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J. P. Drum

GREATER INDIANAPOLIS

The History, the Industries, the Institutions, and
the People of a City of Homes

BY

JACOB PIATT DUNN

Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society

VOLUME II

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

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History of Greater Indianapolis.

CALVIN FLETCHER was born in Ludlow, Vermont, on the 4th of February, 1798. The town of Ludlow is in the County of Windsor, and is situated on the eastern slope of the Green Mountain range, midway between Rutland and Bellows Falls. A ridge of highlands separates the counties of Windsor and Rutland, and forms the boundary between the towns of Ludlow and Mount Holly, the latter being in the County of Rutland. Mr. Fletcher was a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who was a native of one of the northern counties of England, probably Yorkshire, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1630, where he died at the age of eighty-five on the 3rd of April, 1677, leaving four sons, Francis, Luke, William and Samuel. Calvin's father, Jesse Fletcher, a son of Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Massachusetts, was born in that town on the 9th of November, 1763, and was preparing for college under his elder brother, the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, when the troubles of the Revolution arrested his progress. He joined the patriotic army and served in two campaigns of six or eight months each toward the close of the war. Jesse's brother Elijah was the pastor of the church in Hopkinton from the 23rd of January, 1773, until his death on the 8th of April, 1786. The second daughter of Rev. Elijah Fletcher was Grace, a most accomplished and attractive person, who became the first wife of the great American statesman and orator, Daniel Webster. Colonel Fletcher Webster (who fell at the head of his regiment in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862) received at his christening the family name of his mother. Calvin Fletcher and his oldest son, Rev. J. C. Fletcher, more than once talked with Daniel Webster concerning this cherished first wife (Grace). The daughter of Grace's brother (Timothy Fletcher) became the wife of Dr. Brown-Sequard, the famous specialist of Paris, France. Jesse married in 1781, when about eighteen years old, Lucy Keyes of

Westford, who was born on the 15th of November, 1765, being therefore hardly sixteen when she became the bride of Jesse. The young couple emigrated from Westford to Ludlow, Vermont, about the year 1783, and were among the first settlers of the place. From that time until the day of his death, in February, 1831, Jesse Fletcher lived on the same farm. He was the first town clerk of Ludlow; was a justice of the peace, and the second representative to the General Court from Ludlow. In that town all his fifteen children, except the eldest, were born. His widow died in 1846. Calvin was the eleventh of these fifteen children, most of whom lived to maturity. Under the teachings of an excellent father and mother of more than ordinary ability, Calvin early learned those habits of industry and self-reliance and those principles of uprightness which uniformly characterized him in after life. While performing all the duties exacted from a boy on a New England farm in those early days, he soon manifested a strong desire for a classical education, which was stimulated both by his mother's advice and the success of his brother Elijah, who had, a few years before, completed his college course at Dartmouth College. In accordance with the prevailing custom of the early New England families, his parents had selected Elijah as the one best fitted by natural endowments and bent of mind to receive a college education. Such selection of but one member of a large family was indeed a matter of necessity in those days, when all were obliged to labor hard for the stern necessities of life. Through his own exertions Calvin earned money enough to pay the expenses of a brief course of instruction at the academies of Randolph and Royalton in Vermont, and afterwards at the rather famous classical academy of Westford, Massachusetts. His classical studies were interrupted by pecuniary difficulties at home. His father became financially embarrassed; the older sons and daughters had already gone out into the

world, and Calvin obtained permission from his father to go also. His classical studies had proceeded as far as Virgil, and he had probably taken delight in reading of the wanderings of the pious Eneas. He determined to be a sailor; and in April, 1817, in his nineteenth year, he went to Boston and tried to obtain a berth on board an East Indianman. He failed to get an engagement as a sailor before the mast, and thereupon turned his face toward the country west of the Alleghenies. He worked his way, mostly on foot, to Pennsylvania, where he engaged himself for a short time as a laborer in a brickyard. He had left home in a spirit of adventure, and had by no means laid aside his literary tastes. While working as a laborer he always carried with him a small edition of Pope's poems, which he read (particularly the translations of Homer's Iliad and the Odyssey) at each moment of leisure. But his brick-making came speedily to an end. His intelligence attracted the attention of a gentleman named Foote, by whom he was encouraged to travel further westward, to the State of Ohio. Mr. Fletcher has himself described this period of his life in a letter to Mr. John Ward Dean, corresponding secretary of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, dated March 25, 1861, in which he says:

"In two months I worked my way, mostly on foot, to the western part of Ohio, and stopped at Urbana, then the frontier settlement of state, and had no letters of introduction. I obtained labor as a hired-hand for a short time, and then a school. In the fall of 1817 I obtained a position in the law office of Hon. James Cooley, a gentleman of talents and fine education, one of a large class which graduated at Yale under Dr. Dwight. He was sent to Peru (as U. S. charge d'affaires) under John Quincy Adams' administration, and died there."

During the interval between his school teaching and entering upon the study of law at Mr. Cooley's office, he was for a time private tutor in the family of a Mr. Gwin, whose fine library gave him an excellent opportunity for reading. In 1819 he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was licensed to practice by the supreme court of the Old Dominion. At one time he thought of settling in Virginia, but even then his strong love of freedom and respect for the right of man made him renounce his intention. He was an anti-slavery man from principle, and was one when it cost something to be one. No person who was not living thirty or forty years ago in the southern part of Ohio or Indiana can realize the bitter prejudice that then existed against the old-time abolitionist; he

was considered an enemy of his country, and was subjected to both social and political ostracism. But this did not deter Mr. Fletcher, nor cause him to alter his course. He once said to one of his sons, long after he had become celebrated as a lawyer in the new capital of the State of Indiana: "When I am in the court house, engaged in an important case, if the governor of the state should send in word that he wished to speak to me, I would reply that I could not go; but if a Quaker should touch me on the shoulder and say 'a colored man is out here in distress and fear,' I would leave the court house in a minute to see the man, for I feel that I would have to account at that last day when He shall ask me if I have visited the sick and those in prison or bondage, and fed the poor. The great of this world can take care of themselves, but God has made us stewards of the downtrodden, and we must account to Him." A man of this stamp could, of course, find no abiding at that time in Virginia, and Mr. Fletcher, renouncing his intention of settling there, returned to Urbana, where he became the law partner of Mr. Cooley in 1820. Quoting again from the autobiographical sketch embodied in his letter to Mr. Dean, we use Mr. Fletcher's own words in describing this period of his career:

"In the fall of 1820 I was admitted to the bar, and became the law partner of my worthy friend and patron, Mr. Cooley. In the summer of 1821, the Delaware Indians left the central part of Indiana, then a total wilderness, and the new state selected and laid off Indianapolis as its future capital, but did not make it such until by removal of the state archives and the transfer of all state offices thither in November, 1824, and by the meeting of the legislature there on the 10th of January, 1825. I had married, and on my request, my worthy partner permitted me to leave him to take up my residence at the place designated as the seat of government of Indiana. In September of that year I left Urbana with a wagon, entered the wilderness, and after traveling fourteen days and camping out the same number of nights, reached Indianapolis, where there were a few newly erected cabins. No counties had been laid off in the newly acquired territory; but in a few years civil divisions were made. I commenced the practice of law, and traveled twice annually over nearly one-third of the north-western part of the state; at first without roads, bridges or ferries. In 1825 I was appointed state's attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, embracing some twelve or fifteen counties. This office I held about one year, when

I was elected to the state senate, served seven years, resigned, and gave up official positions, as I then supposed for life. But in 1834 I was appointed by the legislature one of four to organize a state bank, and to act as sinking-fund commissioner. I held this place also for seven years. From 1843 to 1859 I acted as president of the branch of the state bank at Indianapolis, until the charter expired."

The simple and unostentatious words in which Mr. Fletcher alludes to his connection with the state do not convey any idea of the struggle he had to go through in reference to its organization. As senator of the state of Indiana, he gave great offense to some of his constituents by opposing the first charter proposed for the organization of a state bank. He resigned the senatorship, and the next year another charter was prepared which obviated the objections. This charter passed through the legislature, and on the organization of the bank he became a director on the part of the state, and thenceforward gave banking and finance a large portion of his time and attention. Mr. Fletcher was the first lawyer who practiced his profession in Indianapolis. His sterling honesty and strict attention to business soon gained for him a large and lucrative practice. Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, at one time United States Senator from Indiana, was a student in his office, and has contributed his recollections of Mr. Fletcher in a letter written after his old law preceptor's death, in which he says:

"In the fall of 1833 I entered his office. He was then about thirty-five years of age, possessed of a large practice, on the Circuit and in the Supreme Court, standing by common consent at the head of the profession in central Indiana, and commanding the unqualified confidence of the community. He fully deserved that confidence. Scrupulously honest, fair in his dealings with his clients, untiring in their interests, I do not think I have ever met a man in the legal profession of greater activity, energy, earnestness, and application to business. He forgot nothing, neglected nothing necessary to be done. This was the great secret of his professional success. Mr. Fletcher was a strong man, physically, morally, and intellectually. In the early stages of his pioneer life he had to meet men face to face, and at times, with bodily force he had to resist those who attempted to deprive him of his rights. There were no courts at first in the infant settlement of Indiana to take cognizance of breaches of the peace, but each man had to be as it were 'a law unto himself'."

He was equal to the emergency, and could defend himself. In the same spirit he stood ready also to befriend those who otherwise might have been injured. He had when young felt the pressure of poverty, and had learned life from actual contact with its difficulties, and while this gave additional force and edge to his good sense and acquainted him with the details of humble life, it also aroused his disposition to take the part of the poor, the helpless, and the oppressed. To them his services were often gratuitous or for meagre compensation. His sympathies were always active, and he had the faculty of conferring great benefits, not so by direct aid as by teaching them how to help themselves. Among those whom he thus befriended were many of the colored race, who in his early years were still in bondage, and who were only admitted to citizenship in the closing years of his life. Several elements contributed to Mr. Fletcher's eminent success as a lawyer. One of his most serviceable powers was his remarkable memory, which seemed to hold all that was committed to it. In his law office it was he who kept in mind all the details and who watched all the points of danger. He was a shrewd and sagacious judge of men, and had the faculty of inferring character from circumstances generally overlooked. A local chronicler says: "When introduced to a stranger, he would for some minutes give him his exclusive attention. He would notice every remark and movement, every expression of feature, and even the minutiae of dress, yet he did all this without giving offense. He seemed to be ever under some controlling influence which led him to study character". He viewed his cases dramatically, and realized them in actual life, then the legal aspects of the case were examined, authorities consulted, and the question involved settled after cautious deliberation. He was not oratorical in addressing juries, but was a clear and effective speaker. His most prominent talent was his insight into the motives of parties and witnesses, and he was especially strong in cross-examination. In one case a witness who was compelled by him on cross-examination to disclose facts which contradicted his evidence in chief, faintcd, and his evidence was disregarded by the jury. During the process of making up his decisions on questions of law or policy he preserved entire impartiality, and was ready at any moment to abandon an untenable theory or opinion. He discouraged all unnecessary litigation, and had great success in adjusting cases by agreement of the parties. To this point in his character, many well-to-do residents of Indianapolis have feelingly testified

in recent years, and have said that to the good advice of Calvin Fletcher they owed all they possessed. His calm, just and effective method of reasoning with clients who came to him in the flush of heated controversy and thirsting for revenge for real or fancied wrongs, was like pouring oil on the troubled water. "Settle out of court and save costs", was a favorite maxim of his that will be remembered until all who knew him have passed away. Notwithstanding that his fees were moderate, his business was so extensive and his industry achieved so much, that his income was large. His judicious investments, and his plain and unostentatious mode of living, led to the rapid accumulation of wealth. He was an example of temperance, avoiding the use of either liquor or tobacco, and never played cards, although that was a great pastime among the lawyers in his early days. The bar, judge and people were then thrown much together at country inns, and social and conversational talents were of great advantage to a lawyer. Here Mr. Fletcher was remarkably well endowed, hospitable to his friends, amiable to those in his office, and popular with all. Mr. Fletcher, during his long career as a lawyer, had several partners and they were friends to whom he was deeply attached, and the attachment was reciprocal; the prosperity of one was the prosperity of all. The two partners with whom he was the longest associated were Ovid Butler and Simon Yandes. Mr. Butler, after a prosperous career, founded what is now known as "Butler University", at Irvington, Indiana, which is one of the most flourishing educational institutions of the Christian denomination. Simon Yandes was a student with Messrs. Fletcher and Butler in 1837-38, after which he took a course at the law school of Harvard University, and became the partner of his old instructors—the firm of Fletcher, Butler & Yandes continuing until the senior partner retired in 1843. In his autobiographical sketch from which we have already quoted, Mr. Fletcher says: "During the forty years I have resided in Indiana, I have devoted much of my time to agriculture and societies for its promotion, and served seven years as trustee of our city schools. I have been favored with a large family; nine sons and two daughters. Three of the former have taken a regular course and graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and two a partial course at the same institution. I have written no books, but have assisted in compiling a law book". In 1860 he became a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to the secretary of which this letter was written. He

was a great lover of nature, taking much interest in the study of ornithology, and making himself familiar with the habits, instincts, and characteristics of birds. The domestic animal found in him a sympathizing friend. The works of Audubon had a prominent place in his library, which included a well selected collection of general literature, and an accumulation of local newspapers (which he had neatly bound), books, and magazines of inestimable value to the student of western history, which at his death was deposited in one of the institutions of the City of Indianapolis. Simon Yandes, Esq., his former partner, in testifying to the character of Mr. Fletcher, states that what Allibone in his "Dictionary of Authors" says of Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, is eminently true of Calvin Fletcher, viz.: "His habits were simple, temperate, abstemious; his labors incessant". There was much in common between the two men. Allibone's further description of Drake is that of Calvin Fletcher: "A philanthropist in the largest sense, he devoted himself freely and habitually to works of benevolence and measures for the amelioration of distress, the extension of religion and intelligence, the good of his fellow creatures, the honor and prosperity of his country". The fine tribute of Senator Pratt, from which we have already made a brief extract, concludes as follows:

"He was a very simple man in his tastes. Though possessed of ample means no one could have inferred it from his manner of life. His family lived and dressed plainly. He was himself without a particle of ostentation; republican simplicity characterized every phase of his life, at home and abroad, in his dress, furniture, table and associations. He was fond of the society of plain, unpretentious people. The humblest man entered his house unabashed. He took pleasure in the society of aspiring young men and in aiding them by his counsel. He never tired in advising them; in setting before them motives for diligence and good conduct, and examples of excellence. He was fond of pointing to eminent men in the different walks of life, of tracing their history, and pointing out that the secret of their success lay in the virtues of diligence, continuous application to a speciality, strict integrity and temperance. Many young men of that period owe their information of character to these teachings of Mr. Fletcher. He taught them to be honest and honorable, to be just, exact, prompt, diligent and temperate. He was himself a shining example of all these virtues. They formed the granite base of his character. Others will speak of the religious phase of his life. It was not common in those days

to find men of the legal profession of deep religious convictions and illustrating those convictions in their every-day life and conversation. Mr. Fletcher belonged to this exceptional class. Religious exercises in his family were habitual. He was a constant attendant at church, and gave liberally to the support of the ministry. The success of his Master's Kingdom upon the earth lay very near his heart. He regarded religion as forming the only reliable basis for successful private and national life. In his death, the world has lost a good man, who contributed largely in laying the foundations not only of the city where he dwelt, but of the state itself. He was one of its pioneers and leading men. His voice and example were ever on the side of virtue, and he contributed largely in molding the public character."

No interest of Calvin Fletcher's life was greater than that which he showed towards the public school of Indianapolis. He was one of three who constituted the first board of school trustees. In recognition of this fact and because he labored for years in the interest of a system excelled by none in this county, the school on Virginia avenue, No. 8, near his old home was named "The Calvin Fletcher School".

Mr. Fletcher's death, which occurred on the 26th of May, 1866, the result of a fall from his horse a few weeks previous, caused much public sorrow. He had long made for himself an honorable record as a banker after his retirement from the practice of law, and the bankers of Indianapolis passed resolutions on the day after his death, in which they said:

"His devotion to every patriotic impulse; his vigilant and generous attention to every call of benevolence; his patient care of all wholesome means of public improvement; his interest in the imperial claims of religion, morale, and education, and his admirable success in securing the happiness and promoting the culture of a large family, show conclusively that whatever importance he attached to the acquisition of wealth, he never lost sight of the responsibility to that Great Being who smiled so generously on his life and whose approbation made his closing hours serene and hopeful."

Among those who attended his funeral were a large number of colored people, whose friend he had always been, and who now testified their deep affection and veneration for him. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Crown Hill, Indianapolis.

Mr. Fletcher was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Hill, a descendant of the Randolphs of Virginia, was born near Maysville,

Kentucky, in 1801, but her father, Joseph Hill, moved to Urbana, Ohio, when she was very young. This marriage, which took place in May, 1821, was a happy one in every respect. Mrs. Fletcher was a very quiet, lady-like person, and one would judge from her delicate appearance that she would be the last to endure the rigors of a pioneer life; but she proved equal to the situation and not only made a happy home for her husband and eleven children, but her industry, economy and general good management aided her husband very greatly in laying the foundation of his fortune. He cherished her memory and her children all held her in most grateful remembrance. The names of the children of Calvin and Sarah Hill Fletcher are here noted in the order of their birth: James Cooley, Elijah Timothy, Calvin Miles Johnson, Stoughton Alphonso, Maria Antoinette Crawford, Ingram, William Baldwin, Stephen Keyes, Lucy Keyes and Albert Elliott. For his second wife Mr. Fletcher married Mrs. Keziah Price Lister. No children were born of this union.

STOUGHTON A. FLETCHER, JUNIOR, was one of the eleven children and the fifth of nine sons born to Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher. He was born at Indianapolis, October 25, 1831, lived in the city continuously more than sixty-three years, and died in his beautiful home on Clifford avenue, March 28, 1895. The simple record of his noble, unostentatious life is the most fitting eulogy that could be pronounced. In youth he enjoyed the benefit of wholesome discipline instituted by a broad-minded, practical Christian father to qualify his sons for self-support and useful citizenship. He had the educational advantage afforded by the best schools of Indiana and a partial course in Brown University at Providence. He was trained on his father's farm in the actual work of husbandry, and manifested unusual aptitude for agricultural pursuits in boyhood. He studied telegraphy and became a practical operator at the age of nineteen. This was supplemented by a study of the operating department of railroads at an early day, and he was placed in charge as conductor of the first train that ran out of the Union Station at Indianapolis, on the old Bellefontaine railroad, in June, 1853. He applied himself with such assiduity as to become conversant with the machinery employed and the methods of conducting railroad business. He could run a locomotive and understand its parts as well as the process of construction. His thoroughness naturally led to promotion and in two years he was superintendent of the road. After a valuable and successful experience of five years in railroad service he re-

signed in order to assume the duties of clerk and teller in the bank of his uncle, Stoughton A. Fletcher. With characteristic energy he applied himself to the task of learning all the details of banking. It was a matter of principle with him to know all that could be known of any business with which he was connected, whether it was farming, railroading, telegraphy, banking or manufacturing. Ultimately he became a partner in the bank, associated with F. M. Churchman. In 1868 he was elected president of the Indianapolis Gas Company and held the position for a period of more than ten years. He acquired a thorough, practical knowledge of the process and the cost of making illuminating gas, managing the company's business with rare executive ability. Upon the reorganization of the Atlas Engine Works in 1878 he was chosen president of the company and retained the position until his death. His name, his energy and varied experience combined to build up and establish a manufactory of engines and boilers, unequalled in extent and equipment by any singular concern west of the Alleghenies. A visitor at the works would readily discern that the eye of a master was upon every department, and a trained financier of strong mental grasp was managing the business. It is creditable to his humanity that during the long season of depression he kept the works running at a loss in order to support the men who had served him long and faithfully. When impossible to employ the whole force at the same time, it was the custom to divide the men, giving employment to some of them one week and others the week following. By this plan all the families dependent upon the works were maintained. He assisted in organizing the Indianapolis National Bank and served as one of its directors for many years. At various times he was connected with other institutions and enterprises of importance, always in such a manner as to preserve a high character for honor and integrity.

It was not alone in the domain of private business or commercial affairs that Stoughton A. Fletcher was conspicuously successful. He is entitled to higher honor for his spirit and unselfish devotion to the community interests and welfare. He was one of the earliest promoters of the project to establish a new cemetery, selected the site of Crown Hill himself, assisted in the organization of the company, and was chosen treasurer of the Cemetery Association upon its incorporation in 1863. Eleven years later he was elected the remainder of his life. The beauty of that silent city is due very largely to his taste, enterprise and liberality. Under his superintendence the

loveliness of a natural site, impossible to duplicate in all the surrounding country, was enhanced by skillful landscape-gardening. Mr. Fletcher was identified either actively or in sympathy with every enterprise of popular concern in the city. His counsel was sought and his support enlisted. He was at all times relieving want with open-handed liberality, but his benevolence was not exhausted by personal contributions to aid the suffering. He quietly assisted many a worthy young man in defraying expenses incident to acquiring an education. He also united with others to form charitable associations, whose beneficence extends to all deserving poor in the city. He was from the beginning a member of the Indiana State Board of Charities, giving much time and thought to its work. His philanthropy was comprehensive in scope and purpose, assuming other forms than contributions to relieve the destitute. He offered to the city the site of a magnificent park, as a gift conditioned only upon its improvement and maintenance for the public use stipulated in the conveyance. He endeavored to promote the welfare and reformation of the unfortunate and the criminal. He was president of the first board of trustees of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls. As this was among the first institutions of its class established in the United States, its management afforded scope for the practical applications of his broad and wholesome views. He was married first in 1856 to Miss Ruth Elizabeth Barrows, daughter of Elisha Barrows, Esq., of Augusta, Maine, whose life, treasured in the memory of her children, was one characterized by admirable wisdom in the management of affairs, by rare unselfishness and tender devotion to her husband and family. She died in 1889. Two sons and two daughters born of this marriage survive: Charles B. and Jesse, who were associated with their father in the business of manufacturing, and continued the management of the Atlas Engine Works after his death; Mrs. E. F. Hodges, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. James R. Macfarlane of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In December, 1891, he was married to Miss Marie Louise Bright, daughter of the late Dr. John W. Bright of Lexington, Kentucky.

Even while most actively engaged in business Mr. Fletcher found time for travel and study. He has visited the countries of Europe and extended his journey leisurely into Egypt and Palestine, studying the physical condition of foreign countries and peoples sufficiently to make intelligent comparison and appreciate the institutions of his own country. During the last few years of his life he trav-

eled much in the United States, usually accompanied by his wife. His health was renewed and his life prolonged by travel. In many respects he was a remarkable man—remarkable for the equability of his temper and the kindness of his disposition; for the buoyancy of his nature and the adaptability of his powers; for his success in business and his clean, honorable methods; for his perennial courtesy and unflinching generosity. He was a lover of nature, a lover of art and a lover of books. His humanity was large. He had sympathy for his fellow-men and regard for the welfare of his neighbors. He admired the poems of Whittier, expressive of human sympathy and kindness. To a gentleness of manner, which invited social intercourse, was united a sturdy determination which never faltered and seldom failed of accomplishment. He lived in a pure atmosphere, above petty annoyances and contentions, patiently enduring misfortune and suffering, quietly enjoying prosperity and the better things of life. His home was filled with beautiful things, evidences of culture and refinement, which friends enjoyed with him and his family. His character was strong in its integrity; his friendships were sincere and constant. He attested the dignity of labor and exemplified the nobility of a Christian life. The following, quoted from an editorial article in one of the daily newspapers, fittingly closes this biographical sketch:

"By the death of Stoughton A. Fletcher, Indianapolis loses one of its oldest native-born citizens and one of its purest and best of any nativity. There are very few men living in the city who were born here as early as 1831, and none born here or elsewhere who better bore without abuse the grand old name of gentlemen than Stoughton A. Fletcher. Some of the older citizens who knew his parents can easily understand from whence he derived the qualities that made him so manly and so true, so gentle and so tender, so admirable in all that goes to round out character. It is a great thing for a man to live in the same community sixty-three years, to die in the town where he was born and to leave behind him a record as conspicuously clean as that which marks the summing up of Mr. Fletcher's life. He would not have had his friends claim that he was a great man. He did not seek notoriety or power, never held office and was not ambitious for distinction of any kind, except the love of his friends, the respect of his neighbors and the willing tribute of all to his absolute integrity and high sense of commercial honor. A worthy son of a most worthy sire, he was true to his ancestry, true to his family and friends, true to all the demands of good citizenship and true

to his own high standard of thinking and acting."

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN. Prominently identified with educational work and with affairs of distinctive civic import in Indianapolis. Professor Christopher Bush Coleman is the incumbent of the chair of modern history in Butler College and he is also corresponding secretary of the Indiana Historical Society. His position in the community eminently entitles him to representation in this history of Greater Indianapolis and its people.

Professor Coleman was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, on the 24th of April, 1875, and is a son of Louis Harrison Coleman and Jennie Bush (Logan) Coleman. The ancestral line is traced back to James Ormsby Coleman, who was a resident of Virginia in the colonial epoch of our national history and who eventually removed thence to Kentucky, of which commonwealth he became a pioneer, having been a wheelwright by trade. He continued to reside in Kentucky until his death, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Lucy Hawkins. Their son, Hardin Hawkins Coleman, became a citizen of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the furniture business. His wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Ann Hopper, was a daughter of the Hopper who, in 1837, liberated his slaves and removed from Kentucky to Illinois; her mother was a cousin of General William Henry Harrison. One of the sons of Hardin Hawkins Coleman and Barbara Ann (Hopper) Coleman was Louis Harrison Coleman, father of the subject of this sketch.

Louis Harrison Coleman was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 7th of September, 1842, and a portion of his early life was passed on a farm near Monmouth, Illinois. After attaining to maturity he became a dry-goods merchant at Bloomington, that state, whence he later removed to Springfield, the capital of Illinois, in which city he continued in the retail dry-goods trade for many years, later becoming a banker and manufacturer. He is a citizen of prominence and influence.

On the 4th of October, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Louis Harrison Coleman to Miss Jennie Bush Logan, daughter of Hon. Stephen Trigg Logan and America T. (Bush) Logan, whose marriage was recorded under date of June 25, 1823. The founder of the Logan family in America came to this country from Ireland and settled in Augusta County, Virginia, about 1750. His son, Colonel John Logan, was a member of the Virginia legislature and of the constitutional convention of Kentucky in 1799. David Logan, son of Colonel John Logan and father of Stephen Trigg

Logan, removed from Kentucky to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1832, and in the latter state he passed the residue of his life, having been one of the sterling pioneers of the county in which the capital of the state is located. Stephen T. Logan was an influential factor in public affairs in Illinois, having served repeatedly as a member of its legislature and also having been a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1847. He was associated with Abraham Lincoln in the practice of law from 1841 to 1844 and was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln for the presidency. He also represented Illinois at the national peace conference in 1860, and in 1872 he was presiding officer of the Republican state convention of Illinois, in the annals of whose history his name is one of distinctive prominence. Mrs. Louis H. Coleman died in 1891.

Christopher Bush Coleman, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city of Springfield, Illinois, in whose high school he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891. In the following year he was graduated in Lawrenceville Academy, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, after which he was matriculated in Yale University, where he continued his studies for four years and where he was graduated in 1896, with honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1896-7 Professor Coleman was a student in Auburn Theological Seminary, at Auburn, New York, and in 1897 he was a student in the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1898-9 he attended the University of Chicago, taking the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the fall of 1899. Since 1900 Professor Coleman has held consecutively the chair of modern history in Butler College, with the exception of twelve months, in 1904-5, passed in European travel and in special study in the University of Berlin, Germany. Since 1908 Professor Coleman has been corresponding secretary of the Indiana Historical Society, in whose affairs he maintains a lively and helpful interest. In this connection he is also editor of the *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History*, the official paper of the society mentioned.

In politics Professor Coleman gave his allegiance to the Republican party until 1908, since which time he has maintained an independent attitude. He is a member of the Downey Avenue Christian Church, was president of the Indianapolis Christian Church Union for three years, has been president of Butler College Settlement Association since 1907, and is a member of each the executive committee of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Associa-

tion and the Marion County Board of Charities. He is also identified with the Indiana Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, the Indiana Yale Association, the University Club of Indiana, the Indianapolis Literary Club, the Indiana Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the American Political Science Association, and the Irvington Athenaeum, of which he was president in 1905-6 and of which he has been corresponding secretary since 1907.

On the 25th of June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Coleman to Miss Juliet Julian Brown, who was educated in Shortridge High School, in Indianapolis, and in Butler College. She is a daughter of Judge Edgar Adelbert Brown and Martha (Julian) Brown, who still reside in Indianapolis, where Judge Brown is a representative lawyer and where he served on the bench of the Circuit Court from 1890 to 1898. Mrs. Coleman's maternal grandfather was Jacob Hoover Julian, who likewise served as judge of the Circuit Court and who was one of the founders of the village of Irvington, now an integral part of the City of Indianapolis. Professor and Mrs. Coleman became the parents of two children, of whom the younger is living. Ruth, born on the 15th of December, 1902, died on the 23rd of December, 1902; and Constance was born on the 18th of January, 1905, in Berlin, Germany.

PAUL F. MARTIN, M. D. Dr. Martin holds precedence as one of the representative surgeons of his native city, where he is now devoting his attention exclusively to the surgical branch of his profession, in which his special skill is uniformly acknowledged. He was for more than three years superintendent of the Indianapolis City Hospital, giving an able and successful administration of its affairs, and his professional attainments are of high order, the result of natural predilection and the admirable technical advantages he was afforded in preparing himself for the work of his exacting vocation. The doctor enjoys distinctive personal and professional popularity in the capital city and is well entitled to representation in this publication.

Dr. Paul Frederic Martin was born in Indianapolis, on the 26th of July, 1877, and is a son of Emil and Elise (Kuster) Martin, the former of whom was born in the City of Berlin, Germany, in 1840, and the latter in the City of Cologne, Germany, in 1848. The father was reared and educated in his native land and was in his twenty-fifth year at the time of establishing his residence in Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home and where he has long been prominently identified



Joseph M. Francis,
Bishop of Indianapolis

with important business interests, being now president of the Indianapolis Chemical Company and being a citizen to whom has ever been accorded the highest measure of confidence and esteem. The mother was an infant at the time of her parents' immigration to America and the family located in Indianapolis when she was about two years of age. Here she was reared and educated and has maintained her home during the long intervening years. The Martin family lineage is traced back to the fine old Norman stock, and the Kuster family is of French origin, the original orthography of the name having been Custré.

Dr. Martin attended the public schools of Indianapolis until he had attained to the age of ten years, and he then visited the City of Berlin, Germany, where he remained for three and one-half years and where, during the major portion of this period, he attended the "Beliner Gymnasium". He early manifested a distinctive musical taste and talent and when but eight years of age began the study of the violin, which he continued in the Berlin Conservatory during the period of his sojourn in Germany.

Upon his return from Germany to Indianapolis, Dr. Martin entered the Shortridge High School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, after which he pursued higher academic branches in Butler College, at Irvington, now a part of the City of Indianapolis, for one year, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He did not attain his legal majority until the month following his graduation. During the three years of his undergraduate work in this college he was assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, and this position he retained for one year after his graduation, being at the same time resident physician at the Indianapolis City Dispensary.

In the summer of 1899, the doctor went to New York City, for the purpose of doing such post-graduate work as would more amply fortify him for the practice of his profession. He there served as substitute interne in Roosevelt Hospital and was identified with the Vanderbilt Clinic until the autumn of the same year, when he entered the senior class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of historic old Columbia University, in which he was graduated in 1900 and from which he received his supplemental degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then assumed the position of house surgeon of the German Hospital, New York City, which incumbency he retained until April, 1903, and during the

ensuing three months he served the regular term at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, as resident physician. He then left the national metropolis and returned to his home in Indianapolis, where, in October, 1903, he became superintendent of the Indianapolis City Hospital. He continued in tenure of this office until January, 1906, when he retired to devote his attention to the private practice of his profession, in which his success has been of the most unequivocal order. As already stated, he now gives his entire time and attention to the practice of surgery, in which his services are in much requisition and in connection with which he has gained a specially high reputation.

Dr. Martin is identified with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society, and in connection with his professional association in New York City he holds membership in the Sloane Maternity Hospital Alumni Association and the German Hospital Alumni Association. He is affiliated with the Phi Rho Sigma college fraternity. He holds the chair of associate surgeon at the Indiana University School of Medicine; is chief of surgical clinic and consulting surgeon of City and Bobbs' Dispensary; attending surgeon of Indianapolis City Hospital, and a member of the City Board of Health and Charities. Dr. Martin was married January 6, 1904, to Miss Edna Mathilde Kuhn, daughter of August M. and Emma D. Kuhn.

RT. REV. JOSEPH MARSHALL FRANCIS, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Indianapolis, was born at Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of April 1862, and is a son of James B. and Charlotte A. (Marshall) Francis. After receiving an academic education in Philadelphia, Bishop Francis pursued courses at Racine College and Oxford University, and obtained his degree of D. D. from Neshotah (Wisconsin) College in 1899 and Hobart College in 1901.

Becoming a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1884, two years later Dr. Francis was ordained to the priesthood, his pastorates of this period being at Milwaukee and Greenfield, Wisconsin. In 1886 he was appointed canon of the cathedral at the former city, and in 1887 assumed the rectorship at Whitewater, in 1888 going as a missionary to Tokyo and not long afterward being appointed priest in charge of the cathedral at the Japanese capital, as well as professor in the Trinity Divinity School there. It was while thus engaged that he married Miss Stevens, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Returning from Japan in 1897, Bishop Francis was appointed rector of St. Paul's

Church, Evansville, in January, 1898, and in June, of the following year, was elected Bishop of Indiana, his consecration occurring on the 21st of September.

AUGUSTUS MURPHY. For a quarter of a century no citizen of Indianapolis was more familiar with its manifold business and civic interests than the late Augustus Murphy, who for that protracted period was in the active management of the compilation and publication of the Indianapolis city directory, being the local manager of the business of the great directory publishing house of R. L. Polk & Company. He was a man of great loyalty as a citizen and business man, and his genial and kindly nature drew to him the most inviolable friendships. His life was marked by the highest principles of integrity and honor and he lived and labored to goodly ends until he at last was called upon to answer the inexorable summons of death, having passed away, at his home in Indianapolis, on Friday, September 26, 1902, secure in the high esteem of all with whom he had come in contact in the various relations of a long and signally useful career.

Augustus Murphy was born at Fulton, New York, on the 6th of September, 1842, and was a son of Rev. Daniel and Honora (O'Connor) Murphy, both representatives of staunch old Irish stock. His father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a man of fine scholarship and of earnest devotion to his high calling, in which he continued to labor until his death. The subject of this memoir was afforded the advantages of the common schools and of the college at Fulton, New York, after leaving which institution he completed a course in a business college in Detroit, Michigan, where he took up his abode in 1860. There he was employed in the post-office until the inception of the Civil War, when he gave manifestation of his intrinsic loyalty by entering the Union commissary service, continuing to be identified with this department of the government until the close of the war.

In 1872 Mr. Murphy became associated with the publication of the *Michigan Gazetteer*, issued by R. L. Polk, of Detroit, and he was interested with Mr. Polk in several such publications. In 1875 he severed his connection with this concern and removed to Chicago, where he entered the newspaper business, also becoming publisher of the Milwaukee city directory, under the title of Murphy & Company. In 1877 he sold that publication and became interested with R. L. Polk in the publication of the Indianapolis city directory, removing with his family to this city in the same year. Thereafter he continued as manager of the

publication of the Indianapolis directory until the close of his life, ever keeping the publication up to the highest standard and in other ways contributing his quota to the upbuilding of the capital city as a metropolitan center. Upon his death he was succeeded by his only son, Charles S., who is still incumbent of the office. He manifested a lively interest in all that concerned the progress and prosperity of his home city and ever commanded the high regard of its representative business men. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, he attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity and was identified with its adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also was prominently identified with various civic organizations that have materially aided in advancing the progress of Indianapolis. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as is also his wife, who survives him and still resides in Indianapolis.

In 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Murphy to Miss Ida Templin, who was born at North Manchester, Indiana, and who is a daughter of the late Benjamin F. Templin. Besides the one son Mr. Murphy is survived by one daughter, Miss Ruth, who remains with her widowed mother in the pleasant home that has long been a center of gracious hospitality.

From the *Directory Bulletin* of November, 1902, are taken the following appreciative words, which were there given in connection with an appreciative reference to the death of Mr. Murphy: "Mr. Murphy was blessed with a sunny disposition, and had a genial, kindly, whole-souled manner which attracted and held friends. He was a man of the strictest integrity and possessed marked business ability".

MEREDITH NICHOLSON. In the domain of literature, Indianapolis has gained a place of distinction and pre-eminence and among those who have contributed materially to its prestige as a literary center, stands Meredith Nicholson, who is a native son of the state and whose productions, marked by gracious fancy, have given him a high reputation and a staunch following among the readers of the best in the fields of fiction and poesy. It is, of course, extraneous to the functions of this publication to enter into manifold details concerning the career of the many representative citizens whose names find a place within its pages and in the case at hand it can be hoped to present only a brief tribute to this talented son of the Hoosier commonwealth.

Meredith Nicholson was born in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, on the 9th

of December, 1866, and is a son of Edward W. and Emily (Meredith) Nicholson. Edward Willis Nicholson was born in Kentucky and was a son of James Nicholson, who was a native of North Carolina and a scion of a family founded in America in the colonial era. Representatives of the name were found enrolled as valiant soldiers in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. As a young man, Edward Nicholson came to Montgomery County, Indiana, where he for a time made his home with one of the brothers of his mother. He eventually became one of the substantial farmers of that section of the state, was a member of the Montgomery Guards, a zouave company, which became the nucleus of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, commanded by the late distinguished General Lew Wallace. At the end of the three months' service, Mr. Nicholson enlisted in the artillery, becoming captain of the Twenty-second Indiana Battery. He continued with his command until the close of the war, was with Sherman on the ever-memorable march to the sea, and his battery opened the battle of Shiloh, Captain Nicholson sighting and firing the first gun. For a time during the war he was assigned to detail duty in the drilling of new batteries in the City of Indianapolis, in which city he took up his residence in 1872. Here he remained until 1888, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where he was connected in various capacities with the treasury department until his death, on the 19th of August, 1894. He was a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was married at the close of the war to Miss Emily Meredith, who was born at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, a daughter of Samuel Caldwell Meredith, who was an early settler at Centerville, where he became editor and publisher of a newspaper in the pioneer days and whence he joined in the hegira to California, at the time of the great gold excitement, in 1849. He finally returned to Indiana in 1852 and established his home in Indianapolis, where he passed the residue of his life. He was a son of John Wheeler Meredith, who was born in the West Indies, of Welsh parentage, and who served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, at the close of which he resided in Pennsylvania for some time and then removed to Ohio, passing the closing years of his life at Troy, where his remains were interred. The mother of Meredith Nicholson gave effective service as a nurse in the South during the progress of the War of the Rebellion, and she is now living in Indianapolis, having the reverent affection of all who have come within the

sphere of her gracious influence. Of her two children, the subject of this sketch is the elder, and his sister Margaret is the wife of Robert Peelle Noble, of Indianapolis.

Meredith Nicholson was five years of age at the time the family removed to Indianapolis, where he was reared to maturity and where he attended the public schools until he had completed a portion of the first year's work in the high school. Thereafter he was variously employed, having partially mastered the mysteries of the "art preservative of arts", and also having learned stenography. At this period in his career there was slight indication that he was destined to achieve so much of distinction in the field of literature, but in a perspective view it can be seen that his varied experience had much to do with fortifying him for effective literary work. When nineteen years of age he began the study of law in the office of the firm of Dye & Fishback, and later he continued his technical reading under the able preceptorship of the late William Wallace, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. While a law student he began writing and he showed a natural predilection for this line of endeavor, with the result that he soon became identified with newspaper work in Indianapolis. After a year on the *Sentinel* he was for somewhat more than a decade, from 1885 to 1897, a valued and versatile member of the editorial staff of the *Indianapolis News*. Thereafter he devoted one year to the stock-brokerage business and he then went to Colorado, where for three years he held the dual position of auditor and treasurer of a coal mining corporation. At the expiration of this time he returned to Indianapolis and it may be considered fortunate indeed that he has since devoted his entire time to literary work. His first production was "Short Flights" (poems), which was published in 1891, and then followed in consecutive order "The Hoosiers" (historical), "The Main Chance", "Zelda Dameron", "The House of a Thousand Candles", "The Port of Missing Men", "Rosalind at Red Gate" and "The Little Brown Jug at Kildare". In the autumn of 1909 was published his attractive novel, "The Lords of High Decision". Appreciative recognition of his accomplishment in his chosen field of endeavor was that accorded by Wabash College, in 1897, when he received therefrom the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1901 a further tribute was paid him by this institution, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and of the Phi Gamma Delta. He is an inheritance member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Sons of the American Revo-

lution, and is identified with various civic and social organizations of representative character in his home city. In politics he accords staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal Church. In 1906 Mr. Nicholson arranged a collection of his verses in a volume entitled "Poems", the same being made up partly of productions which had appeared from time to time in the *Century*, *Harper's* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. His essays on social, literary and political subjects have appeared frequently in the *Atlantic* and elsewhere. The published works of Mr. Nicholson are too well known to require more definite mention in this article.

On the 16th of June, 1896, Mr. Nicholson was married to Miss Eugenie Kountze, a daughter of Herman Kountze, an influential citizen of Omaha, Nebraska. They have three children—Elizabeth Kountze, Meredith Junior and Lionel. Mrs. Nicholson's mother was the daughter of Thomas Davis, of Sinker & Davis, a firm that has had a continuous existence in Indianapolis for half a century.

CHARLES S. GROUT. In the field of practical benevolence and organized charity, Charles S. Grout has been able to accomplish a most beneficent work, and it has been his to attain a high reputation in this province, to which he has devoted many years of service as an executive and administrative officer, being at the present time general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Indianapolis, whose headquarters are at 306 North Delaware street. He has given close study to the work which has thus engrossed his attention, has exerted much influence in the amelioration of suffering and distress in the capital city, and is a citizen to whom is accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and regard.

Mr. Grout is a scion of families founded in New England in the early colonial epoch of our national history, and his genealogy in the agnatic line is of German origin; in the maternal line of staunch English extraction. Though reared among the green and rugged hills of Vermont, Mr. Grout claims Iowa as the place of his nativity, as he was born on a farm near the city of Dubuque, that state, on the 31st of August, 1859, being a son of William W. and Augusta A. (Spaulding) Grout. William Wirt Grout was born on the old family homestead near Cavendish, Windsor County, Vermont, and there the major portion of his long and useful life was passed. His death occurred on the farm which was his birth-place and he was about seventy-three years of age when he was summoned to the life eternal. He was a son of Daniel and Lucy (Adams) Grout, both of whom were likewise natives of

the old Green Mountain State, where their entire lives were spent and where the father followed the great basic industry of agriculture. Augusta A. (Spaulding) Grout was likewise born and reared in Vermont, and there her death occurred when she was about thirty-nine years of age. Both she and her husband were devout members of the Baptist Church, and the latter gave his allegiance to the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his support to the latter, of whose principles he ever afterward continued a stalwart advocate. Of the five children the subject of this sketch and his sister, Lucy A., now deceased, were born in Iowa, and the other three were born after the return to Vermont. One of the number died in infancy; Elsie is now the wife of Edward N. Woodbury and they reside in Mitchel County, Kansas; and Augusta is the wife of Edward Crawley, of Wichita, that state. William W. Grout became one of the pioneers of Iowa, where he secured a tract of government land and initiated the work of developing a farm, but he became dissatisfied with conditions in that section of the Union and returned to the old homestead in Vermont after a few years' residence in the Hawkeye state.

Charles Spaulding Grout, the immediate subject of this review, was a child of about two years at the time of the family removal from Iowa to Vermont, and he was reared to maturity on the old Grout homestead farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his assistance, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the privileges offered in the public schools of the locality. At the age of eighteen years he was matriculated in Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vermont, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881. Immediately after his graduation, at the suggestion of Mila F. Ritzinger, of Indianapolis, who was temporarily residing in Ludlow, he came to this city, where he assumed the position of salesman in a tea store. About one year later he was given the position of timekeeper of the Atlas Engine Works, with which concern he continued for a period of eleven years.

In the autumn of 1893 Mr. Grout was chosen incumbent of his present office of general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Indianapolis, and to its administrative and practical affairs he has since given his attention, bringing to bear marked capacity for the handling of the manifold details of the benevolences of the organization and showing that deeper human sympathy which transcends mere sentiment to become an actuating motive and the producer of definite results in the

succor and aid of "those in any way afflicted in mind, body or estate". He was also the organizer of the Mutual Service Association, in 1903, a corporate organization of young women and one which purchased and has effectively developed the Mutual Service Park, devoted to co-operative work in an outing and boarding home for working young women. A noteworthy outgrowth of Mr. Grout's work as general secretary of the Charity Organization Society is the Fairview Settlement, one of the noble institutions of the capital city. This social settlement, organized and conducted according to the most approved system of practical helpfulness, has as its purpose the providing of houses rent free for mothers supporting families through their own efforts, and none can doubt the beneficence of this work, as it enables such devoted women to make proper provision for their children and give them educational and other advantages which would otherwise be in the realm of the impossible. Mr. Grout's service has been one that may well be designated as consecrated, and he is constantly studying ways and means to further the work committed to his charge, having a high sense of his stewardship and an abiding human tolerance and sympathy. It should be stated that the Charity Organization Society is an incorporated institution and has for its object the bringing together of the charitable efforts in the city and the developing of such agencies as tend to be of the greatest good to our poorer people.

Loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Grout takes a deep interest in all that concerns the progress and prosperity of his home city and he gives his influence and aid in support of all measures and enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare of the community. Though never desirous of entering the arena of practical politics and never a seeker of political office, he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party in a generic way, though in local affairs, where no issues are involved, he gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. Both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the North Park Christian Church.

Mr. Grout has been twice married. In 1888 was solemnized his union to Miss Minnie F. Staggs, daughter of Mrs. Sarah F. Staggs, of Riverside, California, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1890, leaving no children. In 1892 Mr. Grout was united in marriage to Miss Emma Doran, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of William M. E. Doran. Mr. and Mrs. Grout

have no children of their own, but adopted four, one of whom has died.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, M. D. In both the paternal and maternal lines the honored subject of this memoir was a scion of pioneer families of Indiana, and in his native commonwealth it was his to gain much of distinction as a physician and surgeon and to hold the inviolable confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was for many years one of the best known and leading representatives of his profession in the City of Indianapolis and here he continued in active and successful practice until the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th of September, 1903, only a few weeks prior to his seventieth birthday anniversary. He served with utmost loyalty as a gallant soldier of the Union during the greater portion of the Civil War, and in all the varied associations of the "piping times of peace" his loyalty and fidelity were of the same insistent type, making him a strong and noble character and a citizen whose influence ever worked for good.

Dr. William H. Thomas was born at Waterloo, Dekalb County, Indiana, on the 22d of November, 1833, and was a son of Hewit L. and Charlotte C. (Helm) Thomas, the former of whom was a native of the State of New York and the latter of Kentucky. They became the parents of three children, all of whom are now deceased and of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Hewit L. Thomas was a son of Lyman Thomas, and was about eight years of age at the time of the family removal from the old Empire State to Fayette County, Indiana, where his father was a pioneer, there continuing to reside until his death, at a venerable age. Dr. William Helm, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Thomas, was a native of Virginia and a scion of one of the patrician families of the historic Old Dominion. From Kentucky he came to Indiana in an early day and he was one of the sterling pioneers of Fayette County, where he died at an advanced age, having reared a large family of children. He was one of the early physicians of Fayette County, and there lived up to the full tension of the strenuous labors devolving upon a member of his profession in a pioneer community. He served in the Indian war in the early days and was an influential citizen of the county which long constituted his home.

Hewit L. Thomas was reared to manhood in Fayette County, this state, where he received a common-school education and where his early discipline was that secured in connection with the work of his father's pioneer farm. Some time during the early thirties Mr. Thomas removed to Cass County, this state, where he

engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he removed to Minnesota and established his home at Afton, Washington County, where he became a prominent and influential citizen. He there served as associate judge, and during the administration of President Lincoln he served as a member of the committee of three appointed by the president to adjust some Indian claims in Minnesota. After the close of the Civil War Judge Thomas returned to Indiana, taking up his residence in Galveston, Cass County, where he passed the residue of his life, which was prolonged to the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. His widow, surviving him by two years, was ninety years of age at the time of her demise. Both were devout members of the Baptist Church, in which he long held the office of deacon.

Dr. William H. Thomas was three years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Cass County, where he was reared to maturity and where his early educational advantages were those afforded by the primitive subscription schools, in which he had as an instructor for some time his father, who devoted himself to teaching during the winter terms at varying intervals.

In 1854, when twenty-one years of age, Dr. Thomas celebrated the attaining of his legal majority by taking unto himself a wife, and in the following year he removed with his parents and his bride to Minnesota, where he found employment at the tinner's trade, which he had previously learned. With the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter his patriotism was roused, and he was not long in tendering his services in defense of the Union. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and with this gallant command he continued in active service, through a period of three years and eight days, marked by varied and arduous operations, terminating his association with his regiment only when the war closed and peace was declared. He advanced through the various grades of promotion until he became captain of the company in which he had enlisted as a private, and he proved a gallant and popular commanding officer. His regiment first saw service in the northwest and took part in battle with the Little Crow Indians at the foot of the Black Hills. The regiment was finally sent from the northwest to Memphis, Tennessee, and in that state it took part in the battle of Tupelo. The following winter was passed at East Point, Mississippi, from which place it moved forward and assisted in the investment of the City of Mobile. It was in action in the heaviest battle at that point and also partici-

pated in many minor battles and skirmishes, after which it was found taking a valiant part in the historic and sanguinary battle of Nashville. From the latter city the regiment went to Jackson, Mississippi, where it was assigned to garrison duty and where it remained until the close of the war. The command was mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and its members duly received their honorable discharges. The regiment was in command of Col. William Marshall, and the same was in service as a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Andrew J. Smith. Dr. Thomas ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades and signified the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the close of the war Captain Thomas returned to Cass County, Indiana, and located in the village of Galveston, where he engaged in the tin and stove business, to which he devoted his attention for several years, at the expiration of which he sold the business and removed to Indianapolis, where he took up the study of medicine and where he finally completed the prescribed course in the Indiana Medical College, from which well ordered institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he continuously followed the work of his exacting profession in this city until the close of his long and useful life, and it is said of him that during the long intervening period not even a week marked his withdrawal from the active labors of his profession, as his final illness was of very brief duration. About five years after his graduation the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized and he became one of the founders of this staunch institution, which continued in effective work until it was merged with the present medical department of the University of Indiana. He was a member of the original faculty of the college, serving as demonstrator of anatomy during the first four years and thereafter lecturing on various other technical subjects. His last incumbency was that of the chair of nervous diseases, and during all these years of service no member of the faculty held a higher place in the esteem of the student body or the confidence of the associate members of governing body of the institution. The doctor devoted his attention to general practice and gained high prestige and marked success as a physician. He retained a representative clientele and ever commanded the high regard of his professional confreres. He was a valued member of the Indiana State Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society. In politics he was a stalwart adherent of the Republican party and while ever



C. E. Wright,

showing a vital interest in public affairs, and a standing exponent of loyal and liberal citizenship, he never sought or desired political office of any order.

On the 16th of October, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Thomas to Miss Ann M. Copeland, who was born in Hull, England, whence her parents removed to America when she was a child, finally settling in Indiana, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of one child, Edwin C., who is now a representative physician and surgeon of Indianapolis and of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this volume. Mrs. Thomas was summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of April, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. In May, 1901, Dr. Thomas contracted a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Polly (Tucker) Wvsong, who survives him.

CHARLES E. WRIGHT, M. D. It was given Dr. Wright to attain marked distinction as a physician and surgeon and as a writer and author in the line of his profession. He was a prominent figure in the educational work of his chosen calling, was a recognized authority in his specialty—the diseases of the eye, ear and nose—and was a man of the loftiest personal integrity and honor. He was in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and in gaining so great distinction and success he showed the will to do and to dare, so that he proved himself equal to the surmounting of obstacles that would have compassed the overthrow and discouragement of a man of less determination, pluck and perseverance. The word failure found no place in his vocabulary, and thus he worked forward to the goal of success along many lines. He was a man of singular simplicity of manners, seemingly unconscious of his intellectual superiority and ever free from professional bigotry or personal intolerance. He well merited the proud American title of self-made man, and his services to humanity were such as to justify him a place among the world's benefactors and practical philanthropists, though he himself, with characteristic modesty, would never have claimed such priority. In his death, at his home in Indianapolis, on the 22d of February, 1893, there passed away one of the most eminent and honored representatives of the medical profession in Indiana, and a citizen who was loved for his many generous attributes of character.

Charles Edward Wright was born on a farm that is now within the city limits of Indianapolis, on the 1st of November, 1843, and it is

worthy of note that the old homestead was located on East Washington street, where his parents settled in the pioneer days when the capital city was but a village. The doctor was a son of Willis Wright, who was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who was a scion of staunch English stock. The parents continued to reside in Indiana until their death. Dr. Wright passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and early began to lend his aid in its work, and in the meanwhile his educational advantages were most limited. When fourteen years of age he left the parental roof and went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he found employment through which he was able to defray the expenses of further school work. His ambition for a liberal education was one of definite action, and finally he found it possible to enter the old Asbury University, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he completed his academic studies. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was finally matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in March, 1868, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, and thus finding himself at last admirably fortified for the duties and responsibilities of life, whose prior battles he had found stern and formidable.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Wright took up his residence in Indianapolis, his native city, and here he ever afterward continued in the successful work of his profession, which he honored and dignified by his distinguished ability and splendid services. For many years he devoted special attention to the diseases of the eye, ear and nose, and he became a recognized authority in this field of practice, in which his success was of the most unequivocal order. He was a profound student of his profession and indefatigable in his individual research and experimentation, so that it was but natural, with his great intellectual power, that he should achieve a secure place as one of the essentially representative members of his profession in the United States. He was a valued member of the Indiana Academy of Science, of which he served as secretary in 1868. He was also one of the active and valued members of the Indiana State Medical Society, the Marion County Medical Society and other localized professional and scientific bodies, besides which he was identified with the American Medical Association and various scientific organizations of national and international scope. He was one of the founders of the Indiana Medical College, in which he eventually became professor of materia medica and therapeutics, as well as special lecturer on the diseases of the eye and

ear. For some time he was secretary of the college and later he was its president for several years. He did much to further the up-building of the excellent institution, which was eventually merged with others in the Medical Department of the University of Indiana. Innumerable demands were made upon the time and attention of Dr. Wright in a purely professional capacity and aside from his extensive and representative private practice. He was a member of the medical staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital, was physician to St. Vincent's Hospital and for four years was attending physician to the state institution for the blind in Indianapolis. In 1875-6 he was president of the Indiana State Board of Health, and in 1877-8 he was president of the Indiana Medico-Legal Fraternity.

During the progress of the Civil War, Dr. Wright was called into service as quartermaster's sergeant in the camp of instruction in Indianapolis, and later he became superintendent of the commissary stores at Nashville, Tennessee, and afterward served as chief commissary clerk of the subsistence department of the Union Army, in the Department of Kentucky. In July, 1878, in the military service of the state, Dr. Wright was appointed surgeon general on the staff of Governor Williams, with the rank of colonel. For a long period he was chief of the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, and he was also superintendent of the state insane asylum in Indianapolis. The doctor made many and valuable contributions to the standard and periodical literature of his profession, and these contributions continued to mark the entire period of his active professional career. His thesis on "Spontaneous Evolution" was published in the *Western Journal of Medicine* in March, 1868; his reports of the diseases of the eye and ear appeared in the published records of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1870-77. He was for some time editor-in-chief of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, to which his contributions were many and of great general interest to the members of his profession. The doctor was a man of fine literary taste, and in the midst of the many exactions of his professional work he found time to carry his reading over a remarkably wide range and to take an active part in the affairs of local literary circles. He was president of the Scottish Rite Dramatic Association of Indianapolis from the time of its organization until his death, and was otherwise a vital factor in the promotion of literary and dramatic study and work in his home city. He was passionately fond of the drama, and gained a reputation as an amateur actor. He was also a great lover of books and a collector of old volumes, and was well in-

formed on the many works which adorned his walls. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he achieved the supreme honor, in receiving the thirty-third degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he was one of the most appreciative affiliates of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies in Indianapolis. He was identified also with the Knights of Pythias, in which he was medical examiner. He was fond of fishing, and extremely fond of horses, owning at various times thoroughbred stock.

It was but natural that a man of such broad mental ken and such intense individuality should be well fortified in his views as to matters of public polity and should take a deep interest in all that touched the welfare of the community. In politics the doctor accorded an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and in religious matters he was non-sectarian, being liberal and tolerant in his attitude toward all denominations and having a true reverence for the spiritual verities as well as for the faith that makes faithful in connection with the every-day life of men. He was generous, genial, democratic and kindly, sure of himself and loyal to what he believed the right, so that he never compromised with wrong or injustice, no matter how attractively or subtly presented. He never lacked the courage of his convictions, and he had no tolerance for equivocation or double dealing, deceit or dishonesty. He was himself sincere and outspoken, and petty trickery and malice brought forth his unreserved expressions of contempt. He made life count for good in its every relation, and those who knew the man as he was will long cherish his memory. He was equipped with the elements of greatness, and he showed this in his professional achievement, his strong and noble manhood and his gracious and kindly deeds.

On the 1st of November, 1870, Dr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Anna Haugh, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a representative of one of the old and honored families of the state. She still resides in Indianapolis, and in her attractive home continues to extend a gracious and refined hospitality to her wide circle of friends. Dr. and Mrs. Wright became the parents of two children,—Charlotte, who is now the wife of Edmund F. Gall, of Indianapolis, and Charles Edward, who was graduated in the Indiana Medical College, but who withdrew from the practice of medicine to enter the dramatic profession, in which he has achieved definite success.

JOHN BARRETT COCKRUM, specially known as the able general attorney for the Lake Erie and Western Railway, with related lines, is gener-

ally recognized as one of the leading corporation lawyers of Indianapolis and the state, as well as a general practitioner, with a notable private and public record, and a Republican of activity and wide influence. Both his grandfather and his father were marked men in southern Indiana—the former as a pioneer legislator and one of the founders of the Republican party, and the latter, especially as a gallant and popular officer of the Civil War. John B., who was born on a farm near Oakland City, Indiana, September 12, 1857, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, James W. Cockrum, was a native of North Carolina, but at an early day entered government land in what is now Gibson County, Indiana, and became one of the leading citizens in that portion of the state. He laid out the town of Oakland (afterward a city and the birthplace of John B.), and in 1851 was elected to the thirty-sixth session of the state assembly as a representative from Gibson County. In this capacity he served as a Whig, and a few years later became one of the most ardent organizers of the Republican party in southern Indiana, giving it his hearty support as long as he lived. William M. Cockrum, the father, absorbed these political tendencies and was himself an enthusiastic Republican, as well as a successful farmer and a leading citizen; a strong man, intellectually and morally. The latter traits made him the brave and efficient soldier that he was. In the Civil War he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Indiana Infantry, and received so severe a wound on the battlefield of Chickamauga that he was obliged to remain in a temporary hospital on the scene of action for seventeen days. He was then removed to Libby prison, where he was confined for seven months, and at his exchange again entered the service, serving until the close of the war. It was a public acknowledgment of his bravery and fidelity as a soldier when Governor Matthews appointed him to the Indiana commission which superintended the erection of the monuments to the state regiments at Chickamauga Park. He is kindly and gratefully remembered both for his virtues and as the author of an interesting and reliable work comprising early reminiscences of Indiana.

John B. Cockrum was educated in the Oakland City schools, graduating from its high school at the age of seventeen and commencing to teach in the country institutions of Gibson County. The latter avocation was pursued only during the winter months, the summer months being devoted to the study of law in the office of Hon. J. E. McCullough, then of Princeton, Indiana, now of Indianapolis. Sub-

sequently Mr. Cockrum entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in April, 1879.

Immediately after his graduation in law and his admission to the bar, Mr. Cockrum commenced practice at Booneville, Warrick County, Indiana, where he formed a partnership with Charles W. Armstrong, under the name of Armstrong and Cockrum. The firm continued unchanged until 1882, when John B. Handy retired from the Circuit bench and became senior member of Handy, Armstrong and Cockrum. Of this active and strong co-partnership Mr. Cockrum remained a member until his appointment to the position of assistant United States Attorney for Indiana, in March, 1889. His four years of able service in that office were followed in March, 1893, by the commencement of his identification with the Lake Erie and Western Railroad in the capacity of assistant general attorney. In June, 1895, he was appointed to the head of its legal department, having under his professional supervision also the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville and the Northern Ohio Railroads, which were operated by the Lake Erie and Western management.

Ardent and unswerving as a Republican, Mr. Cockrum has always been an active organizer and a valued speaker for his party, but the only marked official honors which he has accepted were as a delegate from the First Indiana Congressional District to the national convention of 1888 which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency, and he was also elected and served as a delegate from the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana in the national convention that nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president. Mr. Cockrum has become widely known in the fraternities. He is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner; as one of the leading members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was very active in the erection of their magnificent home in Indianapolis. He was elected at Seattle in 1909 as deputy grand sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., this being the governing body of the order in the whole world. In September, 1910, at Atlanta, Georgia, if the usual plan is followed he will be elevated to the position of grand sire, which is the highest executive office in the Sovereign Grand Lodge and which position he will hold for two years. He is also closely identified with the progress of the Knights of Pythias and has served many years as chief tribune of the Grand Tribunal of Indiana. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of many of the local clubs and social organizations. He was president of

the Columbia Club at the time of the erection of the new club house in Indianapolis. In 1880 he married Miss Fannie C. Bittroff, of Evansville, Indiana, and their children are Mrs. Arthur C. Downing of Indianapolis and Oatley B. Cockrum, assistant general land and tax agent of the New York Central lines in Chicago.

JOHN E. SHIDELER. One of the well known and distinctively popular officials connected with the Indianapolis postoffice is John E. Shideler, who is incumbent of the office of assistant postmaster. He has held this incumbency for more than a decade and it is not in the least inconsistent to say that no man identified with the local mail service is more thoroughly familiar with the manifold details pertaining thereto than is he. He has given most effective service in his responsible office and the most effective evidence of this fact is that afforded by his long tenure of the position. He has passed the major portion of his life in the Hoosier capital and is here held in high esteem in both business and social circles.

John E. Shideler was born on a farm in Mill township, Grant County, Indiana, on the 20th of February, 1859, and is a son of David B. and Anna (Greer) Shideler. His father likewise was born in Grant County, being a son of Aaron Shideler, who was of stanch Pennsylvania German stock and a representative of a family that was founded in the old Keystone commonwealth in the colonial epoch of our national history. Aaron Shideler was born in Preble County, Ohio, where his father settled in the pioneer days, and he himself became one of the sterling and honored pioneers of Grant County, Indiana, where he took up his residence as early as the year 1833 and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. He reclaimed a farm from the virgin forest and became one of the substantial citizens of that section of the state.

David B. Shideler was reared and educated in Grant County, and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Greer, who was born in Ireland and who was a child at the time of her parents' immigration to America. When the subject of this review was a child his parents removed to the village of Jonesboro, in Grant County, where his father was engaged in the general merchandise business for several years. While in Jonesboro Mrs. Shideler died, her son being three years old at the time. David Shideler married as his second wife Sarah Eviston, of Grant County, and she became the mother of Hon. George A. H. Shideler, of Marion, the only other member of the family. On the 24th of April, 1874, after a residence of a year and a half in Muncie, In-

diana, the family established their home in Indianapolis, and here the father engaged in the life insurance business, with which he was long and prominently identified, principally as general agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of the U. S. He continued to be associated with the management of the local business of this company until his death, which occurred on the 31st of January, 1904.

