883; he left a fine farm of 200 acres, which is still the home of his widow.

CHARLES B. HOLLEY, son of Stephen S. and Esther (Felt) Holley, was born January 5, 1847, in the State of New York. His father was born in Rhode Island, his mother in New York. Charles attended school until he was about eleven years of age, when his parents removed to Kankakee, Ill., where he worked on a farm

till he was twenty-one. September 22, 1869, he married Ala A. Smith, of the same place. Five children were born to them—Willie A., George B., Charles L., Clarence E. and Oscar W. He remained on the farm in Illinois until 1874, when he came to Washington Township, Newton County, and purchased sixty acres of land in Section 1; now has 132 acres as good farm land as there is in the township. His mother died in 1856, his father in 1882. Our subject is a general farmer, and raises some stock. He and wife attend church. In politics, he is a Republican.

LIEUT. JAMES H. JACKSON was born in Kentucky December 17, 1832. When a child, his parents, William and Martha (Clemens) Jackson, moved to Warren County, Ind., thence to Tippecanoe County, where he attended school until about fourteen, when he turned his attention to farming. After a time, he moved with his father to Greene County, Ohio, where, in 1855, March 1, he married Nancy Downey, of that county. One child, Charles E., was born to them. In 1859, he moved to Fountain County, Ind., where he farmed until the death of his wife, which took place in July, 1860. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was soon promoted to First Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, where he received a slight wound in the left side of the head. Afterward, he was with Grant in Georgia. In 1865, he was honorably discharged, after being promoted to Second Lieutenant by Gov. Morton. After returning to Fountain County, he resumed work as a farmer, also attended school at Battle Ground two terms. In 1867, he came to Newton County, obtained a teacher's certificate, and taught school one year. July 27, 1868, he married Mary Town, born September 8, 1828, and a daughter of Jacob and Electa (Ashley) Town, early settlers of Huron County, Ohio. Lieut. Jackson settled on land purchased in 1865, in Newton County, where they still live with their two children, William E. and Louis A. Their farm is well cultivated, and well supplied with stock. Mr. Jackson and wife are members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, known as Grangers. They are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a Class Leader, Steward, Sunday School Superintendent and Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican. His wife's father came to Fountain County in 1837.

CHRISTIAN JESSEN, son of James Jessen, was born in Denmark July 31, 1831. He attended school till he was about fifteen years old, then worked on a farm at \$6 per year and his board, for the first two years, then for \$20 per year and board. At the age of twenty, he had saved some money, and he came to America. His passage across the ocean was attended with a great deal of suffering, his food being of the filthiest and most unwholesome kind, the effects of which he feels to this day. In 1851, he located in Tippecanoe County, Ind., worked on a farm till 1854, then came to Washington Township, Newton County. Here he herded cattle, saved some money and purchased forty acres of land. At this writing, he is the owner of 160 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and has as fine a farmhouse as there is in the township. On December 2, 1858, he married Hannah Brewer, daughter of Asa Brewer, of Newton County, formerly of South Carolina. Seven children were born to them—Benjamin, Frederick Allen, Christian, Charlotte, Oliver, George and Maria A. Our subject lived in a log house till 1881, during which year he built a fine two-story frame house, a good barn and outbuildings. He is a good farmer, and raises some stock. He attends church, and in politics is a Democrat of liberal views.

PETER KLINE was born in Germany February 28, 1831. He is the son of Peter and Anna Marie (Fries) Kline. His father was a farmer and a blacksmith. Our subject went to school until he was thirteen; worked on a farm till he was twenty-one years old, at which time he came to America and located at Madison, Ind., where he obtained work in a packing house; then at gardening as a laborer; at

Indianapolis, on a dairy farm. From there, he went to Champaign County, Ill., and engaged himself to attend cattle, and soon saved money enough to buy thirty head for himself, after the sale of which he purchased eighty acres of land in the above county. On September 30, 1862, he married Elizabeth Long, daughter of John and Jemima Long, formerly of Pennsylvania, but lately of Pickaway County, Ohio. Nine children were born to them—John William, Jacob E. (deceased), Peter A., Rosella (deceased), Anna Marie, Charles M., Thomas (deceased), Clarabell (deceased) and Clarriedell (twins.) He lived about one year on his farm, then sold out and came to Benton County, Ind. Here, for a time, he dealt in cattle, then went to Kentland, Newton County, where he bought and sold cattle, and purchased town property. In 1866, he purchased twenty acres of land, with some improvements, in Section 27, Washington Township, where he moved his family, and now owns 830 acres, well cultivated, with eleven miles of fencing, twenty-five gates, good wells, ditches, etc., and it is well known that he has raised some of the finest and largest corn in Newton County. His farm is now mostly in grass. Annually, Mr. Kline ships to Chicago about twelve car-loads of the finest cattle in this county. He and his wife are both members of the church, and he is well known throughout Northern Indiana. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH LAW was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 14, 1828. His parents, John Law and Hannah (Easley) Law were pioneers, having moved there from Virginia. When Joseph was three years old, his parents moved to Carroll County, Ind., where he went to school in a log schoolhouse until thirteen, when his mother died and his father broke up housekeeping and went to Arkansas, where he died. Joseph was bound out, but, not being well treated, concluded to start for himself. He left Carroll County, going to Burlington, Iowa, thence to Illinois, Wisconsin and other points, working at anything a boy could do, returning after a while to Carroll County, where he worked at farming. Again he left, going to St. Louis, where his clothes were stolen. Without money or friends, he obtained work at chopping wood on the Mississippi River. When he had earned \$15, he started for Indiana, walking part of the way, arriving with but 50 cents. He commenced farming at Battle Ground on shares, saved some money, and entered 160 acres of land in Washington Township, Newton Co., Ind., where he commenced farming and raising stock. He now owns 1,200 acres and as fine a house as there is in the county; deals largely in cattle. In politics, he is a Democrat; in religion, a Baptist. Five times he has been Township Trustee. He is an Odd Fellow of River Lodge, No. 586. October 10, 1853, he married Elizabeth Kessler, daughter of David and Rachel (Fisher) Kessler, who were early settlers of Indiana, by whom he had eight children—Rachel E. (deceased), Mary D., Sarah E., Ida C., Joseph D., Algie J., infant boy (deceased) and Blanche A.

B. LIGHT was born in Owen County, Ind., May 12, 1832, his father, Hugh M. Light, having emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana when it was a Territory. His mother, Barbara (Harritt) Light, was born in Ohio. The little son attended school in a log schoolhouse, three miles from home, also assisted upon the farm. In 1853, he married Martha, daughter of Jesse Burton, of Owen County. They had two children—Mary J. and Hugh M., and in 1856, he moved his little family to Washington Township, Newton County, purchased 210 acres of land with money he had made by his own industry while in Owen County, and began farming and stock-raising. In 1861, he lost his wife, and in 1862, for his second wife, married Amanda, daughter of Thomas and Louisa Hosier. Eight children were the fruit of this union—Elmer, Albert, Clara E., Effie M. (deceased), Della B., Nona F., Dora and Grace. He now owns 700 acres, with a fine house and other buildings; deals largely in stock, shipping extensively to Chicago. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and much esteemed, he being Class Leader and Steward; and politically, he is a staunch Republican.

GEORGE L. LOWE, son of Enoch and Susan S. (Nash) Lowe, was born in the State of Maine on June 27, 1826. His father and mother were also natives of Maine, the former born on June 26, 1786, the latter on July 10, 1788. The father was a farmer, and also engaged in the lumber trade. Our subject attended school until he was eighteen, then worked on the farm in the summer, and in the lumber business in the winter season, until he was twenty-one years of age. At this age, he embarked in the lumber trade for himself, and was engaged in it continuously for eighteen years. On August 15, 1847, he married Christina Ingersoll, who was born in Maine, August 4, 1827. Seven children were born to this union—Susie (deceased), Agnes (deceased), George E., Charles (deceased), Emma B., Myrtie R. and Allie M. Mr. Lowe remained in his native State until the year 1870, when he sold out and came to Washington Township, Newton County, and purchased a farm in Section 1, and commenced again the life of a farmer. His wife died October 7, 1877; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On October 7, 1879, he married Minerva A. Smithyman, the widow of Benjamin Roderick. She had two grown sons. His grandfather, John Lowe, was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought at the battles of Bunker Hill and Princeton. Our subject is a general farmer, and raises some stock; he is also a brick-maker and stone mason, having served his time at these trades in his native State. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Up to 1880, he was a Republican in politics, but since then a Greenbacker.

JOHN MCCARTHY, son of Johnsey and Eleanor (Campbell) McCarthy, is of Scotch-Irish parentage, his parents having been born in Maryland, but early settlers of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 16, 1813. His father was an employe of the Commissariat Department of the Government during the war of 1812, and was stationed at Detroit, Mich., where he located his family, and where, July 7, 1822, his wife died. Our subject went to school in an old pioneer log house, after which he entered a higher grade, then served his time at the printer's trade in the Detroit *Courier* office, after which he entered the Western Reserve College to study for the ministry, but was compelled to abandon that idea, for want of funds. He returned to Detroit, and was employed as a clerk in a commission house. In 1836, he joined a company of citizen soldiers known as the Brady Guards—named in honor of Gen. Brady—who were called into the United States service to guard the Canadian border. For this service he received a land warrant, and located his land, where he now lives, in Section 2, Washington Township, Newton County. On October 24, 1839, he married Harriet Davis, who bore him seven children—Louisa H. (deceased), Mary, John H., George D., Franklin P., Harriet E. and Eleanor R. (deceased). After his marriage, he embarked in the general mercantile business; in 1844, he went to La Fayette, Ind., remaining there about five years. He then went to Delphi, Ind., and engaged in the drug business, becoming, also, manager of the *Delphi Times*. On December 22, 1853, he commenced the publication of the *Jasper Banner*, the first newspaper ever started in Jasper County. In 1855, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Clerk of Jasper County, but was defeated by a small majority; in 1860, he came to Washington Township, Newton County, built a log house and improved his land; in 1862-63, he published the *Newton County Democrat*; in 1875, was appointed Postmaster of Beaver City. He is a general farmer, and raises some stock. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church. His son, Franklin P., manager of the farm, was married on February 3, 1883, to Sarah A. Bull, daughter of George and Sarah J. (Needham) Bull, of Newton County.

JOSEPH C. MARTIN was born in Henry County, Ky., June 29, 1822, his father William C., being of Scotch parentage, though born in Dublin, Ireland; his mother, Elizabeth (Randall) Martin, a native of Virginia, both pioneers of Henry County, Ky. Joseph attended school until about twelve, when his father moved to

Madison, Ind., where his mother died of cholera. His father then returned with him to Henry County, Ky., where he was employed on the farm until 1843, when they removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., still farming and he saving some money. On September 29, 1849, he married Charlotta Camblin, daughter of David and Elizabeth (McCain) Camblin. Six children have been born to them—Sarah E. (deceased), John C., William D., Mary E., Charles A. and Edgar L. In 1852, he removed to Washington Township, Newton County, purchasing eighty acres of wild land, which he improved, also raising stock; has now 140 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He and wife are both members and pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His son John is an ordained minister in M. E. Church, being self-educated.

ORMANDO P. MERRIFIELD, son of Nathan and Abigail (Cushing) Merrifield, was born in Vermont, November 30, 1835. He attended school, and later the Academy, where he acquired a good education. When not at his studies, he assisted his father on the farm. At the age of eighteen, he went to learn the trade of cabinet-making. After serving his time, he went to Minnesota, where he employed himself at carpentering and farming. On February 16, 1860, he married Philena Stevens, who died in 1863. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Minnesota Infantry. After some hard service in Dakota Territory among the hostile red men, the regiment was ordered South, and he with his regiment participated in the struggle at Murfreesboro. There he received his discharge from the service, on May 23, 1865. After a visit to the home of his boyhood, he returned to his Minnesota farm, at Roscoe, Goodhue County. On November 29, 1866, he married his second wife, Helen R. Dickson, daughter of Fergus S. and Harriet (Nash) Dickson. His wife was born in Cook County, Ill., March 22, 1846. She was highly accomplished and educated, having commenced to teach at the age of sixteen, and using the money she earned at the profession in acquiring a higher education. She was a student at the University, then located in Goodhue County, Minn., which she left, within one year of graduation, to resume the duties of a teacher. Her husband, the subject of this sketch, purchased, in 1875, eighty acres of land in Section 1, Washington Township, Newton County, Ind., whither he removed with his family. It was then wild prairie land, with very little, if any improvements. He now has a good farm and a fine dwelling-house. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. While a resident of Minnesota he was elected a Justice of the Peace. His wife has borne him four children—Maud A., Harry E., Hugh D. and Earl P. Mr. Merrifield and family are highly esteemed by all who know them.

DANIEL MOCK was born January 14, 1824. He went to school and worked on the farm until, in 1852, he married Rachel Kenoyer, daughter of Jacob Kenoyer, who was one of the first settlers of Newton County. The children born to them were John H. (deceased), James H. and Rosella. He came to Washington Township in 1839, purchased 280 acres of land, and became a general farmer, raising some stock. His stock he took to winter at Beaver Lake, where he contracted a severe cold, which caused his death. To his wife and children he left his farm, on which they still reside, the son managing it. Our subject was a Democrat in politics, at one time holding the office of Justice of the Peace, at another that of Constable.

JOHN MYERS, son of Abraham and Catherine (Conn) Myers, was born in York County, Penn., March 20, 1803. When he was about fourteen years of age, his father moved to Preble County, Ohio, where he went to school and worked on a farm until he was twenty years old. He then went to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker. In November, 1829, he married Nancy Snodgrass, moved to Fountain County, Ind., and was employed at his trade in the town of Chambersburg. To their union have been born nine children—Benjamin H. (deceased), Alexander A., Salinda J., Nancy F., John F., Sarah A. (deceased), Bellzard (deceased) and twin girls (deceased).

He lived in Fountain County till 1836, then sold out and came to Jasper (now Newton) County, and purchased eighty acres of land in Section 34, built a house, and made improvements. His wife died here June 20, 1848. She was a member of the United Brethren Church. On October 26, 1854, he married Nancy Bonebrake, a widow with three children (one of whom—George W.—was killed at the battle of the Wilderness). His son, Benjamin H., died from a disease contracted in the army during the late rebellion; another son, Alexander A., lost a leg in battle. Our subject was a County Commissioner of Jasper County, and School Treasurer of his township. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and, in politics, a Republican.

JOHN F. MYERS, son of John and Nancy (Snodgrass) Myers, was born in Jasper County, Ind., in April, 1838. He attended school and worked on the farm until his marriage, September 30, 1860, to Barbara L. Bonebrake. To them were born eight children—Nancy E., George H., Rosalie, Lucy J. (deceased), Catherine L., Harvey L., Florence M. and John. Mr. Myers, during the war, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, but after his discharge returned to his farm. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was elected Township Trustee. He is a Trustee, Steward, and an active member of the United Brethren Church; also, Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

JOHN PADGETT was born May 19, 1835, in Washington County, Ind., his father, Nathan Padgett, having moved there in 1817 from North Carolina. He attended school in a pioneer schoolhouse some of the time, also assisted on the farm and in his father's saw-mill until the war with Mexico, when he enlisted in Company H, First Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged on account of sickness, and returned to his father's, where, September 9, 1849, he married Mary M. Bower. About two years after his father's death, which occurred in 1850, he came to Washington Township, purchased 160 acres of prairie, which he improved, making a comfortable home. They have had nine children—Sarah E. (deceased), John G., Elizabeth, Mary A., Michael J., James A., Rachel C., Ida and Clara. He had also an adopted son, John C. Sarver, who served in an Indiana regiment (being twice wounded) in the late war. Our subject is independent in politics, in religion a Baptist, and is a Master Mason of Morocco Lodge, No. 372.

MARK PETERSON was born in Denmark April 18, 1834. His father, John Peterson, died when Mark was five years old, when he was bound out to a citizen, who employed him about his farm part of the time, and sent him to school until he was sixteen. His mother died when he was twelve. He worked on a farm at \$9 a year, but, receiving a severe injury in unloading grain, he was obliged to abandon farming. He then worked at a trade, working from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M. for \$22 a year, the first year; \$24 and \$26, the second and third years. If he wanted extra money, he would often work until midnight. In 1855, he came to America, stopping at Reynolds, White Co., Ind., where he worked at State ditching and farming. On February 28, 1861, he married Matilda Sandell, born in Sweden. Seven children have been born to them—infant boy (deceased), Ettie E., Flora J., John H., Frank W., Nellie M. and Laura E. In the winter of 1861, he moved to Washington Township, Newton County, purchased a small tract of land, and by hard labor and industry has accumulated a fine property of 700 acres, well improved, with good buildings. He also raises stock. In politics, he is a Democrat; in religion, Methodist Episcopal.

RICHARD PIERCE was born in New Jersey January 14, 1823, his parents, James and Ann (Walker) Pierce, being residents of that State, his father being a farmer. He attended school until about fifteen, then worked on a farm until 1868, when he came to Newton County, Ind., and purchased a farm in Section 26 in Washington Township. May 1, 1870, he married Nancy J., daughter of Francis

Worley, of Iowa. They have four children—Elizabeth A., Levi C., Lillie M. and Francis E. He is a hard-working and self-made man. He worked for one man twenty years, but is now independent, owning a fine farm and extensively raising swine. In politics, he is Independent. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN S. ROBERTS, one of the wealthiest and oldest citizens of Washington Township, was born in Bedford County, Va., February 1, 1814. He is the son of Alexander and Anna (Anderson) Roberts. He went to school in an old-time log schoolhouse until he was thirteen years old. His father then moved to Kentucky, where for about five years he was employed as overseer of slaves; then moved to Ross County, Ohio, where John S. worked at farming; then for about three years he worked in an iron mill in Scioto County, Ohio. In 1839, the subject of this sketch came to Indiana, and bought land in Jasper (now Newton) County, in Section 27. During the succeeding few years, he was employed in iron furnaces, when, in 1843, he returned to Newton County, settled on his land, built a log house, and commenced again the life of a farmer. On March 1, 1846, he married Nancy Montgomery, daughter of John Montgomery, of Jasper County. Ten children have been born to this union—Thomas J. (deceased), infant girl (deceased), Amanda J. (deceased), Mary E., Virginia M., James B., Matilda E., John W., William A. and Charles A. Mr. Roberts lived in this old log house till 1875, when he built a fine two-story residence and outbuildings. By industry, he has added largely to his first purchase, until he now owns 800 acres of as good land as there is in the township. He deals largely in cattle, shipping about five car loads every year; also deals in horses and hogs. Mr. Roberts' wife died October 3, 1878. She was a member of the Baptist Church, he of the M. E. Church. In politics, he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He is a much-esteemed citizen.

ALEXANDER M. ROBESON, son of Moses and Hannah (Divens) Robeson, of Pennsylvania, was born October 4, 1834. He attended school, also worked at an iron furnace as assistant to the general manager. When about fourteen, one of his duties was to collect money for the firm. He traveled over the Alleghany Mountains on his collecting tours, with large sums of money, and, although but a boy, such was his care and method, his accounts were always correct. In January, 1852, he married Jane Kern, daughter of John Kern, of Pennsylvania. Their living children are Frank, Mary, John, Grant, Greenbury and Lillie. He went to Michigan in 1862, and in 1863 to Jasper County, Ind., where he superintended the boring of an oil well, and also farmed. In 1873, he purchased 120 acres in Section 23, Washington Township, Newton County, which is now well improved. He also raises horses for market. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Chapter No. 89, Kentland, Ind.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, son of Prior and Anna (Hays) Russel, was born in Madison County, Ind., November 30, 1829, to which county the parents moved from Wayne County, where they were married, and of which they were very early settlers. When our subject was about one year old, his father moved to Tippecanoe County; his mother died when he was quite young. He was sent to school in an old pioneer log schoolhouse, but worked on the farm during the winter months. He remained with his father until his marriage, January 1, 1854, to Sarah A. Shafer, daughter of M. and Rebecca (Westlake) Shafer, of Carroll County, Ind. He settled on a leased farm in Wabash Township, farmed there for about two years, and then entered 160 acres of Government land, and purchased an eighty-acre tract in Jasper (now Newton) County, moved there and improved the same. He now owns about 800 acres, all under a good state of cultivation, with a fine dwelling house and outbuildings. He is a general farmer and stock dealer, dealing largely in stock. He was one of the first to circulate a petition for the division of his county, and the formation of the new county of Newton; was one of the first County Commissioners elected in

this county; was a Democrat up to 1872, since then a Greenbacker; is a member of the Masonic fraternity; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being a Class Leader; in 1874, he was ordained a Deacon of his church, and has ever been instrumental in building churches and schoolhouses, and is one of the highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens of Washington Township, his home.

ZECHARIAH SPITLER was born in Shenandoah County, Va., March 18, 1817, and is the third of five children born to Abraham and Mary (Rosenberger) Spitler; both natives of Shenandoah County, Va. The parents were born in 1787 and 1786 respectively, and were married in 1811. The father was a magistrate in his native county about thirty years. He died in 1864; his widow in 1880. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Zechariah Spitler received a good English education, and in 1838 came to Newton County, Ind. He was for two years Deputy Sheriff of the territory comprising Newton, Jasper and Benton Counties. He owns nearly 600 acres of cultivated land; has a beautiful residence, and has been very successful in business. He was the first Circuit Court Clerk in Newton County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat with strong Greenback tendencies. Mr. Spitler was married, in 1842, to Miss Sallie Rider, a native of York County, Penn. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living—Daniel, Mann, William, Henry, John R. (who died in 1864, aged eleven years), Zechariah, George M. and Joseph W. Mrs. Spitler came from Ohio to Newton County, Ind., in 1836, and is one of the oldest residents of the county. Mr. Spitler is now sixty-six years of age, and has never been confined a single day to his bed on account of sickness.

ASHER M. STROLE was born in Virginia July 13, 1846. When about eleven years of age, his parents, William A. and Sarah A. (Kibler) Strole, came to Illinois, where the father farmed, the little boy attending school and assisting on the farm. In 1859, they removed to Washington Township, Ind., and purchased wild land, the boy still in school and working some until twenty-one years of age, when he worked steadily at farming. On March 20, 1872, he married Martha E. Downey, daughter of Eliezer and Lydia Downey, of Virginia. They have two children—John J. and William A. In 1870, he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 24, Washington Township, which is now well improved, and provided with fine buildings. He is a Master Mason, member of Brook Lodge, 458, of Brook, Ind. In politics, he is a Democrat of liberal views. He attends the church of the United Brethren; his wife is a member of same.

YOUNG THOMPSON, son of Jabez and Rebecca Thompson, was born May 4, 1828, in Ohio. Soon after his birth, his parents moved to Warren County, Ind.; he attended school in the log schoolhouse of the olden time, and farmed at intervals. After the death of his parents, he continued farming until in later years he was in company with his brother Abel, in the saw mill on Pine Creek, in Warren County. On July 28, 1849, he married Catherine Magee, daughter of Josiah B. and Sarah (Morrison) Magee, formerly of Butler County, Ohio. Four children are the fruit of this marriage—Rachel A., George W., Josiah R. and Sarah E. In 1852, he bought a farm in Section 3, Washington Township, Newton County, where he commenced in earnest the life of a farmer. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers. After one year's hard service, he was taken sick and sent to the military hospital at St. Louis, Mo., where he soon after died, and his remains are now resting in the National Cemetery near St. Louis. He left his family well provided for. Since 1848, he had been a member of the United Brethren Church. His widow is still residing on the old farm with her son, Josiah R., who, on October 5, 1882, married Fannie Gerrard, daughter of Henry H. and Euphania (Doty) Gerrard, early settlers of Warren County.

ABEL THOMPSON, son of Jabez and Rebecca Thompson, was born January 8, 1830, in Warren County, Ind., where the parents were early settlers. His father

was a farmer and a blacksmith. Abel worked on the farm and attended school until the death of his parents, which event took place when he was about seventeen years of age, after which he continued farming. On February 6, 1850, he married Matilda Magee, who bore him one child, Matilda E., deceased. His wife died November 26, 1853. On January 15, 1854, he married Susanna McFarland, daughter of Moses McFarland, of Tippecanoe County, Ind. The children born to them were Jasper Newton (deceased), Elizabeth J., William Otterbein, Martin L. (deceased), Norvill E. (deceased). Our subject was in the saw mill business until 1859, when he exchanged his mill for farming land in Washington Township, Newton County, where he removed his family and carried on general farming, also dealt some in stock, he being the first to bring to this county some fine imported hogs. He prospered, and added to his possessions until he had 190 acres of good farming land. An affliction of rose cancer, however, cut short his prosperous career, and, after much suffering, as well as the efforts of many able physicians to save his life, he died at Indianapolis November 22, 1878; he was esteemed by all, and was a member of the United Brethren Church, of which he was a Class Leader and Steward; his widow is now living at the old homestead with his son William Otterbein, who married, September 30, 1880, Cynthia J. Best, daughter of John B. and Mary (Moffett) Best. Two children have been born to this union—John A. (deceased) and Walter S. William is a member of the United Brethren Church, his wife of the Baptist.

JOSHUA J. TIMMONS, the oldest inhabitant of Washington Township, Newton Co., Ind., was born March 1, 1831, in Warren County, Ind.; his father, Bassett Timmons, and mother, Sarah (Johnston) Timmons, were early settlers of Pickaway County, Ohio, where they were married after a romantic courtship. Bassett's first glimpse of his future wife was as she walked beside the wagon, when her parents were hunting a place to locate. He made the remark, "She shall be my wife," and soon after they were married. In 1835, the subject of this sketch being three years old, they came to what is now Newton County and entered 320 acres of wild land, and established the Timmons Ford, now Timmons Bridge, across the Iroquois River; he cultivated his land till his death, which occurred in 1840. Joshua had no opportunity to attend school until twelve years of age, then in an old log house. In 1847, his mother married George Myers, and he left home, going to work for Benjamin Timmons, in Newton County, for \$8 a month, saved his money and bought eighty acres of land in Benton County. April 8, 1852, he married Ann Troup, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Deardorff) Troup, born in Stark County, Ohio, January 27, 1834, and came to Newton County. Five children were born to them—William W., Emma, Albert, Warren and Clara. They lived until 1869 in a log house left his wife by her deceased father, then built a fine frame. He now has 255 acres under cultivation, and eighty in Jasper County; raises some stock. He takes an active part in politics, being a Republican; was elected County Commissioner in 1882; is a Master Mason of Iroquois Lodge, No. 506; attends United Brethren Church; his wife is a member of same.

IROQUOIS TOWNSHIP.

NICKOLAS BECHER is a native of Germany, and is a son of Conrad and Margaret Becher, likewise natives of Germany. His father was a farmer and weaver, and died in Lake County, Ind., in 1867. Nickolas Becher was twenty-two years of age when he arrived in America. He came to Lake County, Ind., and purchased forty-seven acres, which he afterward sold and then purchased eighty acres of his present home, to which he has since added eighty more. In 1870, he married Miss Mary Geier, a native of Germany, who departed from life in 1877. His second marriage, in Newton County, Ind., was to Miss Dora Oehring, a native of Chicago. Mr. Becher is the parent of four children; by his first wife, Annie, Minnie and Dora; by his second wife, Bettie. Mr. Becher is the owner of a very fine prairie farm, with improvements, among which are one and a half miles of hedge. He averages from 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of corn, 300 to 400 bushels of oats, and from fifteen to thirty tons of hay each year. Mr. Becher is a successful farmer and worthy gentleman.

A. J. CHAPIN, farmer, is a native of Grundy County, Ill., was born in the month of May, 1849, and is a son of E. W. and Ann (Harrison) Chapin, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of England. They now reside at Francesville, Ind. Our subject resided in his native county until he was eighteen years old, after which he farmed and ran a threshing machine for seven years; he also spent one year and a half in California, whence he returned to Newton County, this State, and married January, 1880, Miss Catherine, daughter of Samuel Craig, a Grundy County farmer. This union was graced with one child—Luelia. Mr. Chapin has now a comfortable farm of forty acres. E. W. Chapin, father of the subject of this sketch, is a pioneer of the State of Illinois, where he located one year after the close of the Black Hawk war. He also assisted in the removal of the Indians.

JOHN DUNLAP, merchant at Julian, was born in Cincinnati in 1850, where he lived until ten years of age, when he removed with his parents to Bartholomew County, Ind., where his mother died; his father died in Newton County in 1878. John Dunlap remained on the home farm until he was nineteen. He then went to Newton County, where he worked by the month for Dr. Caldwell, and in 1871 married Miss Grettie, daughter of William A. Crisler, and a native of Bartholomew County. Mr. Crisler opened the first store at Pilot Grove. Mr. Dunlap is Justice of the Peace, and as such he has served since 1880. He was formerly located at Salem for six years, and came to his present location in March, 1883, where he has the only store in the place. He carries a stock of \$2,000, and will be grateful for continued confidence and patronage. The post office is connected with his store. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap are parents of five children—Cora, William W., Bessie E., John A. and Lillie (deceased.)

JOHN B. FORESMAN, farmer, stock-dealer, and drain-tile manufacturer at Foresman Station (named after the subject of this sketch), is a native of Ohio, born in 1832, and is the second of the nine children of Robert A. and Sallie (Bear) Foresman, the former a native of Northumberland County, Penn., the latter of Pickaway County, Ohio, who died on the home farm; the father is yet living, aged seventy-eight. They were pioneers of Tippecanoe County, Ind., having gone thither in 1833. John B. Foresman lived with his parents until 1855, when he married Miss Minerva Davis. They have nine living children—William D., Frederick R., Alice,

Ida, Mary, Mattie, Nettie, John B. and Frank. After marriage, Mr. Foresman rented 200 acres of land, and afterward, by means of his savings, purchased 192 acres, and this he exchanged for 490 acres, giving as a difference the sum of \$3,000. To this land he added until he now owns 650 acres, of his present farm, and 200 south of Goodland, which he gave to his son William D. Mr. Foresman has usually from 100 to 200 heads of hogs, and is a large and constant shipper. He has perhaps the largest tile manufactory in the State, with a capacity for making 6,500 daily.

WILLIAM FORESMAN, manufacturer of drain tile, is a native of the State of Ohio, but was early brought to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where his boyhood was passed. He resided on the home farm with his parents until he was married to Miss Jeanette Peters, daughter of J. A. Peters, who is now living, aged seventy-three years. This union was happy in the number of five children—Charles, R. B., William, Marcus and Harvey. Mr. Foresman lived and farmed in Macon County, Ill., until 1880, at which time he removed to his present location. In that year he entered into partnership with his brother, J. B. Foresman, to which business he has given his whole attention. The factory for making tile, in which our subject has a half interest, has a capacity for making 6,500 tiles daily. Besides the domestic trade, they ship largely, and their production is thought to be the best in the market.