John E. Shideler secured his earliest educational training in the public school at Jonesboro and later continued in the schools of the City of Muncie, where the family took up their abode in 1872. There it was his privilege to gain discipline in connection with the printing and publishing business—a training that has well been called equivalent to a liberal education. He served a practical apprenticeship as a compositor in the office of the old Muncie *Times*, and became a skilled exponent of the "art preservative of all arts", so that upon the removal to Indianapolis, in 1874, he readily secured employment at his trade. It may be noted that a fellow apprentice of his in the *Times* office in Muncie was Hon. Perry S. Heath, who later became first assistant postmaster general of the United States. From 1874 until 1877 Mr. Shideler followed the work of his trade in Indianapolis, having been employed in the printing establishment of Wright, Baker & Company, then one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city. Albert R. Baker, a member of this firm, took a deep and kindly interest in young Shideler and became one of his stanch friends. The assistant postmaster recalls with sentiments of deep appreciation and gratitude the many favors extended to him by Mr. Baker, who did much to aid him in a material way and by the offering of well timed counsel. It has always been a source of pride to Mr. Shideler that \$65,000 of life insurance placed on the life of Albert R. Baker at Mr. Shideler's solicitation furnished the ready money at his death that saved his estate to his family. Mr. Shideler felt he could justly claim that as being a partial repayment of Mr. Baker's early kindness to him.

In 1877 Mr. Shideler became associated with his father in the insurance business, and he continued to be identified with the line of enterprise, as representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for more than a score of years, within which he made a splendid record as an underwriter and as an able executive. He was most successful in this line of enterprise and insistently maintains that one of the most beneficent forces that has entered into and permeated modern civilization is that of well ordered life insurance. He holds that its

functions are in the protection of those who are nearest and dearest to the individual person and that thus they touch the home—that conservator of all that is best and most enduring in the scheme of human existence. Mr. Shideler continued to be actively engaged in the life insurance business until he accepted his present office of assistant postmaster, in February, 1898, as has already been noted in this context. He has done much to bring about the admirable systematization of the work of the postoffice in Indianapolis and proved of special influence in this direction when the office was removed to the present magnificent federal building, in 1905.

In politics Mr. Shideler has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and has shown a zealous interest in the promotion of its cause. He and his wife hold membership in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church and he is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free & Accepted Masons, besides holding membership in a number of representative civic and social organizations in his home city.

On the 17th of July, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shideler to Miss Alice Rutter, who was born and reared in the village of Wheeling, Delaware County, Indiana, where her father, the late John H. Rutter, was a physician of large general practice and a highly honored citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Shideler have four children, namely: Daffo B., Jackson E., Thaddeus R., and Hollie A., all of whom are identified with business interests in the City of Indianapolis.

JOHN A. MORIARTY. A representative business man of the younger generation in his native city is John A. Moriarty, who is assistant general manager of the Indianapolis and New Long Distance Telephone Companies, and who was called to this responsible position through the appreciative estimate placed upon his services by the directors of this important corporation, which represents one of the valued public utilities of the capital city.

Mr. Moriarty was born in Indianapolis on the 3d of October, 1873, and is a son of William C. and Emma (Reaume) Moriarty, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the Province of Ontario, Canada. William C. Moriarty was eight years of age at the time of the family immigration to the United States, where he was reared and educated. He became specially skilled as an accountant, and as such was employed for many years. He passed the major portion of his life in Indianapolis, where his death occurred and where he ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem as a man of fine attributes of character and as a citizen of utmost loyalty. His

widow now makes her home with her son John A., whose name initiates this article.

John A. Moriarty gained his early education in the public schools of the old Third ward of Indianapolis and thereafter studied stenography and typewriting, which he followed as a vocation for a time, after which he was engaged in clerical work in local railway service for a few years. Upon retiring from this line of endeavor he entered the employ of the Indianapolis Telephone Company, in the capacity of contract agent. After a period of about four years he withdrew from his position with this company, but he soon returned to its service, with which he has since been continuously identified and in connection with which he has done such excellent work as to gain the confidence and esteem of the interested principals in the corporation, as is evident in the official preferment conferred upon him in the position of which he has been incumbent since 1907—that of assistant general manager. His promotion to this responsible office was a fitting recognition of the business acumen and executive ability he had demonstrated while previously in the service of the company.

Mr. Moriarty has a wide circle of friends in the business and social circles of his native city, and effective voucher for his hold upon the esteem and good will of representative business men of Indianapolis is that signified in his election, in the spring of 1909, to the presidency of the Marion Club, the largest and most influential political and social club of the Indiana capital and, indeed, of the state itself. The distinction involved is one of no insignificant order, and Mr. Moriarty's election indicates not only his marked personal popularity but also that he has been a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is an ardent advocate.

JUDGE CHARLES REMSTER is presiding with marked ability on the bench of the Marion circuit court and holds prestige as one of the representative jurists and legists of his native state. He gained distinctive success in his labors as one of the members of the bar of the capital city, and his elevation to his present important judicial office was but a fitting recognition of his eligibility and his professional standing. His devotion to the law has been of insistent order, implying his appreciation of the fact that its demands are exacting and that success comes only to those who are willing to subordinate other interests and accord an unqualified fealty and loyalty. Maker of his own opportunities and winner of his own advancement, Judge Remster well merits consideration among others who have lent dignity and honor

to the bench and bar of the fair capital city to which this historic work is devoted.

Judge Remster was born on the homestead farm of the family, in Van Buren Township, Fountain County, Indiana, and the date of his nativity was July 28, 1862. He is a son of Andrew and Tamson (Smith) Remster, both of whom were born and reared in the State of New Jersey, where their marriage was solemnized January 6, 1848. Andrew Remster was a scion of sturdy Holland Dutch stock and his father, who immigrated from the City of Amsterdam, was the founder of the family in America. Mrs. Tamson (Smith) Remster was of English lineage and the family was established in America prior to the War of the Revolution, in which her grandfather, John Smith, served as a captain in the Continental line. Andrew Remster came with his bride to the west soon after their marriage, and after remaining in Ohio about one year they removed to Indiana and settled in Fountain County, where he secured a tract of land and instituted the development of a farm. He died in 1865, when the subject of this review was but three years of age, and the widowed mother later became the wife of Benjamin Strader, who died six months later. Of the five children of the first marriage all are now living, as is also the one child of the second marriage. The devoted mother lived to a venerable age, loved and revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence, and she passed the closing years of her life at Covington, Indiana, where she died in 1901. She was a devout member of the Baptist Church and her life was one of unselfish devotion to the happiness of those about her.

Judge Charles Remster was reared to maturity on the home farm and to the district schools is he indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the Veedersburg high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882. He then entered Purdue University, at Lafayette, this state, in which institution he completed the work of the junior year, after which he withdrew and turned his attention to the reading of law, under the effective preceptorship of a leading member of the bar at Veedersburg. He made rapid and substantial progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and in 1889 was duly admitted to the bar of his native state, in Fountain County. He maintained his residence at Veedersburg and was one of the successful members of the Fountain County bar until 1895, when he removed to Indianapolis, finding in the capital city a wider sphere for

effective labor in his profession. He here gained a large and representative clientele and he has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the federal and state courts, being known as a versatile and effective trial lawyer as well as a judicious and discriminating counsellor. He continued in the active general practice of his profession in Indianapolis until his elevation to the bench, and at the time of his election to this high judicial office he was serving as assistant prosecuting attorney of Marion County, under Elliott R. Hooton, the able incumbent of the office of county prosecutor. He was elected judge of the Marion circuit court in 1908, and he assumed the discharge of his official duties on the bench on the 11th of November of that year, having been elected for the regular term of six years. The members of the bar and others who are familiar with his administration have naught but commendation for his able and equitable handling of the business of his tribunal, and not only has he shown a distinctive judicial acumen and a broad and exact knowledge of the minutiae of the law and familiarity with precedents, but he has also carried forward the work of the court with facility, avoiding the accumulation of cases and the consequent burden of an overloaded docket. Since he assumed office there have been few reversals of his decisions by the higher courts, and his course has been such as to gain to him a strong hold upon the confidence of the bar, those who have appeared as principals in cases submitted for his adjudication, and the general public. In short, his course has amply justified the wisdom of those through whose suffrages he was elevated to the bench.

In politics Judge Remster has ever been aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has rendered loyal service in the promotion of the party cause. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club, of which he served as president in 1907. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and he is a member of the Indiana Bar Association and various other civic organizations.

On the 30th of October, 1894, Judge Remster was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle McDaniel, who was born and reared in Fountain County, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Samuel McDaniel, a representative farmer of that county.

THOMAS B. EASTMAN, M. D. In a profession dignified and honored by the services of his father, the late Dr. Joseph Eastman, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of

this volume, Dr. Thomas Barker Eastman has well upheld the professional prestige of the name which he bears, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in the capital city.

Dr. Thomas B. Eastman was born at Brownsburg, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 8th of April, 1869. As a review of the career of his father appears in this work, it is unnecessary to repeat the genealogical data in the present sketch. Dr. Eastman secured his early educational training in the public schools of Indianapolis, and was then matriculated in Wabash College, in which institution he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He forthwith entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Indianapolis, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, and from which he received his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the practice of his chosen profession his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and he is one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of "Greater Indianapolis." He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society. In politics he accords stanch allegiance to the Republican party and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which connection he is affiliated with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and he also holds membership in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, a literary college fraternity, and of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity. By reason of his father's military service in the Civil War, he is eligible for and holds membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

On the 22nd of March, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Eastman to Miss Ota Beal Nicholson, who was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and who is a daughter of William E. and Jennie (Beal) Nicholson. Her father was a representative citizen and substantial capitalist of Crawfordsville, where his death occurred in 1903 and where his wife still maintains her home. Dr. and Mrs. Eastman have one child,—Nicholson Joseph.

DAVID F. BERRY, M. D. This is an age of specializing, in other words, of concentration of effort, and in view of the wide realm covered in sciences of medicine and surgery it may well be understood that in the lifetime of no one man is it possible to become familiar in a

practical and adequate way with the vast fund of information and the technical scheme of all that is involved in the work of the profession. Thus there is distinctive propriety in specializing in this exacting vocation, for years of study, investigation and active work along certain specified lines may alone place ample demands upon the time and attention, as well as the mental powers, of the successful practitioner. Dr. David F. Berry of this article is numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, where he makes a specialty of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat, in the treatment of which he has been most successful and gained a high reputation.

Dr. Berry is a native son of the fine old Hoosier state, inasmuch as he was born on a farm near the village of Franklin, Johnson County, on the 25th of April, 1874. He is a son of William H. and Elizabeth J. (King) Berry, the former of whom was born near College Corner, Butler County, Ohio, and the latter in Boone County, Indiana, where her parents were early settlers. His father was one of the honored and influential citizens of the community in which he so long lived and labored to goodly ends. Practically his entire active career was one of close identification with the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he gained marked success. He was a stanch Republican in politics and served in various local offices of trust, and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the old home farm Dr. Berry was reared to maturity and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of the village of Franklin he became a clerk in various drug stores in Indianapolis, where he became a skillful pharmacist. He was employed in this capacity for a period of seven years and his knowledge of and taste for materia medica and therapeutics, gained during his experience as a pharmacist, led him to enter the medical profession, in which he felt were offered wider opportunities for effective service. After passing one year in the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. Thomas E. Courtney, of Indianapolis, he entered the Central College of Physicians & Surgeons, in this city, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In his class he had the distinction of winning the highest honors in surgery and thus was made the recipient of the John M. Gaston gold surgery medallion. He forthwith initiated the practice of medicine in Indianapolis, and he is now one of the prominent and successful specialists, devoting his attention

exclusively to diseases of the ear, nose and throat and having control of a representative clientele, also holding a secure place in the esteem of his professional confreres and the confidence and regard of the general public. He is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

In politics Dr. Berry is arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Marion Club, one of the representative civic and social organizations of the capital city. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES F. REMY. The bar of the City of Indianapolis has as one of its representative members Charles F. Remy, former reporter of the supreme court of the state and now senior member of the law firm of Remy & Berryhill, whose offices are located in the Law building. He is a representative of the fourth generation of the Remy family in Indiana, with whose annals the name has been identified since the territorial epoch of its history.

Charles F. Remy was born on the parental farmstead, near the village of Hope, in Hawcreek Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana, on the 25th of February, 1860, and is a son of Calvin J. and Miranda C. (Essex) Remy, the former of French and Irish lineage and the latter of German. Calvin J. Remy was born in Franklin County, Indiana, as was also his father, John T. Remy, the year of whose nativity was 1810; showing that the family was founded in that section of the state in the early pioneer days, when the district was essentially an unbroken forest wilderness. John T. Remy became one of the successful farmers of Bartholomew County, and there his son Calvin J. also has gained prestige and definite prosperity in connection with the great basic industry of agriculture, with which he is still actively identified. He is one of the honored and influential citizens of his section, is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church. Mrs. Remy is likewise a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the Hoosier state and is a native of Bartholomew County.

The boyhood and early youth of Charles F. Remy were compassed by the beneficent influences of the home farm, in whose work he early began to lend his aid, and to the district schools is he indebted for his early educational discipline. He made excellent progress in the

accumulation of scholastic knowledge and finally was matriculated in Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of Michigan and also to that of Indiana, and he then located in Columbus, the county seat of Bartholomew County, where he entered into a professional partnership with Judge Marshall Hacker, with whom he was associated in practice for a period of eight years, within which he emphatically demonstrated his powers as an able and versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counsellor. In 1894 he was elected to represent Bartholomew County in the lower house of the state legislature, serving one term and proving a valuable working member of the general assembly of 1895. He was assigned to various committees of importance and exercised no little influence both on the floor of the house and in the committee room. He was the house chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, and in that capacity assisted in the enactment that year of the law putting the state's benevolent institutions on a non-partisan basis. It was the hard fight of that session.

In 1896 Mr. Remy was elected reporter of the supreme court of the state, giving most discriminating and able service in this important office, to which he was re-elected in 1900, upon the expiration of his first term. He was the first Republican ever elected to a state office from Bartholomew County, and he continued incumbent of the same until the expiration of his second term, in January, 1905. He did not become a candidate for re-election. Since his retirement from this position Mr. Remy has been engaged in active general practice of law in Indianapolis, being associated with James M. Berryhill, under the firm name of Remy & Berryhill, with offices at 911-15 Law building. The firm controls a substantial and essentially representative business, and its members have appeared in connection with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts, also acting in an advisory capacity for a large and important clientele.

In politics Mr. Remy is arrayed as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, and he has rendered efficient service in the promotion of its cause. He was a leader in the party maneuvers in his native county prior to his removal to the capital city, and his in-



Edwin Moser

terest in the cause has not abated in the least, though he subordinates all else to the insistent demands of his professional business. In a fraternal way Mr. Remy is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church.

On the 25th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Remy to Miss Deborah Henderson, who was a resident of Bartholomew County, Indiana, and who is a daughter of William Henderson, a representative citizen of Columbus, the county. Mr. and Mrs. Remy have one child, William H., who was born on the 18th of December, 1892.

WILLIAM FREDERICK ELLIOTT, a leading member of the Indianapolis bar and a widely known author of legal works, is junior in the law firm of Elliott and Elliott, of which his distinguished father is the senior. The latter, Hon. Byron K. Elliott, has spent nearly thirty years of his professional career in the official or judicial service of his city, county and state, the last decade of that period being occupied as a judge of the state supreme court. The unusual and splendid services of this venerable citizen are portrayed in other pages of this publication. William F. is a native of Indianapolis, born April 29, 1859, and was reared and educated in that city. He received a thorough scholastic training, graduating from Butler College in 1880 and from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1881.

Upon obtaining his professional degree, Mr. Elliott at once entered practice at Indianapolis, and since 1893 has been associated with his father under the style of Elliott and Elliott. Father and son are also joint authors of several standard text books on law, among which might be named as the later and best known works, "Elliott on Evidence" and a revised edition of "Elliott on Railroads". William F. has been a prolific and valued contributor to law literature, having written much for both encyclopedias and magazines. Mr. Elliott lectured at DePauw while they had a law school and for about ten years he has and does still lecture at the Indiana Law School of Indianapolis. In 1897 he married Miss Effie Marquardt, of Des Moines, Iowa. In Masonry, Mr. Elliott is of the thirty-second degree and in his citizenship and private life does not belie the square and benevolent principles of his order. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Sigma Ki fraternity.

WILL H. LATTA. Among the younger leaders of the Indianapolis bar is Will H. Latta, who is a native of the Hoosier state born November 5, 1868. He is a son of William W. and Harriet E. (Jackson) Latta and he spent

the years of his development into manhood on his father's farm. The son obtained a sound education, graduating from DePauw University in 1890 and pursuing a course of one year in the law school of that institution.

At his graduation in law and admission to the bar, in 1891, Mr. Latta located at Indianapolis, where he has since been an active practitioner with a growing reputation. In 1894 he married Miss Carrie Hunt, and both he and his wife are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to whose social, charitable and religious work they are valued contributors.

DEWITT V. MOORE. Among those who are lending a due quota of aid in the laudable work of building up the greater and larger industrial Indianapolis Mr. Moore occupies a position of no secondary prominence, as he is identified in a capitalistic and executive way with two of the important industrial concerns of the capital city, and he exemplifies in marked degree that resourceful initiative power and that progressive spirit through which the civic and business interests of Indianapolis have been so signally furthered in late years. He stands today as one of the essentially representative business men of the younger generation in the capital city, and while it is incompatible with the province of this publication to enter into extended genealogical details, it is most consistent that a brief review of his career be incorporated within its pages.

DeWitt Van Deusen Moore, civil engineer and contractor, was born in Perry, Lake County, Ohio, on the 6th of April, 1874, and is the only child of Rev. Webster Oliver Moore and Anna Electa (Van Deusen) Moore, the former of whom was born in Vermont, a scion of one of the old and honored families of New England, and the latter of whom was born in New York City, of stanch Holland Dutch lineage. The father is a prominent member of the clergy of the Christian, or Disciples, Church, in whose ministry he has long rendered zealous and effective service. He was graduated in the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College, located in Irvington, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis. He is an influential figure in the affairs of his church and has been for many years a valued contributor to its periodical literature as well as one of the able exponents of its faith.

Because of the somewhat itinerant nature of his father's vocation, DeWitt V. Moore gained his early education in many different public schools, in the states of Ohio and New York, and his lack of continued attendance in any one school and the absence of uniformity

in the grading systems of the various schools, made it virtually impossible for him to graduate, though he, perhaps, covered a wider range of study than did those who followed the curriculum of the public schools of any one place. His higher academic discipline was secured in the normal school at Wauseon, Ohio, and historic old Hiram College, at Hiram, that state, where he prosecuted his studies for one year.

After leaving college, having determined to prepare himself for the architectural profession, Mr. Moore went to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he passed some time in technical study and in working at practical carpentry, as a prerequisite of success in his chosen vocation. After leaving Cleveland he passed some time in the office of one of the leading architects of Toledo, Ohio. The broken and intermittent character of Mr. Moore's education gave him no special standing or prestige from the standard of mere diplomas or collegiate degrees, and his education as represented in his mastery of his profession must be considered more as a personal grasping of those things most essential to his chosen profession. His knowledge has been gained by a valuable combination of technical study and practical experience, and none can doubt that he has made the best of the opportunities presented and that he has no reason to regret the lack of the mere superficial honor of a degree. The value of such an education of hard work is best evidenced by his rapid advancement and by the large and important work designed by him and constructed under his direction.

Soon after identifying himself with the practical work of the architectural profession Mr. Moore became convinced that his maximum potentiality lay along constructional rather than the artistic and decorative lines of the profession, and this decision naturally turned him toward the field of civil engineering. With this in view he came to Indianapolis in the autumn of 1895 and, through the kindly consideration of "Uncle Billy" Jackson, the ever loyal friend of young men, he entered the employ of the Union Railway Company, with which he remained for nearly seven years. His labors with this corporation were under the immediate supervision of the late Martin W. Mansfield, assistant chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the time mentioned Mr. Mansfield was superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines in Indianapolis and Mr. Moore was soon advanced to the position of assistant engineer on the Indianapolis & Vincennes division. During the last four years of his railroad experience he carried the work of both the Indianapolis and the Vincennes offices, with a large number of assistants. His association with Mr.

Mansfield was of great benefit to him, especially in the development of character and broad-minded policies. Much systematic training also was obtained during this period, through his assisting in the preparation of reports and special work.

In April, 1902, there came to Mr. Moore the solution of the problem whether to accept promotion with the railroad company and enter upon the wandering career of a railway civil engineer or to leave the service and enter business in an independent way. The choice was made for the latter and he entered into partnership with H. A. Mansfield, former city engineer of Indianapolis, under the firm name of the Mansfield Engineering Company. In August of the same year the Moore-Mansfield Construction Company was organized and incorporated, and the engineering and construction business handled by these two companies has been of wide scope and importance, especially when is taken into consideration the youth of the interested principals and of the companies themselves. The aim of Messrs. Mansfield and Moore has been to establish in Indianapolis engineering and contracting concerns which could be depended upon for high-grade engineering service in connection with the commercial business of contracting, and with the attempt also to place the latter on a systematic and substantial basis. The field of operations has been varied, and no attempt has been made to specialize along any one line. Bridges, railroads, sewers, streets, buildings, etc., constructed from the plans of others or from their own designs, have demonstrated the facilities and powers of the two concerns and also the splendid technical and practical equipment of Mr. Moore and his confrere.

In February, 1904, Mr. Moore began to give special thought and study to the use of concrete and reinforced concrete in connection with building construction. At this time there was not to be found in Indianapolis a single building of any importance that was constructed of the reinforced concrete, nor, indeed, was there such a building in the entire state. His first efforts to influence the utilization of this system of construction met with apathy, not to say discouragement. However, the knowledge of the value of the system and of its effective application in other cities was rapidly gaining recognition, and Mr. Moore began the use of the reinforced concrete in a small way and finally, during the spring and summer of 1906, the Moore-Mansfield Construction Company had the satisfaction of constructing under contract the fine Board of Trade building in Indianapolis, an eight-story structure, all of reinforced concrete. Since the completion of the

same many other buildings and a large number of bridges have been constructed by the company in Indianapolis and in many other sections of the state. It is needless to say that Mr. Moore deserved great credit for his energy, prescience and activity exemplified at a time when this splendid building material needed an exponent. His ambitious, hard-working disposition is shown by the high standard already attained, and as a progressive business man and as one whose achievement is worthy of note, he may well be classed among the leading "captains of industry" in the state of Indiana, as is he one of the popular citizens and representative business men of its capital city.

In politics Mr. Moore gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and he has taken an active interest in the promotion of the cause of the "grand old party." Though not actively identified with any religious organization he is a believer in the tenets of the Christian religion and attends and supports the Disciples' or Christian church, in whose faith he was reared. He is a member and director of the Commercial Club, and is identified with the Board of Trade, the Marion Club and the Indiana Engineering Society, besides which he is a member and director of the American Society of Engineering Contractors, with headquarters in the City of New York. He is prominently identified with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliations are as here noted: Oriental Lodge, No. 500, Free & Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Indianapolis Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Indianapolis Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, having been president of his class of 1905; he is also a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 14th of June, 1898, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Flora Mabel Berg, daughter of Samuel and Pauline Isabelle (Gentry) Berg, of Arcadia, Indiana. She died on the 25th of August, 1899, and is survived by a son, Berg DeWitt, who was born August 24, 1899. On the 19th of November, 1902, Mr. Moore wedded Miss Dorothy Comer, daughter of the late John C. Comer, whose wife, Anna E. (Gilbert) Comer, now resides in Indianapolis. Mr. Comer was one of the well known and substantial business men of Marion and Morgan Counties and was a leader in the local ranks of the Republican party. He was sheriff of Morgan County for two terms, and was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Gilbert Comer Moore, who was born October 1, 1904.

JOHN C. RUCKELSHAUS is one of the most prominent members of the Indianapolis bar, both in private practice and as a representative of his city and county. He is a native of the city, born on the 11th of March, 1873, and is a son of Conrad and Caroline (Karle) Ruckelshaus. His father was born in Germany and his mother in Indianapolis, of German parents, the former having resided in the state capital since he was seventeen years of age; as he is now in his sixtieth year, it is evident that he is classed as one of the early settlers of Indianapolis. Conrad Ruckelshaus has been retired from an old and prosperous grocery business for sixteen years, his son Henry succeeding him as its proprietor. His wife is also in the full enjoyment of an industrious and useful life.

John C., the elder of two children, first obtained a public school education, then enjoyed two years at DePauw University, and completed his studies by a course at the Indiana Law School, from which he graduated in 1895. Admitted to practice in that year, he has since been a stirring and progressive figure in professional practice and public life. Soon after commencing practice he was appointed county attorney for the poor, became deputy prosecuting attorney about a year and a half later, and resigned the latter to become a candidate for the head of the department. He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1900 and 1902, serving creditably for two terms, and in 1905 and 1907 was chosen chairman of the Marion County Republican Central Committee. He is now serving as county attorney of Marion County, his first appointment to that office being in January, 1908. Mr. Ruckelshaus has a strong standing in social and fraternal organizations, among others enjoying membership in the Columbia and Marion Clubs and the Knights of Pythias. In 1898 he married Miss Anna C. Kiley, daughter of John and Catherine Kiley, of Marion, Indiana, and the children by this union are John, Conrad and Thomas.

JOSEPH E. MORROW, M. D., has been a resident of Indianapolis since his childhood days, and here he has worked his own way forward to a position of distinctive prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the capital city. As a specialist in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases he has attained high repute, and to this special branch of his profession he now gives his undivided attention, in both the medical and surgical departments. He has been in a significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and thus it

is the more gratifying to note his high standing in his profession and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen of the community in which practically his entire life thus far has been passed.

Dr. Morrow is a native of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 12th of January, 1853, and he is a son of Robert and Sallie (Bender) Morrow, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, a member of an early settled family of that commonwealth, and the latter of whom was a native of France—presumably of Alsace-Lorraine, now constituting a province of Germany. Robert Morrow was reared to manhood in the old Keystone state, where he received a limited common-school education. There his marriage was solemnized and there he continued to reside until 1857; when he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he followed the vocation of stationary engineer for a term of years, after which he was identified with the draying and transfer business. He was a man of unassuming worth of character and well merited the respect in which he was uniformly held in the community which so long represented his home. He died in Indianapolis in 1899, when about seventy-eight years of age, and his widow still resides here, having attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years (1909). They became the parents of four children, of whom one son and one daughter are now living. The father was a Democrat in politics and his wife has long been a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Morrow was a child of four years at the time of the family removal from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, and in the latter city he was reared to maturity. He attended the public schools until he had attained to the age of twelve years, when he found employment and became largely dependent upon his own resources. His prescience and ambition prompted him to seek eventually wider educational advantages, and he conserved his earnings for the purpose of gaining the desired end. At the age of nineteen years he entered the old Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College, located at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, where he continued his studies for one and one-half years, after which he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois, where he completed the work of the sophomore year. From 1876 until 1880 he was identified with business interests in Indianapolis and he was then matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, in this city, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, with the well

earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a student of Dr. J. W. Marsee. After his graduation Dr. Morrow served as interne in the Indianapolis City Hospital until 1885, and in this position gained most valuable clinical experience. Since that time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Indianapolis and, in view of his recognized professional ability and the determination, perseverance and self-reliance that have ever characterized him, it is needless to say that he has gained determinate success and precedence and has built up a practice of representative order. He continued in general practice until 1900, since which time he has limited his practice to the treatment of genito-urinary diseases, realizing that through such concentration in the domain of his profession he can make his services more valuable and find ample scope for his best efforts.

Dr. Morrow has done a large amount of effective post-graduate work and prosecuted much individual research and study, particularly along the line of his special department of practice. In 1899 he completed a course in the Post-Graduate School & Hospital in New York City and in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. In 1901 he did post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic, one of the fine institutions of that western metropolis. The doctor is attending physician in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases at the Indianapolis City Hospital and also the city dispensary, and in this same specialty he was formerly an adjunct-professor of the Central College of Physicians & Surgeons. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Medical Society. He enjoys marked personal popularity in his home city and is a member of the Columbia Club, the Marion Club and other representative civic organizations. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance is accorded to the Republican party, in whose cause he manifests a lively interest, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church.

On the 31st of March, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Morrow to Miss Elizabeth M. Richards, who was born and reared in Onondago County, New York, and who is a daughter of Elisha and Lydia A. Richards. Dr. and Mrs. Morrow have one son, Robert E., who was born on the 6th of July, 1887.

NICHOLAS McCARTY, SR. Not too often and not through the agency of too many vehicles can be recorded the life history of one who lived so honorable and useful a life as did Nicholas McCarty, Sr., who was an honored

and distinguished pioneer of Indiana and of its capital city. He was a man of signal exaltation and purity of purpose, of well disciplined mind, though his early educational advantages were limited, and his course was, guided and governed by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor. Simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting and tolerant individuality, endowed with strong character and generous and lovable qualities, he could not prove other than a dynamic force for good in whatsoever relations in life he might have been placed. As a business man he was prominent and successful; in public affairs he wielded much influence; and in social life his personality gained and retained to him unqualified confidence and esteem. Indiana was fortunate in enlisting him as one of her pioneers, and his name is indelibly written upon her annals, though more than half a century has passed since he was summoned from the scenes of his mortal endeavors.

Mr. McCarty was born on the 26th of September, 1795, at Moorefield, Hardy County, Virginia, which section is now included in the State of West Virginia, and when he was a child his father died, after which his mother removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He received but meager educational privileges, as the financial status of the family was such that he was thrown largely upon his own resources when a mere boy. He ever reverted with satisfaction that he was enabled at an early age not only to support himself but to care for his loved and devoted mother, to whom he ever accorded the utmost filial solicitude. In his boyhood days he worked on a farm in Ohio from there going to Pittsburg. Before he had attained the age of twenty years he went from Pittsburg to Newark, Ohio, where he entered the employ of Mr. Buckingham, who was then one of the leading merchants of the Buckeye state and in whose service the young Virginian continued for several years, within which he manifested the fidelity and business perspicacity that characterized his entire career, with the result that his employer soon placed him in charge of a branch store near Newark, Ohio. He ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of Mr. Buckingham, and their friendship continued inviolate until the death of the latter. Through industry and frugality Mr. McCarty accumulated within a few years sufficient capital to justify him in beginning an independent business, though necessarily on a modest scale. He was led to investigate the advantages and resources of Indiana, and upon coming to the little village of Indianapolis, in the autumn of 1823, he became so favorably

impressed with the embryonic capital city that he here took up his residence. Thereafter Indianapolis represented his home and the center of his interests until the close of his long and signally useful life. He was a young man of twenty-eight years at the time of his arrival in the capital town, and soon afterward he here engaged in the general merchandise business, by establishing himself in a modest store at the southwest corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets—a location popularly designated as McCarty's Corner for a period of more than thirty years thereafter. He was the first merchant to here open a store of any considerable importance, and his establishment thus attracted a large patronage, according to the conditions then obtaining, so that his success was of pronounced order from the initiation of his venture. Concerning his business career we can not do better than to quote, with slight paraphrase, from a previously published sketch of his life appearing in the Commemorative Biographical Record of Indianapolis and Vicinity.

"With a degree of confidence little understood in his day, he soon branched out extensively by establishing stores at various points in the state, including Laporte, Greenfield, Covington, Cumberland and Waverly. To conduct these branches profitably without neglecting his central establishment he employed many young men, in whom he took a great interest and several of whom attained success in later life. He aimed not only to give them adequate commercial experience but also endeavored to instill into them those sterling principles which made him so respected as a man, aside from any reputation he may have won in business life. Mr. McCarty was one of the greatest merchants of his time central Indiana had ever known. He continued to conduct his original establishment in Indianapolis for many years and to the south of his store he erected a substantial brick residence, which was the home of his family. On the property which he thus owned is now located the handsome Century building. Mr. McCarty's enterprise and progressive methods were proverbial in the early days, and the stories of his original and ingenious expedients for overcoming the obstacles that blocked the path of the pioneer merchant warrant the belief that he would have been a leading spirit in any day or under any conditions. But though he maintained his aggressive energy to the last, Mr. McCarty never lowered the high standard of honor with which he set out in life. He never promoted his own interests at the expense of those of another—a characteristic so generally recognized by all who knew

him that, in spite of the fact that he was notably successful, he never excited any but the friendliest feelings among his associates. He shared his prosperity with the communities in which it was won and was ever a generous and public-spirited citizen. But even better than his public benefactions were the various enterprises he set on foot and which gave profitable employment to many, besides advancing the welfare of the localities in which they were carried on. One of the early industries in Indiana which for many years was a source of revenue that added substantially to the incomes of the pioneer residents was the collection of ginseng and its preparation for shipment. As early as 1821, following the advice of Philadelphia friends, James Blake came to Indianapolis to investigate the possibilities of this business. At that time ginseng grew abundantly in the woods all about the settlement, and as the demand from China was on the increase he arranged to ship the product from Philadelphia. In a little house south of the creek known as Pogue's Run, on the site of the present depot of the Big Four Railroad, he installed a drying and purifying apparatus, where Mr. McCarty collected the roots sent in by the farmers to his place at Indianapolis and his various branch stores. This business, of great benefit to the farmers, was one adjunct to Mr. McCarty's merchandising, barter being common in the early days. Another venture somewhat out of the ordinary was his contracting to supply the Indians, and in the course of this business he became quite familiar with the dialects of two or three of the tribes on the Miami reservation.

Ever alert, progressive and legitimately ambitious not only for personal success but for the advancement of the general welfare of his home town and state, Mr. McCarty's powers of initiative and effective leadership came into play along many important lines aside from the business operations already noted. Thus we find him actively interesting himself in the attempt to introduce the growing of silk in Indiana, about the year 1835. About five years later he initiated one of the most important enterprises incidental to his business career, by his efforts in promoting the cultivation and manufacture of hemp, to the raising of which product he devoted much of his bayou farm near Indianapolis, as well as land in other sections of the state. A considerable portion of this farm is now within the city limits of Indianapolis and is occupied by a number of the city's important industrial plants. Owing to the financial condition of the country at the time, the manufacturing of hemp proved unprofitable to Mr. McCarty, and

he abandoned the same after a period of about three years. He was associated with two others in the erection of the first steam flour mill in the vicinity of Indianapolis, the same having been located on the north side of Washington street, at the end of the National bridge. No citizen had more confidence in the ultimate upbuilding of a populous and prosperous city as the capital of the state than did Mr. McCarty, and in the early days none did more to lay substantial foundations for the same. He purchased in the early days large tracts of land in Marion and other counties of the state, and through the great appreciation in the value of his holdings in the vicinity of Indianapolis his descendants have received large financial returns.

Thus far reference has been made specifically to only the business career of the honored subject of this memoir, but it may well be understood that his labors and efforts would transcend this field of endeavor and touch more closely the civic and political affairs of his state. He was well qualified for public service and none had a more deep appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He was not a seeker of public office but he had that peculiar aptitude for political maneuvering and direction that would have brought him into much prominence had he cared to enter the domain of practical politics in a more determinate way. He was a zealous advocate of the principles of the Whig party and was influential in its affairs and councils during the period of its gradual decadence, culminating in the organization of the Republican party, within but a short time after his death. He served as commissioner of the canal fund and in this capacity he effected the first loan made to the State of Indiana, his handling of the important interests involved having been so able and successful as to gain to him a still stronger hold upon popular confidence and esteem. He eventually resigned this office, prompted by civic honor and by the belief that wrong policies were being pursued in the connection. From an extended editorial appearing in the *Indiana Democrat* of June 13, 1840, are taken the following brief statements apropos of his action at this time: "We are not so blinded by party as to be unwilling to award justice to real merit, let it be found in what ranks it may. It is a fact highly creditable to Indiana that the early negotiations of loans by our fund commissioners were eminently successful. Previous to the passage of the internal improvement bill of 1836 Nicholas McCarty, the leading merchant of this place, and we believe of the state, stood at the head of that

commission. * * * When the internal-improvement bill of 1836 was becoming a law Mr. McCarty, as a fund commissioner, plainly told the members of the legislature that it would be a ruinous policy for the state not to provide means at that time to pay interest on the loans to be effected—that if they did not our bonds would soon depreciate. But the Whig members, such as Stapp, Evans and others, would hear no arguments and passed Mr. McCarty's suggestions by as the idle wind, regarding them as a clog to the bill. * * * The result was that Nicholas McCarty soon afterward resigned the station of fund commissioner. He was unwilling further to risk his high character as a financier in the ruinous policy the state was about pursuing. * * * Few men in the state have more foresight than he. As an instance we refer to a remarkable fact. Knowing, as well he did, the embarrassment this state was running into, he resigned his office as fund commissioner long before the pressure commenced. Possessed of that keen foresight which every real merchant should have, he would not jeopard his character as a merchant to continue connected as an officer with a ruinous system of internal improvement. His proverbial discretion in business and his foresight in financial operations entitle his opinion to much weight". In the same editorial Mr. McCarty is referred to as the "Hoosier Girard", a complimentary comparison with the notable Pennsylvanian, Stephen Girard, and the comment is also made that he was giving his support to Judge Bigger for governor, because the latter, in the state legislature, opposed the State Bank of Indiana as inimical to the necessity for a United States bank so far as Indiana was concerned.

Subsequent to the year 1843 the Whig party had been held popularly culpable for the depressed financial condition of the country and in Indiana it was much in the minority. Under these conditions the local representatives of the party naturally sought for a strong popular candidate for Congress—a man whose personal popularity could possibly overcome prejudice against the party. Under such unfavorable conditions, Mr. McCarty became the Whig candidate for Congress in his district in 1847, and though defeated by a small majority he showed distinctive strength above the party ticket in general in the district and state, when the star of the Democratic party was at the time much in the ascendancy. Mr. McCarty's opponent was Judge Wick, a practical politician, and relative to the candidacy of Mr. McCarty and the campaign, the following words have been previously published: "Mr.

McCarty made no show of oratory and knew none of the wiles of the politician, but he had executive ability, strong common sense and a clear understanding of the needs of the situation. His addresses were exceedingly effective and did him great credit as against an opponent who was trained to the conduct of campaigns and accustomed to public duties. A few years afterward Mr. McCarty was a candidate for the state Senate and was elected, serving three years—the last three years of state government under the old constitution. He was made chairman of the committee on corporations, and as such jealously guarded the interests of the people".

In its somewhat pathetic decline the leaders of the Whig party in Indiana sought in the campaign of 1852 its most eligible candidate for governor—one whose popular strength could not be gainsaid or whose reputation be legitimately assailed in the least particular. The prominence, activity and high personal character of Nicholas McCarty, the self-made man, the loyal citizen, marked him as the one best adapted to upholding the waning fortunes of the party as standard-bearer for the first gubernatorial term under the new constitution. Naught of lethargy or indirectness of purpose ever characterized Mr. McCarty in any of the relations of life, and after his nomination for governor at the Whig state convention of 1852, in face of his own strenuous opposition, he entered valiantly and ably into the contest. So determined was his opposition to becoming a candidate for the office that he successfully resisted the importunities of the committee chosen to solicit his acceptance of the nomination until George G. Dunn, one of the most gifted men known in the annals of the Hoosier commonwealth, arose and demanded, in the name of the Whigs of Indiana, that Mr. McCarty subordinate his personal interests and wishes and come to the rescue of the party cause. Mr. McCarty felt that he could not consistently make further resistance to the demands of his party, and he reluctantly entered the race, having been nominated by acclamation.

The history of Indiana records the campaign of 1852 as one in which Mr. McCarty made a most gallant and resourceful effort to maintain the prestige of the cause in which he was enlisted, and though he was defeated by Governor Wright, who, as has been said, "was an educated man, one of the best 'stumpers' in the United States, and a man whose long familiarity with public life had made him a master of campaign tactics and a ready speaker who could command attention wherever he went". It is pleasing to record that Mr.

McCarty and Governor Wright maintained the most amicable relations throughout the spirited campaign in which they were enlisted as antagonists. They often journeyed from place to place in company and a mutual feeling of confidence and respect caused them invariably to be courteous in personal intercourse and in partisan polemics. Apropos of their campaign the following pertinent statements are worthy of further perpetuation: "On the stump there was a great difference between them. The governor was a good talker and a good reasoner; Mr. McCarty was also a good talker but not so cogent in argument. He dealt in repartee and anecdotes and was particularly happy in the application of the latter. But the year 1852 was a bad one for Whig candidates, and Mr. McCarty was defeated by the Democratic nominee". Having resigned his seat in the state Senate when he accepted the gubernatorial candidacy, he retired from public life after this memorable campaign and never again became a candidate for political office, though he continued to maintain a lively interest in all that touched the welfare of the state and nation.

Drawing still farther from the admirable sketch of the life of Mr. McCarty to which recourse has already been had, the following record is well entitled to a place in this publication:

"Practical and great-souled, the interests of the community were his, and while he was ambitious to acquire influence and independence he was wise, broad and humane enough to desire the success of all good people. By force of early circumstances he had but little opportunity for learning, but he made the best use of what he acquired. He had a ready and comprehensive vocabulary and a simplicity of statement characteristic of great men in the various business and professional walks of life. Realizing his own deficiencies as a scholar, he did what he could in private life and public station to secure to others what he had been denied himself. When Mr. McCarty was nominated for governor, so well was his reputation for frankness established that the *Indianapolis Sentinel* had this to say of him: 'Like Henry Clay, everybody who knows Nicholas McCarty knows his politics—the same yesterday, today and forever'."

A few years afterwards, while a candidate for the Senate, he was asked in the course of the campaign, in two places outside the city, if he favored taxing the schools. In his speech in the Senate he said that he had lacked opportunity for education when he was a boy and would never allow children to be deprived of the advantages he had missed, by favoring

a tax levied on schools. He had had but six months' schooling as a boy, so that all his splendid foresight and knowledge were gained by his own effort and through contact, and his career as a statesman showed how well he succeeded in his personal education. Though a hard political worker he was never known to seek office, every office which he held having sought him. In the Senate he was chairman of the committee on appropriations.

Mr. McCarty had the deepest reverence for the spiritual verities of the Christian faith, and he loved his fellow-men, in his intercourse with whom he was ever kindly, sympathetic and tolerant, though a natural hater of all meanness and deception. His life was one of signal purity and honor, and no citizen of Indianapolis or of the state has ever held or more fully merited the high esteem of the people and the affectionate regard of those who came within the sphere of his influence. His generosity was such as might have been expected of so noble a character, and he was ever ready to extend his aid and co-operation in the promotion of benevolent and charitable objects, in which connection it should be noted that he was one of those most prominently concerned in the establishing of the Indiana Orphans' Home. He "remembered those who were forgotten", and his private charities and tangible aid to those in affliction or distress were known only to himself and the recipients.

At the time of his death a meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions, and from the same the following appreciative statements are taken:

"Resolved, That in the departure of our fellow-citizen, Nicholas McCarty, Esq., we realize the loss of one who since the early days of the city has deservedly ranked as a most worthy, generous and valuable man, and who by his affectionate heart, clearness of mind and strict integrity of purpose has warmly endeared himself to all who knew him. In the important public trusts committed to him—as commissioner of the canal fund, effecting the first loan of the state, as senator of this county and in other engagements—he manifested remarkable judiciousness and ability. It was with reluctance he was drawn into the pursuit of official station, and with decided preference he enjoyed the happiness of an attached circle of family and friends. His hand and heart were ever at command for the need of the afflicted, and his counsel and sympathies were extended where they could be useful, with unaffected simplicity and modesty."

When the shadowy veil was lifted and the mortal put on immortality in the death of



A. H. Bondyke

Nicholas McCarty, on the 17th of May, 1854, there came to those most deeply bereaved a measure of consolation and reconciliation in having thus touched so noble, tender and true a life—a life unconsciously consecrated to all that is best and most ennobling in the scheme of human existence. In conclusion of this memoir is given brief record concerning the domestic life and relations of its honored subject.

On the 27th of July, 1828, in Boone County, Kentucky, was solemnized the marriage of Nicholas McCarty to Miss Margaret Hawkins, daughter of Rev. Jameson Hawkins, one of the earliest clergymen of the Baptist Church in that section and several times a member of the legislature of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty became the parents of four children—Susanna, Margaret R., Nicholas, Jr., and Frances J. Mrs. McCarty, a woman of gentle and gracious character, survived her honored husband by nearly twenty years, having been summoned to eternal rest on the 18th of February, 1873. Concerning the children the following data are entered:

Susanna McCarty became the wife of Rev. Henry Day, for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, and she died August 30, 1873. Mr. Day died August 1, 1897, and they are survived by two children—Henry McCarty Day and Margaret McCarty Day, of Indianapolis.

Margaret R. McCarty now maintains her home in Indianapolis, although a great portion of her time is spent in Los Angeles, where she has property. She married John C. S. Harrison, grandson of General William Henry Harrison and for many years engaged in the banking business in Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison died in Los Angeles, California, April 6, 1904, and he is survived by two of his four children—Nicholas McCarty Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Cleves Harrison, of Los Angeles, California.

Nicholas McCarty, Jr., and his sister, Miss Frances J. McCarty, the youngest of the children, still maintain their home in Indianapolis, where all of the children were born and reared and where the family has ever maintained a high social position, well maintaining the honors of the name.

ADDISON H. NORDYKE. The throbbing pulsations of the manufacturing industries of Indianapolis are felt in all sections of the civilized world and the products of her magnificent institutions have carried her fame far and wide. In insuring this prominence and distinctive prestige few concerns have contributed more conspicuously and worthily than that of the Nordyke & Marnon Company, whose en-

terprise is conceded to be one of the most important of the kind in the middle west. The history of this company, of which Addison H. Nordyke was president and of which he was the virtual founder, is one of significance and interest, involving, as it does, the building up of a splendid industry from a nucleus of modest order, and bearing evidence of the well directed energies of men of courage, progressive ideas and marked administrative ability. The business has been established in Indiana's capital city for more than thirty years and has represented one of the forces that have brought about the magnificent industrial and commercial advancement of Indianapolis. Mr. Nordyke has long been known as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Indianapolis, and none holds a more inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. Though his service with the great concern with which he is identified is now largely one of advisory order, as he has relegated the practical details to the supervision of others, he is still alert in connection with the business life of the Indiana metropolis and continues to exemplify the fact that in his entire career there has been no element of futility or indirection of purpose. The Nordyke & Marnon Company for many years gave production to milling machinery alone, but it now manufactures also the Marnon automobiles, which have gained an established place among those conceded to be of the highest type.

It is pleasing to record that Addison Haynes Nordyke is able to claim Indiana as the place of his nativity, and he has never lacked in appreciation of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth. He was born in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, which was then a small village, on the 5th of May, 1838, and is a son of Ellis and Catherine (Haynes) Nordyke, both of whom were born in the State of Ohio. They became the parents of five children, of whom two are still living.

The lineage of the Nordyke family is traced back to staunch Holland Dutch origin, and the family was one of prominence in the Netherlands, whence came the original progenitors of the American line. So far as authentic data indicate, the founders of the family in the new world were two brothers. These two brothers are descendants of Peter the Great by marriage. In Holland it was customary to refer to people as the South Dykes or the North Dykes, according to the part of the country in which they resided. By these appellations they were known to each other except in the case of relatives or intimate friends. It was an easy matter in the Dutch tongue to drop the "th" in north and south and those of the north

became known as Nordykes and those of the south as Soudykes. One of the Nordykes, a widow, married Peter the Great. A son was born to them, who for some reason retained the name Nordyke. This son married and two of his sons emigrated from Holland and were the founders of the Nordyke family in America. One of these sons, Stephen Henry Nordyke, in company with three sons settled in Philadelphia in the colonial epoch of our national history. From Pennsylvania representatives of the family eventually penetrated into the wilds of the far west, as Indiana and other of the central states were then considered, being on the frontier of civilization, and with this and other states the family name has been worthily identified, in the promotion of material development and civic progress. The parents of Addison H. of this review passed the closing years of their lives in Richmond, where the father died at the age of sixty-seven years and the mother at the age of eighty-four. The father was a devoted member of the Friends church and the mother of the Methodist. In his political proclivities the father was a Whig and later a Republican. He was a man of sterling integrity of character and strong mentality, making his life count for good in all its relations. He long followed the trade of millwright and through his earnest and well directed efforts gained a fair measure of temporal success.

Addison H. Nordyke was reared to maturity in his native town of Richmond, and there received the advantages of the common schools—a discipline which he has since most effectively supplemented by personal reading and study and by long and intimate association with men and affairs. While a youth he began a practical apprenticeship at the trade of millwright, under the direction of his honored father, with whom he also learned most effectively the milling business as conducted at that period. For some time he was associated with his father in the operation of a grist mill at Chenoa, Illinois, and in connection with the erection of this mill he gained his initial experience in the building and equipping of mills.—a line of enterprise in which he was destined ultimately to attain great success and precedence. For a number of years he was associated with his father in the erection of mills throughout Indiana and neighboring states, and the business thus established was virtually the nucleus around which has been built up the large and important industrial enterprise now conducted by the Nordyke & Marmon Company. The original business was conducted under the firm name of E. & A. H. Nordyke, and the head-

quarters of the same were in Richmond, Indiana, where the original manufactory was established. In 1866 Daniel W. Marmon purchased an interest in the business, whereupon the firm name of Nordyke & Marmon was adopted. The firm built up a large and substantial business in the erection and equipping of mills, and the splendid development of the enterprise eventually rendered it expedient to incorporate the same under the laws of the state, which action was taken in 1871. In 1876, to facilitate the business still further, the same was removed from Richmond to Indianapolis, where were afforded superior transportation and commercial advantages, under the influence of which the industry rapidly assumed greater and greater precedence, until it has become one of the most important of its kind in the country. At the time of the removal to Indianapolis the present corporate title of the Nordyke & Marmon Company was adopted, and the operations of the concern are based on a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The plant of the company is located at the corner of Morris street and Kentucky avenue, where large and substantial buildings are utilized. The grounds occupy thirteen acres, mostly covered with buildings equipped with the highest type of mechanical appliances required in the production of milling machinery. The institution has gained a high reputation for the superiority of its products, and many of the best mills in the middle west and elsewhere have been equipped by this concern. Mr. Nordyke was president of the company from the time of its incorporation until 1902, and Mr. Marmon continued to be identified with the business until his death. Since 1909 the company has given much attention to the manufacturing of the "Marmon" automobiles, and the same have met with the favorable reception which their merits justify. Since his retirement from the presidency of the Nordyke & Marmon Company Mr. Nordyke has devoted his attention largely to the handling of high-grade securities, in which line of operations he maintains his offices in the Union Trust building. His life has been one of signal honor and integrity of purpose, and his ability and powers were most fruitful in the upbuilding of the fine industry which perpetuates his name. He has stood exponent of loyal and public-spirited citizenship, and is today one of the honored and well known citizens of Indianapolis. His political support is given to the Republican party, he is identified with various fraternal and civic organizations, and he and his wife hold membership in the Tabernacle church, of

which Mr. Nordyke has been a trustee twelve years.

On the 24th of May, 1866; was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nordyke to Miss Jennie E. Price, born in Baltimore, Maryland, but reared in Richmond, Indiana, being a daughter of Charles T. Price, who was a representative business man of Richmond. Mrs. Nordyke was summoned to the life eternal on the 19th of July, 1881, and is survived by two sons,—Charles E., who was born March 28, 1867, and Walter A. who was born December 30, 1869. The sons are now actively identified with their father in his present business. On the 12th of October, 1882, Mr. Nordyke was united in marriage to Miss Caroline M. Williams, daughter of Caleb Williams, of Niles, Michigan, in which place she was born and reared. Three sons have been born of this union and their names, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: Addison H., November 17, 1883; Horace W., September 21, 1886, and Robert S., September 2, 1892. Addison H. died in Indianapolis September 29, 1905. Horace W. was graduated in Annapolis Naval Academy in June, 1909. Robert S. is a student in Shortridge.

HON. CALEB S. DENNY. The fact that Hon. Caleb S. Denny, of Indianapolis, has served for three times as mayor on the Law and Order platform is an index of one of the strongest personal traits of character. Throughout his entire and long career as an active lawyer and public man, he has been one of the most stalwart advocates of law and order in the city and state. He is a native of Indiana, born in Monroe County, May 13, 1850, a son of James H. and Harriet R. (Littrell) Denny. There were eleven children in the family, of whom Caleb S. was the youngest. The original American ancestors were Virginians, some of whom participated in the Revolutionary War and nearly all of whom, strange to say, were opposed to slavery. James H. Denny, the father, was so opposed to slavery that he decided to make his home across the Ohio in Indiana. He first located in what is now Monroe County, and finally settled in Warrick County. The father of Caleb S. was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where the grandfather was engaged in the general survey service and in 1850 James H., father of Caleb S. Denny, came to Indiana and located in Monroe County and with the family, three years later settled on a farm near Booneville, in Warwick County. Here his death occurred in 1861, just after the outbreak of the Civil War. One of his sons had already enlisted with the Union army, and most of the others followed him in the ranks in 1863, leaving

only Caleb S. at home to care for his widowed mother and the farm. In 1864, the farm was rented and the mother and her son located in Booneville, there awaiting the outcome of the war. At that time no school was in session, and Caleb was therefore apprenticed to the tinner's trade. His education at that time being limited to a few winter terms of a few weeks each, his instruction being confined to simply reading, writing and arithmetic. After spending one year at his trade, he secured his mother's consent and entered the school which had then been organized at Boonville, in order to prepare for college. Finally in the fall of 1866, he entered the freshman class at Asbury, now DePauw, University, at Greencastle, Indiana, but after a course of two years was again taken out of school on account of a lack of funds. By no means discouraged, the young man immediately commenced to teach school with the object of earning sufficient money to enable him to return to college; but while teaching he was tendered the position of assistant state librarian, which he accepted in 1870. This necessitated his removal to Indianapolis, which city has since been his place of residence.

While teaching school, Mr. Denny began the study of law under Judge John B. Handy of Boonville, continuing his professional studies while acting as assistant librarian. In 1871 he entered the law office of Judge Solomon Blair, later studied with Test, Coburn and Burns, and in 1872 was admitted to practice in the county courts, and in the following year he became qualified to appear in the Supreme and Federal courts. In the last named year he was also appointed assistant attorney-general of Indiana, and after serving as such for two years entered the general practice of law, forming a partnership with Judge James C. Denny, then attorney-general, which relation continued for a period of two years. He then formed a partnership with Judge David V. Burns, which continued for a period of three years. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Denny was elected city attorney of Indianapolis, being re-elected in 1884 and served only one year of his second term. The cause of his resignation was his election as mayor of Indianapolis, the duties of which he assumed January 1, 1886. The issues of the campaign centered in the fight of the "Law and Order" party against the so-called "liberal policy", which Mr. Denny asserted was one of license rather than of liberality. The fight was bitter, but the Republicans triumphed decisively. After serving one year Mr. Denny was re-commissioned by his party, and again elected, and retired from office with the confidence and

admiration of the public at large. Mr. Denny then resumed private practice of his profession, but in 1893 was prevailed upon to again become his party's candidate for mayor. He had been succeeded in that office by Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan, an able Democrat who had been twice elected by increased majorities, but Mr. Denny assumed the mayoralty for the third time by a majority of nearly thirty-two hundred, to the unfeigned surprise of both parties, all of which points to the fact of his substantial popularity. Since completing his third term in the mayor's chair, he has continued to practice law with credit and success. Since returning to active practice Mr. Denny has also served three times as county attorney. In 1908 he was presidential elector for the Seventh Congressional district. He is an active and strong figure in the fraternities of a secret and confidential nature, especially prominent in the work of the Knights of Pythias in connection with the order he bore an influential part in the movement which led to the erection of the Knights of Pythias building in Indianapolis. He is also well known for his identification with the I. O. O. F. In his religious affiliations he is a Presbyterian.

July 15, 1874. Mr. Denny was married to Miss Carrie Wright Lowe, a daughter of George and Mary (Wright) Lowe, who were residents of Indianapolis, the father being a pioneer carriage manufacturer. To Mr. and Mrs. Denny, three children were born, as follows: Mary, the wife of Joseph P. Elliott, Jr., of Riverside, California, has two sons and one daughter; Caroline, wife of Horace F. Nixon of Woodbury, New Jersey, a practicing lawyer in Camden, has three daughters; George L., in partnership with his father, is married and lives at 4169 North Pennsylvania avenue, his wife being Elizabeth Coleman Hollingsworth, of Baltimore, Maryland, whom he married in 1904. He has one son and two daughters.

WILLIAM A. PICKENS. A leader in the practice of law at the Indianapolis bar, William A. Pickens has also represented an unusually active force in the social and economic reforms of the city. He is a Hoosier of the pure type, born in Owen County, July 22, 1858, and brought up in the usual simple, hearty way on a prosperous Indiana farm. His higher education was conducted at the Indiana State University and at the Law School of the Columbian University at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Pickens was admitted to the Indiana bar at Spencer, in June, 1881, and was engaged in practice in Owen and adjoining coun-

ties until July, 1893, when he located at Indianapolis. Since becoming a practitioner in that city he has developed marked ability as a trial lawyer. While at Spencer he served for twelve years as attorney for the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, and for six years during the same period as attorney for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. He is the senior member of the firm of Pickens, Cox and Kahn, whose general practice covers a broad field. His activities in the social and economic fields made him a leader in the fine work of the Indiana Tariff Reform League, which was organized in 1889. Mr. Pickens was not only a conspicuous contributor to the literature of the organization, but has taken a leading part in the practical reform of the state ballot law and the promotion of other radical legislation.

CHARLES W. SMITH. It is signally consonant that in a publication of the province prescribed for the one at hand there should be entered a record concerning Charles W. Smith, an honored member of the bar of the capital city of Indiana, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for more than forty years and where he is senior member of the firm of Smith & Ducean, which represents the oldest law firm in the city and which controls a large and important business. Mr. Smith is a native son of Indiana and a member of one of its sterling pioneer families. It was also his to represent this commonwealth as a soldier in the Civil War, and in the work of his profession also has he honored his native state through his able and conscientious services.

Charles W. Smith was born on the homestead farm in Washington Township, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 3d of February, 1846. His father, Morgan Lewis Smith, was a native of the State of New York, of English lineage, and in the old Empire commonwealth he was reared and educated. In 1832, when a young man, he came to Indiana and settled in Hendricks County, where he purchased a tract of land, which he eventually reclaimed from the forest, making it one of the valuable farms in that section of the state. In 1834 he returned to the East, and in that year was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Iliff, a resident of New Jersey. She was born in Pennsylvania and was of staunch Welsh ancestry. Shortly after their marriage the young couple set forth for their new home in Indiana, and they passed the residue of their lives on the homestead farm of which mention has just been made. Of their four children Charles W. was the second in order



affectionately
Jr. Sullivan



James Trevelyan
Thomas L. Sullivan

of birth, and of the number two are now living.

Under the invigorating discipline of the farm, Charles W. Smith was reared to maturity, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period he continued his studies in Danville Academy, at Danville, Indiana. He thereafter completed a course in Asbury University, now known as DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1867. In the meanwhile, however, he had abandoned his studies to respond to the call of higher duty. In April, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a term of one hundred days, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. Later he was transferred to a command of colored troops, in which he became an officer and with which he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out as first lieutenant and adjutant of the One Hundred and Ninth United States Colored Infantry, and he duly received his honorable discharge after his return to Indiana. He has ever retained a deep interest in the "boys in blue" who aided in perpetuating the integrity of the nation during the dark days of the great internecine conflict, and signifies the same by holding membership in George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, in Indianapolis, of which post he is senior past commander, besides which he holds membership in the Indiana commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. Smith resumed his collegiate studies after the close of his military career, and after his graduation in Asbury University he located in Indianapolis, where he became a student in the law office of the firm of Barbour & Jacobs, having previously devoted no little attention to preliminary study of the law. His acquirements were such that in 1868 he was graduated in the Indiana Law School, in Indianapolis. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of his native state and was admitted to partnership with his former preceptors, Messrs. Lucian Barbour and Charles P. Jacobs, whereupon the name of the firm became Barbour, Jacobs & Smith. This alliance continued only one year, at the expiration of which Mr. Smith withdrew from the firm and became attorney for the Singer Manufacturing Company, of which position he continued incumbent for two years. In the autumn of 1872 he formed a professional partnership with Roscoe Hawkins, with whom he was associated in successful general practice until May, 1877. On the 15th of the fol-

lowing month Mr. Smith entered into partnership with John S. Duncan, under the firm title of Duncan, Smith & Duncan, which has obtained during the long intervening period of more than thirty years. Not only is this the oldest law firm in the Indiana capital, but it is also recognized as one of the most representative and substantial. Its course has been marked by due conservatism and its members have observed most fully the ethics of their profession, of whose dignity and responsibilities they are deeply appreciative. Honor and reliability have characterized them in all departments of their professional work, and they have long controlled a large and important business, involving identification with various heavy litigations in both the State and Federal courts.

Mr. Smith has been unwavering in his devotion to his chosen profession, and in the same his labors have been fruitful and beneficent, as his record at the bar well attests. He has had naught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office, but is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church and are active in various departments of its work. He is well known in the community which has so long represented his home and here he commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his professional conferees and the general public.

On the 12th of October, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Mary E. Preston, of Greencastle, Indiana, and they have four children—Margaret, who is the wife of Professor W. C. Abbott, a member of the faculty of Yale University; Mary Grace, who is the wife of Henry H. Hornbrook, an attorney, associated in practice with the firm of Smith, Duncan, Hornbrook & Smith; Albert P., who is likewise a representative lawyer of the younger generation in Indianapolis, where he is associated with his father's firm, which is now known under the title of Smith, Duncan, Hornbrook & Smith; and Kate P., who is the wife of S. P. Minear, a representative merchant of Greensburg, Indiana.

THOMAS L. SULLIVAN. One who has lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of Indiana is Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan, of Indianapolis, who is one of the essentially representative lawyers of the capital city, who has served with distinction as judge on the bench of the circuit court of Marion County, and who also was incumbent of the office of mayor of Indianapolis for two terms. The family of which he is a member has been prominently

represented in the legal profession for a number of generations, both in Ireland and America, and the ancestry in the Emerald Isle is traced through a long and sterling line.

Judge Sullivan is a native of Indianapolis, where practically his entire life thus far has been passed. He was born on the 6th of October, 1846, and the family home at that time was located on the corner of North Capitol avenue and West Ohio street, now in the heart of the business section of the city,—the site of the fine interurban terminal building. He is a son of Thomas L. and Latitia A. (Smith) Sullivan. His father was born in Madison, Indiana, where he was reared to maturity and received good educational advantages. He prepared himself for the legal profession and after his admission to the bar of his native state he was for a number of years engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis. He served as captain of a company which took an active part in the Mexican war, in which he made a gallant record, and a short time before the inception of the Civil war he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he continued in practice until his death, which occurred prior to the close of the war. His wife was a daughter of Oliver H. Smith, who was one of the honored and influential citizens of Indianapolis in the early days and who represented Indiana in the United States senate. Of the five children Thomas L. of this review was the second in order of birth.