HENRY T. GRIGGS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., was born October 29, 1845, and is the fifth of the six children of Peter M. and Catharine (Moore) Griggs, both natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Grundy County, where they improved two farms, and where Mr. Griggs died in 1849; Mrs. Griggs is yet living at Piper City, Ill. Henry T. Griggs enlisted January 2, 1864, in Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry; he was in the battle of Mobile, in several skirmishes, and was discharged June 6, 1866. March 30, 1869, he married Miss Clara, daughter of Peter Retterath, which union was honored with two children—Frankie (deceased) and Ella. In 1868, Mr. Griggs purchased 140 acres of his present farm, to which he added until he has 440 acres of very excellent land, with a fine frame house and other desirable improvements, including three miles of beautiful hedge. Mr. Griggs raises and ships considerable stock, 45 to 50 head of cattle, 50 to 75 head of hogs, and 10 to 15 head of horses per year; he also raises from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of oats, and 200 to 400 bushels of flax. He is a prosperous farmer.

J. R. HERSHMAN, farmer and Township Trustee, was born in Benton County, Ind., in 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Edmondson) Hershman, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Tennessee. Jacob Hershman was an early settler of Hamilton County, Ind., of which his father was a pioneer. J. R. Hershman passed his boyhood in White County, and remained at home until, in 1871, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of John Lyons, a pioneer of Newton County, who died in 1863. Mrs. Hershman is a native of Newton County. For the first year after his marriage, Mr. Hershman rented a farm, and afterward purchased eighty acres of his present home, to which he later added forty acres, the same constituting a fine farm, containing comfortable buildings and desirable improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Hershman are the parents of two children—Ray and Lloyd. Mr. Hershman is a member of the Republican party, and was elected Township Trustee, first in 1880, and again in 1882; he is a much respected citizen.

EDWIN G. HOFF, farmer, is a native of Will County, Ill., and is a son of Horace and Sarah A. Hoff; the former died in Joliet, the latter resides in Chicago, aged seventy-three, the wife of a Mr. Morrison, whom she married when seventy years of age. Mr. Hoff was owner of 160 acres in Will County, which he sold and came to his present location. He was married in Will County to Miss Caroline, a daughter of Edward and Rosella (Searls) Law, and born September 1, 1846. Five

children followed this union—Evelyn, Florence, Caroline (deceased), Horace, and Rosella (deceased). Mr. Hoff has a fine prairie farm of 160 acres, with 300 rods of hedge, which he has owned since 1881. He raises from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn, and about 1,200 bushels of oats annually; he also raises some Hereford cattle, the finest stock of the world, from fifty to seventy-five hogs a year, and has six working horses. Mr. Hoff is an excellent man, and one of the representative farmers of the township.

MORRIS A. JONES is a native of Ross County, Ohio, his parents being Cornelius and Matilda (Minshall) Jones, likewise natives of Ohio. Cornelius Jones was a farmer, and died in this county in 1858; Mrs. Jones is yet living, about seventy years of age. Morris A. Jones remained in Ohio until ten years old, when his parents moved to this county, and here he has since lived, except the time spent in the service. In 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served one and a half years. He took part at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, in the Atlanta campaign, and at Goldsboro, N. C., and was mustered out at Indianapolis. In 1868, in Newton County, he married Miss Sarah Whittaker, daughter of James Whittaker, and a native of this State. From this union have descended three children—Minnie I., Ezra G. and Edith A. Mr. Jones has resided on his rented farm of ninety-two acres since the year 1871.

A. C. LESTER, farmer, is a native of Parke County, Ind., was born February 10, 1823, and is a son of Joseph E. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Lester, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of North Carolina. They were pioneers of their county, and their neighbors were Indians, one of whom made his home with Joseph Lester, who died on the homestead in 1832, as did Mrs. Lester, in 1848. Our subject's youth was passed in the wilds of his native county. In 1843, in Vermillion County, Ind., he married Miss Malinda, daughter of Philip French, and a native of Butler County, Ohio. By said union were born eight children—Adaline, Henrietta, Stanton P., Sarah O., Felix, Mary, John (deceased), and Flora. Mr. Lester rented land for three years in Vermillion County, afterward in Newton County for one year, and later pre-empted his present farm of 160 acres, which he improved by tree-planting, particularly walnut trees; he has also 500 rods of hedge, a good grapery, and some of the best fencing in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Lester are members of the Church of God, of which the former has been an Elder and Deacon for many years.

JOHN LOWE, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Tennessee, and came with his parents, about 1848, to Jasper County, of which his father was a pioneer, and where he took a claim, made some improvements, and later removed to another part of the county; he improved, in all, three farms, and is now a resident of Kentland. In 1861, John Lowe enlisted in Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged at the battles of Perryville and Munfordsville, and on the forced march of Gen. Buell from Stevenson, Ala., to Louisville, Ky. After fifteen months' service, he was discharged on account of illness. In 1863, he married Miss Keziah Jones, daughter of Cornelius Jones. This union was honored with four children—Charles C., M. E., Bennett and Greenberry G. Mr. Lowe has a fine and productive farm. He usually plants 100 acres of corn, raises from fifty to sixty tons of hay, 200 head of hogs, and seventy-five to eighty head of cattle every year, besides 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of oats.

DAVID E. LOWE, dealer in drugs and groceries, Foresman Station, is a native of Tennessee, born in 1847, and a son of Francis and Sarah (Keeney) Lowe, both natives of North Carolina. Francis Lowe was a pioneer of Jasper County, he now resides at Kentland. David lived with his parents until 1875, when he married Miss Ella Smith, daughter of Nathaniel Smith, an early settler of Newton County, of which her grandfather was a pioneer, who is yet living, and more than eighty years

of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have three children—May, Lola and Clarence. After his marriage, Mr. Lowe farmed for three years, and thereafter began his present business—first at Brook, a village in Iroquois Township, where he remained three years. Mr. Lowe has the only drug store at Foresman Station, where he sold the first bill of goods in February, 1882; the post office is connected with his present business. He is an upright, fair-dealing man, and hopes thereby for a continuance and increase of patronage.

AARON LYONS is a native of what is now Newton County, was born in 1832, and is a son of John and Anna (Jones) Lyons; the father of Virginia, the mother of Ohio, who were pioneers of Newton County, to which they moved about the year 1831, and where Aaron passed his boyhood on the paternal farm. About 1853, Aaron purchased a half interest in 1865 acres, and in the same year married, in Newton County, Miss Sarah Smith, a native of Benton County, by which union were born six children—Anna, Ella, Grace, Luther, Flora and Arthur. Mr. Lyons now sold his tract of land and purchased his present farm, first of 160 acres, to which he made an addition of thirty acres, the whole being 190 acres, with 200 rods of hedge. He has served two terms as Treasurer of the township, when three constituted the board. Mr. Lyons plants from fifty to sixty acres of corn, twenty-five to twenty-eight of oats; raises about twenty-five tons of hay, and handles about fifty head of cattle and twenty-five head of horses annually, with about six for farm use.

J. B. LYONS, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Newton County, born February 23, 1845, and is the eldest child of Samuel and Margaret Lyons, the former being a farmer. Our subject was married in this county to Miss Mary C. Hess, a daughter of Andrew Hess, likewise a farmer. Mr. Lyons purchased eighty acres of his present home in 1868, and has since added 120 acres thereto, making, in totality, 200 acres of very excellent farming land and a comfortable home; there are also, as improvements, commodious buildings, and 500 rods of Osage hedge. Mr. Lyons is a successful and prosperous farmer, and has served four years as Township Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons are parents of six children—Lawrence E., Oliver P., Fred, Elsie, Elmer and Lulie.

JAMES McCLINTOCK, farmer and minister, is a native of Ireland, and the third of five children born to Robert and Nancy McClintock, also natives of Ireland. His mother died in 1848, and in 1850 his father emigrated to America, where he died in 1878. James McClintock was brought up to linen making, which he abandoned after coming to this country. In 1855, he married Miss Margaret G., daughter of Simeon and Nancy Avrett. Simeon Avrett was an Illinois pioneer, and is supposed to have shot Joseph Smith. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock were parents of six children—Robert S. (deceased), William H., James B. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Ida M. and Cecil J. (deceased). Mr. McClintock is a minister of the M. P. Church, and was an itinerant for fourteen years. He afterward rented a farm for five years in Iroquois County, Ill., and removed to his present farm in this township in August, 1870, where he had purchased eighty acres in 1869, since which period he has purchased and inherited 160, making 240 in all—a very good and desirable farm. President Arthur's father and Mr. McClintock were reared within five miles of each other.

A. J. MONTGOMERY, farmer, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and is a son of John and Jane (McMillin) Montgomery, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Tennessee. They were pioneers of Tippecanoe County, where the latter died. About 1833, Mr. Montgomery removed to Newton County, and purchased a farm, which he improved; he is yet living, at the age of eighty-two, and resides in Kentland. Our subject was married to Miss Mary Dewese, a native of Ohio, who died about 1868. He next married, in 1871, Miss Eliza, daughter of Nelson and Amanda (Blankenbeker) Conn, all natives of Kentucky. Mr. Montgomery is the

parent of three children—Charles E., John and James N. He owned 260 acres at one time, twenty of which were timber, the rest very fine prairie land; this he sold, and has occupied since 1863 his farm of 190 acres. Mr. Montgomery raises largely of hogs and cattle, also of oats; he has many improvements, including 160 rods of beautiful hedge.

LEANDER REED (deceased farmer), was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and a son of William and Prudence (Doty) Reed, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio. William Reed shipped the first load of tan bark to La Fayette, and was a pioneer of Tippecanoe County. Leander Reed was a partner with his father in boating previous to his marriage, which took place in Tippecanoe County, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Stair, a farmer and pioneer of that county, where he ended his life. Mr. Reed first purchased fifty acres adjoining his father-in-law, later bought seventy acres, and inherited forty; of this he sold ninety, and purchased 157 acres of his present farm about 1870, on which he lived until death closed his labors, in 1873. He was the parent of ten children—Mary E., W. H., E. F., T. M., C. A., Sarah E., L. L., C. A., W. P. and P. O. Mrs. Reed is living on the homestead, which is cultivated and managed by her eldest son, W. H. Reed.

JOHN W. SAPP, farmer, is a native of Madison County, Ohio, and was born in 1836, his parents being Thomas and Nancy Sapp, the father a native of Pennsylvania, the mother of Ohio. They were pioneers of Henry County, Ind., and both died on the same day in 1879. The boyhood of John W. Sapp was passed on his parents' farm. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and continued in the service until December 24, 1864; he was in action at Stone River, Chickamauga, and through the Atlanta campaign; he was wounded at Atlanta, and also at Chickamauga. In Henry County, Ind., he married Miss Theresa, daughter of George Rogers. Mr. Sapp's first location of land was on forty-two acres in Iowa; his second on forty acres in Grant County, Ind.; his third on land rented in Henry County, Ind.; and finally on his present location, where he first purchased ten acres, and has added thereto until it aggregates 120 acres, and is adorned with a fine residence. Mr. and Mrs. Sapp have six children—William H., George R., John W., Nelson M., James W. and S. Mabel.

GEORGE L. SAWYER was born in January, 1843, and is a son of Louis and Rebecca Sawyer, pioneers of Illinois, where they made and improved a farm. George enlisted in 1863, in Company I, Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and afterward in the Ninety-first Regiment. He was injured by a railway accident on the way to Chicago, thus being rendered unfit for duty, and, after lying for three months at Joliet, he returned home. In March, 1866, at Ottawa, Ill., he married Miss Millie Dyke, a native of La Salle County, Ill., by which marriage he became the parent of six children—Fred, Frank, Ida M. (deceased), Addie, Carl L. and Iva M. In 1866, Mr. Sawyer purchased eighty acres in Illinois, which, after three years, he sold and removed to Kansas, where he remained one year. He then returned, and in 1872 purchased eighty acres of his present place, which, by additions, he has enlarged to 200 acres, which is good, productive prairie land. Mr. Sawyer handles from 30 to 40 head of cattle, and 60 to 70 head of hogs annually; he produces in corn from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels, in oats about 800 bushels, and keeps from 12 to 15 head of horses.

JOHN SHAEFFER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1824. His parents were George and Maria (Baddorf) Shaeffer, the former a native of Lancaster, the latter of Lebanon County, Penn. Mrs. Shaeffer died in Berks, and Mr. Shaeffer in Lancaster County, Penn. John Shaeffer passed his youth in his native county. In 1850, he married Miss Augustina Schlaseman, of Berks County, who died three years to a day from date of marriage, leaving two children—James and Agnes. His second marriage was to Miss Sarah Schlaseman, sister of his former

wife, who also gave being to two children—Wilson and Malinda. While in Berks County, Mr. Shaeffer purchased eight acres, which he sold, and removed to Henry County, Ind., where he rented land for two and one-half years; thence removed to this township, in 1862, where he also rented land, then purchased the same, sold it, and came to his present place of 100 acres, to which he added sixty acres; he afterward purchased 320 acres in Jasper County, later forty-five more, and still later 115 in this county, then forty-five acres more in Jasper County, and eighty of timber north of his present farm, making a total of 765 acres. Mr. Shaeffer is a successful farmer, handling much stock, raising largely of corn and hay, and keeping from twenty to twenty-five horses. He is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES SHAEFFER is a native of Berks County, Penn., was born June 5, 1852, and is a son of John Shaeffer, a farmer by occupation. James Shaeffer is likewise a farmer, and was married in Newton County, in 1878, to Miss Priscilla Jones, a daughter of Cornelius Jones, one of the pioneer farmers of Newton County, where he ended his earthly existence. Mrs. Priscilla Shaeffer is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and has been favored as the mother of two children—Katie M. and Mattie G. Mr. Shaeffer has resided on his present farm since the year of his marriage, which farm he owns, and which comprises 103 acres. He plants about fifty acres in corn, twenty-five acres in oats, also handles fifty to seventy-five head of hogs, twenty-five to thirty head of cattle, and about thirty tons of hay each year. Mr. Shaeffer has a productive farm, and is located two and one-half miles from Foresman Station.

JOHN A. SIMPSON, farmer and stockdealer, is a native of Orleans County, Vt., was born in 1855, and is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Patterson) Simpson, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Vermont; they are now living in Illinois, and farming. In 1875, John A. Simpson married Miss Eliza, daughter of John and Mary Antcliff, and a native of England. To this union has been granted two children—Alice M. and Grace J. Mr. Simpson farms upon 320 acres of rented land. He cultivates 170 acres of corn, forty of oats and forty tons of hay; raises about 140 head of hogs, and fifty of cattle each year. Mr. Simpson has 696 acres of unimproved land in Kossuth County, Iowa, on which tract breaking has now been begun.

G. B. SMITH, M. D., is a native of Hancock County, Ind., was born April 12, 1842, and is the eldest of the six children of Josiah and Hannah (Braddock) Smith, the former a native of West Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and English descent, who located in this township in 1852. Mr. Smith was a farmer and carpenter. G. B. Smith was reared in Newton County, and in 1861, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; he was a corporal and took part at Shiloh, Stone River, the siege of Corinth, the raid of Gen. Streight, and was wounded at the battle of Crooked Creek, April 30, 1863. He was honorably discharged, after three years' service, in December, 1863. On April 16, 1872, at Remington, he married Miss S. J., daughter of David Chambers, of Montgomery County, Ind., where Mrs. S. J. Smith was born. To this union has been bestowed one child—Mary E. Dr. Smith is now a practitioner of medicine and surgery at Foresman Station, where he has erected a fine residence; he also practiced at Brook, and formerly at Chili, Miami County. He is a graduate of 1872 from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis.

GEORGE SPAULDING, farmer, is a native of Waukegan, Ill., and is the eldest of the six children of Chester and Roxanna (Tuttle) Spaulding, natives of New York. They were pioneers of Illinois; the former died at Waukegan, the latter at the home of her son George. Our subject passed his boyhood days in Chicago, in the pursuit of the trade of carpentering, and after two years spent in Chebanse, he enlisted, August 15, 1862, in the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteers, and was at the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Champion Hills and Arkansas Post; he was also engaged in

many skirmishes, and was discharged after three years' service. He then purchased a house and lot in Chebanse, which he sold and bought 120 acres of his present farm, which he occupied in 1874. The place contains many improvements—such as groves of white ash and maple trees, and 400 rods of hedge. In November, 1879, he married Miss Helen, daughter of Andrew Johnson, of Joliet, Ill., and from this union has sprung one child—William. Mr. Spaulding is a thoroughgoing farmer and a respected citizen.

HARRISON TYLER, farmer, is a native of Indiana, and a son of George and Anny (Blankenbeker) Tyler, natives of Kentucky, and pioneers of Southern Indiana, whither they emigrated in 1818, at which period they had to pen their calves and lambs to save them from the wolves. Mr. Tyler removed to Kentucky, where he died; Mrs. Tyler is yet living at the advanced age of ninety years, and is active. Harrison Tyler passed his boyhood in Kentucky, where he remained until twenty-nine years of age, and where he married Miss T. Isabella Blankenbeker, also a native of Kentucky, a daughter of Felix C. Blankenbeker. In 1856, Mr. Tyler removed to Clark County, Ind., where he purchased, improved and lived some time on seventy acres, to which he afterward added fifteen acres, until 1866. This he sold and removed to Brook, Newton County, where he lived two years. He afterward purchased 160 acres of his present home, then wild land, but now a finely cultivated farm; to this he added until the farm now numbers 265 acres with good buildings; and other necessaries and conveniences. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler have six children—Milton, Felix, Newton J., Mary E., Edmond and William A. (deceased).

JOHN L. VOSBURGH, boatman and farmer, is a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., was born November 15, 1826, and is the eldest of the fourteen children of Henry I. and Martha (Kilby) Vosburgh, the former a native of New York, born August, 1796, the latter of Connecticut, born January, 1802, the one dying in 1848, the other in 1857. John L. Vosburgh followed the occupation of boating from 1843 to 1855. December 29, 1852, he married, in Lysander, N. Y., Miss Nancy M., daughter of Seneca and Hannah (Bradway) Allen, natives of New York and Vermont respectively, and aged eighty-three and seventy-nine years; they reside with Mr. Vosburgh, who in 1855 removed to Michigan and engaged in lumber dealing until 1857, when he located in Illinois, where he worked for a railroad company. After renting land for nine years in Illinois, he purchased eighty acres of his present home in 1869, broke ten acres and located on the same in 1870, cultivated and improved; he has a number and variety of shade trees and strawberry grounds, also many fine horses.

PAUL WEISHAAR, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Prussia and a son of George and Hannah Weishaar. Our subject emigrated to this country when twenty-one years of age. He is a mason by trade, but worked thereat only long enough to save sufficient money to buy a farm. In 1853, he went for and in 1854 brought his parents to America; they died and are buried in Hamilton County, Ohio. In August, 1855, he married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Catherine Werner, a native of Germany. Their union was productive of ten children—Paul, Anne, Elizabeth, George, Frank, Mary, Clara, Emma, Tillie and Rosa. In 1861, Mr. Weishaar purchased 160 acres, which he improved, and to which he added until he has now 550 acres. He has good buildings and various and many improvements. He keeps about twelve horses for farm use; raises from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, seventy-five to 100 tons of hay, and handles, by average, 100 hogs per year. It will be seen that Mr. Weishaar is a successful farmer, all of which is due to his thrift and toil.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC W. BEMENDERFER, furniture dealer and undertaker, Morocco, began business in 1873, which was solely undertaking, until 1881, when he opened his present store, and added a stock of furniture. He is doing a good business, and has as large and well selected a stock as can be found in the county. From 1874 to 1880, he had D. M. Pulver associated with him as partner. Mr. Bemenderfer is a native of Stark County, Ohio, was born September 4, 1840, and is one of nine children of William and Sophia (Lichtenwalter) Bemenderfer, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, the former of Maryland, from which State he came, when quite young, with his parents to Virginia, where he grew to manhood, when he went to Stark County, Ohio, where he married and remained until 1853, when he came to Fulton County, Ind., where he owned a farm until his death, January 27, 1881. His wife still lives on the same farm. Isaac remained at home attending the common schools until twenty-one, where he rented and worked farms until 1869, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed more or less since. He came to Newton County in the spring of 1865, and rented various farms until the fall of 1869, when he came to Morocco. November 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until discharged on account of sickness, in July, 1862. He was married, April 8, 1863, to Melissa A. Enslin, a native of Allen County, Ohio, and a daughter of Frederick and Anna (Burch) Enslin. Eleven children have been born to them, six of whom—Mary E., Elida L., Melville E., Lillie D., Ionia and Ted—are living. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is Superintendent of the Sunday school, and leader of the choir at Morocco. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an Odd Fellow. He has been Justice of the Peace for four years. In politics, he has been since the war a Republican; previous to that time, was a Democrat. He is one of the prominent men of the township and county.

DANIEL BRADY was born in Darke County, Ohio, March 12, 1828, and is one of nine children of William and Elizabeth (Crumrine) Brady, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. William Brady, when a young man, went to Darke County, Ohio, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade for ten years. In March, 1841, he came to Newton County, Ind., and settled in Iroquois Township, buying what is known as the "Jacob Wright farm." He afterward removed to Barton County, Kan., where he now lives. Daniel attended the schools of Newton County, and remained with his parents until twenty-one, when, in connection with his brother, he bought a farm, which they owned but a short time. He entered 120 acres adjoining, living upon it two years. He then entered 160 acres in Iroquois County, Ill., where he lived four years. In 1860, he came to Beaver Township, and bought a farm of 190 acres, upon which he still lives. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has one of the finest houses in the county. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising. Mr. Brady was married, September 24, 1854, to Arlina Peck, a native of New York. They have had six children, four of whom, Mrs. Frances A. Clark, Mrs. Helen E. Elijah, Alma and Laura E. are living. Mr. Brady is in politics a Republican, and is one of the early settlers of the county.

JOSEPH W. CHIZUM was born October 31, 1825, in Ross County, Ohio, being the eldest of eight children of Garrison and Nancy A. (Shafer) Chizum, the former of Irish descent, but a native of Maryland. In 1833, Joseph's parents came to Fountain County, Ind., where he received a common school education in a log

schoolhouse. He remained with his father's family until twenty-three years of age. On February 28, 1847, he married Mary J. Hanger, a native of Virginia. Six children have been born to them, four of whom, William W., James B., Joseph M. and Albert, are still living. In 1850, he came to Beaver Township, and entered eighty acres of wild land, to which he has added until he now owns 750 acres well improved land. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising; he has served one term as Commissioner of Newton County, and is re-elected for a second. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican, prominent in the township and county.

WILLIAM W. CHIZUM was born June 22, 1850, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and is one of six children of Joseph and Mary (Hanger) Chizum. His parents came to Newton County when he was an infant, where he remained through his childhood, attending the common schools. In 1870, he went to California and Oregon, where he spent eighteen months working on a farm and teaming. He then returned to Newton County and bought the farm of eighty acres where he now resides. It is in a good state of cultivation. April 17, 1872, Mr. Chizum married Nancy J. Deardurff, a native of Newton County, and daughter of George W. and Catherine (Ash) Deardurff. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Mary E., Flora, Omer and Ned; an infant, born in March, 1882, died in July of the same year. Politically, Mr. Chizum is a Republican, and one of the enterprising young men of the township.

WILLIAM DARROCH was born in Parke County, Ind., December 31, 1848, and is one of six children of John and Caroline (Puett) Darroch, both of whom were of Scotch descent. William, after receiving his early education in the common schools of his county, entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., and graduated from that institution in 1874. While in college he also studied law with William A. Brown. After leaving college, he taught several months, still pursuing his legal studies. In 1875, he opened a law office at Morocco, Ind., and still continues the practice of his profession, principally in the courts of Newton County. June 23, 1878, he was married to Emma V. Sammons, a native of Wellandport, Canada. They have one child—Ethel, born July 21, 1879. Mr. Darroch was Trustee of Beaver Township for four years; is a prominent attorney of the county, and a Democrat.

JOHN S. DEARDURFF, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., was born March 10, 1842, and is one of ten children of Daniel and Lucinda (Heckethorn) Deardurff, the latter of German descent, born in Virginia, the former a native of Ohio, from which State he removed with his parents, when four years of age, to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, married and remained until 1844, when he came to Beaver Township, Newton County, and located on the farm now owned by D. Owen, remaining there until 1883, when he removed to Kentland, where he still lives. His wife died in April, 1881. John received his education in the common schools of Newton County, remaining at home until April 12, 1861, when he enlisted in the State Militia, in which he served until July, when he was discharged on account of sickness. In September of the same year, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until mustered out at Indianapolis, September 29, 1864. He participated in all the campaigns and marches of the regiment, and the battles of Greenbrier, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and many lesser engagements. He was wounded three times; at Shiloh his leg was broken on a reconnoitering expedition; he received a shot through the leg at Woodbury; at Chickamauga he received a shot through the left shoulder. Although thus badly wounded, he has never applied for nor received a pension, preferring to make his own support independent of the Government. After his return

from the war, he bought the farm of forty acres, to which he has since added until he now has 130 acres, well improved, upon which he lives. He gives some attention to stock-raising. Mr. Deardurff was married February 1, 1865, to Rachel A. Thompson, a native of Warren County, Ind. Five children have been born to them—Alfred A., Daniel Y., John O., Cyrus R. and William E., all of whom are living. Mr. Deardurff is a member of Morocco Lodge, No. 372, A., F. & A. M., and Morocco Post, No. 111, G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is one of the well-known citizens of the township.

ANDREW DOTY was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 26, 1825, and is one of eight children of Joseph and Effie (Thompson) Doty. His parents, natives of Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio when young, where they lived until 1830, when they came to Warren County, Ind., where the father still lives at an advanced age. Andrew received his education in the primitive schoolhouse of the frontier, residing with his parents until attaining his majority. He then worked on a farm, renting for three years. He then came to Washington Township, Newton Co., Ind., entering 120 acres, to which he afterward added 280 acres more, and upon which he erected good buildings. In March, 1883, he removed to Morocco, purchasing 15 acres, with a fine house, where he now resides. Mr. Doty was married March 18, 1849, to Elmira Doty, of Warren Co., Ind. Twelve children have been born to them, four of whom—Leander, Lydia, Zella and Charles—are living. Mr. Doty is a prominent man in the county, being one of its early settlers. In politics, he is a Republican. He belongs to the church of the United Brethren; his wife and daughter are also members.

LEVI S. EWAN was born in Genesee County, N. Y., June 6, 1815, and is one of nine children of Samuel and Mercy (Sprague) Ewan, the former of Scotch descent, a native of New Jersey, from which State he removed, when a young man, to New York, where he lived until 1819, when he went with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Indiana, where he remained until his death July 18, 1848. Levi received his education in the schools of Dearborn County. He remained with his father's family until twenty-four years of age. He learned the cooper's trade, which he followed several years. In 1837, he entered a half-section of land in Jennings County, Ind., to which he removed eight years later, and where he lived twenty-two years. In October, 1867, he removed to Beaver Township, and located on a farm of over 300 acres. He retains 121 acres, upon which is a fine house, where he lives. The rest he has sold and given to a son. In 1842, he began the study of law, with James Brown, of Lawrenceburg. He was admitted to the bar in Jennings County, under Judge Cushing. He has, however, practiced his profession but little. He was married December 16, 1838, to Elmira E. King, a native of Dearborn County, Ind. Nine children have been born to them, five of whom, viz., Phineas B., Mrs. Catharine Day, Mrs. Cordelia B. Edmunds, Mrs. Florence Goddard and Charles C., are living; one, Isaac Newton, fell at Vicksburg, in the service of his country. Mr. Ewan and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which church he has been a local minister for over twenty years. He is a staunch Republican, and, previous to the formation of that party, was a Whig.

JOHN D. GODDARD was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., November 9, 1842, and is one of five children of Benjamin H. and Nancy (Deardurff) Goddard, the latter a native of Ohio, the former of Maine, whence he emigrated, when a young man, to Tippecanoe County, Ind., remaining there until 1846, when he came to Newton County and settled on a farm, where he died the next year. John, who was five years old when his father died, attended school in Newton County until his mother's second marriage to Andrew Murphy, who died at Nashville, Tenn., when he went with her to Tippecanoe County, and remained seven years, coming again to Newton County, where he worked by the month until September 7, 1861, when he enlisted

in Company D, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until mustered out at Chattanooga September 7, 1864. He participated in the battles of Greenbrier, Stone River, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, and many lesser engagements. At Chickamauga, he received a slight wound. After his return from the war, he purchased a farm of 120 acres, to which he has added, so he now has 388 acres well improved, and also upon it one of the best houses in the county. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising. Mr. Goddard was married, February 15, 1866, to Mary J. Kesler, a native of Newton County. Six children have been born to them, five of whom, viz., Clara, Anna G., Rachel E., William A. and Nancy B., are living. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is also a member of Morocco Post, No. 111, G. A. R. Politically, he is a Republican, and one of the large farmers of the county.

CAPT. DANIEL M. GRAVES was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 5, 1830, and is one of ten children of Benjamin and Mary (Pierce) Graves. He received a good practical education, principally in the schools of Johnson County, Ind. While attending school, he often taught a winter term. After finishing his studies, he owned and worked a farm in Newton County, still continuing to teach. In 1877, he sold his farm and went to Kentland, where he engaged in the general merchandise business for about a year. He then came to Morocco, and in connection with his brother pursued the same business, under the firm name of Graves Bros. In 1879, he sold his interest to D. M. Johnson, since which he has been dealing in horses and mules. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but before being mustered in was commissioned by the Governor to recruit a cavalry company, which he did, and was mustered into service January 7, 1864, as Captain of Company K, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, in which capacity he served until mustered out November 21, 1865. He participated in all the marches, raids and campaigns of this regiment, and was present at the capture of Mobile. He was also in numerous skirmishes in Georgia and Mississippi. Under the military government of Mississippi, he commanded the sub-district at Starkville until 1865, when he was sent with a detachment of three companies to Austin, Miss. He was then sent as a member of a court martial to Jackson. Capt. Graves is a charter member of Morocco Post, 111, G. A. R., and has been its commander since its organization. He has been three times married: First, September 2, 1854, to Elizabeth Graham, a native of Marion County, Ohio, who died in 1861, leaving three children—Flora F., Charles M. and Frank F., all of whom are living. In September, 1862, he married Mary A. Graham, a sister of his former wife, and after her death, which occurred in 1864, he was married, in 1874, to Rachel A. Parkhurst, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have four children—Orth, Mildred M., Lolla B. and Annie R. In politics, Capt. Graves is a Republican, having voted for every Presidential candidate of that party since Fremont. At the second election of Lincoln, in 1864, he was sent home in care of a detail of 400 men.