Thomas L. Sullivan, Sr., was a son of Jeremiah and Charlotte (Butler) Sullivan, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia. Jeremiah Sullivan was born at Harrisonburg, that state, on the 21st of July, 1794, and after due preparatory training he was licensed to practice law by the commonwealth of Virginia, having completed his law course in 1816, prior to which he had served as a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he was captain of his company. Concerning the career of this honored founder of the family in Indiana the following pertinent statements have been previously published: "Tempted by the opening west, he started, in the company of two young friends, for Louisville, Kentucky, making the journey on horseback. On his arrival in Cincinnati he was advised to go to Madison, Indiana, which was recommended to him as a location in every way desirable for a young lawyer. Acting upon the advice, he was so well pleased with the prospect that he opened an office, and he was soon one of the recognized leading spirits of the legal fraternity of the then new state. Throughout the remainder of his life he was prominently identified with the growth and progress of his adopted home, going back

to Virginia, however, to marry Miss Charlotte Butler, of his native town. In 1820 he was elected to the state legislature, which at that time met in Corydon, and to him belongs the honor of having selected the name of Indiana's present capital. He was one of the commissioners appointed to choose a site and name for a more convenient capital of the growing state, and it was at his suggestion that the new center of government was called Indianapolis. His standing in his profession was never impaired by his extraneous public service and he was a member of the first supreme court of Indiana."

Judge Jeremiah Sullivan was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Irwin) Sullivan, the former of whom figures as the founder of the family in America. He came to the new world to escape the rigors of the oppressive laws forbidding members of the Catholic church to hold any office of honor or trust in Ireland,—laws under which his father, a prominent barrister and a man of high intellectual attainments, had suffered the loss of an official position of importance. Thomas Sullivan inherited the alert and receptive mentality ever characteristic of the family, and after coming to America he made his influence felt in a beneficent way in connection with industrial and civic affairs. He married Margaret Irwin, a daughter of James Irwin, who removed with his family from the vicinity of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to Augusta City, Virginia, in 1780. The young couple settled in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia, and both passed the residue of their lives in the Old Dominion. They became the parents of one son and one daughter, but the latter died in childhood. Of the son Jeremiah, mention has already been made in foregoing paragraphs.

Thomas L. Sullivan, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to maturity in his native city of Indianapolis, and though his father resided for some time in Memphis, Tennessee, as already noted, he himself remained in Indianapolis, being reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, Judge Oliver H. Smith. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the schools of the capital city he entered Racine College, at Racine, Wisconsin, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869. He forthwith returned to Indianapolis and began reading law. He was favored in being able to prosecute his technical study under the effective preceptorship of the firm of Rand & Hall, whose members were numbered among the leading members of the bar of the state. He further fortified himself for his chosen profession by taking a course in the Indiana

Law School, and in 1872 he was duly admitted to the bar. He at once engaged in the practice of the profession which his father and grandfather had so signally honored through their lives and services, and he himself soon attained to distinctive prominence and success as an able advocate and well fortified counselor at law. He has continued in the practice of his profession during the long intervening years and in the same has well upheld the prestige of the name which he bears. He has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the state and federal courts and his course has been such as to retain to him at all times the unqualified respect and esteem of the profession in which he has been so distinctively successful.

It may well be supposed that a man of so broad mental ken and so distinct individuality could not be lacking in civic loyalty and in public spirit. Thus he has shown a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare and progress of his native city,—a city that owes its name to his distinguished grandfather. In politics he has ever been arrayed as a staunch advocate of the generic principles for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and to his well directed labors in the cause the party in Indiana owes not a little. Gov. Isaac P. Gray appointed him judge of the circuit court of Marion County, to fill out an unexpired term of two years, and he made an admirable record on the bench, showing a clear apprehension of justice and equity in the concrete as well as the abstract sense, a thorough knowledge of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence and of precedents, and bringing to bear a mind of marked judicial acumen. Though his party honored him with its nomination to succeed himself, he met defeat with the rest of the party ticket, though he had the support of many of his professional confreres who were of the opposing political faith. In 1889 he served as mayor of the city of Indianapolis, and the popular confidence and esteem in which he is held in the community is signified when it is stated that he was the first Democratic candidate to have been elected mayor of the capital city within a period of more than twenty years. He gave a business-like and progressive administration and continued as chief executive of the municipal government until 1893, when he retired. At present he is the president of the board of trustees of the Citizens' Gas Company, to which he was appointed by Mayor John Holtzman for life, the office being without compensation. Judge Sullivan is identified with various fraternal and civic organizations in his home city, including the various bodies of the time-hon-

ored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they are valued members of St. Paul's parish.

In the year 1875 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Sullivan to Miss Alice D. Moore, who was born and reared at Madison, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph Moore, long a prominent banker and honored and influential citizen of that section of the state. Judge and Mrs. Sullivan have four children: Reginald H. is following the profession with which the family name has been so long and honorably linked and is one of the representative younger members of the bar of Indianapolis, where he is a member of the firm of Sullivan & Knight; Catherine M. is the wife of John E. Hollett, of Indianapolis; Miss Mary L. remains at the parental home, and Thomas L., Jr., M. D., is engaged in the practice of his profession. The family holds a position of prominence in connection with the representative social life of the city and the name is one that has been linked with the history of the state in a most distinguished way since the pioneer epoch of the commonwealth. The father of Judge Sullivan was secretary of the State Historical Society.

CHARLES R. SOWDER, M. D. One of the distinctive incidental functions of this publication is to take recognition of those citizens of "Greater Indianapolis" who stand distinctively representative in their chosen spheres of endeavor, and in this connection there is eminent propriety in according consideration to Dr. Charles R. Sowder, who is one of the able and popular physicians and surgeons of the capital city, where he has also been preminent in the educational work of his profession, being at the present time a valued member of the faculty of the medical department of Indiana University.

Charles Robert Sowder is a scion of families founded in America in the colonial era of our national history and is himself a native of the fine old State of Kentucky, having been born near Mount Vernon, Rockcastle County, on the 16th of February, 1870, and being a son of Daniel R. and Eliza (Cummins) Sowder, both of whom were born and reared in Rockcastle County, Kentucky, where the respective families took up their abode in the pioneer days of the history of that commonwealth. Madison and Sibbie Sowder, the grandparents of Dr. Sowder, were natives of western Pennsylvania and were of staunch German lineage. From the old Keystone state they immigrated to Kentucky and numbered

themselves among the sterling pioneers of Rockcastle County, where they passed the residue of their lives. In the maternal line Dr. Sowder is of Scotch-Irish genealogy, being a grandson of ——— and Mahala (Owens) Cummins, who likewise were pioneers of Rockcastle County, Kentucky. Mr. Cummins enlisted in the service of the Union at the time of the Civil War and was killed in an engagement in the State of Tennessee. His wife was a member of a family that removed from Lee County, Virginia, to Kentucky, in 1785.

Daniel R. Sowder was reared to manhood in his native county and there he became a successful farmer, owning a well improved landed estate near Mount Vernon. Through his arduous service as a soldier in the Civil War his health became much impaired, and by reason of this fact he was compelled to retire from active labors while still a comparatively young man. When the dark cloud of Civil War cast its gruesome pall over the national horizon, he manifested his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by enlisting in Company K, Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, which gallant command rendered memorable service in defense of the cause of the Union. He continued with his regiment in the field until 1864, when he received his honorable discharge, on account of physical disability. He made a fine record as one of the valiant soldiers of the republic, but his service made permanent inroads on his health and curtailed his business career. Since 1885 he has lived virtually retired in the City of Indianapolis, where he is held in high regard by all who know him. He is independent in politics and is a consistent member of the Christian Church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife, who was a woman of most gracious personality and who was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1888. Of their four children Dr. Charles R. is the eldest; Ralta is the wife of Oliver Graham, a representative farmer of Hendricks County, this state; Balta is the wife of O. A. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis; and Elizabeth died in 1905, at the age of twenty-six years.

Dr. Charles R. Sowder passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm, assisting in its work during the summer seasons and attending the public schools during the winter terms until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. He then gave evidence of the fact that he had made good use of his educational opportunities, for he proved himself eligible for the pedagogic profession, to which he devoted his attention for seven years, principally as a teacher in the public schools of Hendricks County, Indiana. He then, in 1889, was matriculated in DePauw University, at

Greencastle, this state, in which institution he continued his academic studies for two years, after which he was a successful popular teacher in the public schools until 1896, gaining still further prestige and more pronounced success in this line of occupation. In the year last mentioned Dr. Sowder went to the City of Chicago, where he attended the Illinois Medical College for one term. He was then matriculated in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of Indianapolis, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898 and from which he received his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after his graduation he entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, in the City of Baltimore, and after the completion of an effective post-graduate course in that admirable institution he returned to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and where he also became professor of physiology and lecturer on internal medication in his alma mater, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he later became incumbent of the chair devoted to the diseases of children. Early in 1906 Dr. Sowder became associated with several other representative physicians in the organization of the State College of Physicians and Surgeons, which, through proper affiliation, became the medical department of the University of Indiana. In this school he held the professorial chair of medicine and medical diagnosis, and through his able services as a member of its faculty he greatly furthered his prestige as a physician and surgeon and as an able factor in the educational work of his profession. In 1908 was effected the consolidation of the State College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Indiana Medical College and the coalition brought about the adoption of the present title of the Medical Department of Indiana University, the institution continuing as the official medical department of the state university. In this admirably equipped and ably conducted school Dr. Sowder is one of the most valued members of the faculty, being clinical professor of medicine and through his services contributing materially to the success and popularity of the institution, which has been brought up to a specially high standard. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State College Hospital and in addition to the exigent demands placed upon him in connection with his educational work and the labors of his large and representative private practice, Dr. Sowder has been a valuable and frequent contributor to the standard and periodical literature of his profession, besides which he has

served as visiting physician to the Indianapolis City Hospital.

He is essentially enthusiastic in the work of his profession and all that pertains thereto, and he has prosecuted much original research and experimentation in both medicine and surgery, while he is known as somewhat of a specialist in the domain of internal medication. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Medical Society, and his popularity in his profession is of the most unequivocal type, being based upon his fine attainments, his close observance of the unwritten code of ethics and his genial and gracious personality. In politics he is aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, he is identified with various civic organizations of local order, and both he and his wife are members of the Third Christian Church of Indianapolis. His fraternal affiliations are with Oriental Lodge, No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons; the Royal Arch Masons; Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 24th of November, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Sowder to Miss Orra Bartley, who was born and reared at Avon, Indiana, and who is a daughter of R. Madison and Catherine (Barker) Bartley. The mother, Mrs. Bartley, is dead and Mr. Bartley is a resident of Indianapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Sowder had one son, John R., who was born on the 29th of March, 1903, and died in September, 1909.

ELLIOTT R. HOOTON, prosecuting attorney for Marion County, in his private practice has been associated with Oran S. Hack for a number of years, and in both relations has become a leader of the Indianapolis bar. A native of Hendricks County, Indiana, born September 7, 1867, he is a son of John and Catherine Matilda (Worrell) Hooton. His parents were also natives of Hendricks County and have spent their lives within its limits. Thomas Hooton, the paternal grandfather, was a pioneer Kentucky preacher who came to Indiana at an early day. The father was a farmer in early life, served in the Civil War and for years was a clothing salesman. He was too easy-going and generous to save money and make a business success, but always beyond any suspicion of dishonesty and highly respected, as well as thoroughly liked. In 1872, when Elliott R. was five years old, the family located at Lebanon, Indiana, where the father still resides. The mother, who was a woman of strong character, was a splendid source of

inspiration to her five sons, all of whom became fairly successful.

Mr. Hooton, of this sketch, was reared at Lebanon, leaving school there when seventeen years of age to work in a grocery store. The financial circumstances of the family prevented him from resuming his studies under regular instructors, his education thereafter being virtually the result of self-discipline. As a means of self-support, his employments were varied, but eventually the youth obtained a position in a hardware store at Lebanon, which he held for seven or eight years. For a short time thereafter he was a traveling salesman for the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, but left the road to assist his brothers, who had established a store in that line at Lebanon. Somewhat later he and a brother associated themselves in a grocery venture whose success was but of an indifferent nature. In January, 1896, Mr. Hooton married Miss Amelia Becker, of Indianapolis, and in December of that year established his residence in that city, soon afterward engaging in the real estate business, which he abandoned in 1899.

Throughout all these ventures and uncertainties in business Mr. Hooton kept in view his aim for a professional career in the law. As a final result of his night studies at the Indianapolis College of Law, he accomplished his purpose and received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900 and that of Master of Laws in 1901. With his admission to the bar in the former years, he began that career which has been such a commendable and gratifying success. At first he practiced alone, but since 1903 has been in partnership with Oran S. Hack and the professional combination makes one of decided strength. Mr. Hooton had been an active worker for democracy for some years before his party promoted him from the ranks, that event occurring in 1906, when he was elected prosecuting attorney for Marion County. His first administration of legal affairs was so satisfactory that he was re-elected in 1908 and, as the expressive phrase goes, is still "making good". He was the first secretary and later president of the Indiana Democratic Club, and is also an active member of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis; is further identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, the present governor of Indiana, though incumbent of the highest executive position in the commonwealth, is essentially one in interests and purposes with his fellow citizens of the state of which he is a native son and in which he is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with its annals since the early part of the nineteenth

century. The governor is as thoroughly democratic in a generic sense as he is staunch in his adherence to the principles of the historic old party that bears the significant name. It would be inconsistent with the character and attitude of the man to indulge in fulsome compliment in a sketch of this nature, but his prestige as a member of the bar of the state and as incumbent of the high office to which he has been called by the people of the commonwealth, render it imperative that consideration be accorded to him in this publication. He is a man of broad mind and scholarly attainments and his well-ordered official policy as governor is winning him uniform commendation. It can not be doubted that he is giving the best of an essentially strong and loyal nature to the service of the people of Indiana, and this service will, in the passing of years, assume its due proportions in the perspective of Indiana history.

Thomas Riley Marshall was born at North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana, on the 14th of March, 1854, and is a son of Dr. Daniel M. and Martha E. (Patterson) Marshall, both representative of patrician lineage and of families whose names have been prominently identified with our national history since the early colonial epoch. John Marshall, the illustrious chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, was a grand-uncle of the present governor of Indiana. Riley Marshall, paternal grandfather of the governor, was the founder of the family in Indiana, whether he removed from Greenbrier County, Virginia, in the second decade of the last century, numbering himself among the pioneer settlers, first locating in Randolph County and subsequently locating in Grant County, where he secured a tract of six hundred and forty acres of land, including the site of the present thriving city of Marion. He reclaimed much of his land and was one of the honored and influential citizens of that section of the state. He was the first clerk of the Circuit Court of Grant County. In the maternal line Governor Marshall is descended from a family that had prominent representation in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution. His mother was a direct descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Daniel M. Marshall was born in Randolph County, on the 5th of March, 1823, and his death occurred in Columbia City, Indiana, on the 10th of October, 1892. He received thorough preliminary training of a technical order and was long numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of northern Indiana. For a brief interval, just prior

to the inception of the Civil War, Dr. Marshall was engaged in the practice of his profession at LaGrange, Missouri, and his uncompromising opposition to the institution of human slavery caused such antagonism in that section that he finally found it expedient to return to Indiana. He was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Union during the war between the states, and was a Democrat in his political proclivities. For a long period he maintained offices in Wabash, North Manchester and Pierceton, and was known as one of the ablest and most popular physicians in northern Indiana. He was in the most significant sense humanity's friend, and he labored with much of intellectual and professional power in the uplifting of his fellowmen and in the alleviation of suffering. He was a consistent and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his devoted wife, and the death of the latter occurred on the 5th of December, 1894. They became the parents of one son and one daughter, and of the number one son is now living.

Governor Marshall gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools and he then entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, this state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It should be noted that he is a valued member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, and also that he is affiliated with the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity, of which Chief Justice John Marshall was the founder.

After the completion of his college course Governor Marshall took up his residence in the City of Fort Wayne, where he began reading law under the able preceptorship of Judge Walter Olds, who later became judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. On the day which marked the attaining of his legal majority, the future governor was admitted to the bar, in the year 1875. He had taken up his residence in Columbia City, Whitley County, in the preceding year, and there he has since maintained his home. Concerning his work in his profession the following statements were made in an appreciative article published at the time of his nomination for the office of governor: "His practice now extends throughout northern Indiana. He is a lawyer of note, who served corporations and all other clients alike, but is not of the sort that forgets principle and duty to his fellowmen in the furtherance of the interests of a corporate client who seeks to array greed against public interest. He has been an important factor in many of the most famous criminal trials in this part of the state, and



Wm. C. Howe

his pleading before juries always attracts throngs to the courtroom. He is well known as a political and court orator. Mr. Marshall is associated in the practice of law with W. F. McNagny and P. H. Clugston, under the firm name of Marshall, McNagny & Clugston. Mr. Marshall has been a candidate only once before in his political career. In 1880 he was induced to take the nomination for prosecuting attorney in what was then a strong Republican district, and was defeated. As a party leader Mr. Marshall has always been known for his diligence. In 1896 and 1898 he was chairman of the Twelfth District Democratic committee and did much hard work for the party, making speeches all over the northern end of the state. He has always been known for his liberality toward the other fellow's campaign fund, but when it comes down to his own campaign he stands squarely on the platform of anticurrency. He is called old-fashioned because of his ideas about a campaign fund for himself, but he declares it is a principle that is embedded in his soul."

Thomas R. Marshall was elected governor of Indiana in November, 1908, and in his gubernatorial policy and administration, it is sufficient to say he is fully justifying the confidence and suffrages of the voters of the state. He is a man of principle, and from the same expediency or powerful influences cannot deflect him. He is essentially loyal as a man and as a citizen, and the interests of the people of Indiana are well confided to his care. The governor and his wife are steadfast members of the Presbyterian Church, and in the Masonic fraternity, in which he takes deep interest, he is one of the few men in Indiana who have attained to the ultimate and honorary thirty-third degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

On the 2nd of October, 1895, Governor Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Lois Kimsey, of Angola, Indiana, a daughter of William E. Kimsey, one of the honored and influential citizens of Steuben County, where he has served in various positions of public trust. Governor and Mrs. Marshall have no children.

THOMAS C. HOWE, A. M., PH. D. Butler College, located at Irvington, which is now an integral part of the city of Indianapolis, may well be said to represent the crown of the fine educational system which the capital of Indiana claims as its own, and at the head of this splendid institution stands Dr. Thomas C. Howe, who has been long identified with its work and who has been its president since 1908. He has gained noteworthy prestige as an able and enthusiastic educator, as a man

of high scholarship and has proved himself a most discriminating and effective administrative officer. Further interest attaches to his career as one worthy of representation in this publication from the fact that he is a native son of Indiana and the scion of one of its honored pioneer families.

Thomas Carr Howe was born on a farm in Charlestown township, two miles west of Charlestown, Clarke County, on the 5th of August, 1867, and is a son of Rev. Robert Long and Elizabeth (Carr) Howe, the former of whom was born in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1832, and the latter near Charlestown in Clarke County, Indiana, in 1844. Rev. R. L. Howe was a son of Thomas Howe, who became a pioneer and influential citizen of Clinton County, Ohio, where he took an active part in public affairs and where he was a staunch Abolitionist in the period leading up to the Civil war. He continued his residence in that county until his death. The Howe family was founded in America in the Colonial days, and so far as authentic data determine the original representatives in this country settled in the vicinity of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Later generations found representation in Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as in southern Indiana. Mrs. Elizabeth (Carr) Howe was the twelfth in order of birth of the children of Joseph and Nancy (Drummond) Carr. The Carr family settled in Clarke County, Indiana, very early in the nineteenth century, and was closely identified with the civic and industrial development of that section of the state. Joseph Carr was a son of Thomas Carr, who was one of the framers of the original state constitution of Indiana. Two of his sons were valiant soldiers in the war of 1812, and were active participants in the battle of Tippecanoe, in which conflict the brother of Mrs. Nancy (Drummond) Carr also participated; he was wounded in the engagement and, as the result of his injuries, died on the succeeding day. The Drummond family was also one of prominence in Clarke County in the pioneer days.

Rev. Robert Long Howe was a man of strong individuality and of fine mental gifts. He became a clergyman of the Christian or Disciples church and for many years was engaged in active ministerial work, in connection with which he also owned and supervised the operation of two well improved farms in the vicinity of Charlestown, Clarke County. He served for some time as postmaster of that village, having been appointed to this office by President Garfield, and throughout his life was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor.

He died at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, in 1892. His widow still resides in Irvington. They became the parents of three children, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living. Will David Howe, Ph. D., the younger son, was born on the 25th of August, 1873. He graduated from Butler College with the degree of A. B. in 1893, from Harvard College with the degree of A. M. in 1897, and from the same institution with the degree of Ph. D. in 1899. He was professor of English at Butler College from 1899 until 1906, and then became the head of the department of English at the Indiana University. He is the author of the Howe Readers which have been adopted in the schools throughout the state. Carrie Rebecca, the only daughter in the family of Rev. and Mrs. Elizabeth (Carr) Howe, was born on the 25th of August, 1876, and is a graduate of Butler College with the class of 1897. She is the wife of Professor John Cummings, a member of the department of economics at Chicago University.

Dr. Thomas C. Howe is indebted to the public schools of Charlestown, Indiana, for his preliminary educational discipline, which included a course in the high school. In 1884 he entered Butler College as a senior preparatory student, and was graduated as a member of the class of 1889 and with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the following autumn he became instructor in Latin and German in his alma mater, and in June, 1890, he was married and in company with his bride went to Europe, where they passed the summer in travel, after which he entered Berlin University as a student of Germanic language and literature. Dr. Howe passed two years in Berlin, after which he returned to Indianapolis and assumed the duties of the Armstrong chair of Germanic languages in Butler University, a position to which he had been appointed prior to his departure for Berlin. In 1896 he entered Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in the following year, and in 1899 that university granted him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the year last mentioned Dr. Howe made a sojourn of a few months in Europe, and then resumed his labors as a member of the faculty of Butler College. In the spring of 1906 he was made chairman of the endowment committee to which was assigned the completion of the raising of the endowment fund of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for Butler College. This work was successfully completed in 1907, in the autumn of which year Dr. Howe became dean of the institution, its president, Scott Butler, A. M., LL. D., having retired on a Carnegie pension.

In the spring of 1908 Dr. Howe was formally elected president of Butler College, and his administration has been such as not only to uphold but also to advance the prestige long enjoyed by this worthy institution, which was originally known as the Northwestern Christian University.

Dr. Howe has practically devoted his entire active career to educational work. He has been a very close student of all that is best in literature; and his intellectual attainments are of a high order. He is identified with the Modern Language Association of America, the Indianapolis Literary Club, the Irvington Athenaeum, the German House, the Commercial Club and the University Club of Indianapolis. For a number of years he has been one of the interested principals in the Armstrong-Landon Hardware Company of Kokomo, this state, of which he is now the vice president, and he is also a member of the directorate of the Indianapolis Water Company. In politics Dr. Howe gives unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1905 he represented Marion County in the state legislature. He and his wife hold membership in the Downey Avenue Christian church, of whose official board he is the chairman. He is also a member of the Board of Ministerial Relief of the Christian Church in the United States and of the American Christian Missionary Society, the national church board for home missions.

In the city of Kokomo, Indiana, on the 5th of June, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Howe to Miss Jennie Etta Armstrong, who is a daughter of Addison F. and Mary Smith (Brandon) Armstrong, the former of whom was born in Clinton County, Ohio, and the latter in Henry County, Indiana. The Armstrong family was early settled in Pennsylvania, and members of the same were prominent in public affairs during the Revolutionary war and the period immediately subsequent thereto. From Philadelphia, that state, came the founders of the family to Ohio. Addison F. Armstrong was one of the prominent business men and honored and influential citizens of Kokomo, Indiana, to the development of which along both civic and material lines he contributed in generous measure. He was engaged in the hardware business in 1855, and with this line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified until his death in 1903. For many years he was a member of the city council and the board of education. His wife survives him and still maintains her home in Kokomo. She is a member of a family that came to Indiana from Kentucky and early settled in Henry County, this state. Dr. and Mrs. Howe have four children, whose names

and respective dates of birth are here indicated: Mary Elizabeth, March 23, 1895; Charlotte Brandon, November 2, 1900; Thomas Carr, August 12, 1904; and Addison Armstrong, December 10, 1906.

WILLIAM FORTUNE. The history of William Fortune's activities in behalf of civic progress contains in large measure the history of the most important movements in the municipal growth of Indianapolis during the past two decades. The breadth of this assertion seems justified by a review of his work, and is also affirmed by a statement made in a public address in 1902 by Mr. A. L. Mason, who said: "I undertake to say that William Fortune has contributed more individual energy and has achieved greater success in building organizations for the carrying out of public reforms than any man of his age in the Middle West."

Before narrating the more personal facts of his interesting career, a review of his public activities may be written as a valuable contribution to the history of modern Indianapolis.

What may be called the modern era of Indianapolis had its beginning about 1890. At that time Mr. Fortune was editorial writer on the *Indianapolis News*, then under the management of John H. Holliday. The extreme conservatism which then hindered the physical improvement and commercial development of the city became the object of attack in several articles written by Mr. Fortune, who urged the organization of the progressive citizens to overcome this obstacle to the city's growth. The articles were written opportunely and received hearty approval, as shown by the many individual letters sent to the *News* commending the suggestions and offering other ideas for the needed work.

Mr. Fortune's articles had suggested that the proper organization to undertake the work was the Board of Trade. But when a resolution to that effect was brought before the board it was defeated. Col. Eli Lilly was one of the few members of the board of governors who supported the resolution. As soon as this action of the Board became known, Mr. Fortune arranged by telephone for a meeting of business men at the Bates House the following day. The twenty-seven men who attended this meeting became the nucleus of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, which was regularly organized two days later with eighty charter members. With Colonel Lilly as president and Mr. Fortune secretary, the club entered vigorously upon its work, and within a month had a thousand members. The important undertakings which marked the beginning of a new era for Indianapolis were projected while Colonel Lilly

and Mr. Fortune were officials of the club. For a history of this movement after it had passed from the individual to the organized stage, the reader is referred to other pages. After serving in their respective offices five years, Colonel Lilly and Mr. Fortune retired, but the latter continued two terms as first vice-president and rounded out his career in the work with one term as president, finally severing all official connection in February, 1898.

In 1890 the National Paving Exposition, the first exposition of the kind ever held, convened in Indianapolis, with Mr. Fortune in charge. Its original purpose was to interest the people of Indianapolis in good street pavements, and to afford them the opportunity of complete information as to materials and methods. The enterprise, however, attracted such wide attention throughout the country that it quickly grew into national importance and official delegates were sent from municipalities in all parts of the United States. This exposition marked the beginning of modern paving in Indianapolis, not to mention any of its more extended benefits elsewhere.

In 1891 he proposed that a systematic effort be made to bring large conventions and meetings to Indianapolis. He argued that this was the best method of advertising the city, and also had the substantial immediate benefit of bringing a large revenue to the citizens. A plan was adopted and a large fund raised for the work, which has been continued to the immense advantage of the city.

Mr. Fortune was elected executive director of the G. A. R. national encampment which was held in this city in 1893. Greater responsibility devolved upon him than was ever put upon one man in the management of these encampments, and his work involved every detail of the expense. That was the panic year, and the difficulty of raising money caused a fear of a deficit. The expenses of the previous year at Washington had been \$157,000. The total amount raised at Indianapolis was \$120,000, of which \$75,000 was appropriated by the city council. Although the Indianapolis encampment was conducted on fully as large a scale as in Washington and the accommodations for veterans were the best ever provided anywhere, at the close it was found that the total expense was only about \$63,000. Over \$42,000 of the city appropriation was returned and about \$12,000 of the amount raised by the Commercial Club was left in the treasury.

An Indiana "good roads movement" was started in 1892 through the efforts of Mr. Fortune. A Good Roads Congress assembled in Indianapolis, with delegates from nearly every county. One of the important results of this

Congress was the formation of the Indiana Highway Association. Mr. Fortune declined the presidency of the congress, but his work in behalf of good roads was made the subject of a testimonial from the meeting. He also took a prominent part in the Good Roads Congress at the World's Fair in 1893.

The committee of three which had charge of the relief for the unemployed in Indianapolis during the winter of 1894 consisted of Mr. Fortune, H. H. Hanna and Col. Eli Lilly. The "Indianapolis plan" of relief, adopted and successfully carried out by this committee, attracted wide attention among charity workers, and became the subject of several magazine articles and is described at length in a pamphlet entitled "Relief for the Unemployed". Food, fuel and clothing were provided for unemployed people in need under conditions which eliminated as far as practicable the pauperizing influences of charity. The plan embraced the establishment of a food market, where, after investigation, worthy persons were given credit for supplies, issued in regular rations, in payment for which they performed labor under the direction of the committee. Over five thousand people were supported in this way, and the plan was so successful in avoiding the usual results of free charity that for some time after the close of the relief work in the spring of 1894 there were fewer people than usual dependent upon the Charity Organization Society.

The Indiana State Board of Commerce is composed of the commercial organizations of the various cities of Indiana, brought together for united action in advancing the public and commercial interests of the state. Mr. Fortune proposed and brought about this organization in 1894. He was elected its president in 1897 and again in 1898 and 1899. The State Board of Commerce, under the leadership of Mr. Fortune, inaugurated the movement for the reforms in county and township government which resulted in the changes in county administration made by the legislature about 1900. It is estimated that these changes, in the first year of their operation, saved the people over three million dollars.

Mr. Fortune was one of the original members of the Commercial Club Elevated Railroad Commission, appointed in 1894. He and Colonel Lilly spent many years in agitating the abolition of grade crossings by means of track elevation. Mr. Fortune was appointed chairman of the commission in June, 1898, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Lilly. In 1898 the ordinance was passed requiring track elevation. The railroads resisted, and it was only after the courts, the legislature

and local political campaigns had given their approval to the measure that the public triumphed over the corporations. The city charter was so amended as to provide for continued progress in the elevation of tracks.

From the time of its organization Mr. Fortune was until 1905 a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' League, being associated in this work with Thomas C. Day, T. E. Griffith, Father F. H. Gavisik, Lucius B. Swift, A. L. Mason and G. E. Hunt. Though he has long been identified with the important public undertakings which have created the modern character of Indianapolis, Mr. Fortune is only a man in the prime of life and naturally looks forward to many years of continued usefulness to city and state.

William Fortune was born in Boonville, Warwick County, Indiana, May 27, 1863. He is of French and Scotch descent on his mother's side—the St. Clairs of Kentucky and Virginia. His great-grandfather was Raymond St. Clair and his grandfather was Isaac St. Clair. On his father's side the family (Fortune-Shoemaker) is of French and German origin. Although the St. Clairs were large slave owners, the Kentucky branch of the family took the Union side, and five of the six uncles of William Fortune served through the war on the Federal side. William H. Fortune, father of William, was one of the first to enlist in Company A of the First Indiana Cavalry, and served till mustered out at the close of the war. After the war he located at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in the summer of 1865, but met reverses which caused him to return north after eighteen months. For the next few years the family lived at Paxton (Ill.), Seymour, Shoals, Mitchell and Evansville in Indiana, finally returning to Boonville.

At these various places William Fortune spent his youth, passing his ninth to eighteenth year at Boonville. In 1876 he became apprentice in the printing office of the Boonville *Standard*. M. B. Crawford, the editor, took much interest in training the boy as a writer, and before he was sixteen years old he was doing much of the editorial work of the paper. At the age of seventeen he wrote and published a history of his native county, from the profits of which he was enabled to provide for the family, which had become dependent upon him, while he sought a new field of work.

In January, 1882, he became a reporter on the Indianapolis *Journal*. His reports of the sessions of the Indiana general assembly in 1883-4 were the cause of several rather dramatic incidents, resulting finally in an attempt by the Democratic majority to expel him on the last day of the session. Enough of the Democratic

senators voted on his side to make a tie, and the deciding vote of Lieutenant-Governor Manson was cast in his favor. A little later he succeeded Harry S. New as city editor of the *Journal*, but resigned in the spring of 1888 on account of ill health. Then he founded the *Sunday Press*, with Mrs. Emma Carleton as associate editor. It had high literary quality, with some of the best known people of the state among its contributors, but its publication was discontinued at the end of three months, without financial loss to any of the stockholders except Mr. Fortune, who assumed the losses.

The nomination of Harrison for president made Indiana the battle center in the campaign of 1888, and, as the special representative of several leading newspapers, including the *New York Tribune*, *Philadelphia Press* and *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Fortune did some notable work as political correspondent. A little later he declined an offer of the position of Washington correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*.

Soon afterward his efforts were turned into the new channel afforded by his connection with the Commercial Club and its campaign for city improvement. In this field he showed the ability to "do things" and the energy and enthusiasm and indomitable spirit needed in undertaking untried plans and spurring others into activity in the same work. His ambition "to make Indianapolis a model city" has since afforded him a range of effort such that he had to abandon newspaper work, and his principal work has since been in connection with the enterprises already described.

His management of the National Paving Exposition in 1890 suggested to him the need of a publication devoted especially to municipal improvements, and, with William C. Bobbs as business manager, soon afterward issued *Paving and Municipal Engineering* as a 16-page journal. This has since become the *Municipal Engineering Magazine*, which is the pioneer and the recognized authority in that field in America. It is a prosperous publication devoted to the practical affairs of American municipalities. He is president of the company which owns the publication and for a number of years was its editor. He is president of the New Telephone Company of Indianapolis and in January, 1908, was elected president of the Inter-State Life Assurance Company; is also president of the Indianapolis Telephone Company, vice-president in active charge of the New Long Distance Telephone Company, to which he largely devotes his time; these being his principal business activities at this time.

In February, 1898, a loving cup was presented to Mr. Fortune bearing the inscription

"To William Fortune, from citizens of Indianapolis in recognition of his services in promoting the general welfare of the city." The presentation of the loving cup was accompanied by an engrossed testimonial signed by one hundred leading citizens headed by the name of Benjamin Harrison.

It was largely through personal relations with Mr. Fortune that Wong Kai Kah, the Chinese diplomat, was influenced to establish his home in Indianapolis while in America, and through him Prince Pu Lun was invited to become the guest of Indiana and Indianapolis for a week in 1904. In 1905 the Emperor of China, by letter patent, conferred upon Mr. Fortune the mandarin rank and also gave him the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon.

Through the Commercial Club in 1902 Mr. Fortune offered a gold medal to the pupil of the public schools writing the best essay on the topic "Why we take pride in Indianapolis", the object being to stimulate home pride and public spirit in the young people. This prize was afterwards offered annually by the Commercial Club, and the design for the medal has been used for various public purposes.

Mr. Fortune was the first president of the Indianapolis Press Club, organized in 1891. He was one of the organizers of the Century Club and was its president in 1892. He was president of the Automobile Club of Indiana for two years. He is a member of a number of clubs, including, besides those mentioned, the Country Club, the Columbia Club, the University Club, and the Woodruff Club, all of Indianapolis.

Mr. Fortune married, November 25, 1884, Miss May Knubbe, daughter of Frederick and Jerusha A. Knubbe. She died September 28, 1898, leaving three children: Russell, Evelyn and Madeline. Evelyn is the wife of Mr. Eli Lilly of Indianapolis, a grandson of Col. Eli Lilly.

SALEM D. CLARK. A young Indianapolis attorney of present prominence and greater promise, state senator of Indiana, Hon. Salem D. Clark is a native of Hoosierdom, born on a farm in Hendricks County, May 13, 1872. His parents are Daniel M. and Clarinda (Dickerson) Clark, natives of Butler County, Ohio, of English descent, the father being a farmer and a carpenter.

S. D. Clark was the thirteenth of fourteen children and, up to date, has very successfully defied the fact. After completing the education to be obtained in the township school, he entered Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and later became a student at Valparaiso (Ind.) College, where he pursued both commercial and scientific courses. As he had de-

ceded upon law as his profession, but was sadly deficient in educational funds, he became an employe of the Central Indiana State Asylum for some time, assisted his brother in his farming, and assumed anything which offered honest financial returns. He finally entered the Indiana Law School of the University of Indianapolis, from which he graduated in May, 1898, when he was also admitted to the bar.

Mr. Cruse has been in active and expanding practice since 1899. His staunch work for the Democracy was placed in public evidence in 1908, as in the fall of that year he was honored with election to the state senatorship. His wife, whom he married November 1, 1899, was formerly Miss Emma Pence, of Wayne Township, Marion County, Indiana, and for several years before her marriage a teacher in the public schools.

JAMES S. CRUSE. The interposition of the reliable and enterprising real estate dealer and agent has a potent influence in connection with the development and upbuilding of any city, and among the able and representative exponents of this important line of business in Indiana's capital city is Mr. Cruse, one of the loyal and progressive citizens of "Greater Indianapolis".

Mr. Cruse was born in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana, on the 16th of July, 1858, and is a son of John P. and Annie M. (Dudley) Cruse, the former of whom was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Virginia. Their marriage was solemnized at New Albany, Indiana, where they continued to reside until 1862, when they removed to Indianapolis, where they passed the residue of their lives. In his earlier business career the father was a contractor and builder, but he eventually became an extensive manufacturer of and dealer in brick, with which line of enterprise he continued to be identified until his death. Of the two children the subject of this review is the elder, and his sister, Mary B., is the wife of Henry J. Wiethe, of Indianapolis.

James S. Cruse was about four years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he was reared to maturity and where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. As a boy he began to assist in the work of his father's brick yard, and eventually he was given charge of the books, accounts and orders. Later he assumed a clerical position in the abstract office of John H. Batty, with the management of whose business he continued to be identified until the death of Mr. Batty, after which he was employed by the latter's successor for some time. Within these years he gained an accurate and intimate knowledge of real estate values in

Marion County, as well as the state in general. After retiring from the abstract office he was employed for a short time in the real estate rental agency of Giles S. Bradley. He next engaged with the firm of Dain & McCullough, who conducted a general real estate and rental agency, continuing in the employ of this firm for some time and later having being similarly engaged with the agency conducted individually by Mr. Dain. Upon the death of Mr. Dain, Mr. Cruse purchased the business, and during the intervening period of about a quarter of a century he has held prestige as one of the leading real estate dealers of the capital city, where his business is conducted under the title of the J. S. Cruse Realty Company. This company was incorporated under the laws of the state on the 19th of December, 1908, and since that time Mr. Cruse has held the office of president. The business of the concern is of wide scope and importance, involving the handling of all kinds of city, suburban and farm property, the agency for many rental properties, rent collections, etc. The books of the company show at all times most desirable investments, and the high reputation of the interested principals gives to the business a constantly cumulative tendency. Mr. Cruse is also president of the Marion Title Guaranty Company, one of the important financial and fiduciary organizations of the state. His success, and it has been of no equivocal order, represents direct result of his own well directed efforts, and he is one of the honored citizens and representative business men of the city which has been his home from his childhood days.

In politics Mr. Cruse gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never had aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is a member of the Columbia, Commercial and Marion Clubs and also of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, in whose progressive work he accords a hearty co-operation. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Cruse has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is affiliated with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and is also a member of the allied organization, Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1896 Mr. Cruse was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Jones, daughter of the late William H. Jones, of Indianapolis, and they have no children.

WILLIAM T. BROWN has been engaged in the practice of law in the City of Indianapolis for more than thirty years and is uniformly recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of the state. It is, in the vernacular



Eli Lilly

of the fox chase, a "far cry" from the position of a mere lad working as a section hand on a railroad to that of a prominent member of the legal profession in a state within whose borders this rise has occurred, and yet this, in brief, indicates the measure of personal accomplishment which stands to the credit and honor of Mr. Brown, who has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes and who has been dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days.

William T. Brown was born near Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia, on the 23d of September, 1850, and is a son of Burrell E. and Keziah (George) Brown, both of whom were natives of South Carolina and both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in the state of Georgia. The father was a blacksmith by trade and the family history is one that may be designated, in the words of Abraham Lincoln concerning his own family, "the short and simple annals of the poor." In his native state the subject of this review gained the rudiments of an education, and in 1864, when fourteen years of age, he came to Indiana, arriving in April of that year and soon afterward finding employment as a section hand on the line of the old J. M. & I. railroad. He was thus engaged until the following November, when he came to Indianapolis, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. Here he found employment in a rolling mill, and for several years he continued to be identified with this line of work, the while he had the ambition and tenacity of purpose to husband his limited financial resources in order to utilize the same in securing higher educational training. At the head of the rolling mill was John Thomas, a man of sterling character and helpful sympathy. He gave to Mr. Brown all possible encouragement and aid while the latter was working his way through college, and Mr. Brown has ever felt a debt of appreciative gratitude to this kind and considerate friend and counselor of his youthful days. Mr. Brown was finally enabled to enter the preparatory department of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and in this institution he eventually completed the work of the junior year, leaving the college in 1874. In the meanwhile he had continued to work in the rolling mill during the vacations of the college year. Upon leaving college Mr. Brown became a student in the law office of the firm of Gordon, Browne & Lamb, of Indianapolis, and with such avidity and such excellent powers of absorption and assimilation did he prosecute his study of the science of jurisprudence that he gained admission to the Indiana bar in the Centennial year, 1876. In 1878 he opened an office in what is now the

Indiana Trust Company building, and during the intervening years he has here maintained his professional headquarters, while he has moved onward to precedence as one of the leading representatives of his profession in the capital city. In 1878 he was appointed chief deputy prosecuting attorney, under John B. Elam, and in 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County, of which office he remained incumbent for two years, giving an admirable administration and thereby gaining further prestige as a strong and versatile trial lawyer. In 1897 Mr. Brown was appointed county attorney, and he held this position until 1900. He has been identified with a large amount of important litigation in the state and federal courts and has appeared in connection with the trial of a number of the most celebrated criminal causes presented in the local courts.

In politics Mr. Brown has ever been found aligned as a loyal and active supporter of the cause of the Republican party, though he has never sought or held public office except such positions as have been in direct consonance with the work of his profession. In the Masonic fraternity he is identified with local York Rite bodies, as well as with the Indianapolis consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a member of its official board for more than a quarter of a century. He holds membership in the Marion and the Commercial Clubs, two of the representative social organizations of the capital city, and is also identified with the Indiana Bar Association.

On the 26th of August, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Hattie E. Sperry, of Fulton, New York, in which state she was born and reared, being a daughter of Ira and Lovina H. Sperry.

COL. ELI LILLY during his active career in Indianapolis did not have a superior among his contemporaries either in the practical achievements of business or in the civic pride and energy which have made Indianapolis a great city. As founder of the great manufacturing drug house of Eli Lilly Company he gave the city one of its greatest business institutions. And through his leadership in the civic movement which began with the organization of the Commercial Club, he was one of the founders of the modern era of Indianapolis history.

He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 8, 1839, and died in Indianapolis June 6, 1898. When he was a year old his parents, Gustavus and Esther E. Lilly, moved to Lexington, Ken-

tucky, and in 1848 to Gallatin County, that state, and three years later located at Greencastle, Indiana.

He was thirteen years old when he moved to Greencastle, and continued his hitherto limited schooling in a private school and also in the preparatory department of Asbury (now DePauw) University. For a time he published the *Asbury Notes*, the college paper of the time, this being his first business experience. Soon afterward he became a drug clerk, which introduced him to the field in which he was destined to make his great business success. At the age of seventeen he became clerk to Henry Lawrence, an English chemist and pharmacist of Lafayette, Indiana, under whom he gained both a practical and theoretical knowledge of the business.

At Lafayette he became a member of the local company of Guards. This training and experience was prelude to another conspicuous period of his life. He was in the drug business at Greencastle when the Civil War broke out. Though his father was an abolitionist, and said to have been a station agent on the "underground railroad," the son had more conservative views of the institution of slavery, and in fact voted for Breckenridge rather than for Douglas in 1860. However, he opposed disunion, and when the war broke out he was one of the most enthusiastic Union men in his vicinity and thenceforth supported Lincoln and the war with all the ardor of his being.

He was one of the first to enlist in what subsequently became the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, which was organized at Indianapolis in July, 1861. His previous training and his efficiency as a soldier soon brought him more responsible duties. As captain, he was assigned the task of recruiting a battery, which subsequently became the famous Eighteenth Indiana Battery. In two weeks the full battery was recruited, the officers selected, and it was mustered in August 20, 1862. Lieutenant Campbell, of Crawfordsville, a member of the battery, wrote: "He was an exceedingly young man for so important a position, as the command of a battery in those days was more complex and important than the command of a regiment of infantry. His youthful and slender appearance was decidedly against him, the men of the battery thought, as they gathered together at Camp Morton in the middle of the summer of 1862. But the first day of active service in which the battery participated dispelled all doubts as to the ability and qualifications of the youthful captain. From that time on there was no doubt of his fitness and ability."

The words of the same writer may be quoted as the best description of Colonel Lilly's military experience. To continue the above:

"The rapid advance of the rebel army under Bragg and the retreat of Buell to Louisville, during the latter part of the summer of 1862, required all the raw troops to be hurried down to the Ohio River. In this hurried movement all his admirable qualities as an organizer and disciplinarian were developed. In the space of twenty-four hours he transformed a green lot of men who had never seen a piece of artillery, and harnessed and hitched a new lot of unbroken horses together for the first time into an effective battery ready for action. September 1 Captain Lilly drew his guns and caissons from the arsenal at Indianapolis, loaded them on flatcars on the Jeffersonville Railroad, reached Jeffersonville the next day about 9 o'clock, drew his complement of horses and camp equipage from the quartermaster, and by the greatest exertion the battery was harnessed, hitched and moved down to the river, ferried over and assigned a place in the lines of defense around Louisville in the afternoon of the same day. There his untried men stood in line of battle, while the tired and dusty veterans of Buell marched past into the city.

"During the winter Colonel Lilly's battery was changed into a mounted battery. Four more guns were added, making it a ten-gun battery, and the entire command was attached to the famous Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, and made a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps under Gen. George H. Thomas. The first severe engagement in which the Lilly battery participated was at Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, July 24, 1863,—the first day of Rosecrans' strategic advance on Chattanooga. For four hours Colonel Lilly stubbornly held his battery on the brow of a hill and poured a triple charge of grape and canister into successive charges of two brigades of Claiborne's division, which vainly attempted to drive the Union troops out of the gap. All the while the battery received the shot and shell from two batteries of six guns belonging to the brigade opposing it. By deftly retiring the guns below the crest of the hill so that the muzzles just cleared the greensward of the brow, he deceived the aim of the rebel batteries and greatly shielded his men from slaughter, as the rain of shot and shell tore up the earth-work on the crest of the slope. Colonel Lilly dismounted from his horse and was everywhere through the battery directing the aim of his men and encouraging them, his presence inspiring confidence and courage. He fre-

quently helped a tired powder boy carry up ammunition from the caisson.

"The Tullahoma campaign, which followed the battle of Hoover's Gap, was very trying on the battery. There were twenty-one days of constant rain, which, upon the barren of Tennessee, made movement almost impossible. With only Wilder's brigade on one side of the river, Bragg's entire army on the other, it looked as if they could never get back over those mountains, had the enemy succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River and successfully attacking them. At noon on the 21st day of August, 1863, Colonel Lilly's guns opened on the Confederate stronghold of Chattanooga, right in the face of the whole of Bragg's army, and to the consternation and surprise of that great general himself, as the hasty removal of his headquarters afterward testified. It was Jeff Davis 'fast day', and the citizens were all at church when the loud booming of Lilly's guns disturbed their surroundings, and they hastily left their churches without ceremony. No shells were fired into the town, but the skill of the commander was devoted to sinking two steamboats, the Dunbar and the Paint-rock, which were lying by the shore. This was successfully done after a half hour's firing, and the men of the brigade breathed easier as they saw the boats sink. The combined forces, consisting of nineteen guns in all, directed fire upon the Lilly battery from noon till dark, but their range and aim was so imperfect that the battery escaped with the loss of only one man and four horses, all killed by the same shell.

"The next morning a miry-looking man appeared before Colonel Lilly. He said he had just swam the Tennessee River, that his name was Bill Critchfield and he owned the Critchfield House over in Chattanooga that General Bragg was using for headquarters, and he wanted to see Colonel Lilly 'knock hell' out of his house. The gentleman was soon accommodated, and from his perch in a tree near one of the guns he had the satisfaction of seeing several shells go through his own house and explode on the inside, and the hasty exit of all occupants. (In this Critchfield House was published a paper which was edited by Henry Watterson.)

"In the battle of Chickamauga, which began about noon Friday, September 18, at Alexander's bridge, Colonel Lilly's battery fired the first shell on the advancing army of Bragg, which was really the opening of the great battle known in history as Chickamauga. On the Saturday of the great battle Wilder's brigade and Colonel Lilly's battery formed part of the main line of battle on the right of the Fourteenth Corps. About 3 o'clock on the after-

noon of that awful day Colonel Lilly did as daring a deed as ever took place in the history of the Army of the Cumberland. In front of a part of Wilder's brigade and midway between the lines of the two contending armies ran a ditch parallel to the line of battle. The rebels would charge our lines, get as far as this ditch and then drop into it out of range of our fire, and our men could not dislodge them. Just after a very heavy fire of the enemy's lines and while this ditch was full of rebel soldiers, Colonel Lilly limbered two guns of his battery, galloped out to a point at the head of the ditch, where the guns could rake it from end to end, and opened out with triple charges of grape and canister down that ditch, dealing death and carnage with every shot. There stands today, on the battlefield of Chickamauga, on the identical spot occupied by this brave man, two cannon placed in position, to commemorate this act of bravery on that eventful day. During some of the terrific charges made on our lines by Longstreet's men, Colonel Lilly rode on his horse from his caissons to his guns, bringing up armloads of grape and canister to hurl at the enemy. During the pursuit of Wheeler, immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, when for twenty-one days our cavalry and mounted troops kept up a fight with this Confederate general, Colonel Lilly constantly pushed his command on the skirmish line, and whenever the rebels made a stand his guns were always in position, and the boom of his cannon was a signal for a spontaneous charge. So much faith did the troops have in the effectiveness of his battery that when the horses of the guns would give out by the roadside, the troopers of the brigade would dismount from their own horses and give them up for the use of the artillery in order to have the battery along with them.

"At the battle of Mossy Creek, December 29, 1863, our forces were driven back. When the order to fall back was received all the horses belonging to one of Colonel Lilly's guns had been killed, and one gun was left on the hill as the troops fell back. Colonel Lilly went to General McCook, commanding the Union cavalry, and begged of him to give him a company of cavalry to make a charge and bring off that gun. General McCook said he had no troops available except a small body of scouts, but he could take them. Colonel Lilly, with this small body of men, led a charge up the hill to his gun, driving the enemy back, and brought the piece safely into Union lines.

"All through the winter of 1863 Colonel Lilly operated with General McCook's cavalry in east Tennessee. During the entire winter

the troops drew no rations, excepting coffee and occasionally a box of hard-tack. They lived exclusively off the country. He never rested himself until his men and teams had something to eat. If there was anything in the country Colonel Lilly saw that his men had some of it. No commander looked after his men more conscientiously than did Colonel Lilly. He was always on the alert for his 'boys', as he always called them, and he never let them suffer if there was anything he could possibly do to prevent it.

"During the two and a half years he was in command of the battery he was forty-one times under fire and was twice struck by bullets, but escaped with only slight wounds. During the spring of 1864, while the Army of the Cumberland was preparing for the Atlanta campaign, Colonel Lilly came home on a short leave of absence, when Governor Morton, recognizing the ability and dash of the young officer, tendered him the position of major of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. This commission was accepted and he resigned his position of captain of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery and was mustered major of the Ninth Cavalry, April 4, 1864. December 24th of the same year he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel.

"Colonel Lilly left his battery with profound regret, but under the then existing organization of the Indiana batteries no promotion above a captain could be made, and he justly deserved a higher command and made the change on that account only. The battery reluctantly gave him up. His courage, ability and his devotion to his men had so endeared him to their hearts that to the day of his death the love they then bore him lived in memory too deep to ever die out."

By the overwhelming forces of General Forrest, and because of the lack of ammunition, Major Lilly surrendered at Elk River, Tennessee, September 22, 1864, and for some months, until exchanged, he and his men were held prisoners in Mississippi. At the close of the war he was in command at Port Gibson, Mississippi.

He remained in the south for about a year after the war, and attempted cotton planting, on a plantation which he leased. He had indifferent success and furthermore nearly lost his health. Broken in body and with scarcely a dollar he came north and began working for the wholesale drug house of H. Dailey & Company at Indianapolis. Later his experience and skill in the drug business were put against a partner's capital in a drug store at Paris, Illinois. In 1873 he returned to In-

dianapolis, which ever afterward remained his home.

Following a brief partnership in the manufacturing business he began in a modest manner the business from which the present Eli Lilly Company originated. In a small store room, situated at the rear of the site now occupied by the Commercial Club building, and facing on the alley, he began to manufacture, out of pure drugs, the medicines prescribed by physicians. He compounded a stock, then went out and sold it to the trade. His drugs were of the highest quality, and this and the skill with which they were put up made them popular and in permanent demand. His trade increased to a point where he had to remain in the shop all the time, while his brother, James E., acted as salesman. The process of business growth went on rapidly, and without describing in detail it is sufficiently impressive to compare the little shop on the alley with the present laboratory building in which the Lilly drugs are made, a complete medicine house with a reputation which has passed beyond the boundaries of the United States.

One incident illustrates Colonel Lilly's quick comprehension and alertness in turning an idea to business advantage. Dr. J. Marion Simms told him of the rare medical qualities of a plant which Dr. McDade of Alabama had discovered among the Indians. He at once sought out Dr. McDade in Alabama, investigated the properties of the plant, and made a contract for a supply. A short time later Dr. McDade, to his surprise, received an order for several thousand pounds of the plant. The medicine, through general prescription by physicians, has become a standard remedy, and the success of the Lilly Company is due more to that one preparation than to anything else. The methods of administering medicines were almost revolutionized by the pioneer investigations of Colonel Lilly. No one did so much to perfect and introduce the capsule and the tablet for removing the disagreeable features of taking medicines.

His labors in behalf of the material and civic improvement of his home city were such as to guarantee him a lasting place among the great citizens and builders of Indianapolis. His ideals of wealth were high, and after he had founded a solid fortune he directed his efforts and his means to the welfare of city and citizens.

One of the first public enterprises in which he took a prominent part was the creation of the Consumers Gas Trust, about the time of the great natural gas discoveries in Indiana. He made the first subscription and pushed the matter to success. He was at the head of the

committee for securing gas territory, and his forethought and executive tact were largely responsible for the large area from which the Consumers Company drew its supply.

The natural gas epoch was one of unexampled prosperity in the various sections of Indiana affected by the discoveries, and Colonel Lilly was one of those who foresaw and sought to utilize to the greatest possibilities this prosperity for the permanent benefit of Indianapolis. To improve the city and prepare the way for its growth to a modern metropolis, he became one of the foremost among a group of public-spirited citizens who may properly be credited with instituting the modern era of Indianapolis.

The first work was the improvement of the streets and the construction of a scientific system of drainage. The plan was laid before the Board of Trade, of which he was then an officer, but that body was not competent to undertake so much civic responsibility and refused to take action. The plan involved the securing of a new city charter and also a long and persistent campaign in carrying out its details. The result was that Colonel Lilly and his associates organized the Commercial Club, in 1890, and the history of that organization tells the ultimate success of the plans for city building. Colonel Lilly was the first president of the club, and he was both an originator of methods and an executive in securing practical results. At the beginning there was not a mile of paved street in the city, and no system of drainage, and the present conditions in this respect have been brought about since the Commercial Club took hold of the work twenty years ago. It was due to Colonel Lilly's forethought that the Commercial Club erected its building and thus became a permanent organization for the city's welfare.

Colonel Lilly was general director in making the arrangements for the national encampment of the Grand Army at Indianapolis in 1893. The successful issue of that encampment, in the face of the difficulties of a panic year, the liberal entertainment of the guests but without the usual deficit in the treasury of the management, are among the achievements of the city for which a due amount of credit must be given Colonel Lilly.

He was a liberal contributor to every charitable enterprise from the time he became a man of means. Several years prior to his death, he and his wife established the Eleanor Hospital in remembrance of an only daughter who died in childhood. Both public and private charities benefited by his generous but mostentatious gifts.

He was an active member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and of the Indiana Division of the Loyal Legion. Also a member of the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club, and Christ Episcopal Church. After the Civil War, on national issues, he was a Republican, but somewhat independent in local politics. He never took active part in party affairs and declined numerous offers of political preferment.

In 1860, at Greencastle, Colonel Lilly married Miss Emily Lemon. She took the pride of a wife in his military career, but died in 1865 during his unfortunate experience as a cotton planter in Mississippi. Josiah K. Lilly was the only child of this marriage. Colonel Lilly married, in 1869, Mariah C. Sloane, who is still living. The only child, a daughter, by this marriage, died in childhood.

JOSIAH K. LILLY, president of the Eli Lilly Company, is a son and the only child of the late Colonel Eli Lilly. He was born at Greencastle, Indiana, November 18, 1861, and was twelve years old when the family home was permanently established in Indianapolis.

After a common-school education he entered his father's business. Then, in order to equip himself for his business specialty, which requires professional as well as business training, he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. After his graduation in 1882, he became superintendent of the Lilly laboratories, and upon the death of his father succeeded to the presidency of the company.

Mr. Lilly continues the public-spirited activity of his honored father. He has been identified with public movements of recent years, most conspicuously in connection with the building of the splendid Y. M. C. A. home at the corner of North Illinois and West New York streets. He was president of the Association during its recent campaign in raising a quarter of a million dollars for the erection of this structure. He is still a director of the Association. He is also a member of the Commercial, Columbia and Country clubs, and of Christ Episcopal Church.

He was married at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1882, to Miss Lilly M. Ridgely of that city. Their two children are named Eli and Josiah.

JUDGE JAMES A. PRITCHARD has been a representative member of the Indianapolis bar for nearly two score of years and is now presiding with marked ability on the bench of the Marion County criminal court. To the practice of his chosen profession he has brought a broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and ready power of applying the same as an advocate and counsellor, so that his success as a practitioner during the many years of

active work prior to his elevation to the bench was of the most unequivocal type, giving him prestige as one of the strong and versatile members of the bar of his native state. On the bench he has given ample manifestation of his judicial acumen and his rulings and decisions have been fair and equitable, ever conserving the cause of justice. As a legislator and jurist he has ably aided in maintaining the high standard of his profession in Indiana, and his position well entitles him to specific consideration in this publication.

James Ambrose Pritchard was born in Fairview, Fayette County, Indiana, on the 25th of October, 1846, and is a son of Rev. Henry R. and Emeline (Birdsell) Pritchard, the former of whom was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the old Bluegrass state, and the latter of whom was a native of Butler County, Ohio, where her parents settled in the pioneer days. Rev. Henry R. Pritchard came to Indiana when a young man and for sixty-five years he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion as a clergyman of the Christian Church. He also became the owner of a good farm, to the management of which he gave his personal attention, and on the old homestead, in Bartholomew County, the son, of this review, passed his boyhood days. The father was a man of fine mental equipment and unassuming nobility of character, so that his influence was ever exerted beneficently in the aiding and uplifting of his fellowmen. He passed the closing years of his life in Indianapolis, where he died at the venerable age of eighty-one years. His cherished and devoted wife, a woman of gentle and gracious personality, was summoned to the life eternal at the age of eighty-two years. Of their four children all are now living.

Judge James A. Pritchard, as already stated, passed his boyhood days on the farm, and when he was eight years of age his parents took up their residence in the village of Columbus, where he received the advantages of the public schools, after which he prosecuted his academic studies for three years in Miami University. After leaving college, in 1867, Judge Pritchard began reading law under the able preceptorship of Herod & Herod, of Columbus, Indiana, and he was admitted to the bar of his native commonwealth in 1873.

In 1873, when in his twenty-seventh year, Judge Pritchard came to Indianapolis and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and through his ability, energy and devotion to his work he soon gained a definite standing at the local bar, while the passing years were marked by cumulative success and prece-

dence in his profession, in connection with which he eventually retained a large and representative clientele and appeared in connection with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts. He continued in the active practice of law until the 1st of January, 1907, when he assumed his position as judge of the Marion County criminal court, to which responsible and exacting office he had been elected in the preceding November, as candidate on the Republican ticket. In his regime on the bench he has amply justified the wisdom of those through whose suffrages the preferment came to him, and he has shown distinctive facility and high judicial acumen in the administration of the affairs of his important tribunal. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and has rendered efficient service in the cause, but he has never appeared as a candidate for public office save in the instance of his present incumbency.

Judge Pritchard is recognized as a loyal and broad-minded citizen and is fully appreciative of the advantages and manifold attractions of his home city, where he is held in unqualified popular esteem. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church, and he is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 319, Free & Accepted Masons, and Centennial Lodge No. 520, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which latter order he is also identified with the Encampment of the Patriarchs Militant. He holds membership in the Marion Club, one of the representative social organizations of the capital city.

On the 20th of May, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Pritchard to Miss Lilly H. O'Hair, who was born in Laurel, Franklin County, Indiana, a daughter of the late James and Mary O'Hair, and the three children of this union are Walter, Marie and Irene.

JOHN E. HOLLETT. Among the attorneys of the younger generation who are upholding the prestige of the bar of the capital city of Indiana is John E. Hollett, who for about twenty years and until January, 1910, was a member of the well known and representative law firm of Ayres, Jones and Hollett. He is also distinctively the architect of his own advancement and creditable work, an example of the boys who have educated themselves and secured their own start in life. He was only a lad of fourteen when he began playing in the theaters to secure the money for his schooling, and thus he continued until his scholastic training was completed.

Mr. Hollett was born in the village of Arcadia, Hamilton County, Indiana, on the 19th

of April, 1874, and is a son of Byron P. and Elizabeth A. (DeVaney) Hollett. The father was born in Hendricks County, this state, and is a son of John M. Hollett, who was a native of Kentucky, a scion of an old and honored family, and who came with his parents to Indiana in the early pioneer days, being reared to manhood in Wayne County. He passed the residue of his life in Indiana, where he followed the vocation of farming, becoming one of the prosperous agriculturists and influential citizens of Hendricks County. Byron P. Hollett was reared and educated in the old Hoosier state, and here he has ever continued to maintain his home. He has been successful as a business man, and was for a number of years prominently identified with manufacturing enterprises, besides building up a successful business as a general merchant and buyer and shipper of grain. He and his wife still reside in the village of Arcadia. He is a Democrat in his political views. Mrs. Hollett was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, and is a daughter of John H. DeVaney, who came to this state from North Carolina. Of the children of Byron P. and Elizabeth A. Hollett the subject of this review is the only one now living.

In the public schools of his native village John E. Hollett secured his early educational discipline, and after completing the curriculum of the same he entered the Shortridge high school in Indianapolis and graduated. Thereafter he completed a two years' course in Butler College in that city. Prior to completing his college course he had entered the law office of the firm of Ayres and Jones, and under the able preceptorship of its principals he took up the study of law, and with this firm he was connected as student and member for more than twenty years, and the association was marked by the most pleasing relations and by definite accomplishment in a professional way. In 1897 Mr. Hollett graduated in the Indiana Law School in Indianapolis, and in the same year he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He forthwith became associated in practice with his former preceptors as a member of the firm, and this professional alliance was continued under the title of Ayres, Jones and Hollett until January 1, 1910, when Mr. Hollett formed a partnership with Merle N. A. Walker, a former judge of the Probate Court of Marion County, and with whom he is now engaged in the practice of law.

In politics Mr. Hollett is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he was formerly president of the Indiana Democratic Club, one of the leading social-political organizations of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of

which he was president in 1908-1909 and a director for several years. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church and are members of the parish of St. Paul's Church.

On the 26th of June, 1900, Mr. Hollett married Miss Katherine Moore Sullivan, a daughter of the Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan, former mayor of the City of Indianapolis and a prominent and influential citizen. She is a great-granddaughter of Senator Oliver H. Smith and also of Judge Sullivan of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hollett are: Thomas Sullivan Hollett and John Everett Hollett, Jr.