GRAVES & JOHNSON, general merchandise, Morocco, Ind.; began business December 13, 1877, under the firm name of Graves Bros., who conducted the business for about eighteen months, when D. M. Johnson bought the interest of D. M. Graves. The above firm have since conducted the business, and have a large and well selected stock of goods. J. W. Graves, senior member of the firm, was born at La Fayette, Ind., November 17, 1838, and is the youngest of ten children of Benjamin and Mary (Pierce) Graves, both natives of Virginia, from which State, soon after their marriage, they removed to Ohio, remaining a short time, when, in 1838, they came to Tippecanoe County, Ind.; located upon a farm, where they lived thirty years, when they moved to Newton County, where the father died in 1868. J. W. Graves received a more than common school education, having attended Leoni Col-

lege, Michigan, for a time. August 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out at Indianapolis, June 16, 1865; he participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and was not wounded nor sick a day during the entire service. After his return from the war, he went to Minnesota, where he married, August 8, 1865, Jemima B. Brennesholtz, a native of Indiana; he then came to Newton County, Ind., but soon returned to Minnesota, pre-empted a homestead, and lived there eleven years, holding the office of Sheriff of the county two years. In 1876, he again returned to Morocco, where, besides his mercantile business, he conducts the Morocco Hotel. He is a member of Morocco Lodge, No. 372, A. F. & A. M., and Morocco Post, 111, G. A. R. Five children have been born to them, four of whom—Orlando M., John C., Cora E. and Sherman A., are living. Politically, Mr. Graves is a staunch Republican, and is one of the prominent men of the county. Dempsey M. Johnson, junior member of the firm of Graves & Johnson, came to Newton County, Ind., in 1848, residing on the farm now owned by John F. Johnson, in Beaver Township, there being at that time but fifteen families within its borders; he remained there until 1876, when he came to Morocco, and bought the house and lot of I. M. Kinney, which he owned until 1883, when he exchanged it with D. M. Pulver for twenty acres near Morocco, where he still lives; he was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 1, 1827, and is a son of Micajah and Margaret (Carson) Johnson; he received a practical education, remaining at home until twenty-one; he was married, in April, 1850, to Louisa Graves, a native of Ohio. Four children have been born to them, two of whom—Mrs. John R. Archibald and Elizabeth—are still living. In politics, Mr. Johnson is a Republican; before the formation of that party, a Whig. For the past fifteen years he has been a minister in the Christian Church, preaching at various places in Newton, Jasper, White, Cass and Benton Counties, Ind., and Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, Ill.

JOHN F. JOHNSON was born in Montgomery County, Ind., May 22, 1834; he is the youngest of eleven children of Micajah M. and Margaret (Carson) Johnson, both natives of Virginia, removing soon after their marriage to Greene County, Ohio, crossing the mountains on horseback, each carrying a baby. John's early childhood was spent in Montgomery and Tippecanoe Counties, where he received a common school education. In 1857, his parents removed to Washington Township, Newton Co., Ind., where his father died in 1859; he remained upon the home farm until after the death of his mother, when, in 1876, he moved to Kentland, having been elected County Treasurer, which office he held four years. At the expiration of his term he came to Beaver Township, bought a farm of 160 acres, where he still resides; he was at one time Commissioner of Newton County; has also been Assessor and teacher in common schools. April 17, 1858, he married Mary Graves, a native of Tippecanoe County. Four children have been born to them, three of whom—Orley A., James L. and Edwin G., are living. Mr. Johnson and wife belong to the Christian Church. In politics, he is a thorough Republican, and one of the prominent men of the county.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, dealer in hardware and implements, Morocco, Ind.; began business October, 1874, in connection with John Smart, under the firm name of Smart & Kennedy. In 1877, he bought the interest of Mr. Smart, since which he has been sole proprietor. Besides having a large and well selected stock of hardware, he is agent for the Plano Harvester and Mower, and the Buford and Wier Plows. Mr. Kennedy was born in Montgomery County, Ind., February 11, 1841, and is a son of David and Susan (Gooding) Kennedy, natives of Virginia. William received his early education in the schools of Newton County, remaining with his parents until twenty-one, when, with two brothers, he bought a farm of eighty

acres, to which they afterward added forty more. In 1869, he came to Beaver Township, and purchased a farm of 220 acres, which he still owns, and upon which he resided before coming to Morocco. He was married, October 1, 1865, to Mary A. Smart, a native of Newton County, and daughter of John and Lucinda Smart, both natives of Ohio. They have two children—Stella and Gertie. Mr. Kennedy served in the late war, enlisting in April, 1861, in Company H, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and serving until discharged March 12, 1863. He participated in all the marches and battles of the regiment; was at Greenbrier, Va., Pittsburg Landing and Stone River, where he was severely wounded in the hand, on account of which he was discharged. Politically, he is a Greenbacker; is a prominent man, and one of the early settlers of the county.

KENNEDY & KETCHAM, dealers in hardware and drugs, began business in Morocco, Ind., in 1878, Ketcham buying the interest of Schaub, a former partner of Kennedy. Previous to September, 1882, the business was solely drugs, but they now carry a large stock, both of hardware and drugs, also operating a tin-shop. In 1879, their building was destroyed by fire, and stock considerably damaged, but with characteristic enterprise they re-built immediately, resuming business in seven days. Joseph Kennedy, the senior member of the firm, came to Newton County, Ind., in 1853, and located on a farm four miles east of Morocco, where he remained until March, 1874, when he bought the store of which he is now one of the firm. From 1878 until 1882, he was partner in a dry goods store. Mr. Kennedy also owns a farm, and is extensively engaged in shipping stock, principally cattle and hogs. He was born in Montgomery County, Ind., December 30, 1842, being one of nine children of David and Susan (Gooding) Kennedy. He remained with his father's family until twenty-one, working at farming. On September 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment in all its campaigns until mustered out on June 10, 1865. He participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and the march to the sea, through the Carolinas, and battles of Bentonville and Averysboro. He was wounded at Jackson, Miss. Mr. Kennedy was married in 1867 to M. L. Warren, who died September 15, 1868, leaving one child, Charles W., now fifteen years of age. On December 31, 1872, he married Martha J. Ham. They have four children—Cary, aged nine; Ernest, aged six; Ethel, aged four, and Roxie, aged two. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a prominent citizen and one of the early settlers of the county. D. E. Ketcham, junior member of the firm of Kennedy & Ketcham, was born August 6, 1855, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is the eldest of five children of Norris F. and Helen (Wilkinson) Ketcham, of remote German descent, natives of New York. He lived with his parents in Ohio until about 1860. His father removed his family to Iowa, where they remained but a short time, moving to Kankakee County, Ill., afterward to Vermillion County. D. E. Ketcham remained with his parents until about twenty, receiving a good, practical education. When fifteen, he entered a drug store in Kankakee, Ill., where he remained until 1877, when he came to Morocco. He was married, November 10, 1879, to Emma Deardurff, a native of Newton County. He was three years Notary Public, and has been Trustee of Beaver Township. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the most enterprising young business men in the county.

FAYETTE R. LAMPHERE was born in Will County, Ill., July 24, 1852, and is the elder of two children of Joshua and Mary (Pepper) Lamphere, of New York. Joshua Lamphere came with his family, in 1850, to Will County, Ill., where he owned a farm until his death in 1854. His wife has been twice married since, and is now a widow, living in Iroquois Township, Newton County, Ind. Fayette, who was only two years old when his father died, continued to live with his mother, attending school some until nine years of age, when he went to work by the month,

on a farm, until 1875. He then rented and worked a farm for two years, when, July 27, 1877, he married Mrs. Ardilla Shriver, a native of Edgar County, Ill., and daughter of Isaac and Anna (Smith) Vanhauten. Mrs. Lamphere has four children—Mrs. Sarah Collins, Mrs. Alice Archibald, Mrs. Emma Enfield and Miss Anna Shriver. They have a farm of seventy-one acres, and also work fifty acres belonging to the other heirs of E. T. Shriver. In politics, Mr. Lamphere is a Republican.

PATRICK & ENSLEN, general merchandise, Morocco, Ind., began business in January, 1881. They have a fine stock of general merchandise and are doing a large and constantly increasing business. William A. Patrick, a native of Fulton County, Ind., was born August 16, 1843, and is one of eleven children of John and Sarah (Burch) Patrick, the former born in Virginia, but moving to Ohio when a boy, where he lived until after his marriage, when he went to Fulton County, Ind. In 1859, he came to Beaver Township, where he still lives. William received his education in Fulton and Newton Counties, also attended the high school at Battle Ground, Ind., and Kennedy Bros.' Business College at La Fayette, Ind. He enlisted, August 11, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until July 22, 1864, when, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, he was severely wounded, being shot directly through the shoulder. He was in hospital until September of same year, and in November received his discharge. He is still much disabled. Before he was wounded he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Jackson, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and many lesser engagements. When he recovered from the effects of his wound, he taught school and studied. He also traveled in the Western States. In 1871, he came to Morocco and engaged in mercantile business. He also owns two farms, upon one of which he resides. He was married, August 16, 1876, to Mary E. Ewan, a native of Jennings County, Ind. Three children have been born to them, two of whom, Elmer and Leon, are living. In politics, he is a Republican, and he is also well known and respected. He was once elected Sheriff of the county, but resigned after a few months. Charles E. Enslen was born May 9, 1836, in Allen County, Ohio, and is one of four children of Frederick and Anna (Burch) Enslen. The former was of German descent, but a native of Pennsylvania, removing when a young man to Allen County, Ohio, where he married, and lived until 1850, when he came to Fulton County, Ind., dying there three years later. His wife re-married, and is now living near Morocco. Charles remained at home until twenty-one, having at the death of his father become the head of the family. In 1865, he came to Beaver Township, Newton Co., Ind., and followed farming for some years. His health failing, he came to Morocco, and held the position of clerk until the purchase of the present business. He was married, in Allen County, Ohio, November 20, 1857, to Julia A. Patrick. Five children have been born to them, four of whom, viz., Mrs. Daniel Stoner, Anna V., William F. and Carrie, are living. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican, and a prominent man of the township.

DR. THOMAS PECK was born near Providence, R. I., September 14, 1813, and is one of nine children of Phillip and Avis (Brown) Peck, both natives of Rhode Island, from which State they moved to Chenango County, N. Y., where they lived until their deaths. Dr. Peck received his education in the schools of New York, and remained at home until twenty-one, then worked upon a farm by the month for four years. He was married, March 8, 1838, to Alzina Medbury, a native of New York, and daughter of William F. and Betsey (Wilber) Medbury. He remained in Chenango County, N. Y., until 1843, then, after spending four years in Cayuga and Allegany Counties, N. Y., he removed, in 1847, to Newton County, Ind., and located on the farm now owned by Alonzo Skinner, in McClellan Township, where he lived eleven years. In 1838, he came to Morocco, and bought three lots, to which

he has since added eight lots, where they reside. Dr. Peck also owns a farm in McClellan Township, and gives some attention to stock-raising and dairying, his wife making her own butter and cheese. He is still very active, and is known as one of the pioneer huntsmen, and one of the best marksmen in the county. His wife is also equally active, weaving carpets, besides doing her own work in the house and dairy. They have had six children, four of whom, Mrs. Daniel Brady, Mrs. Maria C. Skinner, Mrs. Helen E. Arnold and Mrs. Mary E. Peck, are living. Dr. Peck has practiced medicine thirty-five years, under the botanic system. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and before the organization of that party was a Whig.

JAMES H. RICE, a native of Pownal, Me., came to Newton County, Ind., in 1875, and located in Beaver Township, on the cattle ranch of J. M. Gaff, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which he has since managed. It consists of 11,000 acres, all under fence, upon which are usually from 600 to 1,000 head of cattle. Mr. Rice has made many improvements in fencing, building and ditching. He was born September 2, 1832, being one of ten children of Rufus and Mary (Sylvester) Rice, both natives of Maine. When six years of age, his parents came to Dearborn County, Ind., and located at Manchester, where they remained three years, after which his father bought a farm near that place, where he resided until his death in 1839. He served in the American Army during the war of 1812. James H. received his education in the common schools of Indiana, and at the age of thirteen went from home to work on a farm, where he remained six years. In 1851, he came to what is now Kankakee, Ill., where he managed a farm ten years; he then spent four years in Iroquois County in farming and stock-dealing, then returned to Kankakee, where he remained twelve years, except an absence of six months in Dakota Territory, where he herded cattle. While there, he assisted in the erection of Fort Totten. He was married, January 1, 1851, to Hannah M. Taylor, a native of Ohio. Seven children have been born to them, three of whom, viz., Mrs. James M. Wheaton, Emma and Cora, survive. He is a member of the M. E. Church, to which all his family belong. He is also a member of Morocco Lodge, No. 372. In politics, he is a Republican, and one of the prominent men of the county.

BENJAMIN F. ROADRUCK was born July 8, 1841, in Warren County, Ind., and is the eldest of six children of Benjamin and Catharine (Stoner) Roadruck, the former of Scotch-Welsh, and the latter of German descent. His parents came to Newton County, Ind., in 1814, and located on the farm now owned by their son, Benjamin F., where they lived until the death of the father, with the exception of nine years spent in Minnesota; the mother still lives in Morocco. He remained with his parents until August 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until severely wounded in the hand in a battle before Atlanta, August 16, 1864. He participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and many other engagements in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama. He was married, October 25, 1864, to Florence M. Butler, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. Six children have been born to them—Charles E., Clara E., Anna M., Elma M., Guy A. and Marion H., all of whom are living. After his return from the war, he went to Minnesota, and pre-empted a homestead of 160 acres, upon which he lived nine years, returning on account of his health to Morocco. After his father's death, he bought the interest of the other heirs, and now owns his father's farm and other property in Morocco. Mr. Roadruck is a member of Beaver Lodge, No. 378, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in that lodge, and is at present D. D. G. M.; he is also a charter member of Morocco Post, 111, G. A. R. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

SHELDEN SMITH, a native of Allen County, Ind., was born January 17, 1851, and is one of nine children of Charles H. and Margarette (Driscoll) Smith, the latter

a native of Ireland, the former of Connecticut, from which State he came when quite young, with his parents, to Huron County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He then went to Allen County, where he married and still lives on a farm. Sheldon received his education in the common schools of his native county, remaining at home until twenty-one, when, in 1872, he came to Beaver Township, Newton County, and located on a farm of 120 acres belonging to his father, upon which he still lives. He also owns, with his brother, a farm of eighty acres in Section 35. Mr. Smith was married in March, 1875, to Louie E. Smith, of Ohio, daughter of N. G. and Elizabeth (Stephens) Smith. They have four children—George A., Amelia A., Joyce C. and Margarett. He is a Catholic in religion. In politics, he is a Greenbacker, and, though a recent settler, a prominent man in his township.

GEORGE T. STONER was born June 29, 1827, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is one of four children born to Daniel and Mary (Baker) Stoner, the former of German, the latter of Welsh descent. In 1830, his parents came to Fountain County, Ind., where his father ran a grist and saw mill for ten years. In 1863, he came to Beaver Township, Newton County, Ind., and located on the farm now owned by his grandson, D. A. Stoner, which was his home until his death, which occurred December 23, 1879. George T. received his education in the log schoolhouse of the frontier, in Warren County, principally, and remained with his parents until twenty-two, when he rented a farm for a year. He then purchased eighty acres of land, to which he added 440, a well-improved farm, upon which he now resides. Mr. Stoner was married, July 21, 1850, to Mary E. Clark, a native of Clark County, Ohio. Six children have been born to them, three of whom, Oliver F., Daniel A. and Louisa J., are living. Mr. Stoner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the United Brethren; he is also a member of Morocco Lodge, No. 372, A., F. & A. M., and Beaver Lodge, No. 378, I. O. O. F. He has held various civil offices, is a Democrat, and one of the most prominent farmers of the county.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON is a native of Warren County, Ind., and was born September 12, 1851, being the second of four children of Young and Catharine (Margee) Thompson, both natives of Ohio. Young Thompson, when a boy, came with his parents to Warren County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, was married, and owned a farm until 1853, when he came to Beaver Township, Newton County, Ind., and located on the farm now owned by John Deardurff, where he lived until his death while in the army at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1862; his wife still lives on the same farm. George W. received his early education in the common schools of Newton and Warren Counties, and afterward attended Westfield College, at Westfield, Ill., also the Normal School at Danville, Ind.; he remained at home until twenty-one, then taught school in Newton County, for two years, after which he bought the farm now owned by W. B. Plummer, which he owned five years, then purchased the sixty acres upon which he now resides; he also teaches in winter. Mr. Thompson was married, August 13, 1879, to Elsa Jessen, a native of Newton County, and daughter of James and Mary A. (Hill) Jessen. They have one child—Daisy Bell, born May 15, 1880. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, and one of the respected teachers of the county.

CHARLES E. TRIPLETT, M. D., was born December 13, 1834, in Fleming County, Ky., being one of four children of Charles and Clarissa (Duckings) Triplett, both natives of the "Old Dominion," though spending most of their lives in Kentucky, where they accumulated a large property. Charles was left an orphan when but two weeks old, and was adopted and reared by his paternal grandparents. Losing his grandfather at the age of fourteen, he went to Henry County, Ky., and began the study of medicine with Dr. James Humstun, with whom he remained four years. May 8, 1856, he came to Morocco, Ind., and commenced the practice of medicine, which he has continued until the present time, with the exception of

three years spent in the army. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but before reaching the field was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, receiving a commission as Surgeon in four months from that time. He remained with the regiment until it was mustered out in June, 1865, at Washington, D. C., having been in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and through the Atlanta Campaign, the "march to the sea," and in the Carolinas at Bentonville and Averysboro, and many other engagements. Dr. Triplett was married, May 17, 1857, to Alice Pulver, a native of Newton County. Eight children have been born to them, of whom the following, Charles E., Chester L. and Hattie, are living. He is a member of Concord Lodge No. 585, I. O. O. F., and a Democrat. In his profession, he has the reputation of being skillful, both as physician and surgeon.



JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JOB B. ASHBY was born in the County of Sussex, England, May 21, 1849, and is a son of William and Mary Ashby. The former was injured to death, in consequence of being run over by a heavy wagon; the latter died about one year later. After these deaths, Job B. Ashby and his sister, Sarah Ashby, were given to their grandparents to be reared, in company with whom they emigrated to America in 1857, and settled first in Wisconsin, then in Ohio, and finally in Pulaski County, Ind., where the grandfather died in 1872. In 1868, our subject began to learn blacksmithing under C. H. Robinson, of Edgerton, Ohio, and about one year later came with Mr. Robinson to Pulaski County, Ind., where he finished his trade. July 30, 1871, he married Hannah E. Hall, who died May 22, 1872, leaving one child—Hannah I. (deceased). January 26, 1873, Mr. Ashby married Hettie A. Witham, and in the spring of that year removed to Francesville, thence, after one year, to White County, and in 1878 to this county, where he has remained. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby have had a family of four children—Arthur A., Hiram A., Sarah A. (deceased), and Laretie.

THOMAS R. BARKER was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 4, 1813. His parents were John and Ann Barker, also natives of England, where they lived and died, leaving a family of five children—Joseph, Thomas R., John, Harriet and Ann. Our subject, Thomas R., emigrated to America in August, 1831, and landed at New York in September. From that city he went to White County, Ind., and in 1832 to Fountain County, where he engaged in butchering. Thence he went to New Orleans, then to Texas, and to several Western States. In 1840, he came to this county, and later returned to Fountain County, where, May 15, 1841, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of John Myers, and, in 1842, again removed to this county, and settled, where he has since resided. Mrs. Barker died in 1866. Mr. Barker is one of the first settlers of Jackson Township, where he improved a quantity of wild land, having at present 700 acres as his own. He was one of the three first Trustees of the township, and was also County Commissioner from 1847 to 1849, besides having held other township offices. Mr. Barker is the father of eight children—John (deceased), William, Ann (deceased), Samuel, Malinda, Thomas B. (deceased), E. Lanier and Gallagher.

JAMES T. BLANKENBEKER is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born December 24, 1834. His parents, Joel and Susan Blankenbeker, were both natives of Virginia, where they were married, and whence, about 1833, they emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, thence to Bartholomew County, Ind., and thence in the fall of 1864, to this county, where they died—she shortly after coming hither, and he in 1869. They were the parents of nine children—Michael L., Mary, Nancy, Ellen, John, Louisa, James T., Sarah and Simeon. James T. Blankenbeker, our subject, came to this county in 1866, where, August 15, 1869, he married Eliza A. Crisler, and in the succeeding winter moved to the farm, on which he has settled and made a home. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenbeker have been favored with a family of four children—Wilbur E., Myrtie E., Simeon W. and William C. Mr. Blankenbeker is a respected citizen.

J. J. BRENNER, of the firm of Brenner & Son, was born at Dayton, Ohio, September 7, 1835. His parents were John and Frances (Etnire) Brenner, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The former's sire was Samuel Brenner, a native of Germany, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in the early days, and, in 1830-

to Montgomery County, Ohio, where his life was closed. He was a soldier of the 1812 war. John Brenner was born in Pennsylvania February 22, 1800. In Ohio he married Frances Etnire, a native of Virginia, born November 17, 1817. In 1838, he removed to Warren County, Ind. Mrs. Brenner died in 1849. He afterward married Betsey Brenner, and died in 1882, the father of eight children—David, Jacob, Elizabeth, Samuel, Eliza, Susanna, John J. and Ephraim. J. J. Brenner, when quite young, learned the trade of a carpenter, and followed the same a number of years. In 1856, he came to this county, and February 9, 1861, married Sarah J. Kennedy, born in Greene County, Tenn., March 27, 1842, who died March 7, 1883, leaving seven children—John S., Mary A., Andrew J., Bertie L., Charlie, Clermont and Mattie. In 1879, in company with J. M. Hufty, he opened a dry goods and grocery store at Pilot Grove, which, in 1881, he sold to Mr. Hufty, then engaged in the drug trade, and, in 1883, moved to Mount Airy, where he follows the same business; he is also Postmaster at Pilot Grove.

PHILLIP BROWN is a son of Wentle and Nancy Brown, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they married and early removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and there died. Their family consisted of six children—Daniel, William, Catherine, George W., Matilda and Phillip. Our subject, Phillip Brown, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 12, 1838. Inasmuch as his parents died when he was young, he began the struggle for himself in advance. When sixteen years of age he came to this county, where he had a brother, and remained until 1862. He also purchased land, and December 13, 1863, married Mary A., daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Bridgeman, and a native of Newton County, born December 12, 1844. After marriage Mr. Brown settled on his present farm, which is a good one, and also a comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been favored with the following-named children: Ephraim, Nancy M., Martha E., Effie (deceased), George W. and Willie.

EDWARD BURNS is a native of County Down, Ireland, and was born August 12, 1828. His parents were Edward and Isabel (Anderson) Burns, both natives of Ireland, of whose family he is the fifth. The former was born in 1783, the latter in 1795. They were married in County Down, and in 1838 emigrated to New York. Shortly afterward moved to Connecticut, and six years later to Newton County, Ind., and settled in this township, where they both died, he in 1858, and she in 1877. Their children were five, and named Alice, Mary, Catherine, John and Edward. Our subject, Edward, was married in this county November 14, 1870, to Rhoda, daughter of Madison and Mary Collins, and a native of Warren County, Ind., born October 10, 1839. After marriage, Mr. Burns settled on the farm on which he now lives, and on which he has since remained, where he has a comfortable home. His family comprises four children—Wallace, Mary L., James and Ella M.

S. N. CALDWELL, M. D., was born at Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, December 14, 1825. His parents were Samuel and Mary J. (Mitchel) Caldwell, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. Samuel Caldwell's father was Matthew Caldwell, of Belfast, Ireland, who came with his parents to Westmoreland County, Penn., and where, in 1781, he married Miss Mary Pinkerton, after which he removed to Ohio, and died October 25, 1810. Samuel Caldwell was born in Fayette County, Ky., settled in Miami County, Ohio, and died July 12, 1840, leaving four children—Samuel N., Eliza G., Ormsby and Mary J. Our subject, at the age of twenty-one, and after a thorough education, entered the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated in 1850, and immediately afterward commenced practice at Piqua, Ohio, where he married September 30, 1851, Miss Mary J. McKinney, who died February 23, 1873. July 29, 1874, he married Miss Henrietta Lester. Dr. Caldwell has been a resident of this county since 1865, and yet lives on the same farm, where he successfully pursues his practice. He is the father of six children—Mary (deceased), Mack, Samuel O., Newton G., Myrtle M. and Grace.

G. W. CLARK was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 28, 1829, and is one of the eight children of Allen W. and Martha Clark, natives of Henrico County, Va., the former born February 25, 1793, the latter June 27, 1803. They were married in Virginia, and in early life moved to Kentucky, where they remained until 1833, and thence moved to Johnson County, Ind., where they died, she December 9, 1849, and he September 21, 1867. Allen W. Clark was a soldier of the war of 1812, a member of the Baptist Church, and the parent of eight children—Sylvester, Elizabeth, Mary, George W., James, Sarah C., Lucy A. and Alexander. Our subject began to learn the blacksmithing trade when eighteen years old, under James C. Wilson, of Kentucky, served two years, was afterward an employe of Robert Todd, of Franklin, Ky., and subsequently moved to Morgantown, Ind., and engaged in business with Adam Wise. He then returned to Franklin, and was there married, April 17, 1851, to Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Ellen Sibert, and born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 8, 1828. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Ninetieth Indiana Cavalry, and served until June, 1865, the date of his discharge. In 1867, he removed to and settled in this county, to resume his trade. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had eight children—Amanda J. (deceased), Albert L. (deceased), Henry S., Laura A., James P., George T., Hiram G. and Charles C.

S. B. COEN is a native of Jasper County, Ind., and was born April 12, 1861. His parents, Hugh E. and Mary (Yeoman) Coen, were born near Dayton, Ohio, the former July 4, 1833, the latter May 25, 1835; their place of birth were also the place of their marriage. After this event, they moved to and settled in Newton Township, Jasper County, where they now are. Their family consists of the following children: Stephen B., Rosie S., Ulysses, Alvira E., William J., Edgar L., Ira C., Ernest J. and Bessie. On the 24th of February, 1883, in Jasper County, our subject, S. B. Coen, married Alda A., daughter of Samuel and Hannah Fulton, of Jasper County, and a native of Geneva, N. Y., born January 21, 1862. In 1883, Mr. Coen removed to Mount Airy, where he opened a lumber and coal yard. He also handles grain.

HAMILTON CRISLER is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born September 12, 1822. His father, William Crisler, was the youngest of the six children of Adam Crisler, and was born in Madison County, Va., where he married Mary Robuck, and whence he emigrated to Ohio, and later, in 1846, removed to Bartholomew County, Ind., where he ended his life. He was the father of eleven children—Albert, William A., Eliza A., Adam, Sarah, Hamilton, Emily, Alfred, John A., Mary J. and Elmira. Our subject, Hamilton Crisler, married, in Preble County, Ohio, March 13, 1845, Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Joel and Susan Blankenbeker, and a native of Madison County, Va., born October 14, 1822. This union gave issue to nine children—Emily J., William A., James A., Margaret E. (deceased), John H., Sarah A., Allison W., Margaret E. and Archibald. In 1846, Mr. Crisler moved to Bartholomew County, Ind., and in 1861 to this county, where he owns 240 acres of fine land.

GEORGE W. DEARDURFF was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 17, 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Lucinda Deardurff, the former a son of John Deardurff, who removed from Ohio to Tippecanoe County in 1833, and thence to this county in 1847, where he ended his life. Daniel Deardurff was born in Ohio in 1816, came to Tippecanoe County in 1833, and afterward married Lucinda Heckathorne. He remained in said county until 1845, removed to Newton County, and now lives in Kentland. He was twice married, and is father to ten children—George W., Christian, John, Samuel, Daniel, Henry, Josephine, Sallie, Elizabeth and Mahala. Our subject, George W. Deardurff, was brought to this county by his parents. April 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 1, 1864, during which period he participated in

many heavy battles, and was wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863, by gunshot through the right shoulder and ankle, from which cause he remained in the hospital until discharged. August 27, 1865, he married Josephine Wolcott, born in Jackson County, Mich., July 14, 1850, which marriage gave issue to nine children—David, John, Mary, Alphonso, Aletha, Olive M., George W., Cora and James L.

FRANKLIN V. ELIJAH, son of Lewis and Sarah Elijah, is a native of Alleghany County, N. Y., born October 13, 1820. His parents were born and married in New York, whence they moved, in 1835, to Newton County, Ind., and there died. They were the parents of ten children—Morgan J., Sarah A., Franklin V., Harriet, Oran, Louisa, Ransom, Millie, Hiram and James. October 26, 1849, Franklin Elijah married Elizabeth Elliott, born in Perquimans County, N. C., April 14, 1830, and a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Elliott. After his marriage, Mr. Elijah removed to Iowa; thence to Kansas; thence, in 1863, to Illinois; thence, after one year, to this county; thence, in 1872, again to Kansas, and thence, finally after one year, again to this county, where he has made his home and is the owner of 120 acres of excellent land. He and wife are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Orrin, Jacob, Lewis, Ransom, Archibald, Ellen and Emma. Mr. Elijah deserves the commendation of the citizens, which he receives.

RANSOM ELIJAH is a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., and born February 3, 1835. His parents were Lewis and Sarah Elijah, the former a native of Delaware, and the latter of Vermont. They were married in New York, whence, in 1835, they moved to Newton (then Jasper) County, Ind., where they remained and died—she in 1852, and he in 1856. They were pioneers of the county and parents of ten children—Morgan, Sarah A., Franklin, Aaron, Harriet, Louisa, Vermelia, Ransom, James and Hiram. Our subject, Ransom Elijah, came with his parents to Newton County, where, January 25, 1859, he married Mary J., daughter of William F. and Polly Williams, and born March 4, 1841. In 1864, Mr. Elijah went to Montana, where he engaged in mining, but returned to this county in 1866, where he has since remained, and now owns 640 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Elijah are the parents of seven children—Charles A., Cynthia A., Franklin, James R., Luella, Alexander and Parmelia.

JOHN M. C. GULDENZOPF is a native of Germany, and was born February 26, 1828. His father, John H. Guldenzopf, was also born in Germany in 1802, and a son of Nicholas and Mary J. Guldenzopf, also natives of Germany. John H. Guldenzopf married and lived in Germany throughout his life, leaving a family of four children—Marmon L., John M. C., John M. and Wilhelm M. Our subject, John M. C. Guldenzopf, is the only one of his family now living, and emigrated to America in 1848, landing at New York City, whence he went to New Orleans, thence to Florida and Tennessee, thence to Joliet, Ill., and thence in 1855 moved to Jasper County, Ind., thence to Illinois, and thence again to Jasper County in 1856, where he was married July 12, 1860, to Amelia Zoborasky. This union was productive of seven children—Louisa I., John H., Emma N., Ettie B., Mattie A., Julius V. and Caroline R. In 1862, Mr. Guldenzopf made a purchase of land and settled where he now resides.