FREDERICK H. CHEYNE. This vital, progressive age is one that demands of men a distinctive initiative power if they are to attain to success worthy the name, and in addition to this power is required self-reliance, determination and consecutive application in the pursuit of a definite purpose. All these attributes have been exemplified in the career of Frederick H. Cheyne, who has gained success and prestige in the business world and who is distinctively the architect of his own fortunes. He is now president of the F. H. Cheyne Electric Company, one of the leading concerns of its kind in Indiana, and he has been a resident of the capital city since 1892. Appreciative of the attractions and commercial advantages of Indianapolis, he has here found it possible to gain a position as one of its representative business men of the younger generation, and he enjoys unmistakable personal popular esteem in the city which he has thus elected to make his home and the scene of his well directed endeavors.

Mr. Cheyne was born in the City of Toronto, Canada, on the 20th of June, 1865, and is a son of Luther and Mary (Switzer) Cheyne, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the Dominion of Canada, whither the paternal ancestors, of Scotch-Irish lineage, came from County Tyrone, Ireland. The mother's ancestors came from Holland to Ireland, and family tradition is to the effect that the line is traced back to French-Huguenot origin and that representatives of the name sought hospice and refuge in Ireland to escape the persecutions incidental to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. During the youth of the subject of this review his father was engaged in farming, and both of his parents continued to reside in the Province of Ontario, Canada, until their death.

Frederick H. Cheyne passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, about twenty miles west of Toronto, and in the public schools of the locality he secured his early educational discipline, in the meanwhile contributing his

quota to the work and management of the farm. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of millwright, which he followed for some time, after which he had charge of the operation of a mill which his father had purchased, at Brampton, Ontario, where he remained about two years. In 1888, Mr. Cheyne went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he assumed a position in the establishment of an experimental manufacturing concern, with which he remained about two years, at the expiration of which he entered the employ of a company engaged in the manufacturing of electrical machinery and appliances, in the same city. In this connection he put forth every effort to master the details and multifarious scientific and practical principles of applied electricity, and by his close attention to business and his receptive mind he gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge and became an expert mechanic and theorist in this important field, or, as it may well be termed, profession. In 1892 Mr. Cheyne came to Indianapolis for the purpose of installing the electrical plant in the large building now known as the Imperial Hotel, and this commission led to his making permanent location in this city. In view of the success which he has here attained it can well be understood that he has had no reason to regret the choice which he made at the time, and, further than this, it may also be said that the capital city has no more loyal and appreciative admirer than he, while he has implicit faith in the still further industrial and civic progress of "Greater Indianapolis."

In 1894, Mr. Cheyne entered into partnership with C. W. Meikel and engaged in the electrical supply and contracting business, with headquarters at New York and Delaware streets, and later at 124 North Pennsylvania street, where was built up a very successful enterprise. The partnership alliance continued until October, 1903, when Mr. Cheyne purchased his partner's interest and, securing the co-operation of others, he effected the organization and incorporation of the F. H. Cheyne Electric Company, of which he has since been the executive head. The well equipped establishment of the company is located at 115-17 East Ohio street, and a large and representative business is controlled—one that is constantly increasing in scope and importance, owing to the effective service given and the able and progressive administration on the part of the founder of the enterprise. The company does a general electrical engineering business and has handled many large contracts, and in connection with the contracting feature of the enterprise electrical supplies and appliances are handled at both wholesale and retail. Mr.

Cheyne is identified with three of the representative civic organizations of Indianapolis—the Commercial, the Marion and the Columbia Clubs, Mannerchor Hall Society, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he supports the principles of the Republican party, having become a naturalized citizen about 1894. He and his wife are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 30th of April, 1895, Mr. Cheyne was united in marriage to Miss Emma Alberta Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, a representative citizen of Brownstown, Indiana, and they have one son, Thomas L. The beautiful family home, erected by Mr. Cheyne, is located at 526 Woodruff place, West Drive, and is a center of generous hospitality, under the gracious supervision of Mrs. Cheyne.

CASSIUS C. SHIRLEY. One of the distinctive functions of this historical compilation is to give consideration to the bench and bar of the Indiana capital, and marked for proper recognition on the roster of the representative attorneys and counselors at law in Indianapolis is Cassius C. Shirley.

Mr. Shirley finds due satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity. He was born at Russiaville, Howard County, Indiana, on the 28th of November, 1859, and is a son of Dr. D. J. and Waitzel (Seward) Shirley, the former of whom was born in Scott County, Kentucky, and the latter was a native of Ohio. Dr. Shirley was one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Howard County, where he was long engaged in the practice of his profession and where he ever maintained a secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Howard County, where his death occurred in 1891, his wife still surviving him and making her home in Howard County.

When Cassius C. Shirley was a child of four years, his parents removed from Russiaville to New London, Howard County, and in the latter place he was reared to maturity. After completing the curriculum of the public schools, he took a short course in Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and in 1879 he was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Shirley located in the city of Kokomo, Indiana, where he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state and where he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession under most favorable conditions, as he formed a partnership with Judge



F. M. Fawcett



CASPER MAUS

James O'Brien, with whom he continued to be associated in the work of his profession, under the firm name of O'Brien & Shirley, for a period of ten years. Upon the dissolution of this alliance Mr. Shirley formed a professional partnership with J. C. Blackledge, under the title of Blackledge & Shirley, and he continued in the successful practice of his profession until 1906. He had gained a position of priority as one of the leading members of the bar of Howard County and his reputation as a trial lawyer had far transcended local limitations, as he has appeared in connection with many important litigations in both the State and Federal Courts.

Distinctly eligible for a broader field of endeavor and realizing opportunities afforded for successful professional work in the capital city of the state, Mr. Shirley removed to Indianapolis in May of 1906. Here he forthwith became a member of the law firm of Miller, Shirley & Miller. The senior member of the firm is Hon. William H. H. Miller, who was attorney-general of the United States under the administration of President Harrison, and the third member of the firm is Mr. Miller's son, one of the able younger members of the bar of the state.

In 1882, Mr. Shirley was elected prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit composed of Howard and Tipton counties, and he remained incumbent of this office for two years, within which he made an admirable record in the handling of many important cases brought forward in the name of the people of his circuit. In the autumn of 1884, he was chosen city attorney of Kokomo, and he continued in tenure of this position for several years—which fact offers effective voucher of public appreciation of his services. As a dialectician and trial lawyer, Mr. Shirley has gained a foremost position and his success has been the direct result of the application of his natural and technical powers to the work of his exacting profession.

While recognized as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and as an effective worker in behalf of its cause, Mr. Shirley has never sought or held public office except in the direct line of his profession. For a number of years he was a valued member of the Republican state central committee, and in 1900 he was a delegate to the national convention of the party, in Chicago. He served as a member of the Indiana commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, and did much to promote the favorable representation of his native state in that notable exposition. In a fraternal way he is identified with Kokomo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also the Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, both

of which are Kokomo bodies of the time-honored fraternity.

On the 14th of January, 1885, Mr. Shirley was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Klum, a daughter of Hiram and Mary Klum, of Kokomo, this state, and the only child of this union is Mary, who remains at the parental home.

FRANK MAUS FAUVRE. A representative business man and highly esteemed citizen of Indianapolis, which has been his home from his boyhood days to the present time, is Frank M. Fauvre, who has contributed materially to the industrial and commercial advancement of the capital city, as did also his honored father, and whose capitalistic interests are varied and important. He is a scion of staunch French stock and both his paternal and maternal lines trace back to influential families of what is now the German province of Alsace-Lorraine, wrested from France in the Franco-Prussian war. The family name in the agnatic line is Maus, but in 1900, in accordance with an order issued by the Circuit Court of Marion County, the subject of this review added to the same the name of his paternal grandmother, so that his legal name is now Fauvre.

Frank M. Fauvre was born in the town of New Alsace, Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 24th of January, 1851, and is a son of Casper and Magdalena (Dietrich) Maus. Casper Maus was born in Eberbach, near the city of Metz, in Lorraine, France, and his wife was born near the city of Kohlmer, in the adjoining province of Alsace. He came to America in 1835, and his wife came with her parents about two years later, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of Cincinnati. Casper Maus was a miller by trade, and the family name has been identified with this important line of industry for many centuries. Authentic data determine that an ancestor in the direct line erected a mill at Eberbach, Lorraine France, in the year 1550, and the property remained in possession of the family until its representatives left their native land to come to America. Jacob Maus, father of Casper, was a gallant soldier under the great Napoleon and was wounded in the battle of Eckmuhl, from the effects of which injury he died, in the early '20s. His wife later joined her son Casper in America and she passed the closing years of her life in Indiana.

Casper Maus merits recognition as having been one of the sterling pioneers of Dearborn County, Indiana, and he had the distinction of there erecting, in 1842, the first steam grist-mill in the eastern part of the state. He was a man of inflexible integrity and honor in all the relations of life and ever evinced the utmost

loyalty to the land of his adoption. In 1863 he rendered effective service as enrolling officer for the drafting of soldiers for service in the Union armies, and in the same year his mill was destroyed by fire. It is practically an historical certainty that the property was burned by the organization which was known as the Knights of the Golden Circle and which was in sympathy with the Confederate cause, or, at least, radically opposed to drafting men for the Union service. In 1864 Casper Maus removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1876, at the age of sixty years. His wife survived him by many years and was eighty-two years of age at the time of her death, which occurred in 1900. Casper Maus erected in Indianapolis the Maus brewery, and the same was operated by him until his death, after which the business was continued by members of the family until 1889, when the property and business were sold. Since that time the family name has not been identified with that line of industry. Casper Maus was a man of much business acumen and of indefatigable energy, and he attained to a large measure of success through his own well directed efforts after coming as a stranger to a strange land. He was generous and hospitable, tolerant and kindly in his relations with his fellow men, and he left the heritage of a good name. His wife came with her father, Jacob Deitrich, to America about the year 1837 and the family established their home in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she continued to reside until her marriage. Of the six sons and three daughters, only the one son, Frank M., of this review, and two of the daughters are now living. Two of the sons, Albert and Joseph, rendered valiant service in defense of the Union in the Civil War, having been numbered among the early volunteers from Indiana.

Frank Maus Fauvre was thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal from Dearborn County to Indianapolis, and in this city he was reared to maturity and here has constantly maintained his home during the intervening years. He duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of the day, and in 1867 he was graduated in a local commercial college. He was thereafter associated with his father in the brewery business until the death of the latter, after which he had the general management of the business until the same was sold, in 1889, as has already been stated in this context. Since that time Mr. Fauvre has been prominently identified with the manufacturing of artificial ice, in Indianapolis and other cities, and to his enterprise is due the founding of a number of large and modern ice-manufacturing plants which

give to the public the most effective service and insure in the same the utmost purity of product. He is also prominently concerned with coal-mining operations in various parts of Indiana and has accomplished much in connection with the promotion of public utilities of important order.

In 1902 Mr. Fauvre was associated with others in the purchase of the electric inter-urban line extending between Indianapolis and Greenfield, and the lines were thereafter extended to New Castle and Dublin, this state. Mr. Fauvre was a stockholder and executive officer of the company at the time these noteworthy improvements were made. He sold his interest in 1905, prior to which time he had ably administered the affairs of the corporation, in the office of president. He is at the present time president of the Vigo Electric Company, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and a director of the People's Light & Heat Company, of Indianapolis. In 1881, in connection with the business of the Maus brewery, he built and placed in operation the first artificial-ice plant in the city of Indianapolis.

Mr. Fauvre is essentially a progressive and far-sighted business man, and his loyalty to his home city has been manifested not only in the capitalistic and executive support he has given to enterprises that have conserved industrial and commercial advancement, but also in his ready co-operation in the promotion of measures and public enterprises projected for the general welfare of the community. He is a valued member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and also of the Commercial and University Clubs. He is affiliated with Veritas Lodge, No. 602, Free & Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Science Church, to which they transferred their membership from the Plymouth Congregational Church of Indianapolis.

In the year 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fauvre, at that time Mr. Maus, to Miss Lillian Scholl, of Indianapolis, and they have three sons and three daughters, namely: Lillian M., Madeleine M., Francis M., Julian M., Irving M., and Elizabeth M., all of whom remain at the parental home except Lillian M., who is now the wife of Mr. Arthur Vonnegut, of Indianapolis.

JOHN SANDERS DUNCAN is a member of the oldest law firm of Indianapolis, and through his father represents the oldest and best traditions of the law and official affairs in Indianapolis and the County of Marion.

His father was the late Robert B. Duncan, for several years a prominent official of Marion County. He was born in Ontario County, New York, June 15, 1810. In his fourteenth

year the family moved to Pike Township in Marion County, Indiana. About the same time Indianapolis was selected for the permanent capital of the state, and in 1827, having spent three years in clearing and developing his father's farm, Robert Boyles Duncan identified himself with the new town. Before his death, in March, 1897, he had witnessed the rise and development of one of America's great cities from the capital town where he had begun his career seventy years before. For a number of years prior to his death he enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest continuous resident of Indianapolis.

On coming to Indianapolis, he bound himself under a contract to Mr. James M. Ray, who became county clerk of Marion County, with Duncan as his deputy. In March, 1834, he was promoted by election from deputy to county clerk, and continued to hold that office sixteen consecutive years. Through practically the first quarter century of Marion County's existence he administered the office of county clerk.

When he retired from the office of county clerk, he became a member of the bar, and for many years thereafter engaged in practice as a probate lawyer. Early in life he was a Whig in politics, but became a Republican on the organization of that party. He was a plain, unpretentious man, firm of conviction and direct in statement, and honored everywhere for his strict probity and just dealing. He was competent as a public official, business man and lawyer, and public-spirited as a citizen.

He was reared a Scotch Presbyterian, but his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary E. Sanders (a daughter of Dr. John H. Sanders, of Indianapolis), was a member of the Christian Church, which he attended with her. He served as a trustee of the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College. He married Miss Sanders in 1843. Their children were: John Sanders, Robert P., Anna B. (deceased), and Nellie G.

The Duncan family, originally Scotch, has resided in America over a hundred and fifty years, since Robert Duncan emigrated in 1754. He was born in Scotland in 1726 and married Agnes Singleton, also of Scotch parentage. Their first home was in Pennsylvania, where their son Robert was born, September 28, 1772, their other children being James and John and three daughters. Some years later the family home was moved to western New York, and in 1817 Robert Duncan, the second, settled near Sandusky, Ohio. Robert (the second) had married Anna Boyles, and their son Robert Boyles was seven years old when taken to Ohio, and at the age of ten, in the spring of 1820, the family

located at Connertown, Hamilton County (then a part of Marion County).

John Sanders Duncan, son of the late Robert B. Duncan, was born at Indianapolis, January 11, 1846, and his happy boyhood and successful manhood have both been passed in this city. From the public schools he entered the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler College), and was graduated in 1865 with the degree of B. S. In 1867, he was graduated in the Howard Law School with the degree of LL. B. The day following his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar, and in November, 1867, he was appointed prosecutor of the Criminal Court of Marion County, and a year later was elected to that office. Since serving out the terms of one year by appointment and two years by election, Mr. Duncan has neither sought nor accepted political office, but has made the practice of the law the absorbing activity of his life. However, he has always been a staunch Republican.

On June 15, 1877, he and Charles W. Smith formed a legal partnership. The firm has continued unbroken for thirty-three years, and besides being the oldest law firm in the city, it is a matter of additional interest that its offices have always remained the same, at 128 East Washington street.

In 1864, when eighteen years old, he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, in the hundred days' service, and received an honorable discharge at its close. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, G. A. R., and of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis.

In 1867, Mr. Duncan married Miss Esther Wallace, a daughter of William Wallace. She died in 1892. Mr. Duncan married, in 1897, Mrs. Perlle Haines, of Richmond, Indiana.

JOHN J. COOPER. The life record of the late John J. Cooper, of Indianapolis, constitutes the most worthy and significant monument to his memory. For many years he wielded large and beneficent influence in public affairs in the state; he was concerned with important business and industrial enterprises which conserved the progress and material prosperity of the community; he served with distinction as treasurer of the State of Indiana; and in all the relations of life he exemplified the highest principles of honor and integrity, thereby gaining and retaining the inviolable confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was largely self-educated and was a man of broad mental ken and distinct individuality—one well equipped for leadership in thought and action. His character and his accomplishments were such that his name merits a place on the roll of the distinguished native sons of the Hoosier

commonwealth, where he held prestige as a scion of an honored pioneer family. He was long one of the prominent and influential citizens of the capital city, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 18th of January, 1906.

John J. Cooper was born on a farm in Ripley County, Indiana, on the 20th of January, 1830, and was a son of James and Virginia Cooper, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and of English lineage, and the latter of whom was born in Ohio, a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the Buckeye commonwealth, and one whose agnate ancestral line is traced back to French origin. James Cooper was married in Ohio, whence he immigrated to Indiana in the second decade of the nineteenth century, becoming one of the early settlers of Ripley County, where he became the owner of a large tract of land, a considerable portion of which he reclaimed from the virgin forest, besides which he built and operated a saw mill and a grist mill. He was one of the influential pioneers of that county and there both he and his wife continued to reside until their death.

Owing to the conditions and exigencies of time and place the subject of this memoir received in his youth only such advantages as were afforded in the pioneer schools of Ripley County, but to such valiant souls advancement is certain, no matter what the handicap. Under the direction of that wisest of all head-masters, experience, he gained a broad and exact fund of knowledge, and his alert mentality and essential appreciation led him to read and study along effective lines, so that his intellectual powers were of high order, as was his judgment made mature and his poise secure through his long and active association with men and affairs.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Cooper established a general store at Zenas, Jennings County, Indiana, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Kokomo, this state, where he engaged in the livery business and also built up a most successful enterprise as a dealer in horses and mules. During the Civil War he purchased and sold to the government thousands of horses and mules, and through his operations in this period he realized substantial financial returns. In 1864, Mr. Cooper removed from Kokomo to Indianapolis, where he continued to deal in stock upon a large scale, in connection with farming. He became the owner of a farm of 750 acres a few miles northwest of the city, and developed the same into one of the most valuable properties of the kind in the state. To the supervision of this farm he continued to give his personal atten-

tion until his death, and the property is still owned by his family, except 250 acres, which now forms a part of beautiful Riverside Park.

In the domain of practical politics Mr. Cooper wielded a large influence for many years, and as a contemporary of Hendricks, Vorhees, McDonald, Gray and other leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana, he was prominent and influential in the party councils and assisted ably in the effective manœuvring of political forces in his native state. In 1882, he was elected to the office of state treasurer, as the regular candidate on the Democratic ticket, and in 1884, a mark of popular appreciation and confidence was further given, in his being chosen as his own successor. A thorough business man and one of much executive ability, he administered the fiscal affairs of the state with consummate wisdom and discretion, and his record in this responsible office has passed into history as one of the best in the annals of the state. As a leader in legitimate political contests he had few superiors in Indiana and he ever brought his splendid powers to bear in forwarding the interests of the people and the development and upbuilding of his home city, in whose welfare his loyal interest never flagged.

In his later years Mr. Cooper became prominently identified with the promotion and development of electric interurban railways, and in this important field of enterprise he was one of the pioneers in Indiana, which state now holds in this line practical precedence of all others in the Union. He was a member of the directorate of the Indianapolis, Greenfield & Eastern Electric Railway Company and also of the Indianapolis, Shelbyville & Southeastern Traction Company, besides which he was a stockholder in various other companies of like order. In 1886 he was one of the organizers and incorporators of the United States Encaustic Tile Works, of Indianapolis, representing one of the most extensive industries of its kind in the Union, and he served as president of this corporation from the time of its inception until his death.

As a citizen Mr. Cooper was essentially progressive, loyal and public-spirited, and all legitimate measures and enterprises tending to conserve the welfare and advancement of the capital city were certain to receive the benefit of his influence and tangible co-operation. Sincerity and probity dwelt with him as constant guests, and upon his entire career there rests no shadow of wrong or injustice. He was entirely free from ostentation, was a keen judge of men and, understanding the well-springs of human thought and motive, he was tolerant in his judgment. Thus placing true values upon men and affairs, his helpfulness was man-

ifested in wise and legitimate ways, and he made his forceful and noble personality count for good in all the relations of life. He was a Master Mason, and held membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club. He passed to his reward, secure in the esteem of all who had appreciation of his true worth of character and of his large and generous accomplishment as one of the world's noble army of workers.

On June 24, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cooper to Miss Sarah F. Myers, who was born in Dearborn and reared in Ripley County, Indiana, where her father, James Myers, was an early settler. Mrs. Cooper survives her honored husband and still resides in the beautiful old homestead in Indianapolis. She is a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, as is also the family. Of their eight children only three are now living—Charles M., of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this publication; Virginia E., who is the wife of Hon. John M. Wiley, of Buffalo, New York, and ex-member of Congress from that state; and Caroline C., who is the wife of Earl M. Ogle, of Indianapolis.

CHARLES M. COOPER. An able member of the bar of the state, Charles M. Cooper gave his attention to the work of his profession in the City of Indianapolis for a long term of years, but his various industrial and capitalistic interests now place such exigent demands upon his time and attention that he has to a large degree withdrawn from active practice at the bar. He is native of Indiana and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, being a son of the late John J. Cooper, a distinguished citizen to whom is dedicated a special memoir on other pages of this work, so that in the present connection further review of the family history is not essential.

Charles M. Cooper was born in the village of Zenas, Ripley County, Indiana, on the 17th of January, 1855, and three years later his parents, removed to Kokomo; after six years' residence there, they moved to Indianapolis, where he was reared to manhood and where he has maintained his home during the intervening years. He completed the curriculum of the public schools of the capital city, including a course in the high school, and in 1877 he was graduated in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Somewhat later he began reading law under the able preceptorship of the late and honored Judge Samuel H. Buskirk, former judge of the Supreme Court of Indianapolis, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of his native state, amply fortified in a preliminary

way for the work of the exacting vocation in which he was destined to attain to marked success and prestige. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis and for more than twenty years he was numbered among the active and representative practitioners in the city, where he held precedence both as an able and discriminating trial lawyer and as a well fortified and conservative counselor. He became associated with his father in various business enterprises and also extended his operations individually in the industrial field, and with the expanding of those various interests in scope and importance he found it expedient to give to the same his personal supervision, with the result that he in large measure relinquished the work of his profession. He succeeded his father in the presidency of the United States Eucastie Tile Company, one of the large industrial concerns of Indianapolis and one of the most important of its kind in the United States, and of this position he is now incumbent. Much of his time is demanded in connection with the administration of the affairs of this corporation, and he also has other large and important capitalistic interests in the city and state. In the promotion of business enterprises of magnitude he has contributed his quota to the upbuilding of the Greater Indianapolis, and no citizen has shown a more loyal and vital interest in all that tends to further its progress and material and civic prosperity. He is the only surviving son of his parents and is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears.

As a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party generically stands sponsor, Mr. Cooper has been an active worker in its ranks, though he has never had aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club, and is also identified with the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club. In the Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies, in which latter he is identified with the Consistory, of the Valley of Indianapolis, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, besides which he has crossed the sands of the desert and been enrolled as a member of Murat Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Indianapolis.

On the 10th of August, 1899, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Nellie J. Johnson, daughter of the late Dr. Thornton A. Johnson, of Indianapolis, and their attractive

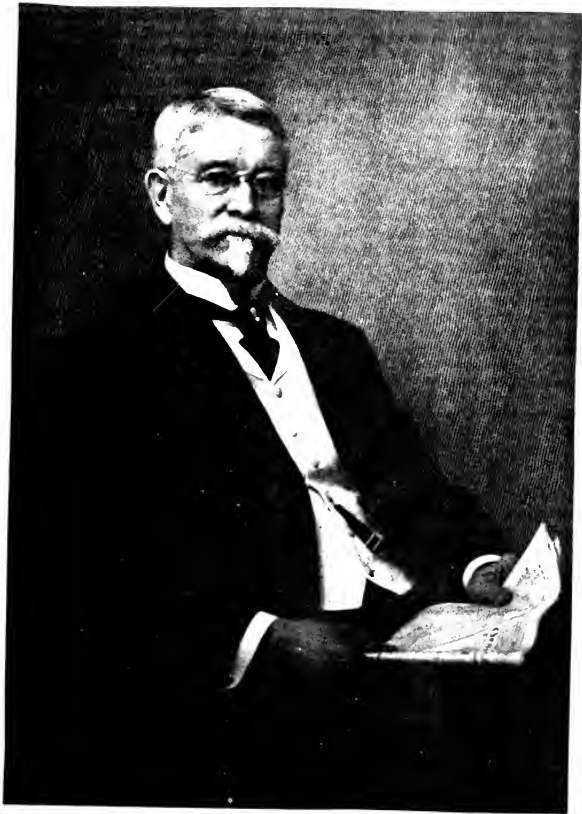
home, at 1730 North Meridian street, is one in which is dispensed a gracious hospitality, touching the best social life of the capital city. They have two children, Sarah Frances, born September 5, 1900, and John J., born July 11, 1906.

JULIUS A. LEMCKE. The German-American element has long been one of the strongest forces in the bone and sinew of the Republican party in the middle west, and the late Capt. Julius A. Lemcke was long a popular and stalwart leader of the Indiana contingent. Twenty-seven years of his earlier life was spent in Evansville as merchant, banker, Fremont campaigner and pioneer Republican, and finally as one of the most active men connected with the promotion of the boat interests of the Ohio River. In the latter capacity he not only acquired a considerable fortune and a high standing as a business man, but rendered his country splendid service in the early part of the Civil War by patrolling the lower Ohio and cutting off Confederate supplies, as well as by the transportation of men and munitions of war for the Union armies. He was an efficient official both of Evansville and Vanderburg County before he was called to Indianapolis to become treasurer of Indiana and until his death, twenty-two years thereafter was a prominent and honored citizen of the capital. Captain Lemcke was a man who drew people to him because they admired him for what he had really accomplished and because of the attractive power which always abides with those who themselves have an honest affection for their fellows. Such lovable characters avoid much of the wear and tear of life which fall upon those who plow through the world by sheer strength and uncompromising force.

Captain Lemcke's enviable record commences with his birth in Hamburg, Germany, on the 11th of September, 1832; is extended into his early boyhood by the death of his father and into the period of his youth by his emigration to the United States in the spring of 1846. An ocean voyage of three months on a sailing vessel brought the youth of fourteen to New Orleans, and a trip of several days, up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, brought him to the farm of his maternal uncle, William L. Deubler, ten miles from Evansville on the New Harmony road. There was no child in the household and the four years which the hardy German boy spent on this home-stead were busy ones indeed, valuable to him chiefly as a season of good discipline; his wages were nothing the first three years and four dollars monthly, the last year. So he decided to try a drygoods store in Evansville. In his quaint

book of "Reminiscences", published not long before his death, the captain gives a graphic sketch of the duties which had fallen to him. "It was not unnatural," he says, "that the childless couple I left behind should be loth to part with a handy boy, who, never idle, began at daybreak with milking the cows; before breakfast had fed the stock and chopped an armful of wood; and who, during the day, when not at work in the field or the clearing, kept up repairs on the barn and farming implements of the place, patched the harness of the horses, half-soled the shoes of the family, did the hog killing at Christmas, pickled the hams and smoked them, made the sausage and souse, watched the ash hopper and boiled the soap, and, who, on Saturday nights, helped Aunt Hannah darn the stockings of the family." Not to mention assisting the old uncle in his prosperous country store, both in selling his goods and hauling country produce to Evansville for shipment to New Orleans.

After working in the drygoods store, studying bookkeeping at night and clerking in a grain and grocery store for about a year, young Lemcke went to New Orleans as receiving clerk on a passenger steamer. On his return he was sent up Green River, Kentucky, to take charge of a country store, and in the winter of 1852 he took charge of the railroad station of Kings Station, then the northern terminus of the Evansville and Terre Haute line. The station was in the forest and the agent, who was soon dispensed with, returned to Evansville and commenced to make cigars. Soon afterward he was back on the river as a steamboat clerk, and then for some time operated a country store, auctioneered and did various other things, a dozen miles from Mount Vernon, Posey County, Indiana. Another return to Evansville followed, with some experience in connection with the "wildcat" bank of the place, and in the autumn of 1856 the young German-American appeared as a vigorous campaigner for Fremont and the Republican party. He was elected city clerk of Evansville in 1858; next became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Sorenson, Lemcke and Company, from which he emerged financially broken but in fair spirits; built a first-class hotel, of which the city was much in need, and before the outbreak of the war had become largely interested in several well equipped steamboats, having, by general consent, fairly earned the title of Captain. In 1861 the United States Government detailed him to patrol the lower Ohio River, and before regular posts were established in the valley, he did good service in preventing the transportation of supplies across the lines to the Confederacy.



J. A. Loucks

He also served with one of his boats under Generals Grant and Sheridan at Cairo and Paducah, and carried away the first load of wounded Union soldiers from Fort Donelson. Still later he was in the military service on the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and in 1862, with Captain Dexter, he organized the first Evansville and Cairo line. In times of peace he served for ten years as a member of the Ohio River Commission, and, in all respects, during his day no man was more closely identified with the boat interests of the Ohio valley. In 1876 he was elected city treasurer of Evansville; in 1880 became sheriff of the county for two terms and was a member of the city police board. He was cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Evansville and became interested in a woolen factory, also in Evansville.

In 1887, when Captain Lemcke commenced his first term as state treasurer, he moved to Indianapolis, which ever after was his home. He was re-elected in 1888 and continued in office until 1891. President Harrison afterward offered him the United States treasurer-ship, which he declined, and not long thereafter visited Europe for the second time (first trip in 1866). While in Germany he formed a warm attachment to the poet Bodenstedt, who died during his stay in the fatherland, and he was honored by appointment as one of his famous friend's pallbearers. During the later years of his life, Captain Lemcke devoted much time in writing an account of his European travels and his "Reminiscences of an Indianian", developing a remarkable gift for humorous and graphic narrative. Although the deceased belonged to no secret societies, he was an old member of the Columbia Club, Maennerchor, German House, Indianapolis Literary Club and the Indianapolis Art Association, and no one was ever more welcome to any circle which he chose to enter than Captain Lemcke. His death occurred at his home on North Pennsylvania street, the direct cause of his demise being pneumonia. He was buried in Evansville beside his eldest son, George, who had died ten years before. The surviving members of his family are his widow, to whom he was married January 1, 1874; two daughters, Mrs. Harry Sloan Hicks, of New York City, and Eleanor, now the wife of Russell Fortune, of Indianapolis; and Ralph A. Lemcke, who was associated with his father in the management of his property. Captain Lemcke built the present handsome office building, now known as the Lemcke Building, which was commenced in the spring of 1895.

CHARLES E. COFFIN. In the enlisting of men of enterprise, ability and integrity in the

furtherance of her financial, commercial and industrial activities, is mainly due the precedence and prosperity of Indiana's capital city, and as representative of the progressive spirit which has brought about the upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis" it is consonant that in this publication special recognition be accorded to Charles E. Coffin, president of The Central Trust Company, which has been prominent in its sphere of operations in our favored commonwealth.

Mr. Coffin finds a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Hoosier state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Salem, Washington County, Indiana, on the 13th of July, 1849, and is a son of Zachariah T. and Caroline (Armfield) Coffin, who removed from Salem to Bloomington, this state, in 1862. There they passed the residue of their lives, honored by all who knew them. The father was a tanner and justice of the peace.

Charles E. Coffin secured his rudimentary education in the schools of his native village and thereafter continued his studies in the public schools of Bloomington, where he was reared to maturity. In 1869, when twenty years of age, Mr. Coffin came to Indianapolis, where he assumed a position in the employ of Wylie & Martin, leading real estate dealers. He remained with this firm for a period of six years, at the expiration of which he established himself independently in the same line of business, in which his operations eventually attained large proportions. He built up a most successful enterprise and incidentally did much to further the material upbuilding of Indianapolis through the handling of both business and residence properties and the opening of suburban subdivisions. He continued to be actively engaged in the real estate business until 1899, when he effected the organization of The Central Trust Company, of which he has since been president and which, under his able administration as chief executive, has become one of the strongest financial and fiduciary institutions of its kind in the state. Mr. Coffin was also one of the organizers of the Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, in which he was one of the original stockholders and of which he served as vice-president for a number of years. He is a valued member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of whose board of governors he was a member for one term. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Commercial Club and was its president in 1900. He was one of the incorporators of the County Club and a member of its directorate, and is a director of the Art Association of Indianapolis, which controls the Heron Art Institute. For the past eleven years he has been

a member of the city board of park commissioners, and at the present time is the senior member in service in this important municipal body.

From the foregoing statements, brief as they are, it will be seen that Mr. Coffin is animated by broad public spirit and civic loyalty and that he has touched the various activities which make for advancement and prosperity and conserve consecutive progress in the beautiful capital city of Indiana. He was one of the charter members of the Columbia Club and is a member of the Marion Club, both representative social organizations of Indianapolis, and he takes deep interest in the affairs of the Indiana Historical Society, of which he is treasurer. In politics, though never animated by aught of ambition for official preferment, Mr. Coffin gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also identified with its adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he has affiliation in Murat Temple.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE. Through his own powers and labors has Hon. Albert J. Beveridge lifted himself to the plane of high achievement and distinguished service, and though it is impossible in a publication of this order to enter into details concerning his career in its entirety, yet consistency demands that in a work touching the history of "Greater Indianapolis", the city of his home, a tribute be paid to this distinguished Indiana representative in the United States senate. In the very prime of strong and vigorous manhood, none can deny that he has made a lasting impress upon the history of his time, and that still more brilliant accomplishment shall be his is but a logical sequence. A figure of prominence in national affairs, a lawyer of marked ability, a man of fine intellectual, oratorical and literary powers, he has made his influence felt in divers directions and has emphatically honored the state that has honored him in conferring upon him the dignified office of which he is now incumbent.

At the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1899, Albert J. Beveridge was one of the youngest men ever called to that great deliberative body of our national legislature. Here he has not failed to support his initial brilliancy with a record of practical and effective statesmanship. One especially familiar with the career of Senator Beveridge has offered the following pertinent and appreciative estimate: "Retaining the respect and admiration of his conferees at the bar and of those promi-

nent in public life, he is by them recognized as an eloquent orator and at the same time he has evinced—in the halls of the United States senate and through the newspaper press, periodical literature and individual authorship—a solidity of mental equipment that has given his reputation the quality of endurance as well as that of elasticity. This stability of power, with consequent and normal expansion thereof, was denied him by the dictums of opposing political prophets, in the earlier period of his public career. To those familiar with the circumstances that compassed him during his youth and early manhood there must come a feeling of respect and admiration, for he has unmistakably risen on the ladder of his own building and merits that proudest of American titles, 'self-made man'."

Senator Beveridge was born on a farm on the borders of Adams and Highland Counties, Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1862, the old homestead residence having been located in Highland County. His father had entered the Union service at the inception of the Civil War, and upon his return to his neglected farm, soon after the birth of Albert J., the veteran soldier found himself facing serious financial problems, and soon after the close of the war he removed to Sullivan, Moultrie County, Illinois. In the rapid fluctuation of values in the early post-bellum period he was unable to protect his interests and suffered the loss of his entire property. It was at this time that the family home was established in Illinois, where the father resumed agricultural operations under unfavorable circumstances.

That the future United States senator was denied proper educational advantages in his boyhood days was the direct result of the depressing conditions that compassed the family fortunes. He attended the district schools of Moultrie County, Illinois, in a desultory way, and at the age of twelve years the boy was to be found following the plow. There was in his makeup, however, naught of apathy or stolid patience, and his alert mentality and definite ambition soon manifested themselves in determined effort for advancement through individual endeavor. At the age of fourteen years he was employed as a laborer on a railroad, and even then was he devising and formulating plans for the securing of an education far beyond the imperfect and irregular training thus far accorded him. In later days than those of the youth of the martyred and noble president, Abraham Lincoln, have there been those who have wrought out their own salvation through equally strenuous toil and endeavor, and there can be naught of inconsistency in drawing measurable parallels. At

fifteen years of age Senator Beveridge was providing for his own maintenance through his labors as a logger and teamster, and his leisure hours, oft times lent with grudging favor of the god of sleep, were given to study. Concerning his early struggles the following words have been written: "The deadlock in his hard affairs was temporarily broken when he became a high-school student, but then, and for a number of years afterward, whatever he achieved mentally was a double triumph, for he was not only compelled to master the task in hand but also, by sheer force of will, to raise himself above all physical considerations most natural to the young man who is also valiantly struggling to provide himself with the absolute necessities of life." What of ambition and determination belonged to the young student and worker need not be asked. He grappled with circumstance and bent it to his will. Under such conditions as have been designated in foregoing sentences he also entered Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885, with high honors. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, but the baccalaureate honors rested upon one who was virtually penniless. After winning such intermediate victories it was not to be expected that the young collegiate would flinch in the face of the future—a "foeman worthy of his steel". There must have been to him at this point in his career much of that "stern joy that warriors feel", and supine inactivity or rebellious protest found no hospice at his houseless door.

After leaving the university Mr. Beveridge passed one year in the west, where he followed the untrammelled life of a cowboy, and he then returned to Indiana and took up his residence in Indianapolis, in the winter of 1886. Here he began the study of law in the office of Senator McDonald. But a young man fresh from the western prairies can not well devote himself to such technical training without providing for the assuagement of a vigorous and insistent physical appetite. Under these conditions Senator Beveridge consulted ways and means for providing for his support. While in college he had given evidence of the fine oratorical powers that have since gained to him wide repute and had given effective service as a campaign speaker for the Republican party. His efforts in this direction may have had influence in gaining to him at this period of insistent need the position of reading clerk in the lower house of the Indiana legislature. Through his services in this capacity he earned enough to tide him over one year of his law studies. During this period he continued his technical

reading in the law office of McDonald & Butler, and appreciation of his ability and earnestness was then given by the firm, for which he became managing clerk, at a fair salary. He remained thus associated with this firm until 1889, when he was admitted to the bar, to which he came specially well fortified in exact and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence.

Immediately after his admission to the Indiana bar Senator Beveridge established himself in the independent practice of his profession in the capital city of the state, where he has since maintained his home. From the initiation of his work in Indianapolis he gained strong supporters both in his profession and in the ranks of the political party to which he gave his allegiance. Incidentally it should be noted that he early manifested a remarkable insight regarding constitutional questions. Demands for his services as a campaign orator were insatiable. In the national campaign of 1896 he leaped into national fame by reason of his great speech, in Chicago, in answer to that of the late Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, who spoke in New York City. Senator Beveridge's speech was one of the most powerful ever delivered by an American statesman as a masterly arraignment of the socialistic tendencies of the Democratic party and in the uttering of impressive warnings against the dangers of license and anarchy. There can be no measure of doubt that this address, born of conviction and earnestness and graced by the most superb diction and oratory, had potent influence in bringing its author forward as a candidate for the United States senate and insuring his election, in 1899. His opponents in the nominating convention were four in number and were conceded to be among the ablest men in the state, but Senator Beveridge, the youngest of the aspirants for the senatorial toga, gained supporters who rallied valiantly to his standard, carrying the convention with a dash and spirit almost unprecedented in the history of Republican politics in Indiana. Of his services in the federal senate it is not necessary to speak in this article, for they are known to all students of national affairs and are a matter of record as well as of distinctive honor to the man. The senator was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1905, and his second term will expire in 1911. His course, marked by due independence and yet by the strongest loyalty, has begotten a popular confidence that implies an impregnable hold upon public esteem and party fealty, and further honors shall not be denied the gifted young statesman who has won much and won it worthily. Energetic, sincere, studious, diplo-

matic, eloquent, strongly fortified in knowledge of constitutions questions and matters of national import, and thoroughly familiar with the demands, necessities and best interests of the people he represents—Albert J. Beveridge is to-day one of the progressive, loyal and able public officials of our nation and is at the very zenith of his strong and worthy manhood. The country expects much of him, and it is his to give much.

As a writer has Senator Beveridge also shown distinctive versatility and resourcefulness, bringing to bear a fine literary appreciation and great purity and amplitude of diction, and in addition to his many contributions to the newspaper press and to standard periodical literature he is the author also of the following named works: "The Russian Advance" (1903), "The Young Man and the World" (1905), "The Bible as Good Reading" (1908), "Meaning of the Times" (1908), "Work and Habits" (1908), "Americans of To-day and To-morrow" (1909). On the 24th of November, 1887, Senator Beveridge was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Langsdale, of Greencastle, Indiana, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 18th of June, 1900, leaving no children. In the City of Berlin, Germany, on the 7th of August, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Beveridge to Miss Catherine Spencer Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy, of Chicago.

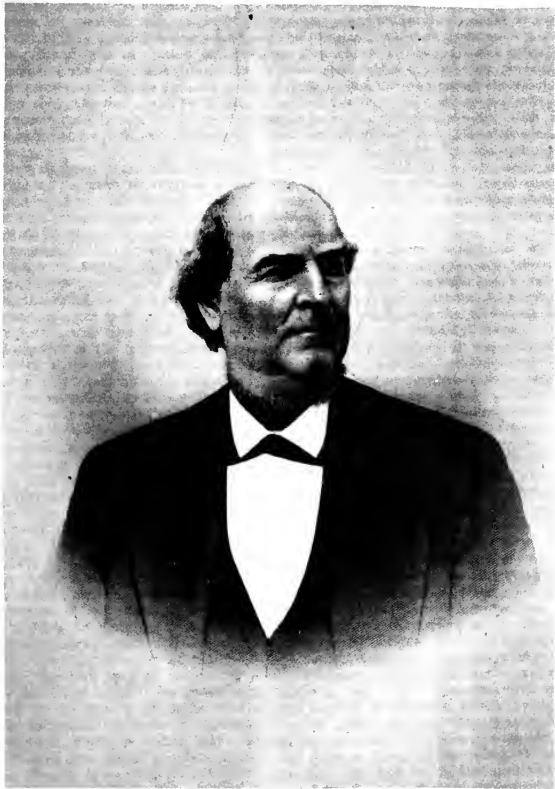
DR. CHARLES S. GOAR. There is no man in the City of Indianapolis more widely known than Dr. Charles S. Goar, a physician and political worker of distinction. He traces his ancestry back on his paternal side through many generations to St. Goar, who was born near the River Rhine, Germany, and on his mother's side he is of English descent. He was born on his father's farm in Cicero Township, Tipton County, Indiana, August 17, 1865, a son of Henry and Martha E. (Smith) Goar, the former born in Monroe County, Virginia, November 16, 1821, and died December 14, 1905, and the latter, born in Kentucky June 21, 1828, died March 12, 1906. They were married in Henry County, Indiana, May 27, 1844, and thirteen children blessed their marriage union, but only six are now living, Charles S. being the eleventh born. The parents spent their days on the old homestead in Cicero Township, Tipton County, Indiana, he having pre-empted that land from the government during the presidency of James K. Polk, who signed the papers. In politics he was an independent voter, believing firmly in the saying of Washington—"Don't forget your country for your politics."

After a training in the district schools

Charles S. Goar pursued a special scientific and teacher's course in the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and graduated with the class of 1884. He then began the study of medicine under the instructions of Drs. Newcomer and Dickey of Danville, Indiana, and in the fall of 1885 matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, where he graduated with the class of 1888. Locating then at Kennedy, Minnesota, he was in practice there until November of 1890, when he returned to Tipton, Indiana, and settled at Goldsmith. He was successful in his practice there and established a splendid reputation for professional skill, but leaving that city he came to Indianapolis in 1899. His fine ability as a medical practitioner is recognized by the profession, and he is often called into consultation both near and far. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and of the State and American Medical Associations. Dr. Goar since his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons has pursued post graduate courses in the clinics of New York City and in the Post Graduate School of Chicago. He is one of the lecturers in the Indiana School of Medicine, and during the past six years has been physician for the state school for the deaf. He is past noble grand of Goldsmith Lodge No. 324, I. O. O. F., and is a Thirty-second degree Mason.

Dr. Goar has long been very popular in the ranks of the Republican party in central Indiana. In 1896 he was nominated and elected to the senate of Indiana, representing Tipton and Hamilton Counties, and during the session of 1897 he performed effective work in behalf of the people of his district, serving on a number of important committees and was chairman of the committee on public health and vital statistics. His term continued during the session of 1899. He is a man of marked ability and worth, and gives his hearty co-operation and influence to all public measures having for their object the welfare of the community in which he lives and of the country at large. He married on March 8, 1891, Miss Jennie Hinkle, a daughter of L. D. and Mary Hinkle, of Goldsmith, Indiana, and a son, Churchill Goar, has been born to them.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD. A lawyer of exalted ability, a statesman of the highest type, and a man of sublimated integrity and honor, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald left a deep impress upon the history of Indiana and also upon that of the nation. Both were dignified by his noble life and splendid achievements, and he stood as an honored member of a striking group of men whose influence in the social and economic life of the nation was of most beneficent order.



J. M. Donald

He served as a member of both branches of the United States Congress and was accorded other evidences of popular confidence and regard, the while he ever ordered his course according to the highest principles and ideals, so that he was found true to himself and to all men. Such was his prominence in public affairs and in professional life in Indiana and its capital city that it is but a matter of justice to here enter a brief tribute to his memory and perpetuate at least a brief record concerning his career.

Joseph Ewing McDonald was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1819, and was a son of John and Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald. The father traced his lineage to stanch Scottish origin and the family was founded in America in the colonial days. John McDonald was a pioneer of the old Buckeye state and was known as a man of strong mentality, impregnable integrity, and generous and kindly nature. He was industrious and diligent in connection with the practical affairs of life and manifested the business ability so characteristic of the sturdy race from which he was sprung. He died when the subject of this memoir was an infant, and his widow subsequently became the wife of John Kerr, of Fairfield Township, Butler County, Ohio. She was of French-Huguenot ancestry and was a member of a family that was first founded in New Jersey, from which state representatives later made permanent settlement in Pennsylvania. From the latter commonwealth came the founders of the family in Ohio. Mrs. Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald Kerr was a woman of much talent and gracious personality, and her distinguished son ever gave credit to her for the beneficent influence she exerted in the formative period of his character. In the autumn of 1826, John Kerr removed with his family to Montgomery County, Indiana, where he secured a tract of government land and initiated the herculean task of reclaiming a farm from the forest wilds. He passed the closing years of his life in the home of his step-son, the subject of this memoir, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he died in 1856. He and his wife were both devout members of the Presbyterian Church, as was also John McDonald, father of him whose name introduces this review.

Joseph E. McDonald was significantly the artificer of his own fortunes, and he literally built the ladder upon which he rose to a place of distinction and great influence. He was seven years of age at the time of the family removal to Indiana, and he remained on the home farm until he had attained to the age of twelve years. He early began to contribute

to the work of the pioneer farm and availed himself of the meager advantages afforded in the primitive schools of the locality and period. For two years within this period he was enabled to attend school at Crawfordsville, which was then a mere village. He was naturally receptive and studious, and when not employed at work on the farm he passed the greater portion of his time in reading and study, the while he began to formulate his boyish dreams into actuating motives. He often stated in later years that when but ten years of age he decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, and this ambition must have been prompted more from his reading than from personal acquaintanceship with members of the profession.

When twelve years of age Mr. McDonald entered upon an apprenticeship to the saddler's trade, at Lafayette, Indiana, and he continued to be identified with this line of work for six consecutive years, save for a period of three months spent in attending school. He had already become proficient in the common English branches, and his fund of knowledge had been appreciably expanded through special advantages afforded him during his term of apprenticeship. He was afforded access to the extensive and well selected library of Dr. Israel T. Canby, of Crawfordsville, and he made the most of the opportunities thus presented. In 1838 Mr. McDonald was matriculated in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, where he continued his higher academic studies until 1840, except for a short interval, in 1839, when he was employed with the state engineering corps that was surveying the bed for the Wabash & Erie canal. In the meanwhile he had maintained himself in college largely by working at his trade during vacations and at such other times as opportunity was offered. In 1840 he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, where he continued his studies for six months, at the expiration of which he returned to Crawfordsville, where he was engaged in teaching school for one term. In the spring of 1841 Mr. McDonald went to Williamsport, this state, where he passed one year as clerk in the store of his elder brother. He had not in the meanwhile abandoned his determination to enter the legal profession and had waited only until such time as circumstances would justify his beginning the work of preparation therefor. In the spring of 1842 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Zebulon Beard, of Crawfordsville, who was then one of the leading members of the bar of the state. Under such favorable direction the young man made rapid progress in his accumulation and assimilation of

the science of jurisprudence, and in the spring of 1843 he was admitted to practice, after examination before the Superior Court, consisting of Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan. Prior to receiving his license to practice he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of prosecuting attorney of Montgomery County, of which Crawfordsville is the judicial center, and in the election in August, 1843, he was successful at the polls, where he received a gratifying majority over his Whig opponent, Robert Jones, a prominent member of the bar of that county. Prior to this time the prosecuting attorneys for the various counties had been selected by the legislature, and thus Mr. McDonald had the distinction of being the first prosecutor chosen by popular vote in Montgomery County. He made an excellent record as a public prosecutor and in August, 1845, he was chosen as his own successor, defeating Robert Evans, the Whig candidate. He thus continued incumbent of the office for four consecutive years. In the autumn of 1847, Mr. McDonald established himself in the private practice of his profession in Crawfordsville, where he thus continued until 1859.

In the meantime Mr. McDonald had had shown his eligibility and power for leadership in political affairs and had become one of the vigorous and prominent exponents of the principles of the Democratic party in his section of the state. In 1849 he was elected to represent the Eighth district in Congress, and he served one term as a member of the lower house of the federal legislature. In 1856 there came further recognition of his professional talent and political popularity, in that he was elected attorney general of Indiana, an office in which he was the first to be chosen by popular vote. His record gained to him wider reputation and public endorsement, as was shown conclusively in his re-election two years later. In 1859 he established his home in Indianapolis, where he entered into partnership with Judge Addison L. Roache, who had served on the bench of the Supreme Court of the state, and the firm of Roache & McDonald forthwith assumed a place of distinctive priority at the bar of Indiana. It secured a large and representative clientele and appeared in connection with much important litigation in the state and federal courts in Indianapolis.

In 1864 Mr. McDonald received the nomination of his party for governor of the state, and he made a vigorous and effective campaign against no less distinguished and popular an antagonist than Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the war governor, with whom he made a joint canvass of the state. Though he met with defeat at the polls he received six thousand more

votes than were polled for the Democratic state ticket at the preceding election. On the 5th of March, 1875, he took his seat in the United States senate, in which he was elected to succeed Hon. Daniel D. Pratt. He assumed a position of prominence in the senate, by reason of his recognized ability and his recognized loyalty to his important constituency. He was made chairman of the committee on public laws and the second member of the important judiciary committee. He was known as one of the best informed and most versatile lawyers in the senate and his influence permeated in many directions. He was a member of the senate committee that visited the city of New Orleans to investigate the counting of the Louisiana vote in the election of 1876, and also of the Teller-Wallace committee that investigated election frauds in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. McDonald was chairman of the Democratic state convention of Indiana in 1868 and was a member of the state central committee of his party from 1868 to 1874. He served one term in the United States senate and then opened a law office in the city of Washington, D. C. thereafter he divided his time between the national capital and Indianapolis, in which latter city he also continued to maintain an office until his death. In Washington he was engaged in connection with many important cases presented before the Supreme Court, and among the most notable of these were those in connection with the telephone patents and the Mormon affairs. During every state and national campaign for many years his services were in almost constant requisition in making speeches in support of the principles and policies of the party of which he was a recognized leader, and at the Democratic national convention of 1880 he narrowly escaped being made the standard-bearer of the party on the presidential ticket. At one stage of the proceedings of the convention one of its sagacious delegates made the statement that the choice would either be the old ticket or Senator McDonald would be made the candidate for the presidency. For reasons not necessary to mention, political exigencies and expediency finally led to the nomination of General Hancock.

Mr. McDonald's health was excellent throughout his life until December, 1890, when the disorder that finally brought about his death appeared in the form of a mild attack of indigestion. In April, 1891, he came from Washington to Indianapolis, where he was destined to pass the residue of his long and useful life among the friends who had proved their loyalty and of whom he was deeply appreciative. For several weeks after his arrival

he was able to ride to his office and there spend a few hours each day, but the visits gradually became irregular and finally ceased altogether. Thereafter he remained at his home, an uncompensated sufferer, until the final summons came, on the 21st of June, 1891.

Throughout his long and earnest career Senator McDonald was unswerving in his allegiance to the exacting profession in which it was his to attain to so much of success and distinction. His association with important cases in Indiana history was of the closest and his skill and learning in his profession made him one of the really great lawyers of the country. Various causes which he represented in Indiana attracted unusual attention, and prominent among these was that of the State of Indiana versus Sidney Owens, charged with murder by poison. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Gregory, of Lafayette, and General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, and there was a strong public prejudice against the defendant, whose interests were most ably represented by Mr. McDonald, who secured a verdict of acquittal, to the surprise of the entire bar of the state. Mr. McDonald was also counsel for Bowles, Milligan and Harvey, who were tried for conspiracy and treason by a military commission and sentenced to be hanged. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and the defendants were released on constitutional grounds. Mr. McDonald also appeared as counsel for the defense in the noted Beebe case, in which the Federal Supreme Court decided that the Maine liquor law was unconstitutional. He was also one of the attorneys for those who brought into the Supreme Court the issue of the constitutionality of the Baxter liquor law. He presented the leading argument in many important railroad cases tried in the federal courts and made the principal argument for the objectors in the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana before the electoral commission appointed to determine the result of the presidential election of 1876. He maintained that the creation of this commission was the exercise of a doubtful power, even in case of apparent necessity.

In politics Mr. McDonald ever held closely to the basic principles of the Democratic party as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, and few had more power and versatility as campaign orators. As a speaker he was cool, logical and resourceful. He believed in the intrinsic virtue of the people and in their ability and purpose to maintain our national institutions inviolate against the assaults of designing politicians. Regarded by all parties as a statesman of great ability, broad and liberal views, well fortified convictions and absolute

personal integrity of purpose, long before the national convention of 1884 there was a general demand among the Democrats of Indiana for the nomination of Senator McDonald for the party candidate for the presidency. In presenting his name to the convention Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks referred to him as the peer of the best lawyers of the west, and continued with the following words: "Faithfully, diligently and ably, for six years, he represented Indiana in the senate, welcomed by the ablest of the senators as their peer. Mr. McDonald has been a student of the learning that has made the Democracy of the United States what it is today. He is familiar with the writings of his fathers and his opinions are based upon the sentiments that came to him through their pages. He is of clear perception, strong judgment, fair and just."

At the time of the death of Senator McDonald the Indianapolis *Sentinel* gave the following appreciative estimate in its editorial columns: "Kind of heart, colossal of mind, noble of purpose, strong of conviction and fearless of action, he put an indelible stamp upon the history of his time. In the laws of his state and of the nation he has left many enduring monuments to his worth. In the hearts of all who knew him he has left a lasting memory of his affection. In every sense he was one of nature's noblemen, and a nation will unite with that bereft family in mourning an end which, though coming when full of years and honors and ripe experience, our human understanding can regard as but most untimely." Senator McDonald was devoted to his home and family and to those admitted to the more intimate circle of his acquaintanceship will remain the deepest appreciation of the intrinsic nobility of the man. He was scholarly in his tastes and inclinations and read widely and with deep appreciation the best in literature.

On Christmas day of the year 1844 was solemnized the marriage of Senator McDonald to Miss Nancy Ruth Buell, a daughter of Dr. Buell, a leading physician of Williamsport, Indiana. The children of this union were: Ezekiel M., Malcolm A., Frank B. and Annie. The daughter became the wife of a Mr. Caldwell and her death occurred on the 2d of June, 1877; Ezekiel M. died June 1, 1873, after having been associated with his father in the practice of law for five years; Frank B. died in Washington, D. C., on the 7th of January, 1887. Mrs. McDonald was summoned to the life eternal, and on the 3d of September, 1872. Senator McDonald married Miss Araminta W. Vance, of Crawfordsville, this state, who died February 2, 1875, leaving no children.

While a member of the United States sen-

ate, Senator McDonald was united in marriage to Mrs. Josephine F. (Farnsworth) Barnaso of Indianapolis, who survives him and retains her residence in Indianapolis, where, now venerable in years, she is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the circle of her gentle and gracious influence. She was born at Westfield, New York, and is a daughter of the late Joseph Farnsworth, who was long numbered among the representative citizens of Madison, Indiana, he having been a native of the state of New York and having been a scion of a family, of English extraction, that was founded in America in the colonial epoch.

ANTOINE WIEGAND. None has a more secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people of Indianapolis than has Antoine Wiegand, an honored pioneer business man, who has here conducted operations as a florist for over half a century. He was the first to properly and successfully exploit this attractive line of enterprise in the capital city, and his sales-rooms and conservatories are now of the finest modern type. He caters to a large and thoroughly representative patronage and his name is familiar to all who have been residents of the city for an appreciable period. His love for the gracious floral products of nature is of the most insistent type, and thus his devotion to his business has had both a sentimental and practical valuation, for his constant interest has promoted that close attention which promotes the best results in a practical way, the while he has so ordered his course, which has been marked by never-failing courtesy, that he has the affectionate regard of the patrons whom he has long supplied with the finest floricultural products. He has won success through his own efforts, having come from a far country to America when a young man and having relied solely upon his own ambition, self-reliance and sturdy integrity of purpose in making his way in the world. The business which he founded so many years ago is now conducted under the firm name of Wiegand & Sons, and he has as his associates in the same his two sons, who are numbered among the popular and representative younger business men of the capital city.

Antoine Wiegand, better known by the English form of his Christian name, Anthony, was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, on the 25th of April, 1832, and in the fatherland he was reared and educated. There also he gained his initial training in the line of enterprise to which he has devoted his attention with so much of success throughout practically his entire business career, and in 1855, when twenty-two years of age, he severed the ties

that bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America—a land to whose development and progress his countrymen have contributed in generous measure. Soon after his arrival in the United States Mr. Wiegand came to Indianapolis, where, in 1859, he engaged in his present line of business, by establishing a modest greenhouse near the old district school building on Kentucky avenue. There he continued operations, with ever increasing success, until 1879, when he removed to his present attractive and eligible location on Illinois street. His finely equipped hot-houses now cover an area of forty thousand square feet and are the largest and best in the entire state. His glass-covered conservatories are most attractive and in the displaying of their beautiful products to his many patrons and the general public he finds a source of unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. In 1908 he erected his fine display and sales room, one hundred by twenty-six feet in dimensions, glass covered and with cement floor, and here the beautiful and varied products of his conservatories are presented in most attractive array. Mr. Wiegand conducted the business individually until about 1900, when his two sons, George B. and Homer L., were admitted to partnership, under the firm name already noted.

In the Wiegand establishment are to be found plants in greater variety and profusion than in any other one conservatory in the state, and through close study and careful attention Mr. Wiegand has been peculiarly successful in the propagation of rare species and special and original types, in which connection it may be noted that he has in stock certain single plants that are worth one hundred and fifty dollars each. A specialty is made of cut flowers and the concern also gives distinctive attention to the preparing and effective placing of interior floral decorations, so that recourse is had to the same on all important social occasions. The trade of the firm extends throughout the cities and towns in the vicinity of Indianapolis and is constantly expanding in scope and importance. Mr. Wiegand was the pioneer in this line of business in the capital city. When he began operations here, fifty years ago, there was little demand for flowers aside from those grown in a private way, but through the displaying of his fine products he made them their own best advertisers, with the result that popular appreciation and support were not denied.

Thoroughly loyal to the institutions and ideals of his adopted country, Mr. Wiegand has shown an intelligent and constant interest in both national and local governmental affairs, and he is known as a liberal and public-spirited citizen. In national affairs, where definite

issues are involved, he gives his support to the Republican party, but in local matters he does not adhere to close partisan lines, giving, rather, his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He is a member of the Columbia Club, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. He holds membership in the Tabernacle Church.

In 1865 Mr. Wiegand was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Kreiss, who was born in Germany, whence she came with her parents to America when a girl. Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand have two sons and two daughters, namely: George B., Homer L., Annie and Bene.

DAVID M. ELLIOTT. Nearly thirty years of consecutive identification with the postoffice service in Indianapolis represents the exceptional record of David M. Elliott, and it is doubtful if there is another man in the service as thoroughly familiar with the same as he is or possessed of more intimate knowledge of the city in the matter of postal ramifications. He has won advancement through able and faithful service and is now incumbent of the dual office of finance clerk and second assistant postmaster. It is needless to say that he is an official of the most sterling characteristics and that he is held in high regard by all who know him, being one of the well known and popular executives identified with the local postal service.

David McClure Elliott is a scion of one of the old and honored families of Indiana, of which state he is a native son. He was born on a farm in Monroe Township, Jefferson County, this state, on the 2d of October, 1849, and is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Craig) Elliott, both of whom were born in Ohio, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Robert Elliott, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on the 15th of September, 1784, and died in Jefferson County, Indiana, June 26, 1872. He came to Indiana soon after the close of the war of 1812, prior to the admission of the state to the Union, having served as a valiant and loyal soldier in the second conflict with England. He became one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, where he established one of the first tanneries in the state, having been a tanner by trade. His mother's maiden name was Jennie McClure and that of his wife Mary Logan, and their relatives have made the names McClure and Logan prominent in the early history of Jefferson County and the City of Madison. Anthony Logan Elliott, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of a family of

six children, who all settled on farms in Jefferson County, but he died in his prime, leaving a widow and seven children, of whom David, seven years old, was the youngest and so broken in health that his early death seemed certain. He is now, however, the only survivor, but has had to use crutches since childhood. The last of those six robust brothers and sisters passed away in 1903, the lives of the brothers no doubt being greatly shortened by soldiers' hardships during four years of the Civil War. David's poor health as a boy prevented any steady attendance at school but at the age of 20 he was teaching. His mother died before he reached his majority. During the last few years of her life Mr. Elliott had a step-father, Rev. Wm. Wallace, of whom he speaks in the highest terms. Mr. Elliott spent a year or two of the early seventies in the south, teaching and doing bookkeeping in Alabama and speaks with some pride of the fact that although but twenty-three years old he was inspector of his precinct in that state at Grant's second election in 1872. Returning later to Indiana, he served two terms as trustee of his native township, and in 1880 was nominated for county recorder, but a decision of the supreme court having incidentally deferred recorders' election for two years, Mr. Elliott came to Indianapolis in May, 1881, and took service under Postmaster Wildman (a relative), and has served continuously under nine postmasters, working his way up from the lower grades and reaching his present important position many years ago.

Mr. Elliott is a staunch Republican and a member of the Marion Club, but has a host of friends in all parties.

David McClure Elliott and Miss Martha Pressly were married in May, 1891, she being a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, and the youngest daughter of Dr. Samuel Pressly, who was in his day a prominent physician of northern Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have no children of their own, but their home is kept lively by numerous nieces and nephews, as Mr. Elliott has been guardian for several families of orphans. Their home is at 2241 Talbott avenue, and both are active members of the First United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM B. BURFORD. Among the strong and honored figures in the business circles of the beautiful capital city of Indiana is William B. Burford, who has here been closely identified with business and civic interests for more than forty years, so that he may well be designated at the present time as one of the pioneer business men of "Greater

Indianapolis", to whose industrial and commercial advancement he has contributed his quota. He is a manufacturer of blank books, and his large and finely equipped establishment also has the best of modern facilities for lithographic work, general printing, copper-plate engraving, etc., besides which he handles all kinds of stationery and general office supplies. Through wise administrative policy, close application, marked discrimination and impregnable integrity of purpose he has not only built up a large and important business enterprise, of metropolitan proportions, but has also maintained a most secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem in the city which has so long represented his home.

Mr. Burford was born in the village of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, on the 18th of November, 1846, and is a son of Miles W. and N. J. (Burford) Burford, both of whom were born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, representatives of old and honored families of that commonwealth and themselves distantly related. They were reared and educated in their native state and there their marriage was solemnized. In 1839 they removed to Independence, Missouri, and there the father of William B. became a prominent and influential citizen and leading business man. He was one of the early bankers of Independence and gained high reputation and distinctive success as a financier. He was identified with banking interests also in Kansas City, St. Louis and other Missouri cities and he accumulated a substantial fortune through his own ability and efforts. He and his wife continued to maintain their home in Independence, Missouri, until 1870, when they came to Indianapolis, where they passed the remainder of their lives in the home of their son William B., to whom this sketch is dedicated, and who accorded to them in their declining days the utmost filial solicitude. Both were zealous members of the Methodist Church. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living, all having been reared to maturity in the old home town of Independence, Missouri.

To the schools of his native place, William B. Burford is indebted for his early educational training, and later it was to be his privilege to receive that training which has been consistently said to be the equivalent of a liberal education—the discipline of a printing office. When fifteen years of age he came to Indianapolis, where he gained his first practical knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts". He here found employment in the job-printing establishment conducted by

his brother-in-law, the late William Braden, and he made rapid progress in his accumulation of technical knowledge and business methods. In the latter part of the year 1863, Mr. Burford returned to his home in Missouri, where he joined the provisional militia of the state, in connection with which he took an active part in the border warfare against the Confederate guerrillas. In 1864 he became corporal in a company of Missouri troops which, though not paid for their service by the national government but by the State of Missouri, did much effective service in restraining hostile demonstrations on the part of the guerrillas of southern sympathies, as well as in preventing Confederate raids and depredations.

After the close of the Civil War Mr. Burford entered college at Independence, Missouri, where he continued his studies for a period of two years and amply fortified himself for entrance upon a business career destined to be one of marked activity and success. In 1867 he returned to Indianapolis, which city has ever since represented his home, as has it also been the scene of his earnest and fruitful efforts as a business man. Here he again entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Mr. Braden, by whom he was admitted to partnership in the business in 1870, whereupon the firm name of Braden & Burford was adopted. In 1875 Mr. Braden, after having met with financial reverses in other business enterprises with which he had been identified, sold his interest in the printing, engraving and stationery business to Mr. Burford, who has since continued the enterprise without interruption and who has built the same up to the best metropolitan standard in its line. At numbers 38 and 40 South Meridian street are located his offices and salesrooms, and on Pearl street, Numbers 17 to 23, inclusive, in rear of salesrooms, he has his finely equipped factory. His establishment is locally as well known, practically, as that of the city itself, and the enterprise is one which stands to the credit of the greater city.

Mr. Burford has never been active in partisan politics, but this by no means implies that he has in any sense been neglectful of his civic duties. He is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity and as a citizen none is more loyal and public-spirited. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and is also a member of the German House, a representative social organization of the capital city. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second



J. H. Claypool

degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also enrolled as a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides being identified with the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church and give a liberal co-operation and support in the various departments of its work.

In 1871, Mr. Burford was united in marriage to Miss Ella Hobbs, who was born and reared in Independence, Missouri, and who is a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel and J. R. Hobbs, of Independence. In conclusion of this sketch is entered brief record concerning the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Burford. Miles W., who for several years was associated actively with his father's business, much to the gratification and satisfaction of the latter, was finally compelled to sever this pleasing relationship on account of impaired health, and he now resides at Silver City, New Mexico, where he has valuable ranching interests. The second son, Ernest H., who was his father's valued assistant in the management of the business enterprise to which reference has been made, died in August, 1909. The youngest son, William Burford, Jr., is now associated with his father in the business. Caroline is the wife of H. R. Danner, of New York City. Mr. Danner has associated himself with Mr. Burford in the business and will make his home in Indianapolis.

JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL. It has been written that "few sons attain the praise of their great sires", but application of this statement cannot justly be made in the case of Jefferson H. Claypool, a sterling citizen of Indianapolis, of whose bar he is an able and honored member, for by his services he has lent dignity to the profession in which his father attained to distinction, and in connection with public affairs has he also well upheld the prestige of the name which he bears. He is essentially one of the representative members of the bar of his native state and has long been a power in the councils of the Republican party in this commonwealth. Like his honored father, he has a character based on intrinsic integrity of purpose, and this has been shown with all of significance in both his professional life and in his loyal services as a citizen. He is a scion of one of the best known pioneer families of the Hoosier state, with whose annals the name has been prominently identified for nearly a century and in which he is a representative of the third generation, being the only survivor of the four children of Benjamin F. and Alice (Helm) Claypool.

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Claypool was born at Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, on the 12th of December, 1825, and that now attractive little city continued to be his home until he was summoned to the life eternal, on the 11th of December, 1888, one day before the sixty-third anniversary of his birth. He held rank for many years as one of the ablest lawyers engaged in practice at the Indiana bar, was prominently identified with the organization of the Republican party, was a member of the senate of his native state during the climacteric period of the Civil War, was prominently identified with the early banking interests of his state, being one of the directors of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and later president of the First National Bank of Connersville, of which he was one of the organizers in 1865; and during the later years of his career he found both solace and profit in agriculture, having identified himself with that basic industry and the raising of fine cattle. He was a citizen of exalted character and one whose personality gained to him the implicit confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact.

Hon. Newton Claypool, father of Hon. Benjamin F. Claypool, was a native of the historic Old Dominion state, the family being of staunch English extraction and having been founded in Virginia in the colonial epoch. He was a man of liberal education, according to the standard of his day, and this strong intellectual power was coupled with mature judgment, so that he naturally became a leader in thought and action after establishing his home in Indiana, prior to its admission to the Union. As a youth he left his native state and made his way to Ross County, Ohio, where he remained until 1815, when he came to Indiana and established his home in Fayette County, where he became one of the early settlers of the little hamlet of Connersville, now one of the flourishing cities of the state. He served several terms in the state legislature, as a member of both the house and senate, and he wielded much influence in public affairs during the formative period of the history of this favored commonwealth. He became the owner of large tracts of land in Fayette and other counties and contributed materially to both the civic and industrial development of the state.

Hon. Benjamin F. Claypool gained his early education in the common schools of Connersville and supplemented this by private instruction under the tutorship of Professor Nutting, a prominent educator of the early days in Indiana. In the autumn of 1843 Mr. Claypool was matriculated in Asbury University, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana.

where he continued his studies until the spring of 1845, when he withdrew from the institution, shortly before the graduation of the class of which he was a member. He forthwith began the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of Hon. Oliver H. Smith, who was then the recognized leader of the Indianapolis bar, and under such favorable auspices he thoroughly fortified himself in the science of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and soon afterward he began the active practice of his profession in his native town of Connersville. He soon rose to prominence in his profession, and until the day of his death he held precedence as one of the ablest lawyers of Indiana. Court records bear adequate evidence of his many forensic victories, and indicate his appearance in connection with much important litigation in the state and federal courts in Indiana.

Early in life Benjamin F. Claypool began to manifest a lively interest in political affairs, and he was originally aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Whig party. He was prominently concerned in effecting the national organization of the Republican party, and in 1856 was a delegate to the first national convention of the party, in Philadelphia, where that body nominated General John C. Fremont for the presidency. In 1864 he served as presidential elector from the Fifth congressional district of Indiana, and in 1868 he was one of the electors at large, canvassing the entire state of Indiana in the interests of the Republican party. In 1860 he was elected to represent, in the state senate, the district composed of the counties of Fayette and Union, and as a member of the upper house of the legislature he was one of the leaders of that body and one of the most loyal and vigorous supporters of the Union. He was an able advocate at the bar, of strong dialectic powers, an eloquent speaker, and a man of great versatility of genius. He was ever well fortified in his convictions and absolute sincerity and honor characterized him in all the relations of a life of signal integrity and usefulness. Intrinsic nobility indicated the man as he was, and his name shall have an enduring place in the civic history of his native state and especially in connection with the annals of its bar, whose standard has ever been high.

In 1874 Benjamin F. Claypool was made the candidate of his party for representative of the Fifth district of Indiana in Congress, and though he made a brilliant campaign in an effort to overcome the Democratic tidal wave that swept over Indiana in that year, causing defeat in most of the Republican Congressional districts, he met with defeat which he had

fully anticipated. While he never thereafter appeared as a candidate for public office, he never wavered in his allegiance to the "grand old party", of whose principles and policies he continued an ardent and effective exponent until the close of his life. In the year 1853 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Alice Helm, who was likewise born and reared in Indiana and who was a daughter of Dr. Jefferson Helm, of Rushville, Indiana, one of the representative physicians and financiers of that part of the state. She was a woman of cultivation and most gracious presence, and her counsel and sympathy contributed much to the success of her husband, as their married life was ideal in all its relations. Mrs. Claypool was summoned to eternal rest in 1882, and, as already stated, their only surviving child is Jefferson H.

Jefferson Helm Claypool was born at Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, on the 15th of August, 1856, and there he was reared to years of maturity, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the public and private schools and having also the gracious influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. In 1870 he was matriculated in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in which institution he continued his academic studies for four years. Thereafter he attended the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, for one year, after which he returned to his native city and began reading law under the able preceptorship of his honored father. He gave two years to careful study and then, in 1877, was admitted to the bar. He forthwith became associated with his father in practice, and this mutually gratifying alliance continued until the close of the father's life. The son did not remain in the shadow of his father's professional greatness but soon proved his mettle as one thoroughly well equipped for successful effort at the bar. As an advocate he has well upheld the honors of the family name, and few members of the bar of the state are more admirably fortified as counselors, as he has ever been a close student and has a broad and exact knowledge of the law and of precedent. While he was associated with his father the firm of B. F. Claypool & Son retained an extensive and lucrative practice, and he was thus afforded a wide range of professional experience and an opportunity to form an extensive acquaintanceship with leading men in his profession and in public life.

From his youth to the present time Mr. Claypool has been unflinching in his allegiance to the Republican party, and he early became an active and zealous worker in behalf of its cause. In 1888, in the month prior to the

death of his father, he was elected joint representative of his native county in the state legislature, and in 1890 he was again chosen joint representative of Fayette and Henry counties. During both sessions he was a valued working member, both on the floor of the house and in the committee room, having been a prominent member of important committee on ways and means. He continued in the active and successful practice of his profession at Connersville until 1893, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home. The exactions of his extensive capitalistic and real estate interests have rendered it expedient for him to withdraw largely from the practice of his profession in later years, and he now devotes his attention almost exclusively to the management of his farming and financial affairs. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Connersville, is a stockholder in a number of important business corporations in that city, is the owner of a landed estate comprising fully 800 acres in Delaware County, Indiana, and also has much valuable realty in the capital city. As a citizen he is essentially loyal and progressive and the "Greater Indianapolis" finds in him one of its most public-spirited residents.

Mr. Claypool has by no means abated his active interest in the promotion of the cause of the Republican party, in which he has been a leader in his state for a long term of years. He has rendered material assistance in the preparation of several of the state platforms of his party in Indiana and has otherwise been a potent factor in its councils. In 1896 he was chairman of the advisory committee of the Republican state central committee, and since 1898 he has served consecutively as one of the board of state election commissioners. In the past fifteen years he has made many valuable contributions to the public press, his articles being principally on political and economic questions. Of him the following statement has been made: "He believes in clean politics, civil service and single gold standard, and with courage and force gives expression to his views. He hates the demagogue above all others, and is honored for his sincerity and straightforwardness."

Mr. Claypool is identified with various clubs, and in 1905 he was president of the Indiana association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity; in 1909 he was president of Miami University Association of Indiana.

In October, 1893, Mr. Claypool was united in marriage to Miss Mary Buckner Ross, the only child of Major John W. Ross, an honored and influential citizen of Connersville. The only child of this union is Benjamin F., who

was born in December, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool maintain their home at No. 1303 North Meridian street, Indianapolis.

JAMES E. McCULLOUGH. A representative member of the bar of Indiana, Mr. McCullough has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis for more than twenty years. Through his labors he has honored the profession of which he is a member and his precedence in the same is the direct result of his profound knowledge of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, his ability in making practical application of the same, and his sterling character as a man among men. He has been prominent in public affairs and is recognized as one of the leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in Indiana.

James E. McCullough was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1847, and is a son of Jacob and Lucinda (Noble) McCullough. Jacob McCullough was likewise a native of Ohio and was a scion of one of the old and honored pioneer families of the Buckeye commonwealth. His wife was born in South Carolina, whence her parents removed to Ohio in the early pioneer epoch. In 1857, when the subject of this review was a lad of ten years, his parents removed from Ohio to Spencer County, Indiana, where his father purchased land and developed a valuable farm. He was a man of strong individuality and impregnable integrity of character, and he wielded no little influence in public affairs of a local order. Both he and his wife continued to maintain their home in Spencer County until their death.

Mr. McCullough gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Hamilton County, Ohio, and Spencer County, Indiana, and in 1868 he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had simultaneously pursued the studies of the law department of the university, and his capacity for accumulation and assimilation of knowledge is indicated in the fact that he was graduated in the law school in the same year that marked his graduation in the literary department. He thus received at the same time his degree of Bachelor of Laws. For a short time after his graduation Mr. McCullough was in the law office of Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, of Bloomington, Indiana, who later became an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Mr. McCullough was admitted to the bar

of Indiana in 1871, shortly after his graduation in the law department of the state university, and he then opened an office in Petersburg, Pike County, where he formed a law partnership with Hon. John H. Miller, with whom he was there associated in the practice of his profession until 1875, when he removed to Princeton, the county seat of Gibson County, whither Mr. Miller soon afterward followed him, whereupon the former partnership was resumed in the new location. The firm soon gained high prestige in its new field and Mr. McCullough secured recognition as one of the leading members of his profession in southern Indiana. He has strong dialectic powers, a keen perception of the salient points in every cause presented and a thorough knowledge of law and precedent, so that he has marked facility as a trial lawyer and strength and authority as a counselor. He has admirably developed his oratorical powers, and thus gains added strength in presenting his cases before court or jury, besides which his services have been much in demand as a campaign speaker, in which field of service he has done most effective work. He has been identified with much important litigation in both the State and Federal Courts, his clientele has been of representative character, and his record in his profession has been marked by distinctive success, in witness of which no further voucher is demanded than that offered in his high standing at the bar of the state.

In politics Mr. McCullough is aligned as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and in its cause he has rendered yeoman service. In 1882, he was elected to represent a senatorial district in the state Senate, said district comprising Gibson and Posey counties. He proved a valuable working member of the upper house of the state legislature, in which he served with distinction during the sessions of the general assembly in 1883 and 1885, being chairman of the judiciary committee during the latter session. The prestige gained by Mr. McCullough while in the Senate undoubtedly marked him further as a most eligible candidate for nomination, in 1886, as standard bearer of his party for the office of representative in Congress from the first congressional district, and while he made a campaign he met defeat with the remainder of the party ticket in the election of that year.

In 1888, Mr. McCullough removed to Indianapolis and formed a partnership with the late Livingston Howland, with whom he was associated in the practice of his profes-

sion until his partner was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court of Marion County, in 1889. In 1890 Mr. McCullough was again called to public office, having been elected to represent Marion County in the lower house of the state legislature. He was assigned to various important committees, including the committee on the capital city of the state, of which same he was chairman. As such he did most effective work in securing to Indianapolis its present admirable city charter and he also championed various other measures which have conserved the best interests of the city. Since his retirement from the legislature he has given his attention to his large and important professional business, whose exactions leave to him but few hours of leisure. The only fraternity he is affiliated with is the college fraternity Sigma Chi.

In 1872, Mr. McCullough was united in marriage to Miss Emma Turner, who died in 1877, leaving one child, Walter McCullough. In 1881, was solemnized Mr. McCullough's marriage to Miss Ella Welborn, of Gibson County, Indiana, a daughter of the late Samuel Welborn. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have been members of the Presbyterian Church for a year, Mrs. McCullough having perviously been a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

WILLIAM T. S. DODDS, M. D. One of the able and popular representatives of the medical profession in the City of Indianapolis is Dr. William T. S. Dodds, who is here engaged in general practice as a physician and surgeon and who is giving special attention to his work as director of the tuberculosis movement in the capital city, under the direction of the local board of health.

Dr. Dodds was born in Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, on the 30th of December, 1873, and is a son of Rilus S. and Martha (Kaylor) Dodds. His father, who was a successful contractor at Bellefontaine, died in that place in 1884, as the result of an accident, and was but thirty-three years of age at the time of his demise. His wife now maintains her home in the City of Springfield, Ohio, and he is also survived by two sons and two daughters, namely: Dr. William T. S., Harry, Myrtle and Maud. He was a Republican in his proclivities and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his wife also has long been identified as a zealous member. He was of staunch Scottish ancestry and was himself a native of Cincinnati, having been a son of Rilus Dodds, who immigrated with his family to America in 1852, locating in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which state his wife passed the resi-

due of her life. He died en route while making an overland trip to California in the early days. The mother of Dr. Dodds is a representative of one of the old and patrician families of the State of Virginia.

Dr. William T. S. Dodds is indebted to the public schools of the old Buckeye state for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high schools at Zanesfield, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. After leaving school he was variously engaged until August, 1895, when he removed from Bellefontaine, Ohio, his native city, to Indianapolis, where he was matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he engaged in practice in the capital city, where he has been most faithful and successful in his chosen vocation and where he now controls a large and representative professional business, based alike upon his skill and his personal popularity in the community. Soon after his graduation Dr. Dodds was appointed deputy coroner under Dr. A. W. Brayton, who was then serving his first term as coroner of Marion County, and he held this position of deputy during a period of one year. Dr. Dodds received from Governor Mount the appointment of physician to Camp Mount Hospital, maintained in Indianapolis for the care of the ill and wounded Indiana soldiers upon their return from the Spanish-American War, in the autumn of 1898. On the 13th of October, 1908, Dr. Dodds was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Tuberculosis Clinic, and in May of the following year he organized and established the Indianapolis tuberculosis colony, on the grounds of the City Hospital. He has made a most careful study of the "white plague", and is most earnest and enthusiastic in the work of bringing about proper preventive and palliative agencies for its subjection. He is the representative of the Indianapolis board of health as director of the tuberculosis movement in this city. The local tuberculosis colony, in which excellent provisions are made for the care of the afflicted, opened with eleven patients, in the incipient stages of the dread malady, and the facilities of the camp will be much improved within the coming year. Dr. Dodds is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and has taken an active interest in the promotion of its cause. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Marion County Medical Society. He and his

wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which they are members of St. Paul's parish. In the Masonic fraternity the doctor is affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, Free & Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars; Indiana Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 15th of April, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Dodds to Miss Margaret M. Johnson, who was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, on the 11th of August, 1874, and who is a daughter of George M. and Kate (Hayes) Johnson, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio, where the former died in 1902, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was one of the honored and prominent citizens of Bellefontaine, where he was engaged in the jewelry business for many years. He served during four years of the Civil War, and was captured by the enemy, who held him as a prisoner of war on Belle Isle, Virginia, for a period of four weeks. His widow now resides in Indianapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Dodds have two daughters—Margaret and Jean.

WILLIAM A. BRISTOR. Prominent among the business men of Indianapolis is numbered William A. Bristor, who was born in this city September 4, 1843, a son of Samuel M. and Estra A. (Kellum) Bristor, the father being born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and the mother on the present site of the City of Indianapolis. They were married in this city, and two children were born to them, William A. and Elizabeth M., the daughter being the wife of John M. Hamlet. Samuel M. Bristor spent his boyhood days in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he learned and followed the carriage-maker's trade. Coming to Indianapolis in 1840, he obtained employment with Howard Foltz, and later was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages for himself until his retirement at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Roberts Park Church), and was one of its trustees for a number of years. At the time of the Civil War he left the ranks of the Democratic party and transferred his allegiance to the Republicans.

William A. Bristor attended public school and the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College, and from 1866 until 1902 he was prominently identified with the business life of Indianapolis as a shoe merchant. In 1902 he retired from the shoe trade. In 1906, he organized the Arizona

Climax Mining Company of Arizona, and has since served as its president.

On the 16th of February, 1871, Mr. Bristol was married to Emma Burton, also born in Indianapolis, a daughter of Martin and Sarah (Nichols) Burton. The father, born in New Hampshire, came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1822, and became an Indian trader and he also laid out a part of Russiaville. Coming to Indianapolis in 1826 he engaged in the milling business, later in the shoe business and still later became a manufacturer of trunks. Selling his interest in the latter business, he became a real estate dealer and an extensive land holder. He was a member of the Universalist Church and of the Whig and later of the Republican parties. He died in the year of 1908, when ninety years of age, and his widow still survives him and has reached her eighty-sixth year. She was born in Clinton County, Indiana. Their three children are: Addie, the widow of John D. Campbell; Emma, who became the wife of Mr. Bristol; and Ora, wife of H. H. Condit. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Birdie and Albert M. Bristol. The daughter is the wife of Charles E. Field, general claim agent for the Monon Railroad Company, and the son is a prominent attorney in Indianapolis. Mr. Bristol, Sr., gives his political support to the Republican party.

DR. FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS, of Indianapolis, who, both by education and practice, is a thorough physician and lawyer, is a leader in the public affairs of the state. From the fact that he drafted the bill which resulted in the establishment of the first State Board of Health of Indiana and that he was prominent in organizing it in detail, he is called the "father of Indiana health legislation"; has also played a large part in solving the intricate problem connected with the systematic, legal and just appraisal of railroad property and, in other ways, been identified with important reforms of vital concern to the city and state. Mr. Van Vorhis is a native of Pike Township, Marion County, born on the 31st of December, 1840, and is a son of Isaac N. and Sarah (Cotton) Van Vorhis. His father was born in Ohio of Dutch ancestry and his mother in Virginia of English lineage, so that his stock is of the most persistent, sturdy and practical type of ability. The Van Vorhis family early settled in New Jersey, migrating thence to Ohio and Indiana and in 1813 becoming a fixture in Wayne County, of the latter state. Isaac W. Van Vorhis, the future father, was then a child and spent most of the years of his maturity as a farmer and mechanic of Marion County.

Flavius J. was reared in the family homestead in Eagle Township, Boone County, attending select school at Zionville, Indiana, and the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler College), and later teaching school—all in preparation for a professional life. The first inclination of his ambitions in that field was toward medicine and his first systematic studies were conducted under Dr. H. T. Cotton, of Clinton County, Indiana. In 1865 Dr. Van Vorhis graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and began the practice of medicine in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. His desire to adopt that profession was doubtless strengthened, if not formed, by his experience in the Civil War. In 1862 he had entered the Union army as a private; was assigned to hospital duty; became assistant surgeon in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment and later, for eighteen months, had surgical charge of the command, being discharged in 1865 at the termination of the war. In 1871-2 Dr. Van Vorhis took a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and afterward became a permanent resident of Indianapolis. He was superintendent of the Indianapolis Hospital in 1876-7, and about this time began the study of law, graduating from the Central Law School and being admitted to the bar in 1880. The same year he was elected state senator, and has since been prominent as a public man and an attorney, although he is still known as Dr. Van Vorhis.

In 1888-91 Dr. Van Vorhis was engaged by the commissioners of Marion County to assist in securing a proper appraisal of railroad property, and this service resulted in the increase, in 1891, of the assessment of railroad property in Indiana of about \$100,000,000, and led to his connection with subsequent valuable legislation in the same line. As stated, the State Board of Health owes its existence to him, and, although he has been independent in politics, he has acquired a wide and strong influence among all parties and classes. Until 1896 he was a Republican, but in that year he supported William J. Bryan on the financial question and served as chairman of the Indiana State Silver Republican party. He continued his support of Mr. Bryan in 1900, campaigned for Thomas Watson in 1904, and has always had the courage to abandon any political organization when its platform was not in accord with his private views. In his special relations to Indianapolis, he has been classed as among its staunch and enterprising citizens, and has been in many ways a contributor to the upbuilding of the city. His legal practice has greatly contributed both to the increase of his reputation and his financial strength, and he is



Thomas Standish

the builder and proprietor of the Van Vorhis office block, as well as the owner of other valuable property. In 1864 Dr. Van Vorhis married Miss Emma Burton, daughter of John C. and Nancy (Wall) Burton, and their daughter, Carrie, is now the wife of Herman F. Sprandel, of Indianapolis.

JACOB C. SIPE. A representative business man and sterling citizen of "Greater Indianapolis" is Jacob Corpenny Sipe, wholesale and retail and manufacturing jeweler and diamond importer, with headquarters at 18½ North Meridian street. He has built up a large and substantial enterprise and the same is based on fair and honorable dealings as well as his personal popularity as a citizen.

Mr. Sipe is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of October, 1863, and being a son of Aaron and Rosa A. (Corpenny) Sipe. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, in which state the family was early founded, and was a representative of stanch German lineage. The father was born in 1826 and died in Kokomo, Indiana, in 1872, at the age of forty-six years. His wife was born in 1829, in Virginia, and was a resident of Kokomo at the time of her death, which occurred in 1903, when she was seventy-six years of age. Of the nine children of this union seven are living, and the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth. Aaron Sipe was a cabinetmaker by trade, and for a number of years he was engaged in contracting and building in the City of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, whence he eventually removed to Kankakee County, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and where he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death.

Jacob C. Sipe was about one and one-half years of age at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Illinois, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of that state and the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, in which institution he was a student for two years. When fifteen years of age Mr. Sipe entered upon a practical apprenticeship to learn the jeweler's trade and business, and his advantages for effective training in this line were of the best order, as he began his work in the establishment of John W. Johnson, of New York City. He became a skilled workman and when nineteen years of age he became a traveling salesman for the jewelry house of Sipe & Sigler, of Cleveland, Ohio, with which concern he was thus identified for eighteen months. In March, 1884, Mr. Sipe took up his residence in Indianap-

olis, where he engaged in business on his own responsibility, and here he has gained precedence as the leading diamond importer and dealer of the state, while he also conducts a large and prosperous enterprise as a manufacturing jeweler and a wholesale and retail dealer in jewelry. Since the year 1890 he has personally visited at intervals the leading diamond markets of Europe, and has there selected stock to meet the demands of his large and discriminating trade, the while he has kept in close touch with all the modern ideas in the cutting of precious stones and the manufacturing of the most artistic and original jewelry. Three of his brothers are engaged in the same line of business—one in Buffalo, New York; one in Cleveland, Ohio; and the third in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sipe buys precious stones in the rough and the cutting and manufacturing of the same is done in his own finely equipped establishment and under his personal supervision, so that he has unexcelled facilities for catering to his large and appreciative patronage, which is of essentially representative order. In 1902 he and his wife made an extended trip through Great Britain and the European continent, visiting all the principal cities and points of historic interest.

Mr. Sipe finds his chief diversion in sports afield and afloat, and has gained no little repute as a "mighty hunter", like Nimrod of old. He has been a successful hunter of large game and has a number of splendid trophies of the hunt, in the way of mounted heads of deer, bears and other large game. He has made extensive hunting trips in the west and in Mexico, having given himself such interesting and wholesome relation since 1882 and spending from one to three months each year in this fine sport.

Mr. Sipe is a careful, conservative and reliable business man and one of progressive ideas, as is evidenced in the distinctive success he has gained since establishing his residence and business headquarters in the Indiana capital, and while he is essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and is a stanch supporter of the cause of the Republican party he has never shown any predilection or desire for political office of any description. He is well known and held in high popular esteem in his home city, where he is a member of the Columbia Club and is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, and also holding member-

ship in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 15th of June, 1898, Mr. Sipe was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Chamberlin Brown, who was born and reared in Elkhart, Indiana, being the second in order of birth of the five children of Dr. Adrian and Helena (Chamberlin) Brown, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom now resides in Indianapolis. Dr. Brown was a physician by profession and he also conducted a drug store in Elkhart for many years, being identified with this line of enterprise at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Sipe have three children—Helena R., Charles B. and Carroll E.

OLIVER W. PIERCE. It can scarcely be denied that this is an essentially commercial age, but it is also gratifying to note that in almost every populous community may be found those elements which represent the higher ideals of life and illumine the more sordid and utilitarian phases. There is a distinct correlation in all art expression and to the one who becomes appreciative each form of such expression must bear its measure of uplift and subjective pleasure. This is especially true of music, which in its manifold forms and ramifications can touch all sorts and conditions of men, and in the beautiful capital city of Indiana there is found a talented and popular exemplar of this "divine art" in the person of Oliver Willard Pierce, an accomplished pianist, theorist and student in the domain of musical expression. As an interpretive artist he has special precedence, and as a teacher his success has been on a parity with his fine talents. He has proved a valuable acquisition to the generic art and social life of Indianapolis and, standing representative in his profession, he is eminently entitled to consideration in this publication. He has fostered and broadened distinctive natural talent through well directed study under the ablest musical instructors in America and on the European continent, notably the world-renowned master, Moszkowski, who was his teacher in Berlin, Germany, and who showed special marks of favor and preference.

Mr. Pierce is a native of the City of Hillsdale, Michigan, where he was born on the 19th of February, 1869, and he is a son of Hiram and Marie (Cooper) Pierce, both of whom were representatives of staunch old New England stock in Massachusetts and Vermont. In that cradle of so much of our national history the lineage in the maternal line is traced back through the Puritan ancestry to the time of the Pilgrim fathers. Hiram

Pierce was a man whose vocation, that of a commercial traveler, enabled him to afford his children good educational advantages, and the latter further had special privileges in the appreciative care and guidance of a mother of distinctive culture and refinement. Mrs. Marie (Cooper) Pierce was a woman of high scholastic attainments and was for nearly twenty years preceptress and professor of history and belles lettres in Hillsdale College, Michigan. Thus the subject of this review received his earlier educational discipline almost entirely under the tutorship of his mother, by whom he was prepared to enter college. He was matriculated in the classical or academic department of Hillsdale College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had simultaneously prosecuted his technical studies in the musical conservatory of this well ordered institution of learning. In 1894, he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts. He was president of his class in his junior year in college and won the oratorical prize of the Amphietyon literary society in that year. At his graduation he also secured both the Crandell literary prize and the Martin mathematical prize, the first time in the history of the college that both of these coveted honors had been won by the same student. After leaving Hillsdale College Mr. Pierce pursued his musical studies in the Boston Conservatory of Music and in Europe, and after his return to the United States he held for two years the position of principal of the piano department of the musical conservatory of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware.

In September, 1894, Mr. Pierce came to Indianapolis and identified himself with the school of music that was then conducted on Monument place, and in January of the following year he was one of the founders of the Metropolitan School of Music, of which institution he was a director. In 1907, he founded the College of Musical Art, of which he is now president.

Mr. Pierce, with the advantages of fine classical education, foreign travel and study, and distinctive talent as a pianist, has made a specialty of lecture recitals, through which he has been able to give classical embellishment to the literary and interpretive side of the musical art, thus promoting deeper objective appreciation and bringing about more adequate conception of the musical form and expression. In this particular field his services have been much in requisition by musical and literary clubs and other organizations.



Alex. H. H. H.

He has appeared before various state musical associations, and has twice served as chairman of the program committee of the Indiana Music Teachers' Association. He has had the distinction of being soloist with orchestral accompaniment at two May musical festivals in Indianapolis, and in the same way he has played on various other occasions of equal importance and interest. In December, 1898, he was piano soloist with Van der Stuken's orchestra at the time of its appearance before the Ohio State Music Teachers' Association.

In politics Mr. Pierce is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor in a generic way, but in local affairs, where no issues are involved, he is independent of strict partisan lines. He is identified with the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is past commander of Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, besides being identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he holds membership in Murat, Temple, of Indianapolis.

ALBERT E. METZGER. Among the sterling citizens and aggressive business men who stand exponent of that loyalty and progressive spirit that have conserved the development of the larger and greater Indianapolis, Albert E. Metzger occupies a place of no insignificant prestige, and he has been identified with various and very important enterprises that have had marked influence in furthering the industrial and commercial advancement of the capital city. He represents a distinctive power in local financial circles and is at this time president of the German American Trust Company, which exercises beneficent functions and is fortified by all that is reliable in executive control and capitalistic reinforcement, being essentially one of the leading and strongest institutions of its kind in the state of Indiana.

Albert E. Metzger is a native of Indianapolis and this city has represented his home from the time of his nativity to the present—an interval marked by large and worthy accomplishment on his part. Mr. Metzger was born on the 20th of March, 1865, and is a son of Alexander and Wilhelmina (Elbracht) Metzger, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence they immigrated by sailboat to America in 1847, landing in the city of New Orleans and thence proceeding by boat up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, where they maintained their home for three years, at the expiration of which they removed to Indianapolis, which was then a

small and inconspicuous city, though one whose future possibilities appealed to Mr. Metzger, who remained one of its loyal and honored citizens until his death, which occurred on the 4th day of August, 1890. He identified himself thoroughly with the business and civic activities of the Hoosier capital and to him belongs the distinction of having here established the *first steam bakery* in the state of Indiana. He had learned the baker's trade in his fatherland and having worked under Peter F. Bryce at that time in Cincinnati was well fortified for the handling of the enterprise which he thus established in Indianapolis, then a small village. He was endowed with marked pragmatic ability, indefatigable energy and sterling integrity of purpose, so that he soon gained precedence as one of the successful and substantial business men of the city. The bakery, which he founded, was located on the site of the present Aetna building, on North Pennsylvania street, and he conducted a large and prosperous business for a long term of years, eventually disposing of the plant and business to Parrott, Nickum & Company, who continued the business for many years, until it was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company. Upon retiring from this line of enterprise in 1863 Alexander Metzger laid the foundation of a general financial agency which, after forty-five years of effective service, was finally reorganized as the German American Trust Company, of which his son, Albert E., has been president from the time of incorporation in 1906. In 1865 Alexander Metzger associated himself with August and Henry Schnull, Volney T. Malott, David Macy, and Ferdinand Beck as directors in the organization of the Merchants' National Bank, which has since become one of the strongest financial institutions of our state. He built up a large and important business in the local financial field, and ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community, as his business affairs were ordered and directed according to the strictest principles of integrity and fairness and his personal characteristics were those indicative of sterling manhood. He did much to further the best interests and the material and civic advancement of the capital city and was one of its well known and influential citizens up to the time of his demise. The widow of Alexander Metzger is still living, having celebrated her 80th birthday August 3, 1909.

Albert E. Metzger, whose name introduces this review, was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Indianapolis, and after his graduation in the high school he was matriculated in Cornell University, at Ithaca.

New York, in which he completed the prescribed course in science and letters and was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. While a student in the high school and in the university, Mr. Metzger manifested much interest in athletics and military affairs, and though only two years of military training were compulsory at Cornell University, his interest in this department was such that he enjoyed the full four years of military work, in connection with which he became major of the university battalion. It should be noted that Mr. Metzger's kindly interest and fond solicitation for his alma mater has never waned since his graduation. Lately he was elected a member of the Cornell Council, the governing body of the alumni, and since its organization has been president of the Indiana Cornell Alumni Association.

After leaving the university Mr. Metzger returned to Indianapolis, with whose business and civic activities he has since been concerned in a most definite and influential way, especially in connection with the promotion and conducting of financial institutions of the highest grade. He became associated with his father in business and soon developed marked acumen and versatility as a financier and executive. The business established by his father was conducted under the title of A. Metzger Agency for many years, and this enterprise was the virtual nucleus around which has been built up the stanch and extensive business of the German American Trust Company.

In 1896 Albert E. Metzger became associated with Herman Lieber, Charles N. Thompson, Allan Fletcher, Frank M. Favre and others in the organization and incorporation of the Marion Trust Company, and for several years thereafter he was a valued member of its directorate and also its executive committee. In 1900 Mr. Metzger became associated with John Perrin, Herman Lieber and others in the organization of the American National Bank of Indianapolis, of which he was one of the organizers and incorporators and of which he was a director during the first five years of the existence of the institution. He retired from this directorate in 1906, at which time he effected the organization of the German American Trust Company, of which he has been president from the time of incorporation and to whose interests he has since given the major portion of his time and attention.

Mr. Metzger resigned his position as a member of the directorate of the American National Bank in order to devote his undivided time and attention to the affairs of the German American Trust Company. Upon his retirement from his active administrative associa-

tion with the affairs of the American National Bank the following resolution presented by the president was adopted by its board of directors, under date of July 14, 1906:

"Resolved, That, in accepting the resignation from this board which Albert E. Metzger has offered in anticipation of serving as the president of another financial institution, we set forth in our minutes an expression of our personal regret at the discontinuance of this association with him and of gratitude on behalf of the bank for the zealous and efficient service which he has freely rendered from the day of its organization to the present."

His able and discriminating administrative policy has been potent in making the German American Trust Company one of the great financial and fiduciary concerns of the middle west, and he has gained priority as one of the able and influential financiers of his native city and state, where he has ever maintained an inviolable hold upon popular confidence and esteem.

As a citizen Mr. Metzger has stood exponent of the utmost loyalty and public spirit, and it has been to him a matter of pleasure and unqualified satisfaction to lend his aid and influence in the promotion of all legitimate measures and enterprises tending to conserve the best interests of his home city and state. He was prominently identified with promotion and financing of the corporation through which natural gas service was secured to Indianapolis, and later, after the failure of the natural gas resources, he was one of the most attractive workers for the securing to the people of the capital city proper artificial gas service at reasonable rates. He thus became treasurer of the Gas Consumers' League, which was subsequently reorganized as the Citizens' Gas Company, of which latter he was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of directors. Mr. Metzger was also a director of the German Manual Training School, which was finally absorbed by the present Manual Training High School maintained by the city, under the direct administration of the Board of Education. It is interesting to record that the German Manual Training School mentioned was that from which the present city school of like character has been developed—a valuable acquisition to the public educational system of the city. The original training school was conducted for twelve years at the old German-English school building on Maryland street, just east of Delaware street.

In the field of practical philanthropy the aid and influence of Mr. Metzger have been potent in an earnest and unassuming way, and among the more noteworthy causes in which he

has thus been enlisted is that of the Indianapolis Boys' Club Association, which was established for boys of limited opportunities and which now has a well equipped club house at the corner of South Meridian street and Madison avenue. The work of the noble institution was initiated in 1892, and he was one of the organizers. The generous support accorded by its promoters and other representative citizens of Indianapolis have made it a wonderful power for good in providing opportunities for newsboys and other boys who would otherwise be denied such advantages. Mr. Metzger has been an active and enthusiastic supporter of and worker in this association, of whose finance committee he is chairman, and of which Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, governor of the state, is president.

Mr. Metzger was one of the charter members of the Commercial Club, which has stood representative of high civic ideals and done much to further the industrial and commercial upbuilding of Indianapolis, and he was a member of the directorate of this organization during the first eight years of its existence, afterwards becoming vice-president. He is now chairman of its Committee on Education, as well as a member of the Committee for Civic Improvement and the Committee on Charity Organizations, and is a valued member also of the Board of Trade, of whose board of governors he was a valued member for some time. He is a member of the Columbia Club and the German House, of whose Building and Savings institution he has been president for fifteen (15) years.

On the 6th day of February, 1892, Mr. Metzger was married to Miss Frances Mueller, of New Ulm, Minnesota, who was the first supervisor of physical training in the public schools of Indianapolis, an office which she conducted with eminent success a number of years. She was born in Minnesota and is a daughter of Jacob Mueller and Frances (Schuetze) Mueller, the latter of whom is still living. The four children of this union are: Margaret, Alexander, Norman and Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger are distinctively prominent and popular in connection with the best social activities of the capital city, and their attractive home is known for its gracious hospitality. Mrs. Metzger has been prominently and earnestly identified with the principal charitable enterprises of Indianapolis, and for many years she was incumbent of the office of president of the German Ladies' Aid Society, whose work has been of the most beneficent and kindly order.

GEORGE WOLF. This well known and distinctively popular citizen has maintained his home in Indianapolis for more than thirty-five years, having come here when a youth and having, through his own efforts, gained prestige as one of the substantial business men of the capital city. He has served in offices of public trust, has ever been loyal to the interests of his home city, and has reason to be proud of the success he has achieved in the land to which he came from his German fatherland when eighteen years of age. He is now engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, having his office headquarters at 221 and 222 Lemeke building.

George Wolf was born in Dietkirchen, Province of Hessen-Nassau, Germany, on the 8th of July, 1855, and is a son of John and Mary (Roos) Wolf, of whose thirteen children he was the fourth in order of birth; of the number, eight are now living, four being residents of the United States. The father was a well-to-do farmer and worthy citizen and passed his entire life in Germany, where his venerable widow still maintains her home. The subject of this sketch was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his native province and was graduated in the gymnasium, corresponding to the American high school, at the age of eighteen years. He soon afterward, in 1873, set forth to win for himself a position of independence in America, which has gained much from the element contributed to its social fabric by the great empire of Germany. He first located in the City of Philadelphia, where he remained nearly two years, within which he secured a good command of the English language, and he then, in 1875, came to Indianapolis, which city has represented his home during practically the entire intervening period, marked by steady and substantial progress on his part. Upon his arrival in the Indiana capital Mr. Wolf secured employment as clerk in a grocery store, and after a period of about five years he engaged in the grocery business on his own responsibility, his store having been located at No. 225 South Illinois street. He continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until 1887, when he sold his business and assumed a clerical position in the office of the county auditor. He was thus engaged until 1890, when recognition of his ability and effective service was accorded by his election to the office of city and township assessor. He gave himself faithfully, conscientiously and with marked discrimina-

tion to the work of this position and continued incumbent of the office for a period of five years, within which he gained an intimate and exact knowledge of real estate values, especially in the immediate field of his jurisdiction.

After retiring from the office of assessor, in 1895, Mr. Wolf turned his attention to the real estate, loan and insurance business, and he has built up a substantial business in those lines. His knowledge of values has brought his services into requisition in connection with the appraising of real estate and other advisory interests, and he is well and favorably known in local business circles, as well as those of social order, the while it may be said that his coterie of friends is equal in number to that of his acquaintances.

Taking a loyal interest in all that concerns his home city, Mr. Wolf keeps in touch with public affairs, and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Commercial Club, with which he has been identified for nearly two score of years, and is also a valued member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Indiana Democratic Club. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church, being members of St. Mary's parish, and he also holds membership in St. Joseph's Aid Society and is actively affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

In St. Mary's Church, this city, on the 7th of January, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wolf to Miss Josephine Ittenbach, a daughter of the late Gerhard Ittenbach, who was a prominent business man of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf became the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are living.

JAMES M. HUME. In a review of the careers of the pioneer business men of Indianapolis, it is proper that recognition be given James Madison Hume, who was a conspicuous figure in the early business history of the city. He was a representative figure in business life for many years and gained success through his own well directed efforts. Progressive and loyal in both private and public affairs, he proved a valuable citizen, and he so directed his course as to retain at all times the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, while through his influence and his business operations he contributed materially to the progress and prestige of the city which was so long his home and the center of his interests.

James Madison Hume, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Indiana, was born on a farm in Dearborn County, in this state,

on the 1st of October, 1830, and was a son of Rev. Madison and Eliza (Bowers) Hume, both of whom were Kentuckians. The genealogy is traced back to Scottish origin, and the family was one of distinction and prominence, belonging to the historic Scottish house of Wedderburn. One of his descendants, a Covenantner, came to America in the colonial days and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. So intense, although bigoted, was his religious zeal that he changed his name to Humes, to avoid the possibility of being associated by people in any way with Hume, the English historian, who was an infidel.

Rev. Madison Hume came to Indiana in the early pioneer days and was one of those who settled in what was then the wilds of Dearborn County, where he entered land and began its reclamation. He was a prominent and honored citizen of that section of the state, where he not only tilled the soil but also labored with all of zeal and consecration as a clergyman of the Baptist Church. There were but few churches in that region at the time he was thus laboring, and in pursuit of his godly calling he traveled on horseback from village to village and to remote settlements, holding services in school houses or such other buildings as were available for the purpose. In this manner he covered a wide area, and he was long one of the prominent and revered ministers of the gospel in central Indiana. In 1833 he sold his property in Dearborn County and removed to Marion County, purchasing a small farm near the village of Augusta, seven miles north of Indianapolis. There he continued to live until 1860, when he sold the farm and removed to Indianapolis. Here he died in 1864, at his residence on Capitol avenue, near Thirteenth street. His widow later sold this property to the school board and the site is now occupied by a large brick school house. His widow purchased a new home, on North Illinois street near Sixteenth street and she died there on the 25th of August, 1899, at the venerable age of ninety years, having survived her honored husband by nearly two score years.

James M. Hume, the subject of this memoir, was about three years of age when his family removed from Dearborn County to the new home in Marion County. Here he grew to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the farm, in the meanwhile attending to winter terms of school in the primitive log school house in the vicinity. This meager preliminary training proved ample foundation upon which to rear the substantial superstructure of definite knowledge and commanding busi-

ness ability which later marked the man. His intellectual powers were broadened and matured by active association with men and affairs as well as by well ordered reading of good books and periodicals of the day. Ambitious and self-reliant, Mr. Hume early determined to seek a broader field of endeavor than that offered by the farm. In 1849 he came to Indianapolis, where he was destined to attain a commanding place as a merchant of progressive ideas and great executive ability and as a citizen ever worthy of unqualified confidence and esteem. From a previously published review of his business career are taken, with but slight change, the following statements:

"That he did not mistake his abilities or predilections was proved by the result of his venture in the world of trade. He first entered the merchant-tailoring establishment of James Hall, in the capacity of clerk, and six months later, so completely had Mr. Hume won his employer's confidence that he was sent by Mr. Hall to Pendleton, in this state, to take charge of a shoe store there, a speedy recognition of worth and integrity as well as a bestowal of responsibility not usually conferred on one of his age at the time. He remained in Pendleton for a few months, until the store was closed out. Having acquired a taste for the drygoods business, Mr. Hume, in 1852, made arrangements to enter the employ of Horace A. Fletcher, who was then conducting an extensive business as dealer in dry goods, carpets and wall paper. The first year he received only twenty-five dollars in money for his services, but in 1856, with what he had saved, he was able to purchase an interest in the business and assumed charge of the establishment, doing the principal part of the buying. The business was now conducted under the firm name of H. A. Fletcher & Company. In 1858 Edgar N. Lord, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, purchased an interest in the concern, which was then removed to No. 10 East Washington street, where for a time it was located in a building adjoining the one now occupied by the Indianapolis News. In 1859, James M. Ray began the erection on this ground for the Trade Palace, which was completed in the following year, and H. A. Fletcher & Company had the foresight to lease the first floor of the building, thus obtaining a store room thirty-five feet wide by one hundred feet in depth; the three upper floors of the building were sixty feet deep. It was thought by many that the growth of their trade would not justify the firm's occupancy of what was then considered extensive quarters, but the

partners were willing to take the risk, and time proved that their judgment was not at fault. In 1863, Mr. Fletcher, wishing to retire, sold his interest in the business to his partners, who, in the fall of that year, admitted LaFayette Adams into the concern, whose title thereupon became Hume, Lord & Company. In 1864, because of the failing health, Mr. Lord sold his interest to his partners, and retired from the firm, and for another year the business was continued under the title of Hume & Adams. In 1865 they disposed of their drygoods stock to engage in a carpet, wall-paper and window-shade business upon an extensive scale, both wholesale and retail, and about the same time Edgar J. Foster entered the firm, which then assumed the name of Hume, Adams & Company. In 1867, so steadily had their business increased that they were able to purchase the Trade Palace, which under their enterprising management was speedily enlarged to four times its original capacity. The first floor was rented to N. R. Smith & Co., drygoods merchants, and the second floor reserved for their own use. By 1870 the further extension of the business required the admission of an office partner, and Arthur L. Wright, former county treasurer, became a member of the firm, whose title was later changed to Adams, Mansur & Company. Mr. Hume had accumulated a competency through his honorable and enterprising operations in the local business field, and he continued to be actively identified with the business mentioned until 1877; at this time the firm met financial reverses, after which Mr. Hume lived virtually retired until his death. In 1889 he and his wife removed to California, where they resided until 1893, when they returned to Indianapolis, and lived at 3213 North Illinois, where Mr. Hume passed the remainder of his life. He died on the fifth of March, 1899, secure in the unqualified esteem of all who knew him.

The career of James M. Hume is typical of the best there is in American life, and his reputation and unsullied character proved valuable in connection with business affairs in the capital city. He carried into business life the deportment and courtesy of the old school gentleman, which is now rapidly becoming a tradition. He was one of the world's army of workers and no man had a greater respect for the dignity and value of honest toil. His helpfulness was exerted in a quiet and unassuming way and through diverse channels. He was full of generous impulses and as a citizen he was loyal, liberal and public-spirited. Much intellectual and moral force was his. He used it for the benefit of

his fellow-men. He was essentially a business man and had no ambition for the preferences of politics, though he was a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, in whose faith he was reared, and he was liberal in the support of all church work in the community.

In December, 1867, James M. Hume married Mary Elizabeth Culley, who is the daughter of the late David V. Culley, who was long a prominent and influential citizen of Indianapolis. The only child of this union is George E. Hume, of whom mention is made in following paragraphs. Mrs. Hume still maintains her home in Indianapolis, is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and has long held an unassailable position in the social life of the city in which her life has been passed.

George E. Hume is well upholding, both as a citizen and as a business man, the prestige of the name which he bears. He was born on the 19th of March, 1869, in Indianapolis, and here he secured his education in the public schools. In 1885, he entered the Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1889. He entered Harvard University, and graduated as a member of the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to his home and entered the Indianapolis Law School, from which he duly received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1895, in which year he was admitted to the bar. After graduation, he continued his law studies for a year in the offices of Butler, Snow & Butler, and Holtzman & Leathers, in Indianapolis. He then entered into partnership with Edward E. Gates, under the firm name of Gates & Hume, and they continued to be thus associated in the practice of law until 1899. In the last year mentioned he practically retired from the practice of the law to assume the office of secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Title Guaranty & Loan Company, to which position he was elected at the time of the organization and incorporation of this institution. Since 1904, he has also served as treasurer of the American Central Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, representing another of the ably managed and financially solid institutions that are contributing so materially to the pre-eminence of the fair capital city of the Hoosier state.

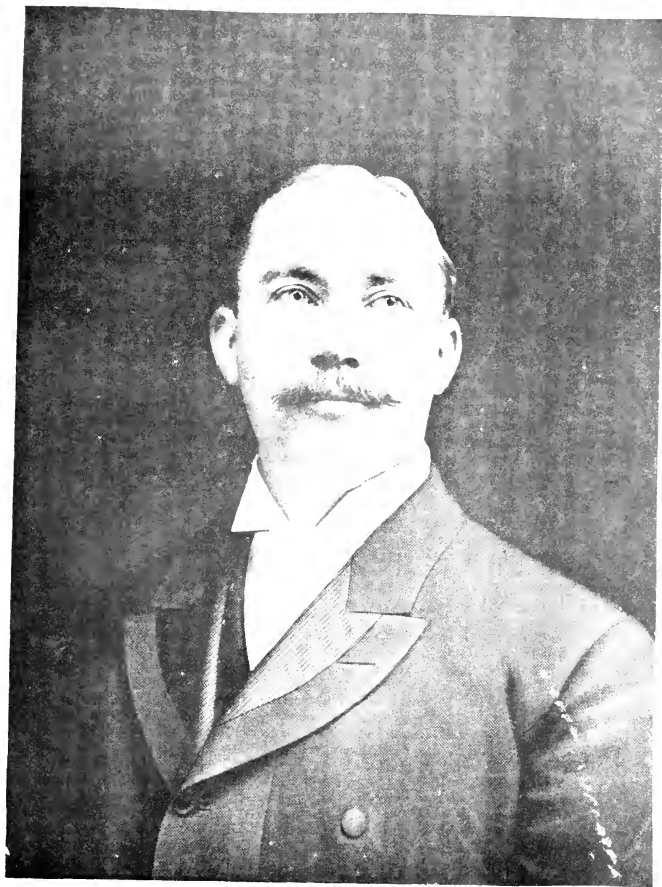
Like his honored father, Mr. Hume is liberal and progressive in his attitude as a citizen and he takes a deep interest in all that touches the advancement and prosperity of his native city, where he is identified with

many representative civic and social organizations. He is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. Genial and companionable, his circle of friends is circumscribed only by that of his acquaintances and he is one of the popular young business men of Indianapolis, besides remaining a member of its bar.

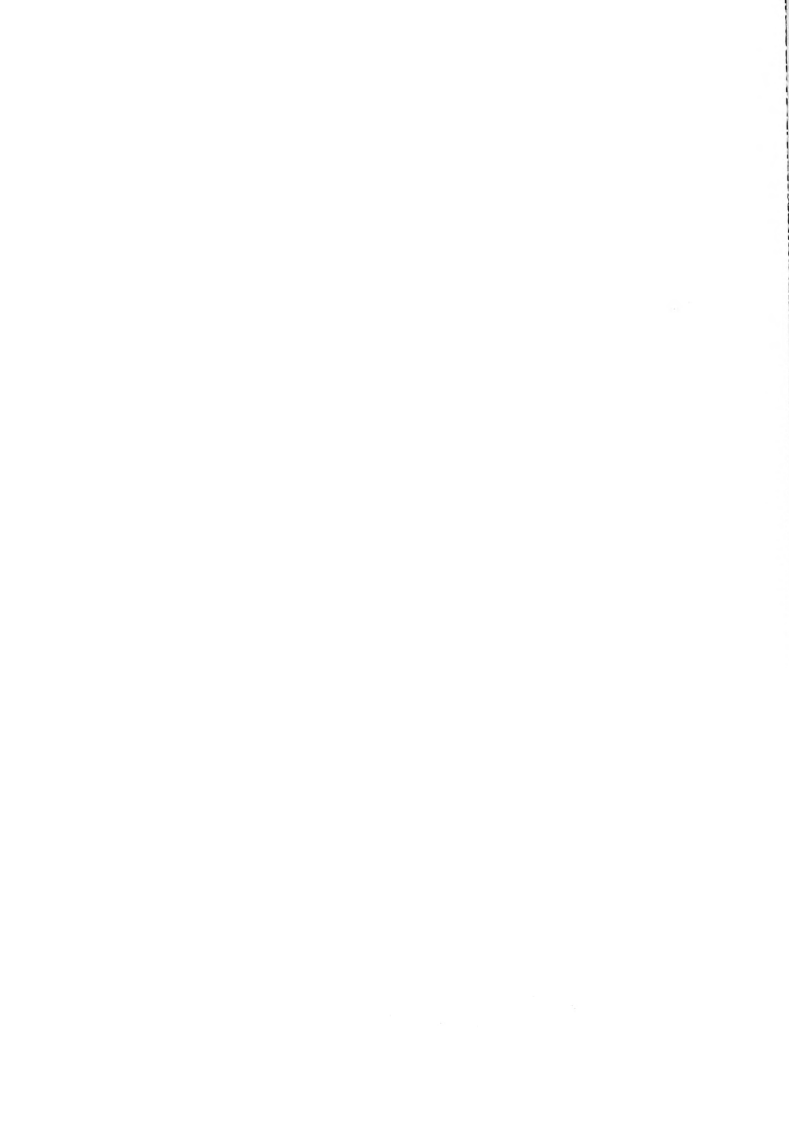
On the 16th day of November, 1898, Mr. Hume married Lucy Fitzhugh Holliday, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is the daughter of William Jacquelin Holliday and Lucy (Redd) Holliday, the former a cousin of Governor Holliday of Virginia, and the latter a lineal descendant of the great patriot, Patrick Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Hume have two sons—William Mansur and Jacquelin Holliday.

ALEXANDER M. STEWART. A representative business man and most popular citizen of the fair capital city of Indiana is Alexander M. Stewart, who is a native son of this commonwealth, where his entire life has been passed, and who has been engaged in the music trade for nearly thirty years, representing the major portion of his active career. He has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1869 and his popularity is based upon his generous attributes of character and his signal rectitude and fairness as a business man.

Mr. Stewart was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 4th of March, 1867, and is a scion of one of the old and distinguished families of the state, with whose annals the name has been identified since the early pioneer epoch in the history of this commonwealth. He is the only child of Colonel Robert R. and Flora (Sullivan) Stewart. His father was born and reared in Indiana, and he represented this state with distinction as a soldier in the Mexican War, in which he held the rank of lieutenant, and when the dark cloud of Civil War cast its grewsome pall over the national horizon this sterling patriot was among the first to tender his services in defense of the Union. He was made colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, with which he participated in numerous engagements prior to the time when he met the dire fortunes of war, in being captured by the enemy, by whom he was incarcerated in loathsome old Libby prison, in Richmond, Virginia, where he was held for a period of seven months. His health became seriously impaired through the privations and other hardships which he endured in this historic prison, and he died a few years after the close of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. His widow subsequently became the wife of Emil Wulsehner, of Indianapolis.



Alexander M. Stewart



who died April 9, 1900. She was prominent in religious and charitable work and in the social activities of the community. She was chairman of the board of trustees of the Indiana Orphans' Home Association. She was born and reared in the capital city, where her father, Esquire William Sullivan, was a prominent and influential citizen. She died in Rome, Italy, April 14, 1909.

Alexander M. Stewart was about three years of age at the time of his father's death, and soon thereafter his mother came to Indianapolis, in which city he was reared to manhood and to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline. His stepfather was here engaged in the music business for many years, and with this line of enterprise Mr. Stewart has been identified from his youth to the present time. His finely equipped establishment is considered the leading music house of the state and is eligibly located on Pennsylvania street, in the main building, especially built for this firm. Here is retained a large and representative patronage and the establishment is a favored headquarters for the leading musicians of the city, as well as for other patrons of all classes.

In connection with his music business Mr. Stewart has for a number of years had large real estate interests in Indianapolis, and in this line he has made many important transactions and through the same advanced the development of the city. He is essentially and emphatically progressive and public spirited as a citizen and none has shown more satisfaction in witnessing and aiding in the development of the "Greater Indianapolis." In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and he is identified with the Columbia Club, the German House and the Indianapolis Maennerchor, and the Loyal Legion. In the Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of the Scottish Rite body, in which latter he has attained the thirty-second degree, besides which he is affiliated with the allied organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 16th of November, 1893, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Toms, of St. Louis, Missouri, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of August, 1906, being survived by two sons.—George Edmond and James T.

JULIUS C. WALK, one of the veteran business men and highly honored citizens of Indianapolis, figures as the subject of this brief sketch, and in addition to his prestige in the field of business in which he has so long engaged his energies, further interest attaches to his career from the fact that he is a native

son of the Indiana capital, which has represented his home from the time of his birth. He is known as a leal and loyal citizen and as one who has witnessed and contributed to the upbuilding of the great industrial and commercial city that may well be designated "Greater Indianapolis". He has gained success along normal and legitimate lines of business and is now the head of one of the oldest and largest retail jewelry concerns in the city and one that has ever secured a patronage of essentially representative order, its fine trade being based upon fair and honorable dealings and careful attention to the demands of the appreciative patronage. The enterprise is now conducted under the firm name of Julius C. Walk & Son, and the finely appointed and equipped establishment is located at No. 10 East Washington street.

The house in which Mr. Walk was born was located on the corner of Meridian and Washington streets, Indianapolis, which was then a small city, and the date of his nativity was January 4, 1840. He is a son of Louis and Emma (Lohn) Walk, the former of whom was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1806, and the latter of whom was born in Nord Hausen, Prussia, on the 18th of February, 1809. The parents were reared and educated in their fatherland and came alone to America when young. Their acquaintanceship was formed in the United States and on the 16th of April, 1838, their marriage was solemnized, in New York City. The father became a naturalized citizen of the land of his adoption on the 28th of July, 1842, in Indianapolis, and his certificate of citizenship, now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, was signed by Robert B. Duncan, who was at that time clerk of Marion County. Louis Walk came with his young wife to Indianapolis in 1839, making the trip from Philadelphia to Cincinnati and thence on to the little capital city of the Hoosier state. They passed the residue of their long and useful lives in Indianapolis, where they were recognized as folk of sterling worth of character and where they were held in unqualified confidence and respect by all who knew them. They were devout members of the Lutheran and Catholic Churches and their lives, honest and unpretentious, were marked by kindly deeds and generous interest in the welfare of those about them. The honored father was summoned to his reward on the 9th of May, 1875, and his cherished and devoted wife entered into eternal rest on the 27th of August, 1889. They became the parents of three children, namely: Louise, who is the widow of Julius Mannfeld and still maintains her home

in Indianapolis; Julius C., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Carl, who died in 1903, leaving a widow, two sons and one daughter; he was a representative business man and honored citizen of Indianapolis, where his family still reside. Louis Walk was a shoemaker by trade and his entire active career was one of active identification with the same. For many years he conducted a custom boot and shoe shop in Indianapolis, and his distinctive skill and genial personality gained to him a large patronage from the best class of citizens.

Julius C. Walk was reared to maturity in the Indiana capital and here he received a good common-school education. In 1855 he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of silversmith and goldsmith and watchmaker, completing a service of four years and becoming a skilled artisan. He was employed at his trade in local establishments until 1877, when he initiated his independent career in the jewelry business. He formed a partnership with James N. Mayhew and Wheelock P. Bingham, under the firm name of Bingham, Walk & Mayhew, and they opened their modest establishment at No. 12 East Washington street. This partnership alliance remained unchanged for a period of five years, at the expiration of which Mr. Mayhew retired, and thereafter the firm of Bingham & Walk continued the business until the death of Mr. Bingham, in 1889. In 1892 Mr. Walk purchased of Mrs. Bingham the interest of his former partner and valued friend, and he then admitted to partnership his only son, Carl F. Walk, since which time the business has been continued under the title of Julius C. Walk & Son. Thus for more than thirty years has the honored subject of this sketch been identified in an independent way with the one line of enterprise in the City of Indianapolis, and his course has been marked by that impregnable integrity of purpose, that careful consideration of the requirements of his patrons, and that generous and kindly attitude that have gained to him a secure place as one of the representative business men of the capital city and as one of its popular and valued citizens.

In politics Mr. Walk, though never an aspirant for office, has ever shown a loyal interest in all that has tended to enhance the civic and material prosperity and progress of his native city. His wife holds membership in the Plymouth Church, and he is identified with various social and fraternal organizations, including the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been affiliated since 1865. He has membership in Ancient Landmarks Lodge

No. 319, Free & Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, with which fine chivalric body he has been identified since 1872. He has also attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, and since 1884 has been a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 30th of April, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Walk to Miss Eleanora T. E. Werbe, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of the late Ferdinand L. Werbe, who was for many years engaged in the merchandise business in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Walk have three children, namely, Julia, Carl and Freda. Freda is the wife of Dr. Reginald Garstrong; Carl married Matilda Brink, daughter of Christian Brink, one time recorder of Marion County.

DANIEL YANDES. A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance, through proper memorial tribute, of the life and labors of so distinguished a citizen as was Daniel Yandes, who was a pioneer of pioneers in the Indiana capital, where he took up his abode in 1821 and where he continued to reside until his death, in the fullness of years and well earned honors, on the 10th of June, 1878, at which time he was eighty-five years and five months of age. He ever stood exponent of the most laudable and loyal citizenship and was a gracious, noble personality whose memory will be long cherished and venerated in the city to whose civic and material progress he contributed in most generous measure. A man of great business capacity and of the highest principles of integrity and honor, he made his influence felt along divers lines and he was long a leader in the promotion of legitimate industrial and semi-public enterprises which conserved the general welfare of the city and state of his adoption.

Daniel Yandes was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1793, and was a son of Simon and Anna Catherine (Rider) Yandes, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father owned and operated a farm near the Monongahela River, west of Uniontown, and there the two sons, Daniel and Simon, Jr., were reared to maturity, receiving such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. Both of the sons early began to assist in the work of the home farm, aiding in its reclamation from the forest wilds. Both manifested their loyalty when the War of 1812 was in

progress, and both served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in this second struggle with England, having been on duty with the troops in northern Ohio, but never having been called into active conflict during their six months' term of service. In 1814, when the national capital was made the point of attack on the part of the British the two youthful patriots again enlisted, and when but twenty-one years of age Daniel Yandes was elected major of his regiment, but his command was not called into action. In the following year was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Wilson, eldest daughter of James and Mary (Rabb) Wilson. Her father was a representative farmer and influential citizen of Fayette county, where he served for a number of years as a magistrate. The Wilson family was of Scotch-Irish and the Rabb family of Scotch-English lineage, and both held to the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Yandes was a devoted member during her entire life. She was a woman of gentle and gracious character and proved a veritable helpmeet to her husband. Her paternal grandfather, Alexander Wilson, was born in 1727 and finally removed from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Fayette County, that state, where his death occurred in the year 1815.

After his marriage Daniel Yandes engaged in coal mining and also the operating of a flour mill. In 1817 occurred the death of his honored father, who was eighty-four years of age at the time, and in the following year he set forth for Indiana, in company with his widowed mother, his wife and their two children, making the trip down the Ohio River to Cincinnati and proceeding thence to Fayette County, Indiana, where he secured a tract of heavily timbered land, near the present thriving town of Connersville. He became one of the pioneer farmers of that section of the state, where he continued to reside until 1821, when he removed to the little town of Indianapolis, which had but recently been designated as the capital of the state. He thereafter maintained his home in Indianapolis and here centered his interests until his death, which occurred in June, 1878, as already noted in this context. His first place of abode in the capital city was a log cabin which he erected near the southwest corner of Washington and Alabama streets, opposite the court-house square. In 1823 he built a frame house of three rooms, in the same locality, and this continued to be the family domicile until 1831, when he erected a two-story brick residence west of and contiguous to the present building of the State Life In-

surance Company. In 1837 he was the owner of an acre of ground now occupied by the fine government building, and thereon he built a large but not ornate brick house of two stories, which was the family home thereafter until 1863, when the property was sold to the First Presbyterian Church, whose edifice occupied the site until the same was sold to the government, nearly half a century later. In this home his cherished and devoted wife died in 1851, and he ever remained true to her memory, showing no desire to contract a second marriage.

When Mr. Yandes arrived in Indianapolis he had a capital of four thousand dollars, and the financial standards of the time may be realized when it is stated that this amount was sufficient to constitute the largest capitalist of the embryonic city during the ensuing decade. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been written: "He was, in common with pioneers generally, a man of rugged health, and was hopeful, confident and enterprising. He was fond of building mills and manufactories and of introducing other improvements. On his arrival in Indianapolis he was associated with his brother-in-law in the erection of a saw and grist mill on the bayou southwest of the city where the McCarty land now is, the dam being built across White River at the head of the island, which was opposite the old cemetery. This is said to have been the first mill erected on the land purchased by the state for the new capital. About 1823 the firm of Yandes & Wilkins established the first tannery in the county, and they continued to be associated in that line of business for about thirty years. The active partner was John Wilkins, a man well known for his uncommon merits. Afterward Daniel Yandes continued the same business with his nephew, Lafayette Yandes. After the death of the latter he formed another partnership, with his nephew, Daniel Yandes, Jr., and James C. Parmalee, and this firm conducted an extensive tannery in Brown County and a leather store in Indianapolis. About the year 1825 he became a partner of Franklin Merrill, brother of Samuel Merrill, in a store, which, like others of the pioneer days in Indianapolis, contained a miscellaneous assortment of goods, more or less extensive, including dry-goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, hats, boots and shoes, etc. About 1831 he became the partner of Edward T. Porter, and the store of the firm of Yandes & Porter was in a brick building on the site of the present State Life Insurance Company. At nearly the same time Mr. Yandes started Joseph

Sloan in business as a merchant at Covington, Indiana, and he continued for several years a member of the firm thus formed. In 1833 he and Samuel Merrill, treasurer of the state, dug a race along Fall Creek and built a grist-mill, a saw-mill and the first cotton-spinning factory in that region. A few years afterward he and William Sheets, who had shortly before been secretary of state, built on the canal west of the state-house grounds the first paper-mill in the county. About the same time he became the partner of Thomas M. Smith in a general store, and about 1838 he was the partner of John F. Hill in another store, both of which were on the north side of Washington street, a little west of Pennsylvania street. In 1839, under great difficulties, he alone built at Lafayette, Indiana, a grist-mill, saw-mill and paper-mill, and opened with his son James a large store. While engaged in this enterprise the financial panic was precipitated upon the country and Mr. Yandes found himself involved heavily in debt, both as principal and indorser, at Indianapolis and Lafayette. While he enjoyed the good will of his creditors he did not command their entire confidence as to his solvency, and during the years 1839 to 1844 judgments in Marion county accumulated against him to the amount of over twenty-two thousand dollars, under which conditions he sacrificed some of his most valuable property at much less than cost. At the same time he was under protest at the bank in Lafayette. In due time, however, he paid the full amount of his debts, and it is a matter of legitimate pride that he and his children have always paid in full individual and all other indebtedness. About the year 1847 he and Thomas H. Sharpe built the College Hall, a brick building, which preceded the Fletcher bank and store building at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, and a few years later he erected another brick building on Washington street, west of Pennsylvania street. In 1847 he built ten miles of the Madison railroad, which was completed about September of that year and which was the first railroad to enter Indianapolis. In the same year he was associated in the building of a grist mill at Franklin, this state. In 1852 he and Alfred Harrison built thirty miles of the eastern end in Indiana of the Bellefontaine railroad. Previously to this time he had twice ventured successfully in sending large cargoes of provisions by flat-boats from Indiana to New Orleans. About the year 1854, during the Kansas excitement, his desire for the freedom of that state impelled him to aid some young men to settle

there, and he accompanied them to the west. About 1860 he joined Edward T. Sinker as partner in the Western Machine Works, of Indianapolis, with which industrial concern he continued to be identified for a number of years.

"One of Mr. Yandes' most curious traits was the manifestation of unusual energy and labor for a series of years, until an enterprise could be placed upon a solid basis, after which he evinced unusual indolence and inattention to details for several years, until he became again enlisted in a new enterprise. As a consequence, after new enterprises were fairly started and tested he lost interest in them, and in a few years would usually sell his interest. He was senior partner and in most cases the capitalist in connection with the various business enterprises with which he thus concerned himself. Although he matured his plans carefully and patiently, he was nevertheless too fond of hazard."

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that Mr. Yandes was a man of magnificent initiative power and constructive ability, so that he was well fitted to become one of the founders and upbuilders of a city and state. He gave generously of his superb powers in furthering the industrial and civic development of Indiana, and his name is one that merits a conspicuous place on the roll of those who have worthily conserved such progress. His integrity was of the most insistent and unswerving type and no shadow rests upon any portion of his career as an active business man and sterling citizen. He had his limitations, as do all, but he gave of the best of his great talents to the world and to aiding his fellow men. His wonderful vitality and personal enthusiasm, together with too great confidence in the integrity and ability of others, caused him to be placed in his advanced age in a far less secure financial status than was his just due. In this connection the following words have been written by one appreciative of his great worth and familiar with his career: "If his business career had terminated when he was seventy-five years of age he would have been a successful business man, but an undue fondness for enterprise and a hopeful enthusiasm, together with the fascination of the far west, an over-confidence in others, and the deterioration incident to old age, with his unwillingness to be advised, resulted in disaster. He lost a considerable amount in mines in the west and a large sum in the Brazil furnace, at Brazil, Indiana, stripping him in effect of his property when he was past the age of eighty years."

Mr. Yandes was a man of impressive personality, was broad of mental ken and had the characteristics which ever beget objective esteem, confidence and friendship. Viewing his life in its perspective none can fail to have appreciation of his great accomplishment at a time when such powers as his were at a premium, and he should ever be remembered as one of the noble, kindly and generous pioneers of Indiana.

In politics Mr. Yandes was originally an old-line Whig, but he gave his support to the Republican party from the time of its inception until his death, and at the climacteric period leading up to the Civil War he was uncompromising in his advocacy of the abolition of human slavery. He was essentially without ambition for public office, though he had the distinction of serving as the first treasurer of Marion County, and in 1838 received from Governor Noble the unsolicited appointment as a member of the State Board of Internal Improvements, to which was assigned the control of the varied and extensive system of internal improvements provided for by legislative action in 1836. His religious faith was primarily that represented by the Lutheran Church, but as Indianapolis had no organization of this denomination in the early days, he identified himself with the Presbyterian Church. For a number of years he served as one of the first elders and trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, to whose upbuilding and support he contributed in generous measure. From 1823 onward for a period of more than twenty years his home was the leading hospice of the Presbyterian clergy, several of the most prominent of whom in the pioneer days of the state were entertained at his home for long periods. He was liberal in his contributions to normal charities, as well as to the various departments of church work, and prior to 1865 his donations along these lines had reached a total of about sixty thousand dollars,—an amount whose efficiency and value at that time would not be equalled by twice the sum today.

Of the eleven children of the honored subject of this brief memoir five died young. His daughter Mary Y., who became the wife of Rev. John T. Wheeler, died in 1852. James W., a successful business man of Indianapolis, died in 1885. Simon, who was a representative citizen of Indianapolis, died on the 5th of October, 1903. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Joseph R. Robinson, died in May, 1904. The two surviving children are Catherine C., wife of Elijah T. Fleteher, of Indianapolis, and George B., who likewise resides in the Indiana capital, which has rep-

resented his home from the time of his birth. To the son Simon, a distinguished lawyer and honored citizen of Indianapolis, a special memorial tribute is accorded on other pages of this work.

SIMON YANDES gave the best of an essentially strong, noble and loyal nature to the service of his fellow men; his life course was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor; he was humanity's friend and labored with all of zeal and devotion for the uplifting and aiding of his kind; he attained to marked distinction as a member of the bar of Indiana; he coveted success but scorned to attain it except through industry and honest means; he acquired wealth without fraud or deceit, and, with a high sense of his stewardship, he dispensed it with well ordered generosity and benevolence. The results of his life are full of incentive and inspiration, and thus every publication touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have honored the City of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana through their services should imperatively give consideration to this distinguished citizen, who passed practically his entire life in the capital city, where he died on the 5th of October, 1903, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. In this brief tribute to this man of great ability and exalted character recourse will be had to a previously published sketch of his career, as the same was written by one who knew him well and whose words are thus worthy of perpetuation. In said connection such paraphrase as seems expedient will be used. Mr. Yandes was a son of Daniel Yandes, and as a memoir of the latter appears on other pages of this work it is not demanded that in the sketch at hand be entered further review of the family history.

Simon Yandes, one of the world's practical philanthropists, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of January, 1816,—the year which marked the admission of Indiana to the Union. In 1818, when he was but two years of age, his parents removed from his native county to Fayette County, Indiana, where they continued to reside until 1821, in March of which year they took up their abode in Indianapolis, which was laid out as a village in that year, after having been selected as the perpetual center of the state government. Thus from the age of five years until he was summoned to his reward, at a patriarchal age, he continued a resident of Indiana's capital, where he made his life count for good in all its relations

and where his memory is revered by all who knew him.

In the little pioneer village from which has grown the City of Indianapolis, Simon Yandes was reared to maturity, and though the educational advantages in the locality and period were somewhat meager, the boy and youth made the best possible use of such as were afforded, and in due time there matured one of the finest of intellectualities. His preliminary discipline was secured in a private school conducted by Ebenezer Sharpe, and eventually he was enabled to attend the University of Indiana for one year. In 1838 he was matriculated in the law school of Harvard College, in which he was graduated in the following year and from which he duly received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. There was a notable list of young men who were his fellow students in the law school, and among the number may be mentioned William M. Evarts, E. Rockwood Hoar, Charles Devens, William W. Story, Charles T. Russell, Nathaniel Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Richard Henry Dana, Marcus Morton, Rufus King and George V. Lothrop. Upon no less an authority than that of James Russell Lowell rests the early impression that Mr. Yandes was one of the best men in his class, and Judge Story, who was then one of the members of the faculty of the law school, predicted for him a successful future in his profession, besides which he manifested a deep personal interest in the young student, with whom he corresponded for several years after the latter had left the law school.

After his graduation Mr. Yandes returned to Indianapolis, where, in the same year, 1839, he became associated in practice with Fletcher & Butler, the leading law firm of the state at that time. With this firm he continued his alliance for a period of four years, at the expiration of which Mr. Fletcher retired therefrom. Later he conducted an individual practice for four years, and he then formed a partnership with Oliver H. Smith. The firm of Yandes & Smith thereafter held leadership at the bar of the state for four years, when Mr. Smith retired and Mr. Yandes associated himself with Cyrus C. Hines, who later was long associated in practice with Gen. Benjamin Harrison. In 1858 Mr. Yandes was a candidate for the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the state, but he met with defeat with the remainder of the party ticket. Just prior to the war of the rebellion he retired from the active practice of his profession, as he had accumulated what was then considered a for-

tune, and thereafter he gave his attention principally to the management and supervision of his business affairs. He gained prestige as one of the most able, versatile and distinguished members of the bar of Indiana and was identified with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts. Concerning his equipment for his profession one of his confreres has made the following pertinent and appreciative statements: "He was precise, but not technical; logical but not coldly analytical; well read in the law, but not embarrassed by precedents. His moral integrity was a granite rock and his intellectual poise was akin to it. He did not have that large imaginative power that is needed for the making of an orator, but his full information, happy humor and power of accurate statement made him a strong speaker. As a counselor he was at his best. His fair-mindedness, his wide foresight and his strong mental grasp qualified him to see all sides of the question, and to advise a course which always proved to be the right one. Intellectuality was the dominant characteristic of his mind. His moral fiber was without a flaw or twist. His mold was the mold of Abraham Lincoln. Under an exterior of reserve he kept an equable and generous nature and courageous spirit."

As a business man Mr. Yandes showed great perspicacity and ability, and after his retirement from the active work of his profession he made such investments and so husbanded his resources as to accumulate money very rapidly. Concerning this phase of his career the following statements are worthy of reproduction: "In this he had a definite purpose to accomplish: this was to accumulate a sufficient sum with which to accomplish effective work in educational and religious matters. He avoided, therefore, the frittering away of his accumulations in little matters. Some years ago he was asked by an acquaintance for a contribution of a small sum to a cause that one would have thought appealed to him. This he refused, saying that the man who was diffuse could not concentrate; if he chose to aid by bits everything that appealed to him, he never could reach the position where he could do a thing greatly, and one or the other of these all men should do. In other words, there could be no diffusion and identification in small degrees with everything, and concentration for the purpose of larger effort. He chose the latter as his course."

Mr. Yandes held to the opinion that the average man reached the ultimate of his powers of accomplishment by the time he had

attained to the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and he ordered his own course in harmony with this conviction. Thus, when he reached the age of seventy years he began to administer his large estate, "with great care, caution and critical examination". He considered himself in the light of a steward and realized to the full the responsibilities which success and financial prosperity impose. Thus he matured his plans with all of care, that his benefactions might be cumulative in their results and that their influence might continue in an ever widening angle of beneficence. "Modestly, quietly and even secretly, he began to make his gifts," says the writer from whose memoir previous quotations have been made, "and for fifteen years only those closest to him had any knowledge of his large benefactions. In the latter part of the spring of 1902 some of the facts concerning his gifts began to leak out. Curiously inaccurate and even untruthful statements were published in the newspapers,— caricatures of the man and of his doings. One of the results was that hundreds of begging letters came to him from persons of whom he had never heard, and for objects of which he knew nothing. It vexed him much, and he was advised to put an end to this by a published statement of his donations, and thus let the people know that he had practically given away his fortune. He objected, on the ground that these were private and confidential matters. The pressure, however, became too great, and he dictated a short statement concerning his benefactions. This statement was as here noted: 'When I got to be seventy years old I thought I ought to be settling up my estate, and in the course of a few years thereafter I gave to Wabash College one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Later I gave a small sum to another college; and I have given away, from time to time, about four hundred thousand dollars to church and charities. During the period from 1886, when I was seventy years old, to the present time I have given to relatives at least four hundred thousand dollars. During this time I was accumulating what I could, and reducing my funds by gifts. And while I gave away eight hundred thousand dollars, or thereabouts, I have not had eight hundred thousand dollars at any one time. Among these donations I have given sixty thousand dollars to the Indiana Missionary Society; I have given at least one hundred thousand dollars to the foreign missionary societies,—Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. I have given forty or fifty thousand

dollars to home missionary societies,—Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.' "

A matter of gratifying comparison at this time was that made in the *Boston Globe*, which offered the following comment: "Andrew Carnegie has given millions of dollars to found free public libraries, but he continues to receive sufficient dividends from steel stock to pay for a first-class passage to his castle in Scotland. He has millions left in his possession. John D. Rockefeller has contributed magnificently to educational and religious institutions, yet never has he reduced his principal or his income to a point where he would lose his power and prestige in the financial world. The Indianapolis lawyer, however, has, to all intents and purposes, stripped himself of an entire fortune, which he might today have counted in seven figures, and is content to live among his books, in a city block, on plain food, and clothed in raiment just fine enough to be respectable. The Hoosier philanthropist practiced economy, as well as law, maintained his integrity, and has thereby been enabled to help the poor, educate aspiring boys and girls of parents who are strangers to him, spreading the gospel at home and abroad, and, without forgetting his own worthy relatives, making the world better and brighter."

Pure, constant and noble was the spiritual flame that burned in and illumined the mortal tenement of Simon Yandes, and to the superficial observer can come but small appreciation of his intrinsic spirituality and profoundly religious nature. His faith was fortified by the deepest and most critical study, and the Christian verities were to him the matters of deepest concern among all the changes and chances of this mortal life. Here are the sentiments that have been expressed concerning this feature of his character: "No man with his intellectual vigor and the love of truth which marked him, could live long without inevitably being brought to investigate the great moral laws governing life, and few men studied more critically and carefully than did he these matters. Few theologians had his learning on theology. Not many of the professors teaching the science of economics has his attainments on the latter subject. Simon Yandes was a strong man,—a strong man intellectually, a strong man morally. Successful in all he undertook, at the bar he rose rapidly to the first place; in business in an inland town he accumulated a large fortune; and as a philanthropist he acted so wisely and judiciously as to merit the approval of all interested in the welfare of humanity."

Though so significantly gifted in an intellectual way, Mr. Yandes had naught of intellectual bigotry or intolerance. His very heart was attuned to sympathy, and to those who were granted appreciation of the man as he was must ever remain a feeling of reverence and admiration. His love for his mother continued one of the most ideal type throughout the course of his long and useful life, and a more tender filial solicitude could not have been accorded while she was living, nor a more loyal sentiment of affection and veneration after she was summoned to the life eternal. It could not be wished to lift the veil that guarded the inmost sanctuary of the heart of the man, the good, the noble man, but reference to this dominating love of his gracious mother can not prove malapropos.

Even this brief sketch, it is hoped, may serve to leave upon the mind of the reader some definite impress as to a worthy life and one that has its full measure of inspiration. The life itself signified more than mere words can express, and only may we say that favored were those whose privilege it was to know and appreciate the great, true soul of Simon Yandes. Mr. Yandes never married, and his affections went forth in all of characteristic sympathy and loyalty to those of his own family, for whom he made every possible provision and for whom his solicitude remained constant until the end of his life.

PLINY W. BARTHOLOMEW. Among those who have lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of the State of Indiana a place of distinction must be accorded to Judge Bartholomew, who is now presiding on the bench of the superior court of Marion County and who has been a member of the bar of the capital city of this commonwealth for more than forty years,—a period marked by large and distinguished accomplishment in his exacting profession and as a member of the judiciary. He is a scion of one of the old and honored families of our great American republic and by his life and services has well upheld the prestige of the name which he bears. As one of the representative legists and jurists of the state and as one of the leading members of his profession in the city of Indianapolis, Judge Bartholomew is most consistently accorded recognition in this historical compilation.

Pliny Webster Bartholomew was born at Cabotville, Hampden County, Massachusetts, on the 4th of August, 1840, and is a son of Harris and Betsey (Moore) Bartholomew, of whom more specific mention will be made in

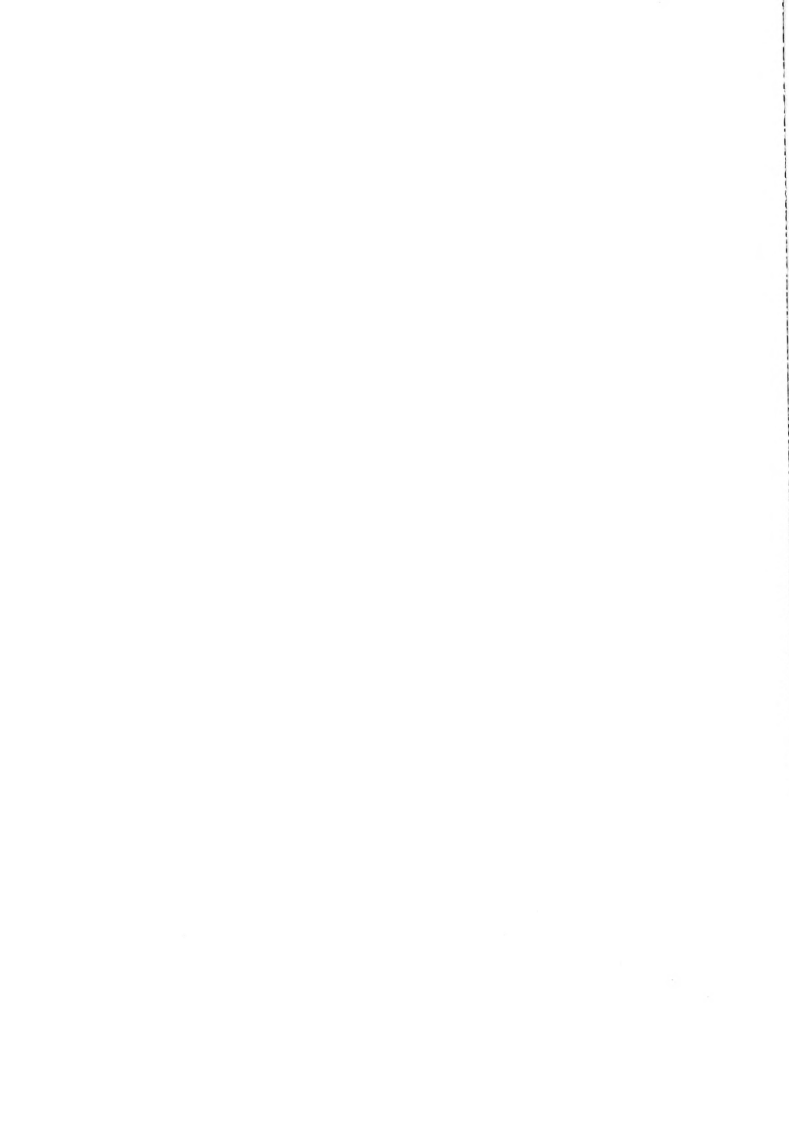
following paragraphs, in which the genealogical line is traced.

William Bartholomew, son of William and Friswede Bartholomew, of Burford, England, figures as the original American progenitor of the family of which Judge Bartholomew is a member. This worthy ancestor was born in Burford, England, in 1602, and the date of his arrival in America was September 18, 1634. He forthwith took up his abode in Boston, Massachusetts, and soon afterward was made a freeman of the colony. After a short interval he removed from Boston to Ipswich, having previously been granted the privilege of trading with visiting vessels. In 1635 he was granted several tracts of land near Ipswich, Massachusetts, and he became one of the influential citizens of the Massachusetts colony. By popular election he retained for many years membership in the general court at Boston, in which office he was prominently concerned in the historic trial of Mrs. Anna Hutchinson, who was banished on account of her offensive religious views. On the 11th of January, 1650, he and one other citizen received, under appointment, power and commission to establish a public school in Ipswich, and he continued a member of this committee until his removal from the town. He and his brother Henry gave fifty shillings to establish and pay the commissioners for the colonies, and in 1666 he was elected trustee of the county, besides which he held other offices of public trust. He finally returned to Boston, but upon leaving Ipswich he donated to the town all the land that had previously been granted to him at that place, with the provision or suggestion that the same was to be used by the people for a "pasture". This land has been set aside in conformity with his gift and is now known as Bartholomew Hill. He died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, now a part of the city of Boston, on the 18th of January, 1680, at the age of seventy-eight years. His active career was devoted to various kinds of mercantile enterprise, and the records still extant indicate that he was successful in business. He was a man of excellent mental equipment, having been graduated in a grammar school in his native town and having broadened his mental ken through the experiences and association of his long and useful life. In religion he was a "dissenter", and it is probable that at the time of his immigration to America he was a member of the Presbyterian church. In London, England, was solemnized his marriage to Anna Lord, sister of Robert Lord, who was one of the early settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

William Bartholomew (II), son of William



Henry M. Bartholomew



and Anna (Lord) Bartholomew, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1640, and on the 17th of December, 1663, he was united in marriage, at Roxbury, Massachusetts to Mary, daughter of Captain Isaac and Elizabeth Johnson and granddaughter of John Jonson, who held the title of "surveyor of all ye king's armies in America". Both her grandfather and her father represented Roxbury for many years in the general court and they held high social rank. Capt. Isaac Johnson was killed on the 19th of December, 1675, in the famous Narragansett Fort battle with the Indians, and he met his death while leading his men over the bridge—a fallen tree—into the Indian stronghold. Mary (Johnson) Bartholomew was born April 24, 1642, but the date of her death can not be found in existing records. As a young man William Bartholomew (II) learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1662 he gained his initial experience in connection with the grist-milling business, with which line of enterprise he was afterward identified on an extensive scale. He assisted his father in the operation of the mill owned by William Brown in Boston, and later aided his uncle, Henry Bartholomew, in the building of the old South mills in Salem, Massachusetts. Records show that in the latter part of June, 1663, he was staying about ten miles from Medfield, and it is conjectured that at the time he was a millwright at Robert Hensdale's mill. In that locality he participated in a wolf hunt and the company of which he was a member on this expedition had trouble with a party of Indians, who demanded and were refused liquor. His testimony, given on the 5th of April, 1664, was as here noted: "John Levin, aged twenty-four years or thereabout, & William Bartholomew, aged twenty-three, both sworne testiffie & saye that beinge at a farm at Mr. Richard Parker's, about tenn myles from Medfield about the latter end of June last, did see a company of Indians come to ye farm aforesaid and did request to have Liquors ffor saying of some wolves, but Nathaniell Mott wd not give ym any, but tendered ym a peeke of Corne apeece to every ym ffor their paines in deliveringe the wolves, but they refused & were so earnest ffor Liquors that one of the deponets ws floored to thrust them out of doores & told ym yt they would not be orderly he would lave handes ym." At the time of the noted raid of the Indians on Hatfield, on the 19th of September, 1677, William Bartholomew was present. His daughter Abigail, aged four years, was taken, with twelve others, and carried through the forests and across the lakes into Canada, where she was kept eight months, being finally ran-

somed, with others, on the 23d of May, 1678, by the payment of two hundred pounds. In this connection is made the following extract from a letter written by Samuel Partridge to the general court: "Att Eleven of the Clock in ye day time the enemy came upon Hatfield (When ye greatest part of the men belonging to the Towne were dispersed into ye meadows) and Shott down 3 men within ye Towne fortification, killed and took women and children & burnt houses & Barnes ye number of which are as followeth,—Killed (male) 12; taken 13, including A child of Wm. Bartholomew; wounded 4."

On the 5th of May, 1679, the town voted to William Bartholomew twenty acres of land on condition that he build a mill and settle in the town. On the 7th of February, 1681, he was given permission to set up a saw mill. August 11, 1683, he was appointed to go to Massachusetts Bay to do his utmost endeavor to procure a minister for the town. On November 1st of the same year he was appointed to keep ordinary in Branford. In 1684, in consideration of his endeavors for the procurement of a minister, he was granted twenty more acres of land, and in the following year he was associated with John Frisbie in laying out and staking the highway to Guilford. On March 28, 1686 or 1687, he entered into another mill agreement, and on January 2d of the latter year the town objected to his dam and wanted him to build a bridge. Ten more acres were laid out for him. April 27, 1687, the town of Woodstock was anxious to obtain his services and passed the following resolution: "The committee in the town's behalf give and grant to William Bartholomew above said, on condition of his building a corn mill on the Falls below Muddy Brook ponds and finding the town with grinding good meal clear of gritt, as other towns have generally found these following particulars,—1. The place at the aforesaid falls to sett a mill with the benefit of the streams. 2. A fifteen acres home lot with 15 acres right of upland and a thirty acre right of meadow. 3. One hundred acres of upland." The Woodstock people were also anxious to have the company of his good wife, Mary, and the following evidences were given: "September 29th. It was granted at a full meeting of the proprietors, that William Bartholomew should have twenty acres of land * * * provided he bring his wife and settle upon it by next June following."

On the 13th of July, 1689, William Bartholomew was commissioned, by the governor of the colonies of Massachusetts, ensign of the New Roxbury Company. In October, 1690, he was made chairman of the committee as-

signed to the providing for the building of a house for the minister. In November of the same year he became one of the selectmen of the town. May 21, 1691, he was made lieutenant in the militia company mentioned, and June 8, 1692, he was chosen representative at the general court or assembly at Boston. This was a very important session and he constituted a committee on the distribution of public lands to the inhabitants. His popularity in Woodstock was even greater than it had been in Branford. The people of the town conferred upon him nearly every honor at their disposal, including those already noted. Thus he was the first representative of the town to the general court and as lieutenant he commanded all subject to military service in the town. He died at the age of fifty-seven years.

The next in the line of direct descent to Judge Bartholomew, of Indianapolis, was Andrew Bartholomew, son of William (II) and Mary Bartholomew, just mentioned. He was born at Roxbury, December 11, 1670. About 1698 he married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Frisbie, of Branford. He died between 1752 and 1755 and she died February 2, 1741. He managed his father's mills in Branford and Woodstock, and after the death of his father was associated with his brother Benjamin in the operation of the mills. January 11, 1711, the brothers divided their properties and Andrew turned his attention principally to agricultural pursuits, purchasing large tracts of land in Branford, Wallingford and adjoining towns. He removed to Wallingford prior to 1729 and there passed the residue of his life. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Branford and held various offices of public trust. Both he and his wife joined the church in that town, in the opening years of the eighteenth century.

Andrew Bartholomew (II), son of Andrew and Hannah (Frisbie) Bartholomew, was born in Branford on the 7th of November, 1714. In Harwinton, Massachusetts, on the 29th of October, 1740, he married Sarah Catlin, of that place, and he died March 6, 1776. His wife was born June 16, 1719, and died December 1, 1789. He was a clergyman and a man of fine intellectual attainments, having been graduated in Yale College as a member of the class of 1731. He was called as minister of the church at Harwinton October 21, 1738, and for settling there he was given one hundred acres of land and one hundred pounds in labor, the latter annually. He accepted, and was ordained October 4, 1738, continuing his pastorate at Harwinton about thirty-five years. In 1773 or 1774 he released the inhabitants from paying his salary and they in turn re-

leased him and his wife from the payment of taxes. He there remained, a loved and honored pastor, until his death.

Andrew Bartholomew (III), son of Rev. Andrew and Sarah (Catlin) Bartholomew, was born in Harwinton on the 8th of August, 1745. December 27, 1769, he married Sarah Wiard, of Farmington. She was born November 25, 1745, and died September 5, 1813. As his second wife he married Eunice Clapp, and his death occurred July 9, 1821. He held the office of key-keeper, sealer of measures, land appraiser, etc., for many years. He took the oath of fidelity April 13, 1778, and he served as captain of the militia. In 1796 he purchased one hundred acres of land in Montgomery, Massachusetts, whither he removed, and he later purchased other land, besides becoming the owner of grist, saw, shingle and cloverseed mills.

Harris Bartholomew, son of Andrew and Sarah (Wiard) Bartholomew, was born in Montgomery, Massachusetts, on the 28th of May, 1785. On the 26th of January, 1809, he married Irene Parks, who was born March 14, 1789, and who died in Montgomery October 25, 1853. He was one of the representative farmers of Montgomery during his entire active career and held the inviolable esteem of the community, in which he was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, including those of selectman and school commissioner. He died in Montgomery on the 28th of March 1860.

Harris Bartholomew, Jr., son of Harris and Irene (Parks) Bartholomew, was born in Montgomery, Massachusetts, on the 11th of September, 1813. On the 16th of April, 1834, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Betsey Moore, daughter of Pliny Moore, of Montgomery. She was born May 22, 1808, and died September 3, 1846. On the 14th of December, 1847, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, he wedded Miss Deborah Spaulding Coleman. She was born at Shelburne, Massachusetts, on the 11th of August, 1827. Mr. Bartholomew was for many years an influential citizen and leading merchant of Northampton, Massachusetts, and he served as a member of the state legislature in 1850-51. From that place he removed to Watertown, New York, where he was engaged in the shoe business for some time and whence he finally removed to Canton, that state, where he engaged in the dry-goods business. Later he conducted a general store at Hermon, New York, and while a resident of that place he served as village trustee and school commissioner, besides holding other positions of trust. In 1869 he disposed of his business in Hermon and removed to Indian-

apolis, Indiana, where for some time he was associated with his son Harris M. in the wholesale tea and tobacco business, under the firm name of Bartholomew & Son. At the time of his retirement from this line of enterprise the firm's place of business was at 23 East Maryland street. Having thus severed his connection with business affairs in the capital city, he removed to Cambridge City, this state, where he was engaged in the shoe business for some time and where he served as elder in the Presbyterian church. A few years prior to his death he returned to Indianapolis, where he became proprietor of a shoe store at the old No. 465 South Meridian street, where he continued in business until his demise, which occurred on the 27th of March, 1887. His second wife passed away on the 25th day of November, 1905, at Westfield, and was buried at Crown Hill, Indianapolis. Of the four children of the first marriage one is living, and of the children of the second union two are living. Mr. Bartholomew was a man of upright character, sturdy integrity of purpose and gracious personality, and to him was ever accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and he was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, in whose work he took an active part.

Pliny Webster Bartholomew, the immediate subject of this review, was the third in order of birth of the children of Harris and Betsey (Moore) Bartholomew, and when he was about nine months old his parents removed from his native town of Cabotville, Massachusetts, to Easthampton, that state, where they maintained their home for several years, after which they located in Northampton, Massachusetts, where they resided until Pliny W. was about fifteen years old, so that it was in that place that he received his rudimentary education. At the age noted, owing to the business reverses of his father, who then removed from Northampton, Judge Bartholomew was thrown largely upon his own resources, under which conditions he bravely faced the responsibilities devolving upon him, and he initiated his independent career by securing employment as clerk in a grocery and meat market in Northampton, where he was thus engaged about two years. In the meanwhile his father had taken up his residence and engaged in business at Canton, New York, and the subject of this review was there employed in his father's store about one year, at the expiration of which the family removed to Hermon, that state.

Endowed with an alert and receptive mind, Judge Bartholomew was early animated with ambition to secure a college education, of whose

advantages he was fully appreciative. With this end in view he passed the required examination which made him eligible for pedagogic honors, and by his labors as a teacher in the country schools he earned the money which enabled him to initiate his college work. In 1861 he was matriculated in Union College, at Schenectady, New York, in which he was graduated in 1864, with the honors of his class. He received at this time the degree of Bachelor of Arts and three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Throughout his collegiate course he defrayed his own expenses by teaching school at intervals and by working at various occupations during his vacations.

After leaving college Judge Bartholomew located in the village of Ballston Spa, New York, where he devoted somewhat more than two years to reading law under effective preceptorship. He passed the required examination for admission to the bar, at Schenectady, New York, on the 3d of May, 1865, and forthwith he entered into a professional partnership with his honored preceptor, Judge Jesse L'amoreaux, of Ballston Spa, an alliance which obtained until the latter part of November, 1866, when he came to Indianapolis, Indiana, which city has since represented his home and the field of his able and successful endeavors in his profession. Here he has been continuously engaged in practice during the long intervening period, save for such time as he has served on the bench of the superior court, and his professional business has been large and varied and of important order. As counsel he has been identified especially with many celebrated cases presented in the courts of the state, as well as in the federal courts, and he is known for his profound and exact knowledge of the law and precedents. He has labored with all of ardor and fidelity in his chosen profession, ever showing a deep appreciation of its dignity and responsibility and ever observing its ethical tenets in the minutest details. The chief elements of character contributing to his success at the bar and upon the bench are his sound common sense, his knowledge of human nature and clear intuition of the credibility and force of evidence, his intellectual integrity and rectitude, his force of will and steady, untiring perseverance, and the conscientious thoroughness of his investigation. Upon the bench his statement of facts is condensed and lucid; his reasoning upon the questions of law or fact is terse, logical and forcible—expressed in language of simplicity and directness and entirely free from ambiguity. With an essentially judicial mind, his record on the bench has been most

admirable. In 1890 he was elected judge of the superior court of Marion County, and his term expired on the 26th of October, 1896. On the 3d of November, 1908, he was again called to the bench of the superior court, upon which he is now presiding, and his term will expire on the 12th of November, 1912.

In politics Judge Bartholomew is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has given most effective service, and he is now a member of the Indiana Democratic Club. He and his wife are zealous members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for a number of years past. He is also a member of the National Presbyterian Brotherhood. He is identified with American Bar Association and the Indiana State Bar Association, which latter he has represented as a delegate to the conventions of the former, in which he was at one time vice-president for Indiana. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past grand representative in the grand lodge of the state, and he is also a past grand dictator and supreme representative of the Knights of Honor, of whose grand lodge in Indiana he is now treasurer. As a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited, and he has shown a lively interest in all that has tended to conserve the civic and material advancement of the fair capital city in which he has so long maintained his home and in which he is honored as an able lawyer and jurist and as a man loyal and loyal in all the relations of life.

At Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 30th of January, 1873, Judge Bartholomew was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Belle Smith, a daughter of George W. and Mary (Cromwell) Smith, the latter of whom was a daughter of Colonel Joshua Cromwell, of Lexington, Kentucky. In conclusion is entered a brief record concerning the children of Judge and Mrs. Bartholomew.

Belle Isadora was born in Indianapolis April 2, 1876, and in this city, on the 27th of October, 1897, she was united in marriage to Allin Wright Hewitt. They now reside in Hackensack, New Jersey, and have four children, namely: Arthur Cromwell, born at East St. Louis, Illinois, August 17, 1898; Helen Louise, born in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 8, 1900; Sarah Lucile, born at Bogota, New Jersey, February 10, 1905; and Dorothy Belle, born at Hackensack, New Jersey, August 13, 1907. Pliny Webster Bartholomew, Jr., was born October 4, 1880, and died October 13, 1884. Harris Sherley Bartholomew was born April 25, 1885, is now employed in the auditing department of the Brunswick-Balke-Collen-

der Company, of New York City, and resides in Hackensack, New Jersey.

LOUIS G. DESCHLER. Among those who have rendered a due quota of aid in the up-building of the "Greater Indianapolis" Louis G. Deschler occupies a position of no minor importance, since he is identified, in a capitalistic and executive way, with a number of important industrial and commercial enterprises and is known as one of the alert, progressive and public-spirited citizens of the fair capital city. His precedence as one of the representative business men of Indianapolis is the more gratifying to contemplate not only by reason of the fact that he is a native son of this city, but especially also on the score that he has attained to success and influence through his own well directed efforts, having initiated his association with practical business affairs when a mere boy.

Louis G. Deschler was born in Indianapolis on January 24, 1865, and is a son of Frederick Joseph and Louise (Lease) Deschler, both of whom were born in Germany. The former passed the closing years of his life in Indianapolis, where he died October 6, 1897, and here the mother still maintains her home. The father took up his residence in Indianapolis in 1853 and he was long one of the prominent German business men of this city, where he was held in high esteem and where he was an active member of many of the leading German societies. He was a member of the Democratic party till Bryan was first nominated for president, at which time Mr. Deschler joined the Republican ranks, not being a believer in free silver. Both he and his wife were communicants of the Catholic Church.

Their son was reared to manhood in Indianapolis, which has ever represented his home and which has witnessed his rise from obscurity to a position as one of the substantial capitalists and successful business men of the state. As a child he attended a private German school and for a time was a student in a Catholic parochial school, but his education has largely been gained through self-discipline and under the direction of that wisest of all head-masters, experience. When but thirteen years of age Mr. Deschler left school and initiated his independent career by becoming salesman in a cigar stand. He soon gained a discriminating knowledge of the business and finally assumed charge of the cigar stand in the old Bates House, which occupied a portion of the site of the present metropolitan Claypool Hotel. In June, 1883, when eighteen years of age, Mr. Deschler purchased the cigar stand in the Bates House,

borrowing the money with which to effect this transaction, and he devoted himself assiduously to the work of promoting the business by every legitimate means. His genial personality and careful and courteous service gained to him still stronger hold upon the esteem of the traveling public as well as that of the local trade, and he made his business very successful, as is evident when we revert to the fact that in the ownership of the cigar stand mentioned is to be ascribed the nucleus of the ample fortune which Mr. Deschler has since gained through his energy, aggressive business policy and sterling integrity of purpose. He is now one of the leading wholesale and retail tobacco dealers in Indiana, and from his wholesale establishment is maintained a corps of six traveling salesmen. In 1907 he erected his present fine building, known as the Deschler building, at 135 South Illinois street, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, and this is the headquarters of his wholesale business. The building is constructed of brick and stone, is thoroughly modern in architectural design and equipment and is one of the handsome business blocks of the city, being three stories in height. Mr. Deschler maintains six retail cigar stores in Indianapolis, and among the number is the one in the Claypool Hotel, the lineal successor of the business he there maintained when he began his independent business career. He also has a well equipped retail store in the City of Lafayette, Indiana.

Mr. Deschler is one of the stockholders of the Indiana Hotel Company and is also one of the seven members of the directorate of this corporation, which erected and which also owns and manages the magnificent Claypool Hotel, the finest in the State of Indiana and one of the best in the middle west. Mr. Deschler has other capitalistic and business interests in his native city, is essentially progressive and enterprising, and as a citizen has the highest civic ideals and loyalty. His political support is given to the Republican party, though he has never cared to enter the arena of practical politics, and he is a communicant of the Catholic Church, in whose faith he was reared. He is a member of the Marion, Columbia, Commercial and Country Clubs, all representative organizations of the capital city, and of the Board of Trade, and also holds membership in the German House, the Indianapolis Maennerchor, the Deutscher Klub und Musikverein, and other leading German societies. He is well known in the city and state, and his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

DR. JOHN B. LONG. Indianapolis is the

home of many prominent members of the medical profession, and numbered among this coterie is Dr. John B. Long, a successful practitioner here for many years. He was born in Marion County, Indiana, near the city of Clermont, but received his early educational training in the public schools of Marion County, this state, and in Butler College. His medical studies were pursued first under the instructions of Dr. Joseph Eastman in Indianapolis, and following his graduation in medicine in 1882 he began the practice of his chosen profession in Indianapolis, where he has won a reputation as a skilled physician. His offices are at 760 W. New York street. Dr. Long served as professor and demonstrator of anatomy for fifteen years in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as professor of obstetrics in the same institution for three years. He is a post graduate of the New York Medical College, served one year as a member of the Indianapolis Board of Health during the administration of Mayor Denny, and is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M.; Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S.; Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and since 1882 has been a member of the Central Christian Church. His politics are Republican.

Dr. Long is a son of William P. Long, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 10, 1825. He came to Rush County, Indiana, with his parents, Daniel and Rachel (Sparks) Long, in 1832, where they located on a farm. On the 13th of March, 1848, William P. Long came to Pike Township, Marion County, where he lived in a little log cabin until 1854, in that year building and moving into the home in which his son John was born on the following 20th of August. He continued to farm his land there until 1907, when he retired from active pursuits, and although he yet claims his residence at this old homestead the greater part of his time is spent with his son in Indianapolis. He has held many of the township offices, and he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. During fifty years or more he has been a member of the Christian Church at Clermont, one of its elders and devoted workers. In Rush County, Indiana, February 24, 1848, William P. Long was married to Sarah Reeve, born in Fleming County, Kentucky, October 22, 1827, and she is now deceased. This union was blessed by the birth of seven children, but three of the number died young, and the four now living

are: Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. H. F. Har-naday; John B.; Benjamin F., who is married and living in Indianapolis, and Mary, the wife of Franklin Johnson.

Dr. John B. Long on the 20th of August, 1878, was married to Margaret L. Hunt, born in Rush County, Indiana, May 14, 1854, a daughter of Abijah W. and Margaret (Stephen) Hunt, the father dying in 1892, when eighty-three years of age, and the mother in 1873. They reared a large family of children, the daughter Margaret having been the thirteenth born. Mr. Hunt was a farmer in Rush County. The four children which have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Long are: Lulu E., the wife of Frederick J. Niedhamer, living in Indianapolis; William Hunt, a graduate of Butler College and the Indiana Medical College with the class of 1908, and now practicing in this city; Frank E., a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College with the class of 1907 and now in practice in this city, and married to Eda Steeg; and Mabel C., a graduate of Butler College. Dr. Long has given to his children splendid educational advantages, and he may well be proud of the high station which they now occupy in life.

FRANCIS PATRICK BAILEY. Indianapolis has been the home of Francis Patrick Bailey since he was fourteen years of age, so that the community has had a fair opportunity of estimating his strength and uprightness of character; with the result that nothing but good has ever been said regarding him. His ability as a business man has been especially prominent in the field as a furniture manufacturer, and for more than thirty years he has been one of the leading forces in the development of the L. W. Ott Manufacturing Company, of which he is now the vice-president. Mr. Bailey is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born March 11, 1857, to Michael and Marcella (Dailey) Bailey. His parents were both natives of Ireland, and the father was born at No. 2 Duke street, Dublin, which is one of the picturesque, interesting and historical spots of that city. The old Bailey house located there is one of the most famous hostleries of that city and is still maintained in first class style. Mr. Bailey's parents were married in this section of Dublin, and came to the United States soon afterwards. They first located in Boston, where they remained about three years, whence they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, which, as stated, was the birthplace of Francis Patrick. In 1871 the parents located in Indianapolis, where they passed the remainder of their days at 2026 Capitol avenue, north.

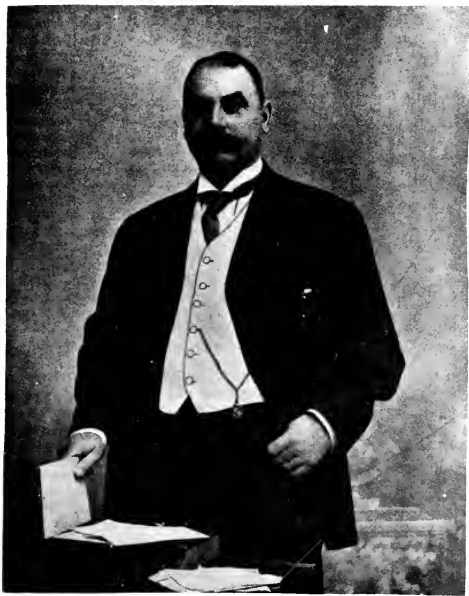
Francis Patrick Bailey was in his fourteenth year when his parents came to Indianapolis.

and that city has since been his home. At the time of their arrival business men were agitated by a great real estate boom, and young Bailey became a part of it by entering the employ of a leading house engaged in that line. He remained with this concern for a number of years, and then engaged in the furniture business, his identification with which has continued until the present time. At the outset of his career he accepted a minor position with the L. W. Ott Manufacturing Company, a house which had been established by John Ott in 1850 who was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of furniture in Indianapolis. The founder was succeeded by his son Lewis W. Ott, who in turn died in 1885. At this time the business was incorporated under the firm style of The L. W. Ott Manufacturing Company, of which W. F. Kuhn became president and is still the incumbent of that office. Of late years the company has been giving especial attention to the manufacture of leather and upholstered goods, and has earned such a high reputation in this line that its output is now shipped to all parts of the world. At various world's fairs and other minor exhibits the L. W. Ott Manufacturing Company has been awarded first class medals both for the substantial make of its furniture and for its artistic qualities. It is therefore a high honor to be connected with an institution of this kind.

Speaking more personally it may be stated that Mr. Bailey's religious faith is that of Roman Catholicism. For more than twenty-five years he has also been found among the staunch supporters of total abstinence. He is a man of rugged constitution and fine physique, weighing about two hundred pounds, and is a striking illustration in defense of temperance, which he has so long advocated.

In 1883 Mr. Bailey married Miss Emma Ott, daughter of John and Julia (Reproth) Ott, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. John Ott, the founder of the business of which Mr. Bailey is now the vice-president, as has been stated, fixed his early residence at what is now West Washington, between Senate and Capitol avenues, and this location was the birthplace of his daughter, who is now Mrs. Francis P. Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have become the parents of Francis P., Jr., John J., August L., Julia M. and Emma. The sons are all engaged in the manufacture of metal and furniture polish, and are prospering as members of the Crown Manufacturing Company.

CHARLES N. WILLIAMS. Commanding a post of importance in connection with financial affairs in the capital city of his native



J. P. Bailey



state. Charles N. Williams, who is president of the Farmers Trust Company, of Indianapolis, is one of the representative business men and liberal and loyal citizens of the city, where he stands exemplar of that progressive spirit which is making for the further advancement of the "Greater Indianapolis".

Charles N. Williams was born on a farm near Dayton, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, on the 10th of April, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Martha (Barnum) Williams, both of whom were born in the State of Connecticut, being representatives of old and honored families of New England, the cradle of much of our national history. For a number of years Henry Williams was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business in the City of Lafayette, Indiana, when he finally removed to Crawfordsville, where he continued in the same line of enterprise and where he long held prestige as one of the honored and influential citizens and able business men of that section of the state. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Crawfordsville until their death. Of their two children the subject of this review is the younger, and Laura is the wife of Benjamin F. Crabbs of Crawfordsville. Mrs. Martha (Barnum) Williams was first married to John L. Covin, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and who was for a number of years engaged in the retail dry-goods business in Quincy, Illinois, where his death occurred. Of the five children of this union one is living.

Charles N. Williams was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Crawfordsville, after which he was for three years a student in Wabash College. After leaving college he was employed for three years in the postoffice at Crawfordsville, and thereafter he was there engaged in the real estate and loan business until 1886, when he became state representative for Indiana of the Provident Life & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, having charge of the investing of their capital in approved farm and city loans in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1881 he was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank of Crawfordsville, and he continued a member of its directorate until June, 1896, when he removed to Indianapolis and established the private banking house of C. N. Williams & Company. He built up a prosperous business and the same was continued under the title noted until 1905, when he organized the Farmers Trust Company, which absorbed the banking business and which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. This is one of the ably managed

and eminently solid financial institutions of the state and Mr. Williams has been president of the same from the time of its incorporation. Since 1903 he has also been Indiana state representative of the celebrated Prudential Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and has direct control of the company investments in Indiana.

In politics Mr. Williams is found arrayed as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, and he has given effective service in the promotion of its cause. For eight years he was chairman of the Republican county committee of Montgomery county, and he marshaled his forces with marked ability in the various local and state campaigns during this period. He is affiliated with Montgomery Lodge No. 50, Free & Accepted Masons; Crawfordsville Chapter No. 40, Royal Arch Masons; Montgomery Council No. 34, Royal & Select Masters, and Athens Chapter No. 27, Order of the Eastern Star; Crawfordsville Commandery No. 25, Knights Templars, all of which organizations are located in Crawfordsville; and in Indianapolis he is identified with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 6th of April, 1897, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Doll, who was born and reared in Lafayette, Indiana, a daughter of the late James Doll, a representative citizen of that place.

JOHN N. HURTY, M. D. A distinguished member of the medical profession in the capital city is Dr. John N. Hurty, for the last fifteen years state health commissioner and a member of the faculty of his alma mater, the Department of Medicine of the Indiana University. Dr. Hurty is a native of Lebanon, Ohio, where he was born on the 21st of February, 1852, and he was the fourth in order of birth of the three sons and two daughters of Professor Josiah and Anne I. (Walker) Hurty, both of whom were born in the State of New York, the former of German and the latter of English lineage. They were reared and educated in the old Empire state and in the City of Rochester their marriage was solemnized. The father was a scholar and man of fine intellectual attainments and was for many years prominent in the field of popular education. He removed from New York to Ohio, where he followed the pedagogic profession until 1855, when he came to Indiana and located in Richmond, which was then a fair sized town, and he there became the first superintendent of the public schools of the town. Later he was similarly and most successfully engaged at

Liberty, North Madison, Rising Sun and Lawrenceburg, and he was one of the well known and highly honored pioneer teachers of the state. He passed the latter days of his long and useful life in the State of Mississippi, whither he had gone in the hope of recuperating his health, and there he died at the age of seventy-five years. His devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1881, at the age of seventy-nine years, and of their children four are now living. Professor Hurty was affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and gave his support to the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. John N. Hurty gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of the several towns in which his father was engaged as superintendent of the same, and in 1872 he completed one year of the prescribed technical course in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Chemistry, in the City of Philadelphia. In 1881 he received from Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. He had the distinction of being the founder of the school of pharmacy of this university, and he was its head for a period of two years, within which he brought the department up to a high standard of efficiency.

The doctor's thorough training in the closely allied profession of pharmacy had well fortified him for further study in preparing himself definitely for the medical profession, and after taking a course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia, he entered the Medical College of Indiana, in Indianapolis, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth specially well equipped for the exacting work of his chosen vocation. As a physician he has since been engaged in the active practice of preventive medicine. Since 1897 he has held the chair of hygiene and sanitary science in the Medical College of Indiana, now the medical department of Indiana University, and he is one of the members of the faculty of this well ordered institution. In 1894, without solicitation or suggestion on his part, Dr. Hurty was appointed secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, which position he still holds. He is thoroughly *en rapport* with his profession and continues a close student of the science of hygiene. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public

Health Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Medical Society. He is the author of a school text book on hygienic subjects, the same being entitled "Life with Health". He has also contributed to the leading periodical publications of his profession and has been called upon to prepare and read many papers before the various professional associations with which he is identified. He was superintendent of the hygienic exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in the City of St. Louis, and had much to do with bringing the same into favorable attention on the part of both the profession and the laity. In politics he is a supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, but he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of political office.

On the 25th of October, 1877, Dr. Hurty was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Johnstone, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, being a daughter of Dr. John F. Johnstone. The two children of this union are Gilbert J. and Anne M. Hurty.

J. RICHARD FRANCIS. A representative business man of the city of Indianapolis, where he is president of the Francis Pharmacy Company and chemist for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, J. Richard Francis has attained distinction and wide reputation in the line of his profession and his fine retail establishment in the capital city is one of the best equipped and most ably managed drug stores in the middle west, having facilities of the highest grade and affording a service that has called forth the most unequivocal commendation on the part of the medical fraternity. Mr. Francis is an authority in the domain of pharmaceutical chemistry, in which his researches and original investigations have been wide and varied, and in the practical field he has produced results that have contributed to the wellbeing of humanity in no insignificant sense. Of the establishment of the Francis Pharmacy Company the following pertinent statements have been made: "The prescription department ranks among the very best in the middle west, the laboratory has no superior in the city or in the state. The work done in both is always performed with the utmost regard for the public good as well as in affording punctilious service to patrons". Mr. Francis has concentrated distinctive technical and business energies and through this medium gained concrete results of worth and magnitude.



J. H. Francis.



We of this restless, vigorous twentieth century can not afford to hold in light esteem the lives and services of those who have wrought nobly in the past, from which has come the beneficent heritage of the present. Mr. Francis may revert with satisfaction to his genealogy in both the agnatic and maternal lines, and the name which he bears has been identified with the annals of American history from the colonial epoch to the present time. Strong men and true; gentle and gracious women, have represented the name as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life's activities, and loyalty and patriotism have been in distinctive evidence, while the family escutcheon has ever been a symbol of integrity, honor and usefulness.

The original progenitors of the Francis family in America were three brothers of the name who came to the new world from their native Wales, one settling in the State of New York, one in New Jersey and the third in Virginia. From the New Jersey representative the subject of this review traces his line of direct descent. His great-grandfather was a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. His grandfather Richard Francis became seized of a large landed estate in New Jersey and was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community, having served in various offices of public trust and having been known as a most devout Christian and thorough Bible student. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Carr, was a member of an old and honored family of New Jersey and one distantly related to the Bonaparte family of which the great Napoleon was a member. Richard and Anna (Carr) Francis had a large family of children, and of these Dr. Joseph Francis was the father of him whose name initiates this review.

Dr. Joseph Francis, long numbered among the able physicians and surgeons of the State of Indiana, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, where he was reared to maturity and where he secured his early educational discipline. Concerning his early career the following somewhat intimate record is well worthy of perpetuation in this article: "His father was a very strict disciplinarian, and because of a thrashing administered to him by his father, Joseph, who had no small measure of the paternal spirit, left home at the age of eighteen years, coming west to Indiana in company with his brother, Dr. Edward T. Francis. The boys had grit and ability, and they determined to make their way to success in spite of the adverse circumstances then prevailing in their new surroundings. They settled in Shelby County, Indiana, where they

found employment in cutting cordwood for a prominent farmer of the locality. Being totally unaccustomed to such work, they found it particularly severe, but they kept at it so bravely that they won the good will and esteem of their employer, Mr. Banker, who joined with his wife in inviting the young men to make their home with him. The offer was accepted, and the Francis brothers took up the study of medicine with Mr. Banker's sons, Wilson and Adoniram,—all four young men becoming physicians. They all attended the Hartsville Classical School, an Indiana institution of learning famous in that day."

Joseph Francis was graduated in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and his alma mater offered him the chair of chemistry after his graduation, but he refused the flattering overture to establish himself in the private practice of his profession. He located at Fountaintown, Shelby County, Indiana, and there he maintained his home during the residue of his long and signally useful life, laboring with all of zeal of devotion in the service of suffering humanity and gaining the veneration and love of the community in which he thus proved himself one of the world's noble army of workers. He was often urged to seek a wider field of labor, this course being advised by fellow practitioners who recognized his great technical skill and ability, but he preferred to remain in his chosen field, where for thirty years he rode and wrote, doing much to aid and encourage his fellow men and to bring them up to a higher plane of living, as his influence was as potent in a moral way as in the line of his profession. Concerning him the following appreciative statements have been written: "He was a high type of the devoted family physician, possessing a most comprehensive knowledge of general materia medica and therapeutics and in this respect being far ahead of his average professional contemporary. He was regarded with special confidence as a reliable obstetrician. At one time he did not remove his clothing for sixteen days. He was attending thirty-two cases of typhoid-pneumonia, and lost but one,—a wonderful record indeed. Dr. Elder, for many years secretary of the Indiana Medical College, practiced in the same neighborhood with Dr. Francis and they became warm friends. When Dr. Elder located in Indianapolis he tried to induce Dr. Francis to accompany him hither, as his partner, as he, in common with other friends and admirers of Dr. Francis, believed that the latter could win a high place in the profession

under more favorable circumstances. But he preferred the location of his first choice and continued there until his death, which occurred on the 14th of March, 1893." None could ask to have accomplished a nobler life work than did this unassuming, kindly and unselfish physician, and the results of his services abide in the tender reverence accorded his memory in the community in which he so long lived and labored to goodly ends. Dr. Francis married Miss Catherine Mutz, daughter of Hon. Jacob and Anna Maria (Snepp) Mutz, and their only child was J. Richard Francis, the immediate subject of this sketch. Dr. Francis was a Republican in his political adherence and he was zealous in the work of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Francis is living near Shelbyville, Indiana, and is an active member of the English Lutheran Church.

Data relative to the genealogy of Mr. Francis in the maternal line are properly given place at this juncture. Hon. Jacob Mutz, his maternal grandfather, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, being a son of _____ and Mary (Frybarger) Mutz, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Switzerland. When he was about four years of age his parents removed from the old Keystone state to Ohio, taking up their residence in Miami County, that state, near the close of the second decade of the nineteenth century, and there passing the remainder of their lives. In that county Jacob Mutz was reared to manhood on the pioneer farm, and as a young man he came to Indiana and took up his residence in Shelby County, where he married Anna Maria Snepp, who likewise was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, being a representative of one of the old and honored families of that section of the Keystone commonwealth. Jacob Mutz and his wife continued in loving companionship down the pathway of life for half a century and she died in October, 1898, shortly after they had celebrated their golden wedding. When venerable in years Mr. Mutz contracted a second marriage. Of the ten children of the first marriage six are now living.

Hon. Jacob Mutz was one of the prominent and influential citizens of his section of the state and was a leader in the ranks of the Democratic party in Shelby County. He was three times elected to represent his county in the state legislature and was well known in other public capacities, having served for fourteen years as a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture and having also been a member of the board of trustees of Purdue University. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the

pillars of the St. George Lutheran Church, near Edinburg, Shelby County, in which he was a zealous and devoted worker and in which he was the organizer of the Sunday school, which remains an honor to his memory. He was a man of broad and charitable views, kindly and tolerant in his attitude, and generous in his benevolences and general helpfulness. His death occurred on the 6th of September, 1906, when he was nearly eighty-three years of age, and he is remembered with veneration as a man of sterling character and as a worthy pioneer of the Hoosier commonwealth.

J. Richard Francis, whose name initiates this article, was born at Fountaintown, Shelby County, Indiana, on the 31st of December, 1870, and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of his native village. In 1887 he was matriculated in the preparatory department of Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1893, on the day which was saddened to him by the death of his venerated father. He received the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. It was the wish of his father that he should enter the medical profession, but upon his graduation the dean of his alma mater recommended him to Dr. John N. Hurty, of Indianapolis, for the position of assistant in the latter's analytical laboratory. Mr. Francis came to Indianapolis and became the valued assistant of Dr. Hurty, with whom he continued in this capacity until the doctor was elected to the office of secretary of the state board of health, in 1895, when Mr. Francis was admitted to partnership in the business and assumed the management of the drug store, which was then conducted under the title of the J. N. Hurty Pharmacy Company. The following pertinent statements in this connection are entitled to perpetuation in this article: "The business of this concern has always been conducted on a most honorable basis, and its name, either under the original or the present regime, has never been used in connection with the popularization or advertisement of patent medicines or in connection with questionable undertakings of any kind. In connection with his pharmacy Dr. Hurty opened an analytical laboratory, and this has been continued successfully ever since. There all the drugs received into the pharmacy undergo careful preliminary inspection, and considerable work from outside sources is also done there,—such as the analysis of water, the chemical work for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, etc., for which the laboratory is particularly well

equipped. All this is carried on under the personal direction of Mr. Francis, who has attained a reputation for ability and trustworthiness not surpassed by any member of the profession in this state. Mr. Francis has put his vigorous mentality to many severe tests in the past few years, which have been devoted to work taxing to the utmost his physical as well as his intellectual strength. Fortunately he is endowed with a strong constitution and has had excellent health, which has made possible his continued exertions from the time he entered upon his present line."

In 1901 the title was changed to the Hurty-Francis Pharmacy Company, and this was retained until 1904, when Mr. Francis secured the interest of Dr. Hurty in the enterprise, which he has since successfully conducted under the title of the Francis Pharmacy Company, being president of the company. Both by reason of his insistent personal preference and in continuance of the original policy on which the business was founded, Mr. Francis has not permitted commercialism to enter into the enterprise to the extent of commending or "pushing" proprietary remedies and the manifold lines of patent medicines, and it is gratifying to the medical profession and to the general public that so admirable an establishment is maintained in Indianapolis as that of the Francis Pharmacy Company,—an establishment in which the best technical service is assured and in which every effort is made to properly cater to the demands of a large and appreciative patronage. Mr. Francis holds high prestige as a reliable and progressive business man, as an able scientist in his chosen field and as a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit. He has won success through worthy means, and that his professional course has not lacked the highest of endorsement on the part of the medical fraternity will be adequately shown in the several personal estimates with which this sketch shall be closed.

In politics Mr. Francis gives a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican forces, but the turmoil and strife of the political arena has had no allurements for him. He retains membership in the St. George Lutheran Church, in Shelby County, of which mention has been made in a preceding paragraph, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has completed the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, besides being a popular member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership in the University Club, the Columbia Club and the German House; is affiliated with the Kappa Sigma college fra-

ternity and is an honorary member of the Xi Psi Phi fraternity.

On the 28th of August, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Francis to Helen Dalrymple, who was born and reared at Morristown, Indiana, and who is the only child of John M. and Mary Ellen (Hargrove) Dalrymple, who now maintain their home in Indianapolis, where Mr. Dalrymple is president of the Indianapolis Saddlery Company. He is of Scotch lineage and a scion of one of the old and patrician families of Virginia, with whose history the name became identified in the early colonial epoch. Mr. Dalrymple is a zealous supporter of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in general and in a more concrete sense of the Central Avenue Methodist Church of Indianapolis, in which both he and his wife are zealous members, as is also their only daughter, Mrs. Francis. Mr. Dalrymple has served as a member of the Indiana State Board of Charities and his personal benevolences and charities have been unostentatious and well ordered. He donated and endowed the John M. Dalrymple room in the Indiana Methodist Hospital, at Indianapolis. He is an honored and influential citizen and business man of the capital city and is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity as well as with various civic organizations of representative order. Mrs. Dalrymple is descended in the paternal line from an old and prominent family of the State of Maryland, whence the original representatives came from Scotland. Her maternal ancestors, named Smith, early settled in Virginia. Mrs. Francis is prominent in connection with the best social activities of her home city, where she enjoys distinctive popularity. She is an accomplished musician and is identified with musical affairs of the best order in Indianapolis, where she is also identified with the Federation of Women's Clubs, in which she has held various offices. She completed her educational work in DePauw University and is a member of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority.

In conclusion of this article are entered statements, with proper credit to the respective sources, concerning the professional and business standing of Mr. Francis, and the estimates, emanating from distinguished authorities, bear their own significance.

Dr. William N. Wishard, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, has written as follows: "J. R. Francis is a thoroughly scientific pharmacist who makes a conscientious effort toward the highest ideals of scientific dispensing. He is thoroughly trained, has an enthusiastic devotion to his work and a keen appreciation of the present-day pharma-

ceutical requirements; he justly deserves the high reputation he bears."

The tribute of Dr. Charles E. Ferguson is as follows: "J. R. Francis is one of the few ethical druggists in the state. Graduated in pharmacy and in chemistry in Purdue University, son of a distinguished physician, he came to Indianapolis as chemist for J. N. Hurty. He became Dr. Hurty's partner, under the firm name of the Hurty-Francis Pharmacy Company, and later succeeded Dr. Hurty. He has a most complete laboratory, is chemist for the Big Four Railway Company. He is a success because the doctors know they can trust him. He has trained pharmacists who put up his prescriptions. The store has always had a high reputation for honesty and purity in compounding prescriptions. Mr. Francis has sustained the high reputation established by J. N. Hurty. He is by nature and by training adapted to his profession—this is the secret of his success."

From Dr. Samuel E. Earp, a well known instructor in medical colleges and a writer of marked prominence in the domain of his profession, comes the following emphatic endorsement: "J. R. Francis is a competent, reputable and ethical pharmacist, but this is not all: the large retail drug establishment of which he is the proprietor has in connection with it a well equipped laboratory for the purpose of standardizing his stock, and this he gives his personal supervision. His cautious and painstaking methods are characteristic of but few men in active business life. His thoroughness in details with a view of reaching perfection is the secret of his success."

LOUIS A. GREINER, D. V. S., is a distinguished representative of a worthy profession with which five generations of his family have been prominently identified, and he is recognized as one of the leading exponents of veterinary science in the state, being the senior member of the firm of L. A. Greiner & Son, proprietors of the finely equipped Indianapolis Veterinary Infirmary, located at 14-16 South Alabama street, and also having been founder of the Indiana Veterinary College, which he conducted successfully for a period of nine years. He has long controlled a large and lucrative professional business in Indianapolis, and is a citizen in every way worthy of the unqualified esteem in which he is held in the community.

Dr. Louis Adolph Greiner is a native of that fair German province of Alsace-Lorraine, which was wrested from France at the time of the Franco-Prussian War and which was still a French province at the time of his birth, which there occurred on the 7th of De-

cember, 1854. He is a son of Dr. L. A. Greiner, who was likewise born in Alsace-Lorraine, of stanch German lineage. In 1866 Dr. L. A. Greiner immigrated with his family to the United States, establishing his home in the City of Buffalo, New York, where he was engaged in business as a veterinary surgeon until 1879, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home and where he has been prominent and successful in the work of his profession. He died in the year 1889 and his wife died in 1907. The father was graduated in the Alford Veterinary College, in the City of Paris, and for many years was assistant to his brother, Dr. William Greiner, who was official veterinary surgeon for the Strassburg district of Alsace-Lorraine. Dr. Henry Herman Greiner, paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, served as veterinarian in the army of the great Napoleon, following that commander in his various campaigns and having been with him at Moscow and Waterloo.

Dr. Louis A. Greiner secured his rudimentary education in his native land and was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family immigration to America. He was reared to maturity in the City of Buffalo, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools and also attended the German Lutheran Seminary, his parents being devout members of the German Lutheran Church. He began the study of veterinary science under the able preceptorship of his honored father and had gained thorough and practical instruction in the same and engaged in practice prior to attaining the age of twenty years. He then entered the Philadelphia Veterinary College, in which he completed the prescribed course and amply fortified himself for the work of his profession, to which he has devoted his attention without interruption since he was nineteen years of age and in which he has added materially to the professional prestige of the name which he bears. After leaving college, in 1876, he continued in the work of his chosen vocation in the City of Buffalo until 1881, when he came to Indianapolis and joined his father, who had here taken up his abode two years previously.

In 1883 Dr. Louis A. Greiner opened the Indianapolis Veterinary Infirmary, which he has since conducted with unqualified success and which has held at all times a large and representative patronage, based on effective service and correct business methods. Dr. Greiner is the acknowledged leader in his profession in this city, and his technical skill is of the highest order. In 1892 he estab-

lished the Indiana Veterinary College, which he conducted for nine years and which he brought to a high state of efficiency, having graduated in the institution seventy students, all of whom have been successful in their profession. Impaired health and the exacting demands of his own professional work finally compelled Dr. Greiner to retire from the educational establishment which he had thus founded. Concerning the doctor and his work the following pertinent statements are worthy of reproduction in this publication: "Associated with Dr. Greiner in his extensive business are his son, Dr. Joseph M. Greiner, two assistants and several laborers. Facilities for their work are complete and of the best modern type. The latest devices and methods are utilized and no expense is spared in rendering the appointments of the infirmary first-class in every respect. Dr. Greiner has been the city veterinarian of Indianapolis for a number of years and is now incumbent of that position. He does all the veterinary work for the Consumers' Ice Company, Sterling R. Holt Ice & Cold Storage Company, the Sterling R. Holt stock farm at Maywood, the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, the Standard Oil Company and other large and important concerns. His private practice is very large and lucrative. During the proper season he has in operation the Indiana School for Farriers, designed to teach, in the most practical manner, scientific shoeing for horses,—particularly driving and racing animals". Dr. Greiner is associated with the Terre Haute Veterinary College of which he is vice-president and professor of cattle pathology and lameness and shoeing.

Dr. Greiner takes a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and is essentially public-spirited in his attitude. He is a member of the German Orphans' Home Society, is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, in which connection he is identified with Marion County Democratic Club and the German American Democratic Club of this city. He and his wife hold membership in the First Lutheran Church, and, in addition to various social organizations, he is identified with the Scottish Rite and Shrine of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the I. O. H. F., and is a member of the State Veterinary Association.

In the City of Buffalo, New York, in 1874, Dr. Greiner was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Pollock, who was there born, reared and educated, and of the six children

of this union four are now living,—Georgina is now the wife of John J. Ray, a representative contractor and builder of Indianapolis; Adolph died in infancy; Dr. Joseph Milton is associated with his father in business, as already noted; Leonora is the wife of Frederick H. Nuerge, a successful contractor and builder of this city; Magdalena died in infancy; and Louis Adolph, Jr., is also connected with his father.

CHARLES O. HARRIS, a popular citizen and native son of Indianapolis, is the present able incumbent of the office of chief deputy county treasurer of Marion County, and he is well entitled to the recognition accorded him in this sketch. Charles Orville Harris was born in Indianapolis, on the 11th of August, 1865, and is a son of Charles E. and Hannah W. (Yockum) Harris, both of whom are natives of Ohio, whence they removed to Indianapolis, where they have maintained their home for fully half a century. Charles E. Harris is a scion of staunch Holland Dutch ancestry, and family tradition, well authenticated, records that four brothers of the name immigrated from Holland to America at a very early date, two of the number settling in Pennsylvania and the other two locating in the south. From one of the two who settled in Pennsylvania the subject of this review traces his lineage in direct line of descent. Representatives of the name left the old Keystone state and became pioneers of Ohio, and there Charles E. Harris, father of the subject of this review, was born and reared. There also was solemnized his marriage to Miss Hannah W. Yockum, and about 1861 they took up their residence in Indianapolis, where they have since maintained their home, being numbered among the venerable and highly esteemed citizens of the fair capital city, which they have seen grow from a village to its present magnificent status. On the 25th of December, 1908, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and the occasion was made a memorable one by the gathering of a large assembly of their friends and by messages and other tokens of the high regard in which they are held in the city which has so long been their home. Mr. Harris is now living retired, after having for many years been engaged in business as a contractor and builder.

Charles O. Harris was reared to maturity in Indianapolis and here he completed the curriculum of the public schools, including a course in the high school. Soon after leaving school he became a traveling salesman for the Brooks Oil Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and later he became traveling representative for

the W. B. Barry Saw Company, of Indianapolis. In 1890 he assumed a similar position with E. C. Atkins & Company, the extensive and well known saw manufacturers of Indianapolis, and after leaving the employ of this concern he was for eight years incumbent of the position of inspector of rates, weights and commodities for the railroad joint bureau covering these matters in Indianapolis. On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Harris accepted a position in the office of the treasurer of Marion County, and he has since been closely identified with its work, having retained his connection under the various regimes and having in this the best and all-sufficient voucher for his ability and for the inviolable confidence reposed in him. Since 1903 he has served as chief deputy treasurer, and he acts as general cashier for the office. He is one of the valued officials of the county and his courtesy and careful discharge of the responsible duties of his present office have gained to him unqualified commendation.

Mr. Harris has ever been a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and has been an active worker in its ranks. He is a member of the Marion and Commercial Clubs and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In 1885 Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Edith Heitkam, of Indianapolis, and they have two children,—Fern and Albert. The pleasant family home, at 2427 Central avenue, is one notable for its gracious hospitality, and is a favored rendezvous for a wide circle of friends, both young and old.

MEDFORD B. WILSON. Among the monetary institutions which emphasize and exert marked influence in conserving the financial stability and commercial prestige of the capital city of Indiana, a position of prominence and relative priority is held by the Columbia National Bank, of which Mr. Wilson is president. He is known as one of the able and discriminating financiers of Indiana, where he has been actively identified with banking interests for virtually two score of years.

Mr. Wilson was born in the village of Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, on the 8th of December, 1845, and is a son of Isaac N. and Hannah Harness (Decker) Wilson, honored pioneers of that section of Illinois, where they continued to reside until their death. The father became one of the prominent and influential business men of Crawford County and was a citizen to whom was ever accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He was a native of Morefield, West Virginia, and his wife was born at Romney,

that state, about fifteen miles distant from his birthplace. The lineage of the Wilson family is of staunch Scotch-Irish derivation and the original progenitor in America was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who came from Belfast to the new world in the colonial epoch of our national history. In the maternal line the genealogy of Medford B. Wilson is traced back to sterling Holland Dutch stock, and the Decker family was likewise founded in America in an early day. An uncle of Mrs. Isaac Wilson was on the first grand jury ever held in the territory of Indiana. His name was Decker. The two priests who founded the Catholic University in Washington were also uncles of Mrs. Wilson. Isaac N. Wilson was reared in his native state and was a young man at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, in 1816. To the same state his wife came with her parents in the following year, and their marriage was solemnized in that state. Isaac N. and Hannah H. Wilson became the parents of nine sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth, and of the number three are now living.

Medford B. Wilson was reared to maturity in his native town, where he gained his early educational discipline, which included a course in a local academy. His father's financial status was such that the children were accorded excellent educational advantages, and after leaving the academy Medford B. was matriculated in Vincennes University, at Vincennes, Indiana, where he was a student for two years. He then went abroad and entered the university at Marburg, Hesse Cassel, Germany, where he completed a four years' course in commercial law and was duly graduated. In the meanwhile he had thoroughly familiarized himself with the German language, which he speaks with utmost fluency.

Mr. Wilson returned to the United States in 1870 and located in Sullivan, Indiana, in which village, the judicial center of the county of the same name, he established the first bank, which was at first known as the Sullivan County Bank and which was incorporated under the state banking laws. Eventually the institution was reorganized as the First National Bank, and Mr. Wilson continued president of the latter until his removal to Indianapolis, having been thus concerned with banking business in Sullivan County for more than twenty years, within which he established a high reputation for initiative and executive ability and sterling integrity of character.

In December, 1889, Mr. Wilson took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he forthwith effected the organization of the Capital Na-



Mr. R. Wilson



tional Bank, which was incorporated in December, 1889, with a capital stock of \$300,000. He was the president of this institution from the time of its inception until January, 1904, when he disposed of his stock and resigned his official position, to accept the presidency of the Columbia National Bank, of which he has since been the able and popular executive head. He is one of the well known bankers of the state and his name stands exponent of fine technical knowledge, correct methods and wise conservatism in the handling and management of financial affairs. As a citizen he is essentially loyal and public-spirited and while he has never had aught of ambition for political office he gives a stalwart support to the cause of the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Wilson has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which connection he is identified with the consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis, where his York Rite affiliations also are maintained and where he is also identified with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a valued member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and holds membership in the Commercial, University and Country Clubs, representative organizations of the capital city, where he is held in high esteem in both business and social circles.

In 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss Nettie A. Ames, who was born at Geneva, Ohio, and reared in Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio, of which latter city she was a resident at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have five daughters. Daisey married Frank F. Churchman, of Indianapolis; Sarah is the wife of James L. Floyd, of Indianapolis; Ruth married George M. B. Hawley, of Geneva, New York; Edith is the wife of William H. Stafford, of Indianapolis; and Clare lives at home.

JAMES M. BERRYHILL, a leading attorney of Indianapolis, and an active member of the firm of Remy & Berryhill, is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Lebanon, Boone County, August 31, 1869. He is a son of William O. and Mary A. (Riley) Berryhill, both natives of Indiana. The father was a druggist and ambitious, for he had prepared himself to enter the practice of medicine just before his death, when James M. was seven years of age. He left a widow and five children. The mother continued to reside in Lebanon, where she faithfully applied herself to the rearing and education of her children, but she did not herself live long enough to

fully realize the good fruit of her labors, as her death occurred when James M. was fifteen years of age.

Mr. Berryhill was educated in the public and high schools of Lebanon, and was graduated from the latter in May, 1887. He then taught in the country schools of the neighborhood for a year and in the fall of 1888 entered Franklin (Indiana) College, from which he was graduated in June, 1892, with the degree of B. S. For the succeeding four years he served as the deputy clerk of the Boone County circuit courts, giving all his spare moments to the study of law. In October, 1896, he became a student in the Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in May, 1897, having been admitted to the bar at Lebanon during the previous year. On graduating from the Indiana Law School he was admitted to practice before the state Supreme and Federal courts, as well as before all the courts of Marion County. His actual practice in Indianapolis dates from October, 1896, the year previous to his graduation from the Indiana Law School.

In his important and growing practice Mr. Berryhill was first associated with the Holstein, Barrett and Hubbard law firm of which he later became a member. Mr. Barrett retiring, the style of the firm became Holstein, Hubbard and Berryhill. Mr. Hubbard subsequently withdrew, and the firm remained Holstein and Berryhill until January, 1901, when it was dissolved by the death of Major Holstein. Mr. Berryhill continued in practice alone until January, 1905, when he formed a partnership with his present associate, Charles F. Remy. Alone and in association with his partner, Mr. Berryhill has been connected in large important litigations. Among the late honors conferred upon him was his appointment in June, 1907, as permanent guardian of the celebrated George Rodius estate. It came to him quite unsolicited and in making the appointment Judge Samuel R. Artman of the Boone Circuit Court made the following declaration: "The man whom I shall appoint is one whose character no person can question. He is honest; I know he is. When I name him, I am sure all parties concerned will be satisfied. I shall appoint James M. Berryhill of Indianapolis, who had the good sense to be born in Boone County". In making the appointment Judge Artman fixed the bond of the guardian at \$150,000, which is an evidence of the financial responsibility of the profession. Mr. Berryhill is an active and leading member of the Indiana State and Indianapolis Bar

Associations and takes just pride in enrolling himself as a member of the Sons of Veterans. One of the brave acts of his talented father was his enlistment as a Union soldier in the Tenth Indiana Regiment, his service of one year and four months being terminated only by his physical disability to endure army hardships. But later, however, he re-enlisted in the Eleventh Cavalry of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment, and served one year and a half or to the close of the war. This patriotic service it will be remembered was rendered several years before the birth of James M. Mr. Berryhill is an active member of many organizations outside those which are connected with his profession, being identified with the Century Literary Club and other associations of a refined nature. In 1895 he was married to Miss Edith Craft, of Franklin, Indiana, and their two children are Esther and Edwin.

HOWARD KIMBALL has been a resident of Indianapolis and identified with its business interests for nearly forty years, and for more than two decades he has held his present responsible executive office as secretary of the Aetna Savings & Loan Association, one of the important concerns of its kind in the middle states of the Union. He is a scion of one of the old and honored families of New England, where the original American progenitor took up his abode in the early part of the seventeenth century. The name has been identified in a prominent way with the various wars in which the nation has been involved, and it has ever stood for the highest type of citizenship, as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life. Thus the subject of this review has an ancestral heritage of which he may well be proud, for none can afford to hold in light esteem those who have wrought nobly in the past, leaving records of worthy lives and worthy deeds.

Howard Kimball has the distinction of being a native son of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 23rd of June, 1845, and is a son of Warren and Ann (Baker) Kimball, both natives of Ipswich, Massachusetts, where the former was born on the 22nd of March, 1812, and the latter on the 3rd of July, 1814. The father was a resident of Indian Territory at the time of his death, and the mother died on the 14th of June, 1895, at Indianapolis. Of their eight children Howard was the fourth in order of birth, and is the second in age of the three now surviving. His sister, Annie, is the wife of Captain William H. White, of Junction City, Kansas, and his brother, Harry S., is a resident of the City of Chicago.

Warren Kimball received such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality in which he was reared, and his initial business experience was gained in the general country store of Daniel Cogswell, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, with whom he remained as a trusted employe until he had attained to his legal majority. He then went to the City of Boston, where he engaged in the grocery and provision business on his own account, building up a thriving enterprise and having derived specially large returns from his transactions in shipping of produce and supplies from Boston to San Francisco in the early days of the gold excitement in California, in the '50s. He continued to be identified with mercantile interests in Boston for a number of years and later held an executive position in that city in the employ of the Vermont Central Railroad. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but he identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward continued a strong advocate of its principles and policies. He was a leader in its local ranks in the early days and assisted in the organization of the first "Wide Awake Club" in Boston, an organization formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of the party in the historic campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. During the first term of President Lincoln, Mr. Kimball held the appointment of weigher and ganger in the United States custom house in Boston. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a pewholder and supporter of the old Park Street Church in the City of Boston, of which his wife was a devoted member.

Warren Kimball was a son of Benjamin and Huldah (Wade) Kimball. His father was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, on the 3rd of November, 1786, and his death occurred on the 29th of October, 1867. Benjamin Kimball and Huldah Wade were united in marriage on the 16th of April, 1807, and she died on the 3rd of December, 1813. On the 29th of November, 1815, he married Miss Priscilla Kimball, who was born August 8, 1784, and who died December 18, 1872. She was a daughter of Jeremiah Kimball, of Ipswich. Benjamin Kimball was for many years engaged in the lumber business on the Ipswich River, where he operated a saw-mill, and he was one of the prominent and influential men of his community. He reared a large family of children, and his descendants are now to be found in the most diverse sections of the Union. His father, Benjamin Kimball, Sr.,



A. C. Perry

who was a sergeant and aide-de-camp in the Massachusetts militia and who was a valiant soldier in the War of the Revolution, in which at least thirteen members of this ancient family were enrolled as patriot defenders of the cause of independence, fighting bravely to hurl oppression back and keep the boon of liberty. The original progenitor of the Kimball family in America was Richard Kimball, who, with his family, embarked at Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, on the 10th of April, 1634, on the ship "Elizabeth", William Anderson, master, and set sail for the far distant land of promise. The vessel landed in the harbor of Boston, and from that point Richard Kimball proceeded with his family to Watertown, Massachusetts, whence he later removed to Ipswich, where he engaged in the work of his trade, that of carriage and wagon-making. The first stone bridge built in the United States was erected in Ipswich, Massachusetts, by a member of the Choate family, of which the mother of the subject of this review was a collateral representative. Members of the Kimball family were also represented in the early colonial wars, not less than eight bearing this name or that of Kemble, the spelling retained by certain branches, having participated in King Philip's War and in other conflicts marking the early history of our nation. The services of some of these are mentioned in the recently published history of the Kimball family. Caleb, Henry and Richard Kimball are shown to have been in the historic ambushade at Bloody Brook, and Thomas Kimball was massacred at his home in Bradford, Massachusetts.

Howard Kimball was reared to maturity in the classic old city of his birth and in the schools of "the Hub" he received excellent educational advantages in his boyhood and early youth. As a lad he secured employment in the office of a file factory in Boston, and for his services during the first year he received the dignified stipend of fifty dollars, which amount was doubled the second year. He was engaged with this concern about four years. He held a clerical position with this firm until he had reached the age of eighteen years, when his ambition and venturesome spirit led him to start for the west. He made his way to Leavenworth, Kansas, which was then an important frontier town and government post, on the route followed by many of those making their way across the plains to Colorado, Montana and other sections of the great west. In Leavenworth he became book-keeper in the book and stationery establishment of Drake Brothers, in whose employ he

continued for three years, at the expiration of which he engaged independently in the book and stationery business in Leavenworth. After passing ten years in Kansas he disposed of his interests there and came to Indianapolis, where he took up his residence in the year 1875 and where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, marked by earnest application and worthy accomplishment on his part. Here he entered the service of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, later was identified with the Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, and in 1888 he became secretary of the Aetna Savings & Loan Association, of which office he has since remained in tenure, having administered the affairs of the association with marked ability and discrimination and having gained an impregnable place in the confidence and regard of the community which has so long represented his home and been the center of his interests.

Though never manifesting aught of ambition for political office, Mr. Kimball has ever given an unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Republican party. In 1910 he was appointed to the office of city controller, which office he is now filling. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Kimball has maintained a deep and appreciative interest from the time of affiliating himself therewith. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he served as secretary for ten years; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is secretary; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, of which he is the present recorder; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Kimball was married to Sallie M. Hurt, a daughter of John and Mary Hurt of Kentucky. Mrs. Kimball died. The child of this union, Arthur W., is now living in Columbus, Ohio.

On the 4th of September, 1895, Mr. Kimball was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Anthony, who was born at Troy, Ohio, on the 7th of September, 1861, a daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Wadsworth) Anthony. The father was born in the State of Maryland and sacrificed his life while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. His widow is still living and now resides in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, who accord to her the deepest affection and solicitude. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball have one child, Alice.

CHARLES C. PERRY. For nearly a quarter of a century, Charles C. Perry, of Indianapolis, has been connected with some form of electrical industries, and at the present time

holds the place of president of the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company. A native of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, he was born December 15, 1857. His father was Dr. Joseph James Perry, long ranked among the notable physicians of Indiana. The family was long established in Somersetshire, England, where the doctor received his medical education. Coming to America in 1840, he first located at Detroit, Michigan, and for ten years conducted a growing practice in that city. In 1850 he moved to Richmond, Indiana, where he remained until his death in 1872. During this period he served in the Civil War, being appointed as surgeon in 1864 in the Forty-second United States Infantry. He continued with that command until his regiment was mustered out, afterwards he returned to Richmond and resumed the work of his profession. In his capacity as a religious member of the community, he was a founder of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Richmond, and during the entire period of his residence in that city was an officer of the organization. The deceased was twice married, secondly to Miss Ruth Moffitt, born at Richmond in 1821.

Charles C., the only child of the second marriage, was educated in the Richmond public schools and at the Earlham College of that place. At an early period in his boyhood he developed strong business talents, which first were demonstrated by his success as a vender of city newspapers. His next venture was as a messenger boy for the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and was soon diligently applying himself to the mastery of telegraphy. With this latter accomplishment he rose from one position to the other, until he reached the managership of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Richmond, retaining that position between the years 1880 to 1884. In 1886, Mr. Perry came to Indianapolis as representative of the Jenny Electric Company; in 1888, he became one of the financiers of the Marmon-Perry Light Company, and was also one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Light and Power Company, in 1892, which is now known as the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company, since 1904. Of the latter he is now president and treasurer and perhaps the most active promoter. In politics he is a Republican and is an active member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial and Columbia Clubs. He is also a trustee of the Y. W. C. A. Mr. Perry was married to Miss Capitola Adams, a daughter of T. J. Adams, of Indianapolis.

JOHN J. KYLE, M. D. A specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. John J. Kyle is one of the

representative physicians and surgeons of the capital city, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1899. Dr. Kyle was born in the City of Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana, and is a son of Dr. Thomas M. and Anna (Johnson) Kyle, both likewise natives of Dearborn County and representatives of honored pioneer families of the state. The lineage of the Kyle family is traced back to Scotch-Irish derivation and that of the Johnson family to stanch Scotch stock. Dr. Thomas M. Kyle became one of the successful physicians and surgeons of his native county and was engaged in the practice of his profession at Aurora for a quarter of a century. He was a graduate of the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and was a man of marked ability in his profession.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native town Dr. John J. Kyle was a student in Moore's Hill College, in Dearborn County, Indiana, for three years, and he then entered his father's alma mater, Miami Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, and from which he duly received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He passed the following year in effective post-graduate study in the medical department of the University of Berlin, Germany, and upon his return to Indiana he located at Marion, where he was engaged in the active work of his profession for about six years. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Dr. Kyle received a commission as major surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was made up of the Fourth Regiment of the Indiana National Guard, in which latter he has served as lieutenant in the line, later as captain, and finally as assistant surgeon, from which office he was promoted to that of major surgeon at the time when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States. Dr. Kyle continued in active service with his regiment for one year, from April 24, 1898, to May 1, 1899, and five months of this period were passed at Matanzas, Cuba. While with his command in the reserve camp at Columbus, Georgia, Dr. Kyle built and equipped the brigade hospital of the First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, and so effectively did he accomplish this work that he was specially complimented by the division commander, General Joseph R. Sanger. On the 1st of May, 1899, Dr. Kyle was mustered out with his regiment, and he received his honorable discharge with the rank of major.

In October, 1899, Dr. Kyle opened an office

in Indianapolis, and here he has since devoted his attention specially to the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he is an authority. In the line of this special branch of professional work he also holds the professorship of such diseases in the Indiana University Medical College. He is also a member of the medical staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital and the Bobbs Free Dispensary. He is the author of two valuable works on the diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and these books have met with most favorable reception on the part of the medical fraternity. In April, 1909, President Taft conferred upon Dr. Kyle appointment as First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, fellow of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Society. He is also a member of the American Geographical Society, the Association of Officers of Foreign Wars, and the Veterans of the Spanish-American War. In the Masonic fraternity Dr. Kyle has attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is also affiliated with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his home city he holds membership in the Columbia, Country and University Clubs, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

DANIEL WAIT HOWE. The bench and bar of Indiana have been honored and dignified through the life and services of Judge Howe, who is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where he formerly served with distinction on the bench of the Superior Court. He is a veteran of the Civil War, is a member of one of the old and honored families of Indiana, of which he is a native son, and furthermore is a scion of a family that was founded in America about the middle of the seventeenth century. The name has been prominently identified with the annals of American history during the long intervening years, and representatives of the family have been found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the various wars in which the nation has been involved.

Daniel Wait Howe was born in the village of Patriot, Switzerland County, Indiana, on the 24th of October, 1839, and is the only child of Daniel Haven Howe and Lucy (Hicks) Howe. His father was a native of the State of New York, where he was reared

and educated, and from Salamanca, that state, he came to Indiana about the year 1835, settling at Patriot, where he engaged in the lumber business, with which he continued to be identified until his death, which occurred in 1842. He was a son of Nathan Howe, who was captain in a New York regiment in the War of 1812 and who continued to reside in the old Empire state until his death. Two members of the family in direct line of descent to the subject of this review were valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution, Captain Eliakim Howe and his son Otis having served in the New Hampshire militia. Colonel Thomas Howe, another ancestor, was an active participant in King Philip's Indian War. The original American progenitor was John Howe, who came from England to the colony of Massachusetts and who was a resident of Sudbury about 1657.

After the death of her first husband the mother of Judge Howe became the wife of Colonel Samuel P. Oyler, and in 1850 they took up their residence in Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, where Colonel Oyler engaged in the practice of law, having been one of the able and honored members of the bar of the state for many years. In the Civil War he served as major of the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and later he became lieutenant colonel of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After the termination of his service, he resumed the practice of his profession at Franklin and he served for several years as judge of the Circuit Court, in addition to which he represented his district for four years in the state Senate. He was prominent in both the Knights of Pythias, in which he was honored with the office of grand chancellor, and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He died in 1898, and his widow thereafter maintained her home with her son, Judge Howe, in Indianapolis, where she died in 1904, a woman of gracious personality and one who was revered by all who came within the circle of her gentle influence. She was a native of the State of New York, whence her parents, Solomon and Lucy (Butts) Hicks, removed to Indiana in 1826. Her father was a member of a New York regiment in the War of 1812.

Judge Daniel W. Howe gained his preliminary education in the common schools of his native state, after which he entered Franklin College, at Franklin, this state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1857 and from which he received

the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the winters of 1858 and 1859 he devoted his attention to teaching in the public schools, and in the following winter he attended a course of lectures in a law school in Indianapolis. The call to higher duty came to him soon afterward, when the integrity of the nation was thrown into jeopardy by armed rebellion, and, subordinating all personal interests, he was among the loyal sons of Indiana who responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which his honored stepfather became major, and he was in active service for three months, in West Virginia, where he participated in the battle of Carrick's Ford. After the expiration of his first term of enlistment he became a member of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, entering the same as first lieutenant of Company I, of which he was later promoted captain. With this gallant command he made a record of most faithful and gallant service as a loyal soldier of the republic, having taken part in the battles of Stone's River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and also in the East Tennessee campaign and the ever memorable Atlanta campaign. He was made the subject of special compliment in the official reports for meritorious service in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was severely wounded in an engagement at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, on the 23rd of June, 1864, and being thus incapacitated for further active service in the field, he received his honorable discharge on the 10th of the following November. His continued interest in his old comrades in arms is signified by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which patriotic order he is affiliated with George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, of Indianapolis.

After the close of the war Judge Howe resumed his study of the law, in connection with which work of preparation he was finally matriculated in Albany Law School, in the capital city of New York, in which institution he was graduated in 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and he initiated his professional career by entering into partnership with his stepfather, Colonel Oyer, with whom he was associated in practice at Franklin, Indiana, for several years, within which he amply justified his choice of vocation. He was called upon to serve as city attorney of Franklin and also made an excellent record as prosecuting at-

torney of Johnson County, of which position he was incumbent for two years.

In 1873, desiring a wider field of action in his profession, Judge Howe removed to Indianapolis, of whose bar he has since continued a representative member. In 1876 he was elected a judge of the Superior Court, and he continued to preside on the bench until 1890, since which time he has given his attention to the general practice of his profession, in connection with which his clientele is of distinctively representative order. On the bench he evinced the highest judicial acumen and his decisions were marked by broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law and full appreciation of the equity involved in the varied causes presented for his adjudication. In neither his professional career or private life has there been aught of obliquity or indirection, and none holds a more secure place in the confidence and esteem of the bar and the general public. Judge Howe has much felicity in diction, both as a speaker and writer, commanding a clear and forceful English of classical purity. He has been president of the Indiana Historical Society since 1901 and his interest in its affairs is of the most insistent and helpful order. He is also a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and has served as president of the Indianapolis Bar Association. His literary productions have included various books and pamphlets, and among these it may be noted that he is author of the "Puritan Republic", published in 1899, and of "Civil War Times", a most valuable and interesting historical volume, published in 1902. For some time past he has been giving attention to the compilation of the genealogical history of the Howe family in connection with which his researches have been wide and intimate. In politics he is a Republican. In his religious faith he inclines to that of the Congregational Church, the church of his ancestors, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York-Rite and Thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

In 1871, while a resident of Franklin, Indiana, Judge Howe was united in marriage to Miss Inez Hamilton, daughter of Robert A. and Susan (Saunders) Hamilton, who came from Kentucky to Indiana, in which latter state Mrs. Howe was born. The Hamilton genealogy is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin and the original representative in America settled in Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs. Howe became the parents of three children; Ruth died at the age of eight-



A. C. Ayres



Levi Ayres

een years; Lucy, who is a graduate of Abbott Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and also of the Indiana State University and Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, is now the wife of Archibald M. Hall, of Franklin, Indiana; and Miss Susan remains with her parents at the attractive family residence, No. 1007 North New Jersey street.

ALEXANDER C. AYRES. To have been for nearly two score of years a representative member of the bar of Indiana and the City of Indianapolis, in itself bears evidence of marked ability and power of leadership. This is true of Alexander C. Ayres, who as a legist and jurist has dignified his profession by his character and services and who is now one of the recognized leaders of the bar of the capital city, where he is senior member of the law firm of Ayres, Jones & Hollett. He has used his intellect to the best purpose, has directed his energies along legitimate channels, and his career has been based upon the wise assumption that nothing save industry, perseverance and fidelity to duty will lead to success in an exacting profession which offers no opportunities save to valiant souls; to such its attractions are unrivaled and its rewards unstinted.

Mr. Ayres finds much of satisfaction in reverting to Indiana as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of this commonwealth. He was born at Mount Carmel, Franklin County, on the 9th of November, 1846, and is a son of Levi and Jane C. (Cregmile) Ayres, whose marriage was solemnized in Franklin County, this state, in 1840. Levi Ayres was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, on the 3d of September, 1808, and his death occurred in Marion County, Indiana, in 1888. He was a son of John and Margaret (Powner) Ayres, the former of whom was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, in 1777, a son of John and Susanna (Jarman) Ayres. John Ayres, Sr., was likewise born in New Jersey, of Welsh lineage, and in that historic old commonwealth the family was founded in the early colonial epoch of our national history. He entered the Continental service in the War of the Revolution, and was captured by the enemy, after which he was retained as a prisoner of war, in New York harbor, until the close of the great struggle for independence. The British refused to permit his exchange by reason of the fact that he was a skilled blacksmith and as such was of special value in their service. Levi Ayres was reared and educated in New Jersey, whence he came to Indiana in the year 1832. He located in Franklin County, and that he was a man of no inconsiderable scholarship, according to the standards of the period, is evident when we re-

vert to the fact that soon after his arrival in Franklin County he secured an engagement to teach school. In 1833 he removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he followed the trade of painter until 1836, when he returned to Franklin County, Indiana, where he secured a tract of land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, having reclaimed much of his land from the virgin forest. He remained on this homestead until 1858, when he came to Marion County and purchased a farm in Center township, where he passed the residue of his life. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of his township, was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and was called upon to serve in various public offices, including County Commissioner and that of representative of Franklin County in the state legislature, in 1857. He was a man of strong individuality and broad mental ken, and his life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. Sincerity, tolerance and kindness marked his intercourse with his fellow men, and such was the man and such his works that his name merits an enduring place on the roster of the sterling pioneers of the Hoosier state. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Ayres, at the time of her marriage was a resident of Franklin County, Indiana, where her parents, Alexander and Rachel Cregmile, were early settlers. The Cregmile family, whose cognomen was originally spelled Craigmile, is of Scotch-Irish origin and was founded in America prior to the Revolution. Levi and Jane C. (Cregmile) Ayres became the parents of seven children, of whom two died in infancy; John T. and R. Jennie are now deceased; Alexander C. is the immediate subject of this review; Franklin is deceased and Levi P. maintains his home in Indianapolis.

Alexander C. Ayres passed the first twelve years of his life in Franklin County and in 1858, as already noted, his parents removed to Marion County, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years and where he has won a generous measure of distinction and success. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he entered the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College, and located in Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, in which institution he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then taught school for one year, at Greenwood, Johnson County, after which he came to Indianapolis and entered the offices of the firm of Hendricks,

Hord & Hendricks, under whose preceptorship he read law for the ensuing three years, within which period he also completed the regular course in the law department of his alma mater, the Northwestern Christian University, in which he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state, and shortly afterward he formed a professional partnership with Hon. Byron K. Elliott, with whom he continued to be associated in practice until 1876, when Mr. Elliott was elected to the bench of the superior court of Marion County. Judge Ayres then formed a partnership alliance with Hon. Edgar A. Brown, who later became judge of the circuit court of Marion County. The firm of Ayres & Brown continued in practice until 1882, when Judge Ayres was elected to the bench of the nineteenth judicial circuit, composed of Marion and Hendricks Counties. After serving in this position for a little more than three years Judge Ayres resigned and resumed the active work of his profession, in connection with which he became associated with his former partner, Judge Brown, and Lawson M. Harvey, under the title of Ayres, Brown & Harvey. In 1890 Mr. Brown became judge of the Marion circuit court and the firm was then dissolved. In January, 1892, Judge Ayres and Aquilla Q. Jones entered into a professional partnership, under the title of Ayres & Jones, and upon the admission of John E. Hollett to the firm, in 1897, the present firm designation of Ayres, Jones & Hollett was adopted. The firm now ranks among the strongest in the state and controls a large and lucrative business.

Judge Ayres has gained distinctive recognition and high reputation by reason of his broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his ability in applying this information effectively both as a trial lawyer and as a counselor, as well as on the bench, in connection with whose work his rulings were signally effective and equitable, meeting with but very few reversals by the higher tribunals. His firm has had to do with large interests and with important litigations in the state and federal courts and he personally has long held prestige as one of the admirably equipped members of his profession in his native state. In politics he has ever been arrayed as a supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, of whose principles he is an able exponent, and he has been a leader in the councils of his party in Indiana and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Cleveland for president. Judge Ayres is a member of the Phi Delta Theta.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Ayres to Miss Anna Fay, daughter of Amos F. Fay, who was at that time a resident of Indianapolis, whence he later removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he still resides. To Judge and Mrs. Ayres have been born five children, whose names, in order of birth, are as here noted: Elliott, Mabel, Franklin, Henry L. and Alexander C., Jr. All are living except the last named, who died in infancy.

THEODORE STEIN. The conditions under which industrial and commercial enterprises of magnitude are prosecuted in this new century of electrical advancement in all lines of human activity, demand men who are forceful and of strong potentiality, courage and judgment. Numbered among such representatives in the personnel of the successful business men identified with the material and civic progress of "Greater Indianapolis" is Theodore Stein, who is president of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, and a director of the Indiana Title Guaranty and Loan Company, two of the substantial and important institutions in the capital city.

Theodore Stein was born in Indianapolis on November 7, 1858, as the oldest of five sons of Ernest Christian Frederick Stein and Catherine Elizabeth Stein, the one a poor, but worthy scion of the highest German nobility, the other the daughter of a well-to-do German Gutsbesitzer.

Mr. Stein's father, Frederick Stein for short, immediately after settling in this city, took an active interest in the organization of the Republican party, and became that party's first elected candidate for city clerk in 1856.

It is said of him as a matter of distinction, that when later he became a justice of the peace, he invariably tried to arrange the differences of the people brought before his court on an amicable basis, and thereby avoided imposing heavy money penalties and incidentally curtailing his own income, so different from his contemporaries and later "Squires".

Theodore Stein acquired the rudiments of his schooling in the old "German English Independent School" of this city, a school attended by many of the most prominent of our present day men of affairs. While Mr. Stein's years at school were limited, he was a student, and never idle, and by self-application acquired much knowledge which his more fortunate contemporaries obtained in school and college.

That Mr. Stein is a man to do things is illustrated by the fact that while he was fol-

lowing his daily vocation of bookkeeper and manager of a large lumbering institution, he was secretary of four savings and loan associations and treasurer of another.

He has created an abstract of title business second to none anywhere, and which finally became the nucleus for the establishment of the Indiana Title Guaranty and Loan Company, with which Mr. Stein's name will be indelibly connected, and an institution which merits the confidence of all good people.

In 1896 he was a most influential factor in saving from destruction at the hands of ruthless schemers, the old German Mutual Insurance Company, brought into a flourishing state by his friends, Adolph Seidensticker and Lorenz Schmidt, and on its reorganization in the same year into a stock company under the name of the "German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana" he became its president, and to his indefatigable labors the great success of the company is largely due.

Mr. Stein, in common with many latter day Americans, is much interested in ancestral story, but unlike most of his countrymen, he can trace back his line of descent a thousand years or more, all because of the historical prominence of the family, whose possessions, constituting one of the petty principalities of the German Empire, became mediatised in 1806, along with those of other princely houses. The ruins of the Stein ancestral castle called "Burg Stein" erected in 1050 A. D. may still be seen along with those of Nassau, the ancestral home of the present Queen of Holland, on a mountain near the River Lahn not far from the City of Coblenz on the Rhine.

Theodore Stein is one of that class of business men who lend a helping hand in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the glory of his home city. Recognizing the need of a modern club in the city, he became one of the charter members of the Columbia Club. As a good Republican he helped in the early efforts of the Marion Club. As a believer in Christian teachings he has aided church enterprises. As a lover of music and all else that tends toward better family social life he became a member of the German House. As a patriot whose ancestors participated in the American Revolution, he became one of the charter members of the Indiana State Society Sons of the American Revolution, and ultimately its president. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Stein married an Indianapolis girl, Miss Bertha Kuhn, on March 15, 1882, and to

them were born a daughter, Pauline, and a son, Theodore Stein, Jr.

HILTON U. BROWN. Indiana's capital city has reason for satisfaction in the presentation of her claims for metropolitan facilities and due relative precedence in the matter of the newspaper press, as well as in the personnel of its representatives. Among these is Hilton U. Brown, general manager of the *Indianapolis News*, the leading evening daily of the Hoosier state and one that can well bear comparison with the great dailies of the entire Union.

Mr. Brown finds no small measure of pleasure in reverting to Indianapolis as the place of his nativity. He was born in this city on the 20th of February, 1859, and is a son of Philip and Julia A. (Troster) Brown, the former of whom was born in Butler County, Ohio, and the latter in Germany, whence she came with her parents to America when a child. Philip Brown was reared and educated in the old Buckeye state and was a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. His marriage was solemnized at Hamilton, that state, and in 1855 he came with his wife to Indianapolis, which was then scarcely more than a thrifty village, but claiming priority by reason of being the capital of the state. He was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the city, having established a lumber yard on grounds not now remote from the center of the business district, at the corner of Massachusetts and Bellefontaine avenues and in juxtaposition with the tracks of the old "Peru" (I. P. & C., now Lake Erie) Railroad, from which a private switch was extended into his yards and became known as Brown's switch. It is of historic interest that this switch led to the establishment of the railroad station on Massachusetts avenue. Mr. Brown was one of the influential business men and honored citizens of the Indiana capital until his death, in 1864, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a man of scholarly instincts and attainments and a friend of the educational movements of his time. His name merits an enduring place on the roll of the pioneers who laid the foundations upon which has been reared an industrial and commercial city, a city that "vaunteth not itself", but one whose prestige has now reached remote regions by reason of the products sent forth from its manufactories and commercial houses. Philip Brown was enrolling clerk of the Home Guards during the time of the Civil War, having been beyond the age limit for active service as a soldier. He died about one year before the close of the great conflict. In politics he was originally a supporter of

the cause of the Democratic party. Later he became a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, the avowed champion of abolition of slavery, he transferred his allegiance to that party, remaining an advocate of its principles until the close of his life. His wife, who survived him until 1874, was forty-four years of age at the time of her death. Of their children only two attained to years of maturity—Demarehus C., who is now State Librarian of Indiana at Indianapolis, and Hilton U., who is the immediate subject of this review.

To the public schools of Indianapolis Hilton U. Brown is indebted for his early educational discipline. After completing the grammar grades he was matriculated in Butler College, located at Irvington, now one of the attractive suburban districts of this city, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then for a year was a school teacher and was nominal head of what was known as "Oaktown Academy", a public school at Oaktown, Knox County, this state. He had in the meantime made application to John H. Holliday for a reporter's place on the *News*. The assassination of Garfield caused a demand for extra men on the paper and this gave the applicant a chance. His newspaper career has been marked by consecutive advancement and success. Thus, in 1881, he became a member of the staff as market reporter of the Indianapolis *News*, with whose affairs he has been identified during the intervening period of nearly thirty years and of which he is now general manager. In 1890 he became city editor of the *News*, retaining its incumbency until 1898, when he was appointed receiver of the same during litigation growing out of a dissolution of the company's partnership. As such he sold the paper for the litigants for nearly a million dollars—a great price for those days. Following the receivership he was made general manager, of which position he has continued incumbent. In the meantime the paper has reached metropolitan standards, both as a news vehicle and as an exponent of local interests. Representing the owners he has been intrusted with many important commissions all of which he executed with discretion and success. Among them was the purchase for the owners of the *News* of the Indianapolis *Press* and the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. He has served in almost every capacity on a newspaper and his intimate knowledge of all departments of newspaper work has given him standing as one of the representative members of the journalistic fraternity in

Indiana, and has led to his repeated election as director of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, he has championed all legitimate causes and enterprises which have tended to conserve the general welfare of the community and make for the upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis".

In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican with somewhat insurgent leanings. He is a Master Mason and is affiliated with Irvington Lodge, No. 666, Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church. He has been a valued member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, Butler College, for a period of nearly twenty years, and has been president of its board of trustees since 1903. He takes a deep interest in the affairs of this excellent institution with which he and his people have been identified almost from its beginning.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Jennie Hannah, daughter of Captain Archibald A. Hannah, who was a representative citizen of Paris, Illinois, and the names of the ten children of this union are here entered, in order of birth: Mark H., Philip (deceased), Louise (now Mrs. John W. Atherton), Mary, Hilton, Jr., Jean, Archibald, Paul, Jessie and Julia.

LEONARD M. QUILL. The efficient and popular county clerk of Marion County has been a resident of Indianapolis since his boyhood days and here he has risen to his present responsible position through the well directed efforts and personal integrity which gave him so strong a hold upon popular confidence and esteem as to bring about his election to the office of which he is incumbent.

Mr. Quill was born in West Manchester, Preble County, Ohio, on the 15th of December, 1868, and is a son of Thomas F. and Adaline (Banta) Quill, whose marriage was solemnized in Preble County. Thomas F. Quill is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1846, and in 1856, when he was a lad of ten years, his parents, Thomas and Ellen (Laughlin) Quill, immigrated to America, making the State of Ohio their destination and establishing their home in Preble County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Thomas F. Quill was reared to maturity in that county, where he received a common-school education and where he followed the vocation of traveling salesman after his marriage to Miss Adaline Banta, who was born in that county in 1848. They are now residents of Indianapolis, where they have maintained their home since 1877. Upon coming to this city Thomas F. Quill engaged in the nursery business and he is still actively

identified with business affairs. He has been a zealous worker in the cause of the Republican party and served one term as assessor of Center Township, Marion County, the township in which the City of Indianapolis is located. He has ever commanded unqualified esteem in the community which has represented his home for more than thirty years and is a man whose career has been marked by inflexible integrity of purpose. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church. Of their children two are living and the subject of this review is the elder; John J. holds a clerical position in the offices of the national Inter-state Commerce Commission, in Washington, D. C.

In the capital city of Indiana Leonard M. Quill was reared to maturity, and his early educational discipline was secured in the parochial and public schools. After completing the curriculum of the latter he took an effective course in the Indianapolis Business College, and after leaving this institution he was employed for two years in the Buffalo shoe store, then a well known retail establishment of Indianapolis. During the four years' regime of his father in the office of township assessor of Center Township, Mr. Quill was employed in the assessor's office, and after leaving the same he assumed a clerical position in the offices of the Indianapolis Gas Company, with whose interests he was identified for a period of twelve years, within which he was promoted to a position of responsibility as an executive. He resigned his position with the gas company to assume that of chief deputy in the office of the county clerk, William E. Davis, and he served in this capacity until his election to the office of county clerk, as candidate on the Republican ticket, in November, 1906. He assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1907, and his term will expire January 1, 1911. He has given a most capable and satisfactory administration and has handled the multitudinous details of the important office with marked discrimination, having in many ways improved the system and facilitated the work of the office. He has been a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party, to which his allegiance is of the most unqualified order. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church and he is identified with the Young Men's Institute, the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 20th of July, 1892, Mr. Quill was united in marriage to Miss Nora C. Golden, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Dennis and Anna Golden,

of this city. The children of this union are Thomas E., William P. and Anna Patricia.

JACKSON LANDERS. A man of sterling character and one who left a definite impress upon the civic and business annals of his native state was the late Jackson Landers, who died in the City of Chicago, on the 17th of February, 1908, after a career of signal integrity and usefulness. His was a strong and noble individuality, marked by sincerity and by an intrinsic honesty that manifested itself in his every thought, word and deed. His name and personality are held in grateful memory by all who knew him and had appreciation of his worthy life and generous attributes of character.

At Landersdale, Morgan County, Indiana, a place named in honor of the sterling pioneer family of which he was a representative, Jackson Landers was born on the 14th of August, 1843, and, as already noted, his death occurred in the City of Chicago, whither he had gone for medical treatment. He was a son of William and Delila (Stone) Landers, both of whom continued their residence in Morgan County until their death. William Landers was born in the State of Virginia, in 1788, and was a son of Jonathan Landers, who was a native of England and of Scotch-Irish lineage. Jonathan Landers figures as the founder of the family in America, whither he came when twenty-one years of age. He settled in the Old Dominion and was one of the valiant patriots sent forth by Virginia to battle for the cause of independence in the War of the Revolution. His marriage was solemnized in Virginia, where he continued to reside until 1798, when he removed with his family to Kentucky, from which state he came to Indiana, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Morgan County, where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. At the time of the laying out of Indianapolis, the commissioners stopped at the home of William Landers. He was a man of wealth and influence in the county, where he became the owner of a large amount of land and reclaimed a productive farm. This farm of one thousand acres is still owned by members of his family. He was active in public affairs of a local order, was a man of superior intellectual force and ever held a secure place in the esteem of the community to whose development he contributed in liberal and generous measure. His children were William, James, John and Lucy. William Landers was ten years of age at the time of the family removal from the Old Dominion state to Kentucky, where he was reared to maturity and where he received such educational ad-

vantages as were afforded in the common schools of the period. In 1820 he came to Indiana, in company with his father and other members of the family, and he was thirty-two years of age at the time. He became one of the prominent agriculturists of Morgan County, served in various local offices of public trust and well upheld the honors and prestige of the name which he bore. His life was guided and governed by the highest principles and his influence was potent in connection with the civic and material progress of the county of which he was a pioneer. He was twice married, having first wed Miss Eva Stone, a daughter of Nimrod Stone, who was a native of Virginia and a loyal soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. After the death of his first wife he was united in marriage to her sister Delila, who survived him by a number of years.

Jackson Landers, the immediate subject of this memoir, was reared to manhood on the homestead farm of his father, in Morgan County, and there he learned the lessons of thrift and industry which served him well in the later years of his prolific and successful life. He was fully appreciative of such educational advantages as were accorded him in the common schools of his native county and the discipline thus received was rounded out and made symmetrical by self-application and by the active and varied experiences of a most successful career as one of the world's noble army of workers. As a young man he removed from Morgan County to Marion County, in which the capital city is located, and he became the owner of a large and valuable farm in Centre Township—a property upon which he made the best of improvements and in possession of which he continued for many years. He continued to be actively interested in the great basic industry of agriculture throughout his entire career, and at the time of his death was the owner of a large and finely improved farm in Morgan County, a part of the same being the place upon which his father located upon coming to Indiana in the early pioneer epoch.

As a staunch and well fortified advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, Mr. Landers early assumed measurable leadership in the councils of his party in Marion County, and such was the character of the man and such his partisan loyalty that he became marked as a most eligible candidate for official preferment. In 1876 he was elected to the responsible office of treasurer of Marion County, in which position he served two years, refusing to become a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his

original term. The respect and esteem in which he was held in the county was significantly shown in his election to the office of county treasurer, for he overcame a large and normal Republican majority. His administration of the fiscal affairs of the county amply justified the popular trust reposed in him and so definitely indicated by the suffrages of the voters of the county. At the time of his election he removed from his farm to the City of Indianapolis, where he ever afterward maintained his home and where his popularity was of the most unequivocal order. Upon his retirement from office Mr. Landers became manager of the Landers pork-packing plant and business, of which he had been one of the founders, and he retained this incumbency for several years. In 1886 he became one of the interested principals in the organization of the United States Encaustic Tile Works, of which corporation he was elected treasurer. He gave much of his time to the promotion of the interests of this concern, now one of the most extensive and important of its kind in the Union, and he retained the executive office mentioned until 1906, when, upon the death of John J. Cooper, he succeeded to the presidency of the company, a position of which he continued in tenure until the time of his death.

As a business man Mr. Landers was far-sighted, enterprising and progressive, and his administrative ability was of a high order. He had naught of ostentation and gave to every man a fair and just estimate, having no respect for the mere fictitious phases of pomp and power. Plain, direct and forceful in his conversation, he was sometimes considered brusque or abrupt, but there was naught of austerity in his nature and his heart was essentially attuned to sympathy, tolerance and generous impulses. As may well be understood, he was a man of positive character, and there was nothing vacillating in his attitude in either the business or social relations of life. In all relations he did right as it was given him to see the right, and he was ever ready to extend co-operation in the promotion of measures for the general welfare of the community and to lend aid to those afflicted or distressed "in mind, body or estate". He was a consistent member of the Third Christian Church of Indianapolis and exemplified his faith in his daily life. In the Masonic fraternity he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and until his death he maintained active affiliation with Lodge No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons, of Indianapolis. In his death Indianapolis lost one of its most honored citizens, and his life itself



Chas. E. Clark

constitutes the best monument to his memory.

As a young man Mr. Landers was united in marriage to Miss Georgiana Knox, who likewise was born in Morgan County, Indiana, where her parents were pioneer settlers, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1876, having been a devout member of the Christian Church. Of the children of this marriage the following brief record is made: John B., who became a successful stock raiser in Kansas, is now deceased; Lillie is the wife of Winfield Miller, connected with Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company; William F., who is treasurer of the United States Encaustic Tile Works, of Indianapolis, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; and Arthur died at the age of twenty-two years. In 1878 Mr. Landers was united in marriage to Mrs. Laura (Hayes) Laycock, who survives him. Their daughter, Eudora, now deceased, was the wife of William Harbison, of Indianapolis.

WILLIAM F. LANDERS. Numbered among the essentially representative business men of the younger generation in the capital city, William F. Landers is the only living son of the late Jackson and Georgiana (Knox) Landers, and as on other pages of this work is entered a memorial tribute to his honored father it is not requisite that further review of the family history be incorporated in the present article. Suffice it to say that he is, in both the agnatic and maternal lines, a scion of honored pioneer stock in Indiana.

William F. Landers was born in the village of Landersdale, Morgan County, Indiana, on the 25th of January, 1868, and the place of his nativity was named in honor of the family of which he is a representative. He was reared principally in the City of Indianapolis and was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of the capital city, including the high school. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Landers assumed a position as salesman in the dry goods establishment of Murphy, Hibben & Company, of Indianapolis, but he held this position only a short interval, as in 1889 he became superintendent of the United States Encaustic Tile Works, one of the extensive and important industrial concerns of Indianapolis and one in which his father was a heavy stockholder, having been president of the corporation at the time of his death. The subject of this review gave most efficient service in the executive office of superintendent and upon the death of his father, in 1908, he became treasurer of the company, of which position he continued incumbent and in which he is giv-

ing an able administration as one of the principal executive officers of the company. He is one of the progressive and loyal business men of the city and has shown a lively interest in all that has tended to conserve the development of "Greater Indianapolis". Like his father, he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, but he has never had any ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is identified with various social and civic organizations of representative character and enjoys marked personal popularity in the city which has been his home from his childhood days.

On the 3rd of August, 1898, Mr. Landers was united in marriage to Miss Camilla Fisk, of Toledo, Ohio, and they have one child, William Fisk Landers.

CHARLES E. DARK. In the various relations of life the late Charles E. Dark, of Indianapolis, gave to the world the best of an essentially strong, noble and loyal nature; his life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor; he was humanity's friend and his nature was attuned to tolerance and sympathy. In connection with the practical affairs of life he accomplished much and he left a record of value as one of the world's workers. He was long and prominently identified with various lines of the insurance business, in connection with which he gained a wide reputation, and though he encountered reverses, through no negligence or fault of his own, his name ever stood synonymous of absolute probity and honesty.

Charles E. Dark was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 10th of April, 1849, and at Battle Creek, Mich., where the last six weeks of his life were spent, on the 13th of August, 1908, he died. He was a son of John and Nancy Ann (Brooks) Dark, the former of whom was born in Wiltshire, England, and the latter in Ohio, of Irish and English lineage; she is still living, maintaining her home in Indianapolis and being eighty-three years of age at the time of this writing. John Dark was reared and educated in Cincinnati and became one of the leading contractors and builders of the city, where he constructed many of the old buildings that are still standing along the river front. In 1856 he went to Louisiana to superintend the construction of a building for which he had contract, and he was there assassinated for expressing too freely his views in regard to slavery, of whose abolishment he was an ardent and uncompromising advocate. He had previously been warned that such would be his fate if he again visited the com-

munity, and his action in going to the south again showed that he not only had great physical courage, but also that of his convictions.

When Charles E. Dark was eight years of age he came with his widowed mother to Indianapolis, where he attended the common schools until he assumed, at an immature age, the practical responsibilities of life. When eleven years of age he initiated his business career by obtaining, with the exception of one other boy, the exclusive right to sell newspapers to the soldiers and prisoners in historic Camp Morton, which was here maintained during the progress of the Civil War. He persistently pursued this line of work about one year, at the expiration of which he was given a position in the accounting department of the Indianapolis *Journal*. Soon, however, he was tendered a clerkship in the banking house of Fletcher & Sharpe, and after a few years' experience as a bookkeeper for this institution he was given, at the age of sixteen years, the position of teller. From this time until 1883, he was employed by various banking houses in the capital city and after the failure of the Indiana Banking Company, of which he was assistant cashier, he engaged in the fire-insurance business. For a number of years prior to the financial crisis of 1893 he had conducted the largest fire-insurance agency in the state.

While thus engaged in the insurance business, Mr. Dark promoted the organization of the Indiana League of Fire Underwriters, of which he was the first president. This association has done more to harmonize fire-insurance interests in the state than has been accomplished through all other steps ever taken in the interests of that line of business, because it has brought together into one association what were non-union or non-board companies, thus, almost immediately, putting an end to unscrupulous competition, which was forcing premium rates to an inadequate figure.

In 1895 Mr. Dark found the small fortune which he had succeeded in accumulating had been entirely swept away, through exigencies over which he had no control, and in addition to this he was left with a heavy indebtedness, judged from a legitimately comparative standpoint. Instead of availing himself of bankruptcy, Mr. Dark showed his intrinsic integrity and honor by signifying his unalterable determination to pay one hundred cents on every dollar of his indebtedness, and through his earnest efforts he practically accomplished this laudable result when an untimely death terminated his labors. From

1895 until 1899 he was engaged in the mortgage-loan business, in the meanwhile devoting considerable attention to life insurance and making a careful and discriminating study of actuarial science, in which he had become much interested several years previously.

In 1898, realizing the fact that there was not in existence in the state of Indiana a regular legal-reserve life-insurance company, he took up the work of procuring the passage by the state legislature of a life-insurance law which would conserve the interests of stockholders and policyholders in any company which might be incorporated under its provisions. Associated with him in this work was Wilbur S. Wynn, founder and now vice-president and secretary of the State Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis. After a very hard and bitter contest, engendered by the antagonism of a lobby representing interests of eastern companies, the desired law was passed, and it is known as the compulsory legal-reserve deposit law. This law was a district innovation, in that it was the first enacted by any state of the Union with the requirement of a deposit of securities covering liabilities to policyholders, prescribing a definite basis of valuation, and also a definite standard of investment for the funds of life-insurance companies. This law has been repeatedly adopted, in part, by other states of the Union. In April, 1899, immediately after the passage of the above mentioned law, Mr. Dark effected the organization of the American Central Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, of which he was vice-president and general manager from its inception until the time of his death.

In 1906, recognizing the lack of harmony among the younger life-insurance companies of the United States, and keenly realizing the necessity for their combining for the protection of their own legitimate interests, Mr. Dark promoted the organization of the American Life Convention, an organization composed of about fifty of the leading western and southern life-insurance companies. He was the first president of this association, which has accomplished more than any other agency to bring about harmony and uniformity of legislation in connection with the life-insurance business.

At the time of his death Mr. Dark was recognized as the foremost life-insurance underwriter in the state of Indiana. Throughout his mature life he gave an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and, although entirely without political aspirations, he was known as a hard worker in the ranks of his

party whenever he was called upon for service in its behalf. He was a consistent and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he was affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. As a very small boy, of his own volition, he associated himself with the Presbyterian Church, and thereafter he took an unusually active part in the various departments of church work, in connection with which he was prominently concerned in the erection of the edifices of three of the leading Presbyterian churches of Indianapolis—the Second, the Memorial and the Tabernacle Presbyterian churches, of which last mentioned he was a member at the time when he was summoned to the life eternal. Among his friends and business associates he was known as a fervent and consistent Christian—one who applied the teachings of the faith to his business and social life. He was known for his gracious and genial personality, his lively human sympathy, his untiring energy, and, considering his resources, his extreme generosity in connection with churches and charitable organizations. He kept the needle of life true to the pole-star of hope and guided his course with a full sense of his responsibilities and with the strength of conscious rectitude. His name merits a place on the roll of the worthy and representative citizens of the beautiful city in which practically his entire life was passed and to which his loyalty was ever inviolable.

On the 27th of February, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dark, at Canton, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Rebecca Hurford, who was born and reared in the old Buckeye state and who is a daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Humbert) Hurford. She survives her honored husband, as do also their two sons—Wilbur W., who was born March 14, 1873, and Edward H., who was born on the 9th of August, 1875.

Wilbur W. Dark gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated in the Shortridge high school, then known as Indianapolis high school, in February, 1891, after which he was for two years, 1892-3, a student in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. From 1893 until 1897 he was engaged as special agent and adjuster for fire-insurance companies, and from the latter year until 1904, he gave his attention to the mortgage-loan, real-estate, and life and fire insurance business. In 1904 he became assistant secretary of the American Central Life Insurance Company, of which he was elected secretary in 1905, retaining this office until 1908,

when, after the death of his honored father, he succeeded the latter as vice-president of the company, of which position he is now incumbent. His brother, Edward H. Dark, is assistant secretary of the same company, and both are numbered among the representative business men of the younger generation in their native city.

FREDERICK FAHNLEY. In Indiana's capital city it is a well recognized fact that the business career of Frederick Fahmley, president of the Fahmley & McCreia Millinery Company, has been characterized by courage, confidence, progressiveness and impregnable integrity of purpose. He has been identified with the wholesale millinery trade in Indianapolis for nearly half a century, and none has a more secure status as a representative business man and citizen of the city to whose prestige as a commercial center he has contributed in no small measure. He has ever shown implicit confidence in the development of the larger and greater Indianapolis, and this confidence has been that of action and definite accomplishment. To offer in a work of the province prescribed for the one at hand an adequate resume of the career of Mr. Fahmley would be impossible, but, with others who have aided in conserving the civic and industrial progress of the capital city, he may well find consideration in the noting here of the more salient points which have marked his life and labors.

Frederick Fahmley is a native of the kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, where he was born on the 1st of November, 1839, and his early educational discipline was secured in the schools of his native town. The intrinsic independence and ambition of the man were in evidence while he was still a boy, and he early became dependent upon his own resources. In 1854, when fifteen years of age, he made his advent in America, and his first permanent abiding place in the new world was at Medway, a little village in Clark County, Ohio. There he found employment in a general merchandise store, in which he remained engaged for two years, at the expiration of which he removed to the City of Dayton, in the adjoining County of Montgomery, where he passed the three ensuing years as an attache of a wholesale millinery and dry goods house and where he gained his initial experience in connection with the line of enterprise in which he was destined ultimately to gain so distinctive individual success and precedence. In 1860 he returned to the village of Medway, where he initiated his independent business career by opening a general country store, the diversity of whose required

stock can be appreciated only by such as have been patrons of "emporiums" of that type. The enterprise proved successful, but Mr. Fahnley had not only the ambition but the capacity for affairs of greater scope and importance, and he soon formulated definite plans for entering a wider field of endeavor. Thus, in 1865, he disposed of his business in Medway and came to Indianapolis, where, within the same year, he effected the organization of the wholesale millinery firm of Stiles, Fahnley & McCrea, in which his colleagues were Daniel Stiles and Rollin McCrea. At that period Indianapolis was most inconspicuous as a distributing center, and it has been the privilege of Mr. Fahnley to witness and aid in the development of the wholesale interests of the capital city until it is now recognized as one of the most important commercial centers in the middle west. The first store of the new firm of Stiles, Fahnley & McCrea was located on South Meridian street, directly opposite from the present fine business headquarters of the present company. After a period of four years, marked by conservative and substantial progress, Mr. Stiles retired from the firm and his interest was acquired by his two associates, who continued the enterprise under the title of Fahnley & McCrea.

Early in the year 1875, to meet the demands of a constantly expanding business, the firm purchased the ground on which they proceeded to erect what was at that time recognized as the finest building in the wholesale district. This building occupied the site of the present headquarters, 240-242 South Meridian street, and 8 to 14, inclusive, on Louisiana street. In 1898 Messrs. Fahnley and McCrea reorganized their business, by the incorporation of a stock company, to which were admitted several of their old and valued employes, and the title of the concern was then changed to its present form—the Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company. In February, 1905, the company suffered the loss of its building and immense stocks in the most disastrous fire that ever visited the wholesale district—a fire which completely wiped out also the large buildings of the Kiefer Drug Company and the Griffith Brothers, as well as the Sherman House and several smaller buildings. Within the same year the Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company erected its present substantial and thoroughly modern building, which is a five-story brick structure and which affords an aggregate floor space of fully 63,000 square feet. The business has continued to grow steadily since the formation of the stock company and it

has long represented one of the most important enterprises of its kind in Indianapolis. Its trade extends throughout the ever-widening territory made tributary to this city, and the reputation of the company, as of the firm of which it is the lineal successor, has ever been of the highest. From a recently published sketch appearing in the Indianapolis *Trade Journal* are taken the following appreciative statements concerning Mr. Fahnley:

"Frederick Fahnley has been a strong factor in the upbuilding of the jobbing district of this city, a prominent figure for more than forty years in financial and commercial circles of Indianapolis, which has well been designated as 'no mean city'. Though he has attained to the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, his mental and physical vigor is that of a man twenty years younger. Besides giving daily attention to the executive duties of his position as president of the millinery company, Mr. Fahnley is an active member of the directorate of the Merchants' National Bank and that of the Indiana Trust Company, in both of which leading financial concerns he holds the office of vice-president. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and was one of the organizers of the Columbia Club, of which he is a valued and appreciative member. He is also an active member of the German House and of the Indianapolis Maennerehor Society. He has always refused to accept political office of any kind, though as a Republican he was often tendered a nomination when such nomination meant election. He confesses, however, to having held one political office—that of postmaster of Medway, Ohio, under President Lincoln, but as this was when he was a 'boy' 22 years of age, he says, 'that doesn't count'.

"Frederick Fahnley is counted by his business associates and personal friends as a man of sterling integrity and upright business and social life. He is a man of notably unassuming manners, but cordial, courteous and companionable to a marked degree".

Mr. Fahnley married Miss Lena Soehner, a native of Baden, Germany. She came to America with her parents when seven years old and they lived in Dayton, Ohio, where Mrs. Fahnley was reared and educated. She died October 7, 1899, aged fifty-eight years, survived by two daughters, Bertha, who married Gavin Payne of Indianapolis, and Ada, the wife of William J. Shafer, also of Indianapolis. Mrs. Fahnley was a woman who was greatly revered and was an active worker in many charitable organizations.



James Livingston Thompson

H. ALDEN ADAMS, M. D. For more than a decade Dr. H. Alden Adams has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and he is known as one of the able physicians and surgeons of the capital city and as one whose devotion to his exacting and humane vocation is of the most insistent order. He enjoys marked personal and professional esteem and is entitled to consideration in this publication as one of the representative medical practitioners of "Greater Indianapolis".

Dr. Adams was born in the City of LaSalle, Illinois, on the 15th of December, 1870, and is a son of Kneeland T. and Elizabeth (Brown) Adams, the former of whom was born at Peru, Ohio, and the latter in Zanesville, that state. The father of the doctor was a son of Alden Adams, who was a member of one of the pioneer families of Ohio and who later became one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, where he conducted an old-time tavern or hotel and where he also operated a stage line for a number of years. He passed the closing years of his life at Warsaw, Illinois. Mrs. Elizabeth (Brown) Adams, who died April 17, 1909, was a daughter of Dr. James C. Brown, who was born in Vermont and who settled in LaSalle, Illinois, in 1851. He became one of the leading physicians of that section of Illinois, where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession for many years, and he died in 1883, at a venerable age. Kneeland T. Adams was engaged in the banking and the dry goods business in LaSalle, Illinois, where he also became a manufacturer of glass. He disposed of his interests in that place in 1872, when the subject of this review was two years of age, and removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the dry goods business, as a member of the firm of Adams & Hatch. Later he was in the commission trade and at the time of his death, in 1885, he was here engaged in the retail grocery business. He was a man of sterling integrity and much intellectual resource, and he ever commanded the high regard of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He was a Republican in politics and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his widow was also a member. Of their four children three are living.

Dr. Adams was reared to maturity in Indianapolis, where he completed the curriculum of the public schools, including the high school. He thereafter assisted in the grocery store of his father until the death of the latter, when the stock and business were sold.

Thereafter the doctor served an apprenticeship at the trade of machinist, to which he gave his attention for a period of about three years. He then completed a three years' course in the department of mechanical engineering in Purdue University, at LaFayette, Indiana, leaving this institution in 1892, in which year he was graduated. In 1892 he was matriculated in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, in which he completed the prescribed technical and clinical course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith initiated the work of his profession in Indianapolis, where he has proved an able and successful exemplar of the beneficent Homœopathic system of medicine, besides being a thoroughly skilled surgeon. In 1896 Dr. Adams completed a post-graduate course in the New York Ophthalmic and Auric Institute, and since that time he has been a specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, realizing that much is to be gained by concentration in professional work and by directing attention to specific lines of practice. He is a valued member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and the American Institute of Homœopathy and he continues to be a close student of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession, particularly that touching the special field of practice to which he gives the greater measure of his time and attention. In politics the doctor is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

On the 17th of April, 1901, Dr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Margaret DeMotte, of Franklin, Indiana.

JAMES I. THOMPSON, M. D., has made his high professional reputation by thirty-eight years of special practice in the city of Indianapolis, preceded by about three years spent in the surgical service of the government during the Civil War and nine years in private practice at various points in Indiana. With the exception of his service in the army he is virtually a physician and surgeon whose standing has been attained within the borders of this state. A native of London, England, born October 5, 1832, he is a son of John and Ann (Rossiter) Thompson.

The doctor was reared in his native city, where he attended various private schools, and when eighteen years of age, in 1850, emigrated to the United States. The first two years of his residence in this country were

spent in "taking his bearings", and in 1852 he directed his course to the state of Indiana, which has since been his home. He commenced the study of medicine while a resident of Rush County and in 1860 graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, being engaged in practice at Moscow at the outbreak of the Civil War. In May, 1863, he was in the service of the Union army as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, in the Adams U. S. Hospital, in the summer and later was at Fort Pickering. He passed the examination for a surgeon's certificate and was appointed to that position, being assigned to the Fourth United States Heavy Artillery of colored troops. He was subsequently promoted to the medical directorship of the western district of Kentucky, with headquarters at Paducah, resigning that position in 1865 because of physical disability.

After his professional military service, Dr. Thompson resumed private practice in Rush County and at Harrison, Ohio, but soon went to Cincinnati, where he took a special course in diseases of the eye and ear under Dr. Williams and served for a time as his assistant. In 1871 he located in Indianapolis, the first thirty years of his career being devoted to the medical and surgical treatment of eye and ear affections, and the last eight years to those of the eye alone. In these specialties he has always been an acknowledged leader. From 1874 he was professor in the Medical College of Indiana, until 1889 occupying the chair of diseases of the eye and ear. Dr. Thompson is an active member of the Marion County and Indiana State Medical societies and the American Medical Association and is a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club, with which he has long been identified. He is also a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Dr. Thompson went to Milan, Italy, with the International Congress in 1880 as a member and also was a member of International Ophthalmic Congress at Edinburg, Scotland, in 1894. In 1861 Dr. Thompson married Miss Martha J. Tevis, who died in 1898, leaving a son and a daughter: Daniel A., M. D., who died in 1904, being his father's associate and a physician of great promise; and Emma Louis, who married Dr. J. H. Oliver, of Indianapolis.

LINNAES C. BOYD. A native son of the fine old Hoosier state who has here attained to pronounced success and prestige as a business man of distinctive initiative and executive talent, is Linnaes C. Boyd, president of the Indianapolis Water Company, whose ef-

fective service represents one of the more important of the fine public utilities of the capital city. Mr. Boyd is one of those alert and progressive spirits whose influence finds manifold ramifications, and it has been through his own energy and efforts that he has achieved distinctive success in connection with the practical affairs of life, while he has so ordered his course as to merit and receive the unequivocal confidence and regard of his fellow men.

Mr. Boyd was born near the village of Middleborough, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 18th of January, 1864, and in both the paternal and maternal lines he is a scion of old and honored families of that county, known as the headquarters for the settlement of the sterling representatives of the Society of Friends in the early days of the history of the state. The first addition to the original plot of the City of Richmond, the judicial center and metropolis of the county, was laid out by Mr. Boyd's maternal great-grandfather, Jeremiah Cox, who was one of the honored and influential pioneers of the county and a devout member of the religious organization commonly designated as Quakers but properly known as the Society of Friends. In his home was held the first church meeting of the Friends in Indiana. He came to this state from North Carolina at an early date in the history of the former commonwealth, and was prominent among the worthy Friends who brought Wayne County forward to a position much in advance of other sections of the pioneer commonwealth in points of educational advantages and civic progress.

Mr. Boyd is in the fourth generation of direct descent from Jonathan Boyd, who was born and reared in Scotland and who figures as the founder of the family in America. This sturdy, virile and honest ancestor settled in North Carolina and from that state his son Adam, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Indiana and numbered himself among the pioneers of Wayne County, where he had the distinction of being the first person to be elected justice of the peace. He was a man of prominence and influence in the community and the major portion of his active career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits. He also was a member of the Society of Friends.

John C. Boyd, father of the president of the Indianapolis Water Company, was born and reared in Wayne County, Indiana, and there became a prominent and successful farmer and business man and an influential and honored citizen. He married Miss Celia



L. C. PROYER

C. Cox, daughter of Robert Cox, who was a son of the previously mentioned pioneer, Jeremiah Cox. John C. and Celia C. (Cox) Boyd became the parents of four children, of whom Linnaes C. of this review is the eldest. The parents are now both deceased and both were birthright members of the Society of Friends. The mother died in 1899 and was interred at Earlham Cemetery, Richmond, and the father died in 1902, and is also interred in Earlham Cemetery.

Linnaes C. Boyd secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native village, and thereafter he continued his studies for two years in Earlham College, in the City of Richmond. That he made good use of his scholastic advantages is evident when recognition is taken of the fact that when but sixteen years of age he secured a teacher's license in his home county, where he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, as a teacher in the village schools of his home town of Millersborough. He was engaged in teaching for four years, within which period he also was a student for two terms in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, which institution he entered when seventeen years of age. Mr. Boyd early formulated plans for his future career and after having decided to prepare himself for the legal profession he began reading law during his leisure hours during the last two years of his work as a teacher. He continued his technical study under the preceptorship of the law firm of Stafford & Boyd, of Noblesville, this state, where he was admitted to the bar in the year 1885. He there became a member of the firm under whose direction he had prosecuted his studies, and he soon proved his mettle as a forceful, versatile and successful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. After leaving the law firm he went with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he was tendered the position of claim adjuster. This office he filled with marked ability and discrimination, safeguarding the interests of the company in many cases that came before its legal department for adjustment, and he retained the office for a period of years, resigning the same in 1892. During his incumbency of this position his work took him throughout the territory traversed by the lines of the great Pennsylvania system west of the City of Pittsburg, and in the meanwhile his business acumen and judgment led him to make investments in connection with oil and natural gas operations at various points in the region thus covered by him. In fact, from the time he entered the service of the legal department

of the Pennsylvania Company, Mr. Boyd has been identified, in one capacity or another, with common-carrier and public-service corporations. He became president of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company of Indianapolis, to which city he removed with his family from Richmond in 1905, and in 1904 he was elected a member of the directorate of the Indianapolis Water Company, of which he became vice-president in the following year, and of which he has been president since May 1, 1909. Mr. Boyd has shown distinctive initiative and constructive ability as a business man, and he now gives the major portion of his time and attention to his capitalistic and executive affairs, though it is conceded by all who know him that his equipment for gaining still greater distinction in his profession was of the best. He has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of political office, though he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He has risen to a high position as a financier and business man and his large and important capitalistic interests represent the concrete results of his own mature judgment, acumen and well directed endeavors along normal and legitimate lines of enterprise. Mr. Boyd is held in high esteem in the business circles of the capital city and is identified with such representative civic organizations as the Marion, Columbia, University and Commercial Clubs and the German House.

On the 19th of June, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boyd to Miss Mary Thomas Spencer, who was born in Cincinnati and reared in Wayne County, Indiana, being the daughter of William F. Spencer, a prominent manufacturer and influential citizen of Richmond, that county. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have three children—Helen, William Spencer and Philip Linnaes. AUGUSTUS LYNCH MASON. To have been for nearly thirty years a representative member of the bar of Indianapolis, in itself bears evidence of unmistakable ability and power of leadership. This is true of Augustus Lynch Mason, who has dignified his profession by his character and services and who is now one of the leading corporation lawyers of the State of Indiana. Of fine intellectual and professional attainments, he has used his powers to the best purpose, has directed his energies along legitimate channels, and his career has been based upon the assumption that nothing save industry, perseverance, integrity and fidelity to duty will lead to success, which, indeed, is the prerogative of only valiant souls. The profession of law offers no inducements or opportunities except to

such determined spirits. It is an arduous, exacting, discouraging vocation to one who is unwilling to subordinate other interests to its demands, but to the true and earnest devotee it offers a sphere of action whose attractions are unrivaled and whose rewards are unstinted. The name of Mr. Mason is familiar in connection with the general practice of his profession and especially in the department of commercial and corporation law, and as a citizen he typified the utmost loyalty and public spirit.

Augustus Lynch Mason is a native of Indiana and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born at Bloomington, Monroe County, this state, on the 10th of February, 1859, and is a son of Rev. William F. and Amanda (Lynch) Mason, the former of whom was born in Indiana and the latter in Ohio. The father was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth and prepared himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was duly ordained when a young man. For a number of years he was engaged in the work of the ministry, in Ohio and Indiana, and his entire life has been marked by consecrated effort in the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men, though he has for many years been retired from the active work of the ministry and has attained to marked success in connection with practical business activities. He finally became one of the interested principals in an extensive building and loan association in the City of Denver, Colorado, to which city he removed from Indianapolis in 1883. There both he and his wife still maintain their home. Of Rev. William F. Mason the following words have been written, in connection with a statement regarding the early training of the son, Augustus L., subject of this review: "Augustus L. Mason not only ranks high in his chosen profession but also among his social companions and in the literary circles of the capital city, where his classical learning and attainments have won general recognition. His father is a gentleman of the old school, universally loved and respected and an excellent scholar, and thus during his youth Mr. Mason had the advantage of judicious advice and coaching in addition to superior educational opportunities outside of his home. His naturally broad and optimistic disposition has been developed along the most intelligent lines and he is uniformly regarded as a high-minded gentleman and an altruist in the best sense of the word".

Anthony Mason, father of Rev. William F. Mason, was a native of Kentucky and of staunch English lineage, the family having

been founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. He came to Indiana in an early day and became one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of Sullivan County, where he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness and where he continued to be identified with the great basic industry of agriculture until his death, which occurred about the year 1890, at which time he was eighty-four years of age. His wife also lived to a venerable age and their names have a secure place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the county mentioned. Thomas H. Lynch, the maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Ohio, where his parents settled in the early pioneer days and where he was reared and educated. He was of English and French descent. He continued to reside in Ohio until 1850, when he removed with him family to Kentucky and then came to Indiana, taking up his abode in Indianapolis, where for a number of years he was president of the Indiana Female College, having been a man of marked ability and wide erudition. He was finally ordained a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to whose service he devoted many years of his signally noble and useful life. He was summoned to eternal rest in 1892, at the venerable age of eighty-five years, and of his three children one is living.

Augustus L. Mason was a child at the time of his parents' removal from Indiana to the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father had engaged in business. In the Queen City he was reared to maturity and to its public schools he is indebted for his early scholastic discipline, which was continued in Northwestern University, now Butler College, Indianapolis, where his parents took up their residence in 1872, when he was seventeen years of age. Mr. Mason was matriculated in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to Indianapolis, where he began reading law under effective preceptorship, and here he was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1880, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the capital city. For a number of years his practice was of a general order and he soon proved his mettle as an able and versatile trial lawyer and as a counselor well fortified in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, but for a long period he has confined his efforts more specially to the domain of corporation law, in which he holds an authoritative position and in connection



Wilbur S. Hyman

with which he has gained marked success and high prestige. For some time he was associated in practice with Joseph E. McDonald and John M. Butler, under the title of McDonald, Butler & Mason. This alliance continued for a period of eight years, and since that time Mr. Mason has conducted an individual professional business, having finely equipped offices at the present time in the American Central Life Insurance building. It may be stated that his former partners were men of distinction at the bar and that Mr. McDonald was United States Senator from Indiana and Mr. Butler was long distinguished as one of the prominent railroad lawyers of the state and nation. Mr. Mason's professional business is of large and representative order, involving his retention as counsel for extensive corporate interests, and the incidental work engrosses the major portion of his time and attention, though he has large capitalistic interests and served from 1893 to 1898 as president of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company.

As a citizen Mr. Mason has even shown a broad-minded and progressive attitude, and his interest in his home city and state has not been one of mere sentimental order but one of definite fealty and action. Thus it may be noted that he was the author of the reform charter of Indianapolis in 1891, the same having been adopted by the legislature of that year and having been the direct result of a civic movement instituted by the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club for the reorganization of the municipal government of the capital city and the incidental correcting of many abuses that had crept into the municipal service, both through negligence and malfeasance. Mr. Mason was also the originator of the plan of the county and township reform laws adopted by the state legislature in the session of 1899, and this system also has inured greatly to the benefit of the people and the insurance of effective governmental policy in connection with such organic divisions of the state. He rendered able assistance in the formulating and preparation of the new laws, in connection with which he co-operated with the members of the assigned committee from the Indiana State Board of Commerce.

In politics Mr. Mason gives an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has rendered effective service in the promotion of its cause he has manifested no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to the profession for which he has so ably fitted himself and in which he has risen

to a position of prominence. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is identified with various fraternal and civic organizations of representative character in his home city, where he is held in high esteem in his profession and as a generous and public-spirited citizen.

On the 25th of January, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mason to Miss Annie Porter, of Indianapolis, the only daughter of Hon. Albert G. and Minerva (Brown) Porter. Her father has held various offices of high public trust in Indiana, including that of governor, and has left a definite and beneficent impress upon the history of this commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have no children. They are prominent and enjoy unqualified popularity in the leading social circles of the capital city, taking much interest in the amenities and interests which represent the higher ideals of life, and their pleasant home is a recognized center of refined and gracious hospitality.

WILBUR S. WYNN. One of the most beneficent forces that has entered into and permeated modern civilization is that of life insurance. Its primary functions are in the protection of those who are nearest and dearest to the individual, and thus they touch the home—that conservator of all that is best and most enduring in the scheme of human existence. Among the concerns offering indemnity along these lines and maintaining a high sense of stewardship is the State Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, of which Mr. Wynn was not only one of the founders but the original promoter and of which he is now vice-president, secretary and actuary. It has been his privilege to accomplish a notable work in his field of endeavor and especially in the matter of securing proper legislation for the control of life insurance business in Indiana. The operations of the company of which he has been secretary and actuary from the time of its initiation are regulated upon a broad, safe and humanitarian basis, enlisting in the management the highest personal integrity and executive ability, while the financial affairs of the company are manipulated for the distinct benefit of those who seek security through its interposition. The magnificent growth of the business of this corporation has been the diametrical result of effective service, honorable methods and popular appreciation. To Mr. Wynn's efforts have been due in large measure the development and upbuilding of the important enterprise, and it may be said without fear of legitimate contradiction that he is recognized as one of the representative

life insurance men of the Union, even as he is one of the honored and influential business men of Indiana's capital city.

Wilbur Sylvester Wynn was born on a farm in Monroe County, New York, on the 25th of January, 1850, and is a son of Joseph and Emeline (Harmon) Wynn, both of whom were likewise natives of Monroe County, where they passed their entire lives and where the father followed the vocation of farming until the time of his death. The Wynn and Harmon families, of English lineage, were both founded in New England in the early colonial era of our national history, and a great grandfather of the subject of this review in each the paternal and maternal line was found enrolled as a valiant patriot soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution.

When Mr. Wynn was but five years of age both of his parents died, and he was then taken into the home of his maternal grandfather, Sylvester Harmon, of Monroe County, New York, with whom he remained until he had attained to the age of fourteen years. In the meanwhile he had been duly afforded the advantages of the public schools, and at the age noted he came to Indianapolis to live with his uncle, Wesley J. Wynn, who was at that time general agent in Indiana for the New York Life Insurance Company. In Indianapolis young Wynn continued to attend school until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. At the age of seventeen years he secured employment in the book-publishing house of Bowen, Stewart & Company, of Indianapolis, with which concern he was identified for a period of eight years, during a portion of which interval he was a traveling salesman for the house. He then began reading law under effective preceptorship, in Indianapolis, and when twenty-seven years of age he went to Hamburg, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar of the Hawkeye state and where he engaged in the successful practice of his profession. While a resident of Hamburg he served one term as city attorney, an office to which he was chosen by popular vote. His health finally became somewhat seriously impaired, and in 1882 he took up his abode in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which state was then still a part of the undivided territory of Dakota. There he engaged in the newspaper business, by establishing the *Daily Argus*, of which he became editor and publisher. This is now the leading daily paper of the state of South Dakota. In 1886 Mr. Wynn disposed of his interests in the newspaper business and became a representative of the Michigan Mutual Life In-

surance Company, of Detroit, for which he was an agent in Illinois and Iowa. Later he represented the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, in the territory of Dakota, and the Mutual Benefit in Nebraska. During this time he made a close and profound study of the scientific basis and generic methods and principles of the life insurance business, in connection with which he is now a recognized authority.

After having made a splendid record as an underwriter, Mr. Wynn returned to Indianapolis in the year 1892, and here he became associated with others in the organization of a stock company which was duly incorporated under the title of the Atlas Life Insurance Company and of which he became actuary and manager. The precipitation of the panic of 1893 made inexpedient the attempt to build up at that time a new company of this kind, and the Atlas Company reinsured its business and retired from the field. Mr. Wynn then assumed the office of Indiana state manager for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1894 Mr. Wynn associated himself with Andrew M. Sweeney and Samuel Quinn and effected the organization of the State Life Insurance Company, of which he was the original promoter. As Indiana had at that time no legal reserve law covering the life insurance business, the company was organized under the assessment law, and was incorporated in September, 1894. Mr. Wynn, as the original actuary and secretary of the company, placed its business on an old-line basis from the initiation of operations, and at no time did the company issue any policy that failed to require the payment in advance of the full and regular old-line standard participating rate. From the beginning the company regularly valued its policies and maintained full old-line reserves. For this reason, while still operating under the assessment law in Indiana, it was admitted to do business in Ohio as a regular legal-reserve company. Mr. Wynn has been secretary and actuary from the beginning of operations and has served as vice-president of the company since March, 1907.

Aside from all personal considerations Mr. Wynn has done a work which entitles him to lasting commendation and esteem in Indiana—a work which brought about the correction of many abuses of the life insurance business in the state and that gives adequate protection to those who seek indemnity through this source. He was the author of the famous legal-reserve deposit law of Indiana, which requires all companies incor-

porated thereunder to maintain with the state a deposit of the full net cash value of all outstanding policies, and he was also largely instrumental in securing the enactment of this bill by the legislature. The State Life Insurance Company itself was the first to be incorporated under the provisions of the new law. It may be said that this law has been of incalculable value in inspiring public confidence in Indiana companies and in making the capital city an insurance center. The State Life Insurance Company now controls a very large and substantial business, and the same shows a constantly cumulative tendency, thus offering assurance of popular appreciation of its solidity and of the advantages offered by it in its assigned field of indemnity.

Mr. Wynn exemplified all the elements of loyal and public-spirited citizenship and is a firm believer in the great future of the capital city, whose remarkable industrial and civic progress within later years he has noted with all of satisfaction. In politics he is aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

He is identified with the Commercial, the Century, the University, and the Country Clubs, of Indianapolis.

In the year 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wynn to Miss Kate Slack, who was born at Mount Savage, Maryland, and who is a daughter of the late Cornelius Slack, who was long a prominent official of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, maintaining his residence in Cumberland, Maryland, and who was a representative of old and honored families of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn have two children—Gladys, who is the wife of C. Edgar Elliott, of Indianapolis, and Iris, who is the wife of J. G. Van Winkle, now of Chicago.

HON. LEWIS C. WALKER. Among the oldest and most honored members of the Indianapolis bar, Hon. Lewis C. Walker has been both an active and successful practitioner and took a very prominent part in the reorganization of the courts of the state. He was a member of the general assembly of Indiana, and his high record in connection with the judiciary of the state was further increased by his twelve years' able service as judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Walker is a native of Ohio, born on a farm near Wilmington, December 4, 1837, of substantial English lineage. His American ancestors first settled in the rich valley of the Shenandoah, Virginia, whence his grandparents moved to Ohio. The judge's boyhood in Ohio was one of industry and hard work, developing strong

traits of self-reliance. He had obtained a fair English education by attending the winter terms of the country schools and his mental training was continued in the Wilmington, Ohio, Academy and the Southwestern Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He graduated from the latter with high honors, and entered the office of Judge A. W. Dean of Wilmington, and began the study of law. Upon his admission to the bar he associated himself with his preceptor and soon rose to local prominence, both in his profession and in Republican politics.

It was rather against his personal wishes that he was elected mayor of Wilmington, but having assumed the office it was characteristic of him that he performed his duties with entire faithfulness and efficiency. The result was that his popularity increased and he was twice elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of the county. He also served as chairman of the Republican County Committee. In 1869 Mr. Walker located at Richmond, Indiana, there engaged in partnership in the practice of law with his brother, Hon. Calvin B. Walker, later appointed United States Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Walker became a representative of the general assembly of Indiana in 1872, from Wayne County, and during the two terms of his service in that capacity was chairman of the judiciary committee at both sessions. He largely contributed to the abolishment of the Common Pleas Court, and he also aided in the reorganization of the state into new circuits, and in a thorough revision of the divorce laws of Indiana.

Judge Walker came to Indianapolis in 1873, and has since been a continuous resident, a progressive citizen and prominent practitioner at the bar. He was a member of the well-known law firm of Ritter, Walker & Ritter from 1873 to 1880 when he was elected judge of the Superior Court. He served in that position with honor and distinction for twelve years, always with impartiality and dignity as a judge; his decisions being so based upon sound principles that few of them were ever reversed by the higher courts. Since leaving the bench, he has had an extended and high-class practice, and his great undisturbed geniality contributed to his standing. For many years he has been an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, and is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree. In 1870 Judge Walker married Miss Camilla Farquhar, daughter of Dr. Allen Farquhar, formerly of Portsmouth, Ohio, and their only child, Camilla, became the wife of Howard A. Bill, of Richmond, Indiana.

EDWARD DANIELS is the junior member of the well-known law firm of Baker and Daniels, who have established a large general practice in the local state courts. He is a native of Greene County, Ohio, born November 11, 1854, and is a son of Joseph J. and Clarissa J. (Blessing) Daniels. His father was a well-known general contractor and most of the childhood of Edward was spent at Rockville, Indiana, where he received a common school education, and afterward became a student at the Wabash College, from which he graduated in 1875, commencing his professional studies at Columbia University law school in 1876. In the fall of the year 1877 Mr. Daniels located in Indianapolis and entered the law office of Baker, Hord & Hendricks as a student, being admitted to practice in 1879.

In 1880 Mr. Daniels became associated with Albert Baker in the practice of law and since that time they have been identified in a growing and select practice. Aside from his high standing as a lawyer, he has become quite widely known in literary circles, having for the past twenty-five years been a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club. He also served as the first president of the Columbia Club. He is both a popular and highly respected citizen. His wife, to whom he was married in 1887, was known in her maiden days as Virginia Johnston.

JOHN E. SCOTT. A prominent and able member of the Indiana bar is John Eugene Scott, who has here been engaged in the general practice of his profession since 1874, and who has attained to success and prestige through his close application, marked resourcefulness and broad and exact technical information. He is an effective advocate before court or jury, a conservative and well fortified counselor, and he has long retained a clientage of essentially representative character.

John Eugene Scott was born on a farm in St. Clair County, Illinois, on the 20th of January, 1851, and is a son of John and Susan A. (Hart) Scott, both of whom were likewise natives of Illinois, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer epoch in the history of that commonwealth. The father of John Scott was a native of Virginia and was of staunch Scotch-Irish lineage. John Scott was reared and educated in Illinois and there he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred when the subject of this review was six months of age. His wife survived him nearly fifty-eight years and died May 28, 1909, at the age of eighty-five years

and five months. She passed the closing days of her life in Indianapolis and Chicago. Of the four children two are now living.

He whose name initiates this article passed his childhood and early youth on the farm and his preliminary education was secured in the public schools of his native state, after which he attended McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, for a time, after which he was matriculated in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873, duly receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Arts. He thereafter studied law under the able preceptorship of the firm of McNulta, Aldrich and Kerriek, of Bloomington, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, since which year he has given his attention to the work of his profession, which he has honored by his loyalty and able services. In 1874 Mr. Scott took up his residence in Indianapolis, and here he soon won for himself a secure place as an able and worthy member of his chosen profession, besides which he has ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem in the community which has represented his home for a quarter of a century.

In politics Mr. Scott has ever given an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been an effective exponent of its principles and policies. In 1900 he was the candidate of his party for the office of judge of the Superior Court, but the decisive Democratic victory of that year brought defeat to the entire Republican ticket. - In 1893 Mr. Scott was appointed city attorney, of which office he continued incumbent for two years, making an admirable record in handling the municipal interests demanding his attention.

Upon taking up his residence in Indianapolis, Mr. Scott entered into a law partnership with Ambrose P. Stanton, and the firm of Stanton & Scott continued in successful business about fourteen years, after which Mr. Scott became associated in practice with Albert Rabb under the firm name of Scott & Rabb. This professional alliance obtained until 1904, when a dissolution took place, and since that time Mr. Scott has had as his professional coadjutor his son Elmer E., under the title of Scott & Scott. The son was for a time a student in the law department of the University of California and later continued his professional studies in the Indiana Law School, in Indianapolis, in which latter institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The father was for a number of years a member of the faculty of Indiana



Very Truly Yours
R. McClure

Law School and proved an effective and popular instructor. Both Mr. Scott and his son hold membership in the Indianapolis Bar Association. The subject of this sketch was the president of the Indianapolis Bar Association for the year 1906. He is a member of the Commercial and Columbia Clubs, and a charter member of the Marion Club. He is affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity and he and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 24th of December, 1874, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Crist, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of the late Dr. Daniel O. Crist, who removed to Illinois when she was a child. She was reared and educated in the latter state and her marriage to Mr. Scott was solemnized in the city of Bloomington, Illinois. They have one son, referred to above.

ROBERT G. McCLURE, who is the able secretary of the Indianapolis Commercial Club and controls large industrial interests of that city, as well as several mining enterprises in the southwest, is a citizen of great practical abilities and one of the foremost representatives of Greater Indianapolis. His broad and pronounced business successes were achieved in Tennessee and Missouri, prior to his coming to Indianapolis as secretary and treasurer of the National Refining Company's Indiana field. Mr. McClure has also attained wide prominence in Sunday school and fraternal work; so that altogether his career and his life have been well balanced and rounded and have evinced a manly zeal in the promotion of both the practical and the higher forces of American progress.

Of stanch Scotch-Irish stock, Robert Green McClure is of a family which was founded in the south in the colonial period of the country. He himself is a native of Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tennessee, born on the 29th of May, 1862, and is a son of Dr. Robert G. and Mary Elizabeth (Ewing) McClure. His father was born at Greenville, that state, and divided the labors of his life between his medical practice and his agricultural pursuits. He served his country as an officer in the Mexican War. While of southern birth and ancestry, he was earnestly opposed to disunion and used every effort to influence his community against secession. But when hostilities were actually commenced he was precipitated into the conflict and served with distinction as lieutenant colonel of the Forty-first Tennessee Regiment. In 1881 he died at Lewisburg, being fifty-seven years of age, and a recognized public charac-

ter of pronounced ability and unquestioned integrity. Colonel McClure was one of the promoters and first president of the Duck River Valley Railroad, now a branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, running from Columbia to Decherd, Tennessee, and was prominent in all the public, professional and religious affairs of his community. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for a quarter of a century. His mother, Mrs. Robert G. McClure, was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, October 2, 1828, and died at Anniston, Alabama, November 20, 1906, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. John B. Knox. She was a daughter of Lyle A. Ewing, an extensive and influential land owner of Marshall County, who had migrated from Virginia, the ancestral state. A woman of culture and gracious manners, active in social, intellectual and religious affairs, she invariably left the impress of gentle and noble womanhood. One of her brothers and one of her sons are clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, with which the family has been identified for generations.

Robert G. McClure, of this biography, received a public-school and a high-school education in his native town and in 1879 was a student in the University of Mississippi. The following two years he attended the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, but was then obliged to withdraw because of a nervous collapse from which he did not recuperate for some time. Mr. McClure had already demonstrated his business inclinations and talents in various boyish and youthful enterprises, having had a taste of printing and the life of a railroad newsboy (on passenger trains between St. Louis and Indianapolis); but his first serious business employment was in 1882-4, when he was bookkeeper for the Jesse French Music Company, of Nashville, Tennessee. For the ensuing two years he was a piano salesman, traveling out of the same city for R. Dorman and Company, and in 1886 went to Kansas City, Missouri, where six months after his arrival, he became bookkeeper for the Bank of Commerce, retaining the position for two years.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. McClure accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company as its salesman for northern Missouri, with headquarters in Kansas City. While "holding down" this position with his usual energy and business finesse, he secured three successive prizes offered by the company for the best percentage of increased sales, being in the running with twelve competitors. In

1891 the Standard appointed him special salesman for the territory comprising Missouri and Kansas, and in 1893 he became auditor for the same territory. In 1894 he was transferred to New Orleans as assistant manager of the company at that point, but after a year resigned that position and left the employ of the great corporation with the hearty appreciation and the best wishes of its entire management. In the meantime Mr. McClure had read law at various intervals, and in 1895 received a certificate of admission to the bar from the supreme court of Tennessee, after which he engaged in practice at his native town until the summer of 1897. At that time he again identified himself with the oil business by becoming a stockholder in the National Refining Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, being elected secretary and treasurer of its Indiana branch—the Indiana oil-tank line, with headquarters in Indianapolis. Under his administration of these vital executive offices the business of the company increased seventy per cent from 1897 to 1904, and in the summer of the latter year he sold his interests in the Indiana oil-tank line, with a view of organizing an oil, paint and supply business on a larger scale. It should be added that from 1902 to 1904 he was also president and about one-fourth owner of the American Oil and Refining Company, producers of oil, coal and gas in Kentucky fields. In 1896-7 he was owner and publisher of a newspaper in Nashville, Tennessee, and at the same time was senior partner of the firm of McClure and Ferguson, insurance and loan agents of that city. At the present time, besides being actively engaged in the work of the secretaryship of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, he is the owner of interests in copper and lead mines in Arizona, is a stockholder in various Indianapolis industrial corporations, has considerable real estate investments in the city, and has a beautiful residence at No. 1820 North Delaware street. He has been a member of the Commercial Club since 1902; served as a director and chairman of the House committee in 1904 and was elected secretary in the same year. He represented the club at the banquet of the Greater Des Moines (Iowa) committee in November, 1906, and at this gathering, which was attended by officers of the Commercial clubs of Minneapolis and Denver, he delivered an effective address in which he apparently demonstrated to the citizens of the Iowa city that it was to their vital interests, if they wished to be in the van of municipal progress, to secure a new city charter based largely on that of In-

dianapolis; for it is certain that Des Moines subsequently adopted a new system of city government patterned after the strong points of the Indianapolis and Galveston charters. Since he has been secretary of this great civic power, its membership has increased from 840 to 1,800. In politics Mr. McClure has supported the principles of the Republican party from the time he was able to vote, and even before, and since residing in Indianapolis has served for many years on the city committee of his party, and has otherwise been of staunch service to the cause.

On January 2, 1884, Mr. McClure was married at the Madison Presbyterian Church, near Nashville, to Miss Locke J. Bradford, daughter of George and Narcissa (Brown) Bradford, of that city. Mr. Bradford was of the well-known Massachusetts family and a representative member of the bar, while his wife was a daughter of the late Colonel Lucien Brown, who served with great credit in the war with Mexico and in the Confederacy and was of old southern ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. McClure became the parents of two children, as follows: One who died in infancy, and Robert L., who was born April 10, 1894, and is a student at the Shortridge high school, Indianapolis. Mr. McClure's connection with religious and fraternal affairs has already been noted and in further explanation of these phases of his career the facts which follow are adduced. When sixteen years of age he became a member of the Good Templars and in 1887, when twenty-five, united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1903 he became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish rites; in the latter he has attained to the thirty-second degree; is a Mystic Shriner and (1909) Worshipful Master of Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, A. F. and A. M. At Indianapolis, he has also been identified with the Marion Club since 1897, the German House since 1908, and the Board of Trade, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, for many years. His greatest activity in church and Sunday school work was during the twenty years prior to becoming a resident of Indianapolis. In 1896 he was vice president of the Tennessee State Sunday School Association (interdenominational) and at different times he has lectured and conducted other public work in this direction.

ELI F. RITTER. A representative member of the bar of his native state and one who went forth to honor this commonwealth through his able services as a valiant soldier

of the Union, Colonel Eli F. Ritter has long controlled a large practice in the capital city of Indiana, where he has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem as a man of sterling attributes of character and as a citizen of insistent loyalty and public spirit.

Eli F. Ritter was born on the parental homestead farm in Gilford Township, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 18th of June, 1838, and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the state. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends and from North Carolina came the original representatives in Indiana, where settlement was made by them. He is a son of James and Rachel (Jessup) Ritter, both of whom were born in North Carolina, where they passed their early lives and where the father followed the vocation of farming, coming to Hendricks County, Indiana, about 1822. Both were residents of Hendricks County at the time of their death, and to them was accorded the high regard of all who knew them. They held membership, by birthright, in the Society of Friends, and in politics the father was originally a Whig and later a Republican. He died in 1859, and his wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1874. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters and of the number one son and one of the daughters are now living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest son.

To the common schools of his native county Colonel Ritter is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in DePauw University, then known as Asbury University, in which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the class of 1866, but was dated back to class of 1863, as he was in the army. He then took up the study of law, to which he devoted his attention until he felt the call of higher duty, when the integrity of the nation was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion. On the 14th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, having received his honorable discharge on the 6th of June, 1865. From his original command he was transferred to Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and with this regiment the major part of his service was given. He was made adjutant in this regiment and with it participated in many of the important battles marking the progress of the great internecine conflict. Among these may be mentioned Stone's River, Chickamauga, Mis-

sionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenosaw Mountain, the siege and battle of Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, and Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. Before the expiration of the war he was advanced to the office of major of his regiment, and in the same his record was one of signal gallantry and able discipline. In 1883, upon the organization of the Indiana National Guard, Governor Porter appointed him colonel of the First Regiment, and he retained this incumbency for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he retired from active work in the organization.

After the close of the war Colonel Ritter resumed the study of law, and in the spring of 1866 he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state, whereupon he engaged in the general practice of his profession in Indianapolis, of whose bar he has been an honored member for more than forty years—years marked by large and definite accomplishment in the work of his chosen vocation. He has retained a large and representative clientage and has been identified with much important litigation in both State and Federal courts. He is a strong trial lawyer, making a close study of every cause presented and marshaling his evidence with great skill and versatility of expedient. His thorough and broad knowledge of the science of jurisprudence has also made him a specially effective factor as a counselor. It should be noted in this connection that Colonel Ritter has, almost from the initiation of his professional career, taken a strong stand in bringing about the proper regulation of the liquor traffic, of which he is an implacable adversary. He has secured many important court decisions in both the lower and higher courts as touching this important matter, and his zeal and enthusiasm have been of the most insistent type. Colonel Ritter is the author of a book that has attracted wide and favorable attention. It has to do with a consideration of the correlation of the moral and civil law, and in a masterly way carried forward the argument that social morality is the fundamental principle of the common law and all statute law, and that no law can be sustained that lacks this foundation. The title of this admirable work is *Moral Law and Civil Law, Parts of the Same Thing*.

In politics, while never a seeker for the honors or emoluments of public office, Colonel Ritter has ever been arrayed as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, though independent, and he has rendered effective service in behalf of its cause. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and he is a member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His vital interest in his old comrades in arms is further shown in the able service he has accorded as a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' Home, with which he was identified in this capacity since 1903, his second term having expired February, 1909.

On the 13th of July, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Ritter to Miss Narcie Lockwood, who was born in Paris, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Smith) Lockwood, who passed the closing years of their lives at Indianapolis with Mrs. Ritter. Colonel and Mrs. Ritter have three sons and two daughters living, one son being deceased. They are as follows: Halsted L., a Denver, Colorado, attorney; Herman B., who died at the age of twenty-one; Roscoe H., a physician in Indianapolis; Mary B., married Chas. A. Beard, of New York City; Dwight S., a manufacturer in Columbus, Ohio; and Ruth, wife of Edgar V. McDaniel, of Parma, Missouri.

JOSEPH KINNE SHARPE, JR., represents one of the earliest as well as one of the most prominent families to be identified with the history of Indianapolis—his birthplace, on the 21st of September, 1853. He is a son of the late Joseph Kinne Sharpe and Mary Ellen Graydon Sharpe and a grandson on the maternal side of Alexander Graydon, who came to Indianapolis in 1839 from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he had been engaged in business. Mr. Graydon was born in 1775; was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in the early seventies. His wife was Jane McKinney, and both families are prominent in the history of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Graydon were leading citizens in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They were first among the abolitionists and their ancestors were noted in the War for Independence. Joseph Kinne Sharpe, Sr., was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1819. He was the son of Abishai Sharpe and Hannah Trowbridge Sharpe. His family connection embraces many of the leading families of New England, the Trowbridge, Grosvenor, Farrington, Goodalls and others—all prominent in their professions and business. Mr. Sharpe's ancestors were all patriots in the Revolutionary War. He was the youngest of seven brothers, and came west in his very early manhood. He taught school in Ohio for several years and then came to Indianapolis in 1845, where he embarked in business—the wholesale leather—and was owner of several tanneries. He later became greatly interested in real estate

and owned much valuable property in the residence and business parts of Indianapolis, as well as large farms throughout the state and adjacent to the capital city. Some of the fine additions to the city are a result of his judgment and foresight. He was a man of fine personal appearance and of magnetic manners and was known for his many benevolences. He belonged to the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, over which Henry Ward Beecher then presided. In fact, Mr. Sharpe was married to Mary Ellen Graydon in 1849 by that able divine, who accompanied the young couple on their wedding journey to New England. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe were members of the choir in the Second Presbyterian Church and were noted for their beautiful voices. Mrs. Sharpe, who is still living, was, during her earlier life, a leading musician of Indianapolis, having had fine training in her school in Philadelphia. She was not only a high class musician both of the piano and as a singer, but was a writer of ability. While yet a girl she was an assistant editor of the *Locomotive*, a prominent periodical during the early history of Indianapolis, and for many years was a constant contributor to our leading magazines. She is specially known for her religious poems, and for her stories and verses for children that have appeared in the *St. Nicholas* magazine and others. In 1909, Mrs. Sharpe, then past her four-score years, wrote and had published *A Family Retrospect*, a history of her family from their settlement in Philadelphia in 1708 to the present time. As her ancestors are closely identified with the history of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, it is a book that has much historical as well as literary value. Mrs. Sharpe is still living in Indianapolis; her husband died in 1900. Nine children were born of this union, but only the following four are now living: Mary Ella, wife of Robert P. Duncan; Joseph Kinne, Julia Graydon and Anna Trowbridge. One of the interesting incidents in the earlier life of Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe was their overland trip to Madison, Indiana, to hear the famous Jenny Lind sing. This was during the renowned Sharpe's first visit to America and she sang in a barn in that city.

Joseph Kinne Sharpe, Jr., received his education in the schools and old Academy in Indianapolis and at Wabash College, and following his college days he engaged in business with his father, later succeeding him in the wholesale leather trade. In 1891 he went out of it to become the secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Manufacturing Company



B. G. King

and in 1908 was made the president of this association. Mr. Sharpe has been most successful in business, as he is enterprising, devoted and broad-minded. His benevolences are many, and his generosity is proverbial. He is an ideal friend and one who is never appealed to in vain. He is one of the prominent men in business and social circles of the city; a member of the Commercial Club, the University, Columbia and Country Clubs, the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Art Association and other associations of civic and personal interest. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Indianapolis Council, No. 2, R. and S. M.; Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His politics are Republican.

Mr. Sharpe married Alberta S. Johnson in 1891. She was born in Athens, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. William P. and Julia (Blackstone) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Dr. Johnson was a surgeon in the Civil War and was later associated with Dr. Allen's Surgical Institute in Indianapolis. Mrs. Sharpe is now the surviving member of their family of seven children. A daughter, Josephine P., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe.

BERNARD J. T. JEUP. As a civil engineer Bernard J. T. Jeup has attained to high professional success and prestige, having been identified with much important work in the line of the vocation for which he has so admirably equipped himself, and his services in connection with municipal improvements in Indianapolis have been of great value. He was formerly incumbent of the office of city engineer, and in this position he made a record unexcelled by that of any other incumbent of the same. He is essentially one of the loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizens of the Indiana capital and is known as one of its reliable and representative business men. In the work of his profession he is associated with A. H. Moore, under the firm name of Jeup & Moore, with offices in the Indiana Trust Building.

Mr. Jeup is a native of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born on the 17th of August, 1864, and he is a son of John B. and Anna G. (Wirtz) Jeup, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, being representatives of old and honored families of the great empire. John B. Jeup was a man of distinguished ability and high intellectuality, and for many years he was prominently identified with newspaper work, in connection

with which he held various editorial positions of importance. He removed from Cincinnati to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1871, and there he continued his residence for a period of seven years, at the expiration of which he returned to Cincinnati, where he continued to maintain his home for about seven years. He then removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he continued to reside until 1893, when he came to Indianapolis, where both he and his devoted wife passed the residue of their lives. He was at one time editor and publisher of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, and while a resident of Brooklyn he was political editor of the New York *Staatszeitung*, a Democratic daily. On coming to Indianapolis he became editor and part owner of the *Telegraph*, a German weekly paper, and while residing in Nashville, Tennessee, he was likewise engaged in editorial work. He was also elected a member of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, in which he served one term. He maintained his home in Indianapolis about fifteen years and here his death occurred in 1907, at which time he was seventy-nine years of age. He was a prolific and versatile writer, and in his editorial work he gained much distinction, especially in his consideration of matters of public and general political import. His wife preceded him to eternal rest by several years, her death occurring in 1900. He was a staunch Democrat in his political affiliation and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Catholic Church. Of their seven children, three are now living.

Bernard J. T. Jeup was seven years of age at the time of the family removal from Cincinnati to Nashville, where he continued to attend the public schools until the family returned to Cincinnati, about seven years later. In the latter city he completed the curriculum of the Woodward high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. For a year thereafter he continued his studies in the University of Cincinnati, and he was then matriculated in Columbia University, New York City, in which historic old institution he completed the prescribed course in civil engineering and was graduated in 1887, with the degree of civil engineer. He has since given his attention to the work of his profession and has achieved in the same unqualified success and marked precedence. For several years after leaving the university he was employed in connection with the work of the board of health of New York City, in which connection he was identified with the construction of sewerage lines.

He came to Indianapolis in 1892 and here established himself in the work of his profession, and in 1893 he was appointed assistant city engineer, under the administration of Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan. He retained this position also during the mayoralty of Caleb S. Denny, and thereafter served for six years as city engineer under the administration of Mayor Thomas Taggart and two years during the regime of John W. Holtzman as chief executive of the municipal government. During his long period of service in connection with the office of city engineer Mr. Jeup carried out most effectively the improving of the sewerage system of Indianapolis, under the plans outlined by Rudolph Hering, the able consulting engineer appointed by Mayor Sullivan. Mr. Jeup was a member of the commission appointed to appraise the value of the tangible property of the Indianapolis Water Company and made recommendation that the city purchase the property. Had this advice of the commission been followed the city would undoubtedly be the owner of its own water system to-day and in control of a service that would prove a source of profit to the city and at the same time best conserve the demands of the general consumer. Later Mr. Jeup was associated with George W. Fuller and Dr. C. E. Ferguson as a member of the commission appointed by the city to investigate both the quantity and quality of the physical property of the Indianapolis Water Company, with a view to effecting improvements in the distributing service and the quality of the water supplied. The recommendations of this commission are now being followed by the water company in the expanding and improving of its system according to the demands placed upon it. These brief statements indicate that Mr. Jeup has been a valuable agent in connection with the directing and regulating of the engineering department of the municipal government of the capital city, and it is largely due to his zealous and able efforts that the water supply of the city is maintained at its present high standard. He caused a fire station to be established to show the water pressure. He has also done much to make possible the securing to the city the elevation of railroad tracks at street crossings within the municipal limits, and he has also given most zealous aid in providing the city with effective gas service at reasonable terms. His efforts in this connection are a matter of record and have been duly appreciated and commended by the leading business men and general public in Indianapolis. In the private work of his profession he has been equally successful and

has carried through many important engineering projects and enterprises. His firm has a large and representative clientage and holds distinctive precedence among similar concerns in the state. Mr. Jeup is a valued member of the Indiana Civil Engineering Society, a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and at all times he manifests a lively interest in all that tends to advance the material and civic welfare of his home city and state.

In politics Mr. Jeup is aligned as a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and holds membership in various civic and social organizations, including the Indiana Democratic Club.

In the year 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jeup to Miss Emma Dithmer, daughter of Henry L. and Agnes (Seidenstieker) Dithmer, the father being a successful business man of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Jeup have two children—Florence Gertrude, and Bernard Henry.

WILLIAM C. SMOCK. A scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Marion County, which has represented his home from the time of his nativity. William C. Smock is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Indianapolis, where he has resided for many years and where he has held various offices of distinctive public trust. His career has designated in a positive way the strength of a strong and loyal nature, and to him has ever been accorded unqualified confidence and regard, indicating the popular appreciation of his worthy life and worthy deeds. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis and is one of the venerable representatives of his profession in the capital city of his native state.

Mr. Smock has reason to find pride in reverting to his genealogical history, for he is a member of a family founded in America about the middle of the seventeenth century and one that is of the staunch Holland Dutch extraction.

In the quaint old city of Utrecht, Holland, was solemnized the marriage of Hendrick Matthyssen Smock and Geerje Hermann, and in the year 1654 this worthy couple came to America and become the founders of the family of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy scion. They settled on Long Island, New York, where Mr. Smock acquired a tract of land, and to the little settlement that gradually formed about his home he applied, with affectionate remembrance of his fatherland, the name of New Utrecht. The names of his children were as follows: Ma-

thias, John, Elizabeth, Leondert (Leonard), Sarah, Martynje, and Rebecca.

Mathias Smock was married, in New York, on the 13th of September, 1701, to Elizabeth Stevens, a widow, and about 1718 they removed to Piscataway, New Jersey. Their children were: Hendrick, Jan (John), Elizabeth, Lucas, Mathias, Gastie, and Mary. Jan (John) Smock and his wife Lena had children whose names and respective dates of baptism are here noted: John, April 10, 1735; Jacob, May 20, 1744; Gertie (Gertrude), October 26, 1751; Catrina, April 29, 1753; Abraham, February 11, 1755; Jannette (Joan), December 11, 1757; and Barney, the date of whose baptism is not given. From the long intervals between the baptisms of the first and second and the second and third of these children it is probable that there were others, whose names were omitted in the foregoing list, the data for which were obtained from the ancient records of the Dutch Church at Raritan, New Jersey.

John Smock, of this family, married Sarah Fontaine, and they figure as the great-grandparents of William C. Smock in the paternal line. Jacob Smock, brother of the last mentioned John, married Catharine Demarest, daughter of Samuel Demarest, or Demaree, and they were the great-grandparents of the subject of this review in the maternal line. John Smock, son of John and Sarah (Fontaine) Smock, married Ann Van Arsdallen, daughter of Major Simon Van Arsdallen, and their youngest son, Isaac (youngest son in a family of twelve children), was the father of him whose name initiates this article. John Smock, son of Jacob and Catharine (Demarest, or Demaree) Smock, married Catharine Carnine, daughter of Peter Carnine, and their daughter, Ann Terhune Smock, who was one of twelve children, was the mother of William C. Smock. Three of the latter's great-grandfathers, Jacob Smock, Major Simon Van Arsdallen, and Peter Carnine, were valiant and patriotic soldiers in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. John and Peter Smock, sons of Jacob and Catharine (Demarest) Smock, were captured by the Indians in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1793, when they were fourteen and twelve years of age, respectively. They were with Winemac, a powerful Pottawatomie chief, and, through the agency of a French Indian trader, were surrendered to their father, at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795. The price of ransom was a keg of rum.

John Smock, son of John and Sarah (Fontaine) Smock, married Ann Van Arsdallen, as already noted, and they became the parents

of twelve children. He died, near Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, on the 5th of August, 1824, and his children began to immigrate to Indiana in an early day and soon after his demise. In 1829 his widow and her youngest son, Isaac, came to Indiana, and she purchased a large tract of land fronting on the Madison road, five miles south of Indianapolis. To this property she took title in the names of her twelve children. A large part of this land is now (1909) owned by Eli Heiny.

John Smock, son of Jacob and Catharine (Demarest) Smock, entered land just south of Indianapolis in the year 1821, and the same is now known as the Hoefgen farm. In 1822 he and his family took up their abode on this homestead, and at this time his daughter Ann Terhune, mother of the subject of this review, was not quite two years of age. On the farm mentioned the death of John Smock occurred on the 10th of January, 1829, and his wife, Catharine (Carnine) Smock, died on the 11th of September, 1835.

Isaac Smock was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, on the 22nd of April, 1817, and on the 18th of January, 1838, he was united in marriage to Ann Terhune Smock, who was born in Kentucky on the 1st of December, 1820. His death occurred at Southport, Marion County, Indiana, on the 4th of February, 1895, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 8th of September, 1906.

William C. Smock, eldest son of Isaac and Ann Terhune (Smoek) Smock was born on the homestead farm, four miles south of Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 3rd of December, 1838. At the age of three years he received, while at play, an insignificant injury, and this afterward resulted in ankylosis of the right knee joint, rendering him a permanent cripple. Mr. Smock received his early educational discipline in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and through wide and well-directed reading and through the experiences and association of mature life, he has become a man of broad and exact knowledge and of marked intellectuality. At the age of seventeen years he assumed a clerical position in the office of the county recorder of Marion County, and when nineteen years of age he was matriculated in Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana, where he was a student for nearly two years, thus effectively supplementing his earlier educational training. After leaving this institution he devoted his attention to teaching a country school for two terms, and in April, 1860, he secured a posi-

tion in the office of the county clerk, under the late Hon. John C. New. In 1862 Mr. Smock secured the nomination for the office of county reordrer of Marion County, but his party, wishing to unite all elements in support of the prosecution of the war, desired to nominate a war Democrat for that office, under which conditions Mr. Smock withdrew his candidacy and General William J. Elliott, a Douglas Democrat, was nominated in his stead. Mr. Smock continued his service in the offices of the county clerk, and in November, 1865, he was himself elected clerk of the county, in which position he served five years and in which he gave an administration that has passed on to record as one commendable and able in every respect. One year was added to his regular term by reason of the passage of the biennial election law.

Upon retiring from the office of county clerk, Mr. Smock became associated with John B. Cleaveland, Ebenezer Smith and Daniel M. Ransdell in the real estate business. In November, 1878, Mr. Ransdell was elected county clerk and Mr. Smock responded to the request of his former partner by again entering service as a deputy in the office of the county clerk, where he continued as an able and popular incumbent during the ensuing eight years, at the expiration of which he resumed his operations in the real estate business. In November, 1898, he was elected a justice of the peace for Center Township and continued in tenure of this office for eight years. As tending to show the popular estimate placed upon his services in this office it may be noted that during his incumbency of the same he filed more than eleven thousand seven hundred cases and performed more than thirteen hundred marriage ceremonies. Since retiring from the office of justice of the peace Mr. Smock has been engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar of his native state in 1884, and being well versed in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence.

In politics Mr. Smock is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public policy, and is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. In February, 1854, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Smock became a member of the Baptist Church, and he has long been a zealous and active worker in the same. He served for ten years as church-clerk, was for many years a member of the board of trustees of his church, and for seventeen years he presided as superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been a deacon of the church for the past thirty years, and

he was chorister for thirty-five years and four months, having a well trained bass voice and taking marked interest in musical affairs. He and his wife are now devoted and valued members of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, and in the capital city their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintance.

On the 6th of December, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smock to Miss Melissa A. Smock, his second cousin. She was born and reared in Marion County, Indiana, and is a daughter of the late Captain Jacob Smock. Mr. and Mrs. Smock became the parents of six children, of whom only two are living—Eva L., who is the wife of Henry Schurmann, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and Harry, who is a successful veterinary surgeon, engaged in the practice of his profession at Franklin, Indiana.

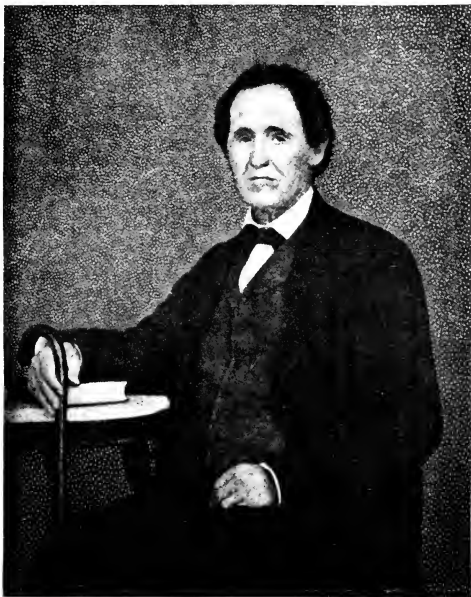
CHARLES E. AVERILL, a substantial and honored member of the Indianapolis bar, is a native of Lovell, Oxford County, Maine, born April 12, 1853. In 1863 his parents moved to Portland, that state, which remained the family home for years. The son was first educated in the city schools and then entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1873. His law studies were self-imposed and self-conducted, but to such purpose that when he went to Colorado in 1879 he was admitted to the bar of that state and located at Durango for practice.

Mr. Averill remained at that city until 1885, but conditions were then in the formative period in the Centennial state and he decided that his prospects would be improved by locating in some settled, yet progressive community of the east. Fixing then upon Indianapolis, he has had no cause to regret his choice by any professional or personal events which have transpired within the past quarter of a century. In 1884, the year before Mr. Averill became a resident of Indianapolis, he was married in Colorado to Miss Jessie M. Stubbs, daughter of Hon. George M. Stubbs, of that city, and that fact had a strong bearing upon his coming to the Indiana capital.

WOODBURN MASSON in his youth early became dependent upon his own resources. He had ambition, courage and persistence, and worked his own way in one of the most exacting of professions, defraying the expenses of his technical education and ever placing a true value upon men and affairs. It is thus pleasing to note that today he is numbered among the representative members of the Indianapolis bar and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of his native city.



LEONARD WOOLLEN



JOSHUA BLACK

Woodburn Masson was born in Indianapolis, on the 9th of July, 1869, and is a son of James P. and Eliza T. (Ross) Masson, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Indiana. The father, who was a commercial traveler by vocation, died when his son, of this review, was an infant, and the widowed mother continued her residence in Indianapolis, where she reared her three sons and one daughter with all of self-abnegation and zealous devotion. She was summoned to the life eternal on the 15th of March, 1908, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence.

He whose name initiates this article continued his studies in the public schools of Indianapolis until he was fifteen years of age, when he found it incumbent upon him to assume practical responsibilities, as his mother had met with the loss of her savings and the returns from insurance policies held by her deceased husband, owing to the failure of the bank in which she deposited her funds. Under these conditions young Woodburn Masson devoted himself assiduously to learning stenography and typewriting, and to this line of work he devoted his attention nearly three years after becoming proficient in the same. He then began the study of law, in the office of the general attorney of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, in Indianapolis, and later he completed a course in the Cincinnati Law School in the class of 1895. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar of his native city and state, where he has since continued in the active work of his chosen profession and where he has so utilized his fine natural and technical powers as to gain a position of prominence and a worthy reputation in his chosen vocation, to which his devotion and loyalty have been of the most insistent order. From 1891 until 1894 he was assistant to the general attorney of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and since the expiration of that period he has devoted his attention to general practice in the State and Federal courts, in which he has won many decisive victories as a trial lawyer, while as a counselor he is known to be fortified with a broad and exact knowledge of the law and to have marked facility in the application of such information.

The political views of Mr. Masson are indicated by the zealous service which he has rendered to the cause of the Democratic party, and as a citizen none could be more public-spirited or more zealous in the promotion of good government and needed reforms. In all measures and enterprises tending to make for

good citizenship and civic and material progress, he lends a ready co-operation, and his interest in his native city is deep and abiding. He and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the year 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Masson to Miss Nellie G. Wells, daughter of Dr. Merritt Wells, the oldest resident dentist of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Masson is popular in connection with the best social activities of her home city.

LEONARD WOOLLEN was born near Ellicott's Mills in Maryland in the month of June, 1774. Richard