WILLIAM R. HANDLEY was born in Athens County, Ohio, October 18, 1820, his parents being Michael and Rhoda Handley. The former was one of the three sons of Jeremiah Handley, who many years ago emigrated to Virginia, and thence to Ohio, where he died. Michael Handley was born in Loudoun County, Va., October 17, 1787, and moved to, and married one Rhoda Rosein, Athens County, Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Mary Rose, and born in Greene County, Penn., in 1797. In 1850, they moved to this county, where they died, he in 1869 and she in 1881; they had eleven children—Chauncey P., Samantha, William R., Elizabeth, John, Horace, Morris, David, Jeremiah, Josiah and Ezra. William R. Handley, when eighteen

years old, began to learn cabinet-making. In 1850, he came to this county, where he and Elizabeth, daughter of William and Rachel Lambkin, were joined in wedlock February 28, 1857; the bride was born near London, England, January 27, 1837. After marriage, Mr. Handley moved to the place on which he now lives, and which he had purchased in 1850, comprising 320 acres; he was one of the first settlers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Handley have had ten children—Michael, John, Harriet, Samantha, Jane, Charles, Alice (deceased), George, Arabell and Christopher. Mr. Handley has been Justice of the Peace a number of years, and also Coroner. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. M. HUFTY was born in Greene County, Penn., July 12, 1839, and is one of the family of Thomas L. and Louisa Hufty, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father of the former was James Hufty, likewise a native of Pennsylvania, and who there died. Thomas L. Hufty married, in Greene County, Louisa Murdock, and in 1856 removed to White County, Ind., where he now resides. He had six children—John M., Thomas C., Charles, Joseph J., Martha and George G. In White County, J. M. Hufty learned the carpentering trade, at which he worked for years, and November 9, 1861, married Mary E. Chamberlain, of said county, born in 1845. In 1865, he removed to Remington, thence to Kentland, and thence, in 1874, to Pilot Grove, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1883, when he removed to Mount Airy, opened a store, and is doing a fair business. In 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and still holds said office. Mrs. Hufty died at Kentland September 1, 1869, after which event, in 1871, he married Martha A. Webster. Mr. Hufty is a worthy citizen, and father of six children—William A., John C. and Hattie M., by the first wife, and Ernest E., Elmore T. and an infant unnamed by the second wife.

ALEXANDER LARDNER is a native of Bucks County, Penn., and born August 24, 1845. His parents—Laurence and Mary Lardner—settled in Berrien County, Mich., about the year 1848, where his mother shortly after died. Mr. Lardner subsequently removed his family to Waukesha County, Wis., where he died in 1878, leaving seven children, as follows: Hannah, George, Katie, Richard, Alexander, Lucy and Elizabeth. Our subject, Alexander Lardner, remained with his father until his twenty-first year, and thereafter engaged in business for himself. In 1870, he left Wisconsin and came to this county, where he married, December 25, 1871, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Alfred and Jane Crisler, and born in Bartholomew County, Ind., August 26, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Lardner are happy in a family of three children, James L., Jane C. and an infant yet unnamed.

JOHN F. NICHOLS, merchant, is a native of Cambridgeshire, England, was born November 19, 1843, and is a son of Robert W. and Sarah A. (Jones) Nichols, who were also natives of England, the former having been born in 1809, the latter in 1814. They were married at London in 1840, and in 1850 emigrated to Cook County, Ill., where they now are living. Their family was composed of nine children—Infant daughter (died unnamed), William L., James E., Emily, John F., Sarah A., Alfred C., Francis B. and Albert I. Our subject, John F. Nichols, moved with his parents to Cook County in 1850, and in 1876 came to Newton County, Ind., where he engaged in farming until 1883, when he moved to Mount Airy and opened his present business. On May 27, 1883, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Nancy T. Roberts, and a native of this county, born June 23, 1852. Mr. Nichols is a man of energy, and has promise of success.

IRA J. SAYLER is a native of Jasper County, Ind., was born April 18, 1858, and is one of the twelve children of Lewis and Elizabeth Sayler, natives of Ohio, the former born in Marion County in 1830. Lewis Sayler's father was Henry, and his mother Elizabeth Sayler, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio, and

there closed their lives, leaving eleven children—Jacob, Michael, John, Samuel, Henry, Benjamin, Bernhard, Caroline, Sarah, Mary and Lewis, who married in Jasper County, in 1857, Elizabeth Yeoman, and soon after settled in Newton Township, where he still resides. He is father of the following children: Ira J., Laura V., Mary E., Lewis V., John B., Florence V., Cora A., Lawrence B., Lily A., Horace C., and two infants (deceased). Our subject, Ira J. Sayler, in the spring of 1883, formed a partnership with R. J. Yeoman, and opened a business in hardware and farming implements at Mount Airy, and they are making a satisfactory trade.

JAMES H. WATTS was born in Erie County, N. Y., July 8, 1842. His parents were James and Julia Watts, who were respectively natives of England and Ireland. The father of James Watts lived and died in England. James Watts emigrated to America, settled in Erie County, N. Y., married, and, in 1844, removed to Canada, where he died April 10, 1852. Mrs. Watts died September, 1857. Their family embraced seven children—Ann, John V., James H., Mary J., William, Nellie and Elizabeth. James H. Watts, after the death of his father, returned to Erie County, N. Y., and, in 1858, removed to Wayne County, Mich. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, First Michigan Cavalry, and served until March 28, 1863. He received three wounds at Brentsville, Va., in the foot, in the knee and in the hip; he was, besides, captured by the enemy, and passed three weeks in Libby Prison. In 1864, he went to Wayne County, Mich., and the next year to Cass County, where, November 5, 1868, he married Rena M., daughter of Daniel and Catherine Oyler, and a native of Cass County, born July 28, 1851. In 1870, Mr. Watts removed to Newton County, Ind., and has now 288 acres of good land. He has had four fine children—Frank (deceased), Willie (deceased), Edna M. and Clyde D. Mr. Watts is a member of the Masonic order, Trustee of the township, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

W. L. WISHARD, of the firm of Willey, Sigler & Wishard, was born at Rensselaer, in this State, July 9, 1856, and is a son of William W. and Mary Wishard. The former is a son of James L. Wishard, a native of Kentucky, who, about 1833, settled in Vermillion County, Ind., where he yet enjoys life at the age of eighty-nine. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, was twice married, and is the father of six children. William W. Wishard was born in Kentucky December 19, 1816, and was for years engaged in rafting on the Mississippi River, and afterward as clerk at Clinton, Ind., where he was joined in wedlock to Mary Irwin, in 1849, a native of Kentucky, born 1828. In 1850, Mr. Wishard removed to Rensselaer, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father-in-law, Thomas Irwin. In 1877, he removed to the old home in Vermillion County, where he now lives. He was twice married (Mrs. Mary (Irwin) Wishard having died in 1865), the second time to Lucinda Porter, and is the father of eight children—by his first wife Lulu, William L., Annie, Fannie and Thomas; by his second wife, Melvin B., Effie and Ernest. Our subject, W. L. Wishard, was married in this county August 27, 1876, to Elmira, daughter of Alfred and Jane Crisler, and born in Bartholomew County June 19, 1861. In 1882, he became a partner with Willey & Sigler, merchants at Rensselaer, and in May, 1883, they established a branch store at Mount Airy.

McCLELLAN TOWNSHIP.

DAVID S. CALKINS was born February 9, 1833, in Onondaga County, N. Y. being the youngest of three children of David and Maria (Tinker) Calkins. His father came in 1840 with his family to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for several years. David received his education in the primitive log schoolhouses of Tippecanoe County. He remained on his father's farm until attaining his majority, when he rented a farm in Kankakee County, Ill., working there until 1869, when he came to McClellan Township, Newton Co., Ind., where he rented farms until 1883, when he purchased the farm of 160 acres where he now resides. During several years of this time, he gave his attention to stock dealing. He was married, June 5, 1851, to Harriet C. Holmes, a native of New York, and daughter of Israel and Betsey (Shaw) Holmes. Four children have been born to them, only one of whom, Anna B., is living. Those deceased were Maria E., David S., and Charles, all of whom died when quite young. Mr. Calkins is a member of Morocco Lodge, No. 372, A., F. & A. M. He is prominent in politics, a Democrat, and has been Trustee of the township.

ANDREW J. ELLIS was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 31, 1838, and is one of five children of Elias and Susan (Nash) Ellis. The father traces his ancestry to three brothers who came from Wales at an early period of our country's history. He has spent his life in his native State, Ohio, occupied in farming. He was four years in the Ohio House of Representatives, and a similar period in the Senate. He was Colonel of militia several years, and at the beginning of the rebellion offered his services, which were rejected on account of his advanced age. He and wife will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary September 24, 1883. Andrew, the subject of this sketch, received his education at Zanesville, Ohio, remaining at home until his majority, when he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. He then became Captain and half owner of a steamboat plying on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. In 1867, he located in Newton County, Ind., purchasing 900 acres in McClellan Township, where he now resides, farming and raising stock. He was married, December 29, 1869, to Susan Peters, daughter of William and Mary (French) Peters, of Illinois. Five children were born to them, two only of whom, Elias and Horace, are living. The others died in infancy. Mr. Ellis is a member of Morocco Lodge, No 372, A., F. & A. M.. In politics, he is a Democrat, and one of the prominent men of the township.

EDWARD E. PARSONS, a native of Kankakee County, Ill., was born March 4, 1851, being the oldest of two children of Elisha and Orpha (Sirpless) Parsons. He is of Irish and Welsh descent. In 1868, his parents removed to Lake Township, Newton Co., Ind., where his father purchased the farm upon which he still lives. Edward E. remained with his parents until twenty-one, receiving a common school education. On May 5, 1875, he married Sarah M. Roberts, of Wabash County, Ill., daughter of William F. and Rachel A. (Cokland) Roberts. He employs most of his time in operating a ditching and grading plow, at present being employed on the farm of Lemuel Milk, of McClellan Township. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is serving his second term as Trustee of McClellan Township, being one of its prominent men.

JUSTUS L. SIMPSON was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 16, 1837. He is one of seven children of William and Lovina A. (Young) Simpson, natives of New York. He received his education in the common schools of his native State. At the age of ten, he was adopted by S. Platt, with whom he lived until twenty-one. He then worked by the month until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until discharged February 24, 1865. He participated in all marches of this regiment, being under Gen. Dix at the siege of Suffolk in the Peninsular campaign. During the New York riots, his regiment was ordered out, after which they were transferred to the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant. He was at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and, while charging the enemy's works at Hanover Court House, received a gunshot wound in the leg, which laid him up eighteen months, and from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. On December 22, 1869, he married Susan E. Clemans, of Wayne County, N. Y., daughter of Lorenzo D. and Sarah (Kelley) Clemans. Four children have been born to them, three of whom, Jennie A., Cora M. and Jesse R., survive. Romeo died in infancy. In 1875, Mr. Simpson came to McClellan Township, Newton Co., Ind., where he has since managed a cattle ranch for Lemuel Milk. It consists of 3,000 acres, upon which are several hundred cattle. In politics, Mr. Simpson is Republican, and one of the foremost men of the township.

ALONZO M. SKINNER was born in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 11, 1829. His parents, Sydney M. and Naomi (Peck) Skinner, are still living, at an advanced age, and will celebrate their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary October 8, 1883. Alonzo received a good education at the schools of his native county; he remained at home, working on the farm until twenty-five years of age, when in 1854 he came to McClellan Township, where he worked for a few years at the cooper's trade. January 1, 1857, he was married to Maria Peck, of Chenango County, N. Y., and settled upon a farm of forty acres, where four children were born to them—Elmer E., Albert B., Elva N., and a son born June 19, 1883, all of whom are living. Mr. Skinner has added 180 acres to his farm, having now 220, well improved. He gives considerable attention to bee culture, having eighty-five swarms, with the latest improved hives. Mr. Skinner is Republican in politics, a prominent man, and has frequently held the office of Trustee, having been the first Trustee of the township.



LAKE TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIAN L. BRANDT was born in Denmark December 3, 1847, and is one of four children born to N. M. and Ellen M. (Fredricks) Brandt, both natives of Denmark. N. M. Brandt followed farming in his native country all his life. His widow is living with her son in this township. Christian L. Brandt at the age of fourteen, began working by the month on a farm, continuing until 1868, when he came to Iroquois County, Ill., where he farmed until 1879; he then came to this township, and settled on the farm of about 1,000 acres belonging to Lemuel Milk; he raises a large amount of stock. In 1882, he purchased a farm of 320 acres adjoining the one upon which he lives, both of which he conducts. Mr. Brandt was married, November 7, 1870, to Ann S. Christiansen, a native of Denmark. They have five children—Mary, Christines, Winthrop P., Laurina and Edward. Mr. Brandt is a Republican, and a substantial farmer.

GEORGE C. A. BRYANT was born in Cortland County, N. Y., January 7, 1837, and is one of nine children born to James F. and Charlotte (Taylor) Bryant, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, both of remote Scotch descent. James F. Bryant and his wife when young removed to New York, where they lived upon a farm until 1863 or 1864, when they removed to Kankakee County, Ill., where they passed the remainder of their lives. George C. A. Bryant left home when about fifteen years old, and followed carpentering a few years. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served until discharged in September, 1862; he participated in the sieges of Forts Henry and Donelson, at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and in many lesser engagements. On the Tallahatchie River he was severely wounded, an ounce ball passing through his left lung. On the same day he was taken prisoner, and six weeks after was released on parole. He has never fully recovered from the effects of the wound, and is still much disabled. After his return, he rented and worked farms in Kankakee County, Ill., for eight years, when he came to Newton County, Ind., and owned farms in Beaver and McClellan Townships; he then operated a saw mill, in connection with a partner, until 1880, when he came to this township, and settled upon the place where he now resides; he sold the saw mill in 1882, and is at present engaged in farming. Mr. Bryant was married, February 10, 1863, to Mary E. Shaw, a native of New York. They have had seven children, four of whom are living—William A., Demaris, Mark A. and Eddie A. Those deceased were John, and two infants unnamed. Mr. Bryant is a Democrat.

JAMES A. DEWOLF, general merchant, Lake Village, began business in January, 1874, in connection with C. B. Scott, purchasing the building and stock from H. Wilber. In 1876, they added hardware, and in 1878 Mr. DeWolf became sole proprietor. He has largely increased the trade, and has one of the largest and best selected stocks in the county. Mr. DeWolf was born in Upper Canada March 4, 1840, and is one of four children born to Joseph and Waitty (Mott) DeWolf, both natives of Canada. When our subject was about two years old, his father died and at the age of ten years he came with his mother to Kankakee County, Ill., and worked on a farm until twenty years old. He then rented farms until March, 1865, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out, when he was transferred to Company G, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained until mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in September, 1865. After the war

he rented and worked farms for two years, and then bought a farm in this township, which he owned until he engaged in his present business. Mr. DeWolf was married, in September, 1861, to Ann Hooton, a native of Indiana. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Minnie, Mahlon F., Cora J., Lucy A. and Guy-James A. died when two years old. Mr. DeWolf has been Trustee of the township for twelve years. He is a Republican, and one of the prominent men of the county.

PETER FEDDE was born in Holstein, Germany, November 1, 1834, and is the eldest of six children born to John and Margarette (Martens) Fedde, both natives of Germany. His parents passed their lives on a farm, which they owned, in their native country. Peter Fedde was educated in Germany, and by his own efforts has since acquired a practical knowledge of English. When twenty years old, he came to Chicago, and worked on railroads at different places for three years; afterward on a farm for seven years. He married, March 23, 1862, A. M. Kolb, a native of Germany, and daughter of Christian and Wipke (Rathman) Kolb. They have had seven children, of whom five are living—John H., Anna W., Mary C., Alice M. and Eva R. Robert E. and Frederick A. both died in infancy. After working farms in Will and Kankakee Counties, Ill., he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Shelbyville, Ill., continuing three years; then again worked a farm in that State, about three years. In 1874, he came to this township, and purchased the farm of 100 acres upon which he still resides; about one-half of the farm is improved. Mr. Fedde devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Fedde is a Republican and a citizen of high standing in the community.

JOHN W. GUILFORD was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., August 30, 1835, and is one of five children (all boys) born to Erastus and Elizabeth (McElvain) Guilford, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Erastus Guilford, when a young man, went to Michigan, where he pre-empted land, and was one of the first four settlers of Kalamazoo County, where he married and lived the remainder of his life. John W. Guilford was educated in his native county. His father died when John W. was sixteen years old, leaving him the head of the family, which position he held until twenty-one. He then worked by the month for a few years, after which he went to Kankakee County, Ill., and bought a farm, on which he lived until 1871, when he came to this township and located upon the farm of 360 acres, his present home. It was then wild prairie, but is now well improved, and he is at present building a fine house upon it. Mr. Guilford was married, April 26, 1860, to Ann E. McElvain, a native of Michigan. Three children have been born to this union, two of whom are living—Lodema A. and Elmo A. Hamlin died at about four years of age. Mr. Guilford has been Township Trustee. He is a Republican.

JAMES HALLACK was born in New York January 3, 1825, and is one of thirteen children born to John and Sarah Hallack, both natives of New York. The parents passed their lives on a farm in their native State. James Hallack remained at home until twenty-one years old; then spent two years in Canada, following various occupations. After that he lived two years in New York, and five years in Canada, and in 1855 moved to Kankakee County, Ill., where he owned a farm a short time. He then went into the fruit-raising business, continuing until 1862, when he came to this township and located upon the farm of 120 acres, upon which he still resides. Sixty acres of this farm consists of orchard, which is the largest in the county. He also owns 360 acres of land in different parts of the township. He gives considerable attention to the dairy business, having some high grade and thoroughbred Jersey cattle. Mr. Hallack was married, October 18, 1847, to Mary Gleason, a native of Canada. They have had ten children, of whom eight are living—Mrs. L. N. Wells, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Fletcher Bunton, Nettie, Charles, Abraham, Ransom

and William. Mr. Hallack was Commissioner of Newton County for one term, and also served a term as Township Trustee. He is a Republican, an early settler, and a prominent citizen.

SOLOMON KENRICH was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, August 7, 1833, and is one of four children born to Isaac and Magdalena Kenrich, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. Isaac Kenrich, was married in Ohio, and followed farming until his death. His widow married again, and is living in Momence, Ill. When our subject was three years old, his father died. Solomon remained with his mother until twenty years of age, when he bought a farm of 200 acres in Kankakee County, Ill., which he owned until six years ago, when he exchanged with Mr. Garvais for 120 acres. His farm comprises 850 acres, most of it in this township. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has good buildings. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, principally cattle, having some high-grade Durhams. Mr. Kenrich was married, September 8, 1864, to Mariah Bennett, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, who died June 16, 1873, leaving four children—Isabel, Rose, Adacah and Ray. Mr. Kenrich next married, April 15, 1874, Cora Metcalf, a native of Kankakee County, Ill. Four children have been born to them, of whom there are living—Jay, Effie and Ora. Ivy died when three years old. Mr. Kenrich and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican, and highly esteemed in the community.

GEORGE W. MILK was born in Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y., November 30, 1850, and is one of five children born to William W. and Elizabeth (Criss) Milk, the former a native (probably) of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York, and of English and German descent respectively. William W. Milk removed to New York when quite young, and was there married, and lived until his death in December, 1871. George W. Milk moved to Kankakee County, Ill., when fourteen years old, and worked on a farm by the mouth for three years; afterward he rented and worked a farm for one year. He then returned to New York and worked in shoe factories at Auburn and Utica for five years, when he came to McClellan Township, Newton Co., Ind., and managed a farm for his uncle Lemuel Milk for two years. He next spent about three years in Kansas and Colorado, following stage driving, mail carrying, etc., after which he returned to Newton County and located on the farm of 2,800 acres belonging to his uncle, which he still operates. He keeps a large amount of stock, sheep, cattle and hogs, and does an extensive business. Mr. Milk was married to Mrs. Mary A. Kay, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind. Mr. Milk is a Republican, and one of the most enterprising farmers of the county.

JOSEPH PACY was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 8, 1829, and is one of four children born to Robert and Ann (Houlton) Pacy, both natives of England. The parents spent their lives in their native country. Subject's paternal grandfather was in the marine service during the Napoleonic war, and was twice shipwrecked. Joseph Pacy worked on a farm in England until 1857, when he came to Cook County, Ill., where he farmed until 1865. He then worked under contract for excavating and macadamizing for the city of Chicago and real estate men until 1875. He built and graded the three parks, Douglas, Humboldt and Garfield, and also paved many of the streets, having been the first to use cinders for that purpose. After spending two years in England, he came again to Chicago and continued as contractor until 1882, when he came to this township and bought the farm of 330 acres upon which he now resides. He is improving the place very much, and will soon have one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Pacy was married in December, 1875, to Mrs. Harriet Cleal, a native of England. She has four children—Joseph, Lila, Elizabeth and Hugh. Mr. Pacy has never become a naturalized citizen.

ELISHA PARSONS was born in Vigo County, Ind., August 13, 1821, and is one of eleven children born to Elisha and Hannah (Taggart) Parsons, natives of

Massachusetts and Rhode Island respectively, the former of remote Welsh, and the latter of English descent. The parents when young removed to New York, where they married, and in 1818 removed to Vigo County, Ind., and in 1835 to Parke County, where Mr. Parsons, Sr., died in 1837. The family returned to Vigo County. April 11, 1869, Mrs. Parsons, Sr., died in Kankakee, Ill. Elisha Parsons, our subject, after his father's death became the head of the family. When twenty-five years old, he went to Kankakee County, Ill., and lived with his brother two years, after which he owned and worked farms until 1868, when he came to this township, and soon after bought the farm of 560 acres upon which he still resides. Mr. Parsons has been twice married, first, May 1, 1840, to Orpha L. Sirpless, a native of Ohio, who died October 10, 1854, leaving two children—Edward E., and Frank C. (who died in April, 1883). Mr. Parsons next married, March 30, 1856, Eleanor J. Gartrell, a native of Maryland. By this union they have had seven children, five of whom are living—Charles A., Mary E., Henry T., Lucy G. and John E. Mr. Parsons held various civil offices in Illinois, and is Recorder-elect of Newton County, Ind. He is a Republican, and one of the prominent men of the county.

ENOCH SPRY was born in Estill County, Ky., December 27, 1830, and is one of nine children born to John and Vina (Kimbrell) Spry. John Spry was a native of North Carolina, from which State he moved when a boy, with his mother, to Kentucky, where he passed the remainder of his life on a farm. Enoch Spry was married, July 12, 1850, in his native State, to Mary Burton, a native of same State. Their union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living—Mrs. Isaac Kight and William. Elizabeth died when nine years old. Mr. Spry rented and worked farms until 1855, when he moved to Kankakee County, Ill., and continued farming three years, after which he worked in a grist mill six years, and then resumed farming. In 1867, he came to this township and settled on a farm for six years. He now manages the farm belonging to A. Gregory, of Chicago, consisting of 1,280 acres, of which about 320 acres are improved. The business is extensive, and a large amount of stock is kept on the farm. Mr. Spry is a Democrat and a prominent farmer.



LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT M. BOYLE was born in Bureau County, Ill., February 23, 1842, and is one of six children born to Oliver and Elizabeth (Wilson) Boyle. For sketch of parents see biography of Ed T. Boyle. Albert M. Boyle was educated at Princeton, Ill. Oliver Boyle died when our subject was eight years old. Albert remained with his mother working on a farm until December 5, 1861, when he married Charlotte, M. Hook, a native of Daviess County, Ind. By this union there are six children—Marion D., Charles M., Elizabeth A., James O., William H. and Minnie B. Mr. Boyle rented and worked farms for two years. In June, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in November of the same year. His service was principally in Missouri and Kansas. After his return, he managed the wintering of 1,200 head of cattle in Putnam County, Ill. In March, 1865, he came to Lake Township, this county, and bought a farm near Blue Grass Landing; subsequently he made two removals in same township, and in 1875 came to this township and bought the farm of eighty acres, upon which he now resides. He has been a contractor for railroad work. Mr. Boyle has been Justice of the Peace in Lincoln Township for four years, and is a Republican. He is one of the earliest settlers in this part of the county; at the time of his arrival, the nearest family on the east was sixteen miles distant.

EDWARD T. BOYLE was born in Bureau County, Ill., April 4, 1844, and is one of six children born to Oliver and Elizabeth (Wilson) Boyle, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The parents when young removed to Illinois, where they married, and where Oliver Boyle was partner in the firm of Boyle & Templeton, at Princeton, Ill., until his death, November 26, 1850. His wife died July 16, 1881. Edward T. Boyle was educated in Princeton, Ill., and attended the college at that place about a year. After his father's death, his mother removed to a farm upon which Edward worked until August 26, 1863, when he married Sarah J. Hook, a native of Daviess County, Ind. He then worked two years upon the farm which he owned in connection with his brother; then spent about three years in Dade County, Mo., after which he went to La Salle County, Ill., and bought a farm, which he owned until 1868. He next came to this county and remained on his brother's farm near Lake Village a few years, when he came to this township and bought the farm of eighty acres upon which he now resides. He has since added eighty acres, and it is well cultivated and improved. Mr. Boyle was Township Trustee three terms, and is a Republican. He has three children—Clarence O., Charles A. and Clara J.

EDWIN W. GOULD was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., October 2, 1834, and is one of twelve children born to James and Lydia (Goodwin) Gould, both natives of New York, the former of remote German descent. The parents were married in New York, where they lived on a farm until 1839, when they moved to Geauga County, Ohio, and in 1846 went to Will County, Ill., where they passed the remainder of their lives. Edwin W. Gould attended the high schools at Joliet, Ill., after which he taught school four years in Illinois, and two years in Arkansas. He next owned a farm and store, and also engaged in the lumber trade, getting out staves, etc., all of which he lost on the breaking-out of the war. September 4, 1861, he enlisted in First Battery, Kentucky Light Artillery, and served with the Battery (excepting two years when he was on detached service), until mustered out at Louis-

ville, August 31, 1865. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Donelson, Corinth, Perryville, Liberty and Hoover's Gap, in the pursuit of Morgan, and in many minor engagements. September 15, 1865, he married Mary L. Bruechet, a native of Switzerland, and daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Lopinat) Bruechet. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Ada, Lydia, Eva, Edwin and Joseph. Mr. Gould then went into the mercantile business at Gardner, Ill., next rented and worked his father's farm until 1875, when he came to this township and bought the farm of 280 acres upon which he now resides. The greater part is well cultivated and improved. Mr. Gould is a Greenbacker, and one of the prominent men of the township.

KELLER, CRAIG & CO., general merchants, Rose Lawn, Ind., began business May 10, 1881, in their present building, which was the first foundation laid in Rose Lawn. Their business is the most extensive, and they carry by far the largest and finest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, implements, etc., in the county. They own a large warehouse, and handle grain and all kinds of produce, and also operate a lumber yard. They have an annual trade of \$60,000 to \$75,000. Jacob Keller, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in October, 1847. When a boy, he removed with his parents to Pulaski County, Ind., and was one of the earliest settlers of that county. At the age of eighteen, he went into the mercantile business at North Judson, Ind., in which business he still owns a half interest. In 1878, he opened a store at Winamac, and has since opened similar stores in Lowell, Crown Point, and a commission house at Chicago, in all of which he owns a half or third interest. In 1881, he removed his residence to Chicago, in order that he could the better manage so extensive a business. He is considered the heaviest buyer for the retail market, purchasing goods in Chicago. He also has a large banking interest. Mr. Keller is yet a young man, and has made every dollar of his property. As a business man, he probably has no superior in the State. Lon Craig, the second member of the firm, was born in Jennings County, Ind., February 13, 1847, and is one of eight children born to John and Lois (Sanford) Craig. John Craig, a native of Scotland, came to the United States when he was seventeen years old. He soon after began business as a contractor for stone work on railroads, and worked in nearly every State in the Union. He had the contract for the stone work and bridges on the first railroad built in Indiana. He died March 16, 1863. Lon Craig, in February, 1864, enlisted in Company D, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out December 10, 1865. He participated at the battles of Dalton and Decatur, on Hood's campaign to Nashville, and in other minor engagements. After his return, he followed various occupations, such as driving team across the prairie to New Mexico, railroading, etc., until 1873, when he engaged as clerk with L. and J. Keller, at North Judson, where he remained until 1879, when he took charge of a branch house at Winamac, remaining there until his removal to Rose Lawn. He was married, March 9, 1879, to Nellie Gilkey, a native of Montgomery County, Ind. Mr. Craig is a member of North Judson Lodge, No. 438, A., F. & A. M. He is a Republican, and one of the most enterprising business men of the county.

WILLIAM M. KENNEY, general merchant, Thayer, Ind., began business in May, 1883, and has the only business of the kind in the village; he carries a well-selected stock, and is doing a large and increasing trade. He is also agent for the stations of Thayer, Water Valley and Shelby, on the L., N. A. & C. R. R., and is Postmaster at the first-named place. Mr. Kenney was born in Ontario, Canada, August 24, 1847, and is the only child of Absalom H. and Charlotte C. (Smith) Kenney, both natives of Canada, where the latter is still living. When our subject was ten years old, his father died. William M. lived with his mother until he attained his majority, spending considerable time traveling in the United States. He then

rented and worked farms in Canada until 1879, when he came to this township, and erected the first store building in the township; conducted a general merchandise business until 1882, when he removed to his present location. Mr. Kenney was married, December 23, 1879, to Alice M. Freeman, also a native of Ontario, Canada. They have had one child. Mr. Kenney is a Republican, and one of the enterprising men of the county.

JOHN D. SINK was born in Cass County, Mich., July 22, 1842, and is one of five children born to Silas and Frances (Layman) Sink, both natives of Virginia, and both of German and English descent. The parents when young removed to Michigan, where they were married, and lived upon a farm until 1856, when they went to Grundy County, Ill., remaining until 1865, when they came to this county, where they still reside. The father, Silas, in 1862 enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served about two years, participating at the battle of Shiloh, and other engagements. John D. Sink remained with his parents until twenty years old; went with them to Illinois; then returned to Michigan, and followed carpentering four years; afterward worked in a saw-mill three years. In 1868, he came to this township, and remained on his father's farm two years; then managed the farm of John Adams, of Chicago, until 1873, when he came to the farm of eighty acres upon which he now resides. Mr. Sink was married, June 4, 1868, to Emma Garrett, a native of England. They have two children—Frances G. and Myrtie B. Mrs. Sink died, and Mr. Sink next married a daughter of Aaron Wilson. He was a Justice of the Peace from the organization of the township until elected Trustee, which office he still holds. He is a staunch Republican.

AARON WILSON was born in Union County, Ind., June 21, 1827, and is one of eleven children born to Daniel and Sarah (Sunderland) Wilson, both natives of Ohio, the latter of Irish descent. The parents were married and lived in Ohio until 1822, when they moved to Union County, Ind. In 1856, Daniel Wilson removed to Cass County, Ind., where he resided until his death. His wife died just previous to his removal from Union County. Aaron Wilson was married, November 18, 1847, to Bridget J. Hester, a native of Union County, Ind. He rented and worked farms for two years, then bought farms in various places in Indiana and Illinois until 1866, when he came to this township, and purchased the farm of 120 acres (70 acres of which he has since sold) upon which he now resides. He gives his attention largely to fruit-raising and gardening. August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until September, 1863, when he was transferred to the Invalid Corps. He was at the battle of Munfordsville, after which he was taken sick, which prevented further active service. Mr. Wilson's first wife died in January, 1857, leaving one child, now Mrs. F. A. Downer. November 1, 1857, he married Mary Ray, a native of Union County, Ind., and daughter of Robert and Hannah (Fordyce) Ray. They have three children—William F., Mrs. John Sink and George M. Mr. Wilson was the first Trustee of the township, and one of the early settlers. He is a Republican.



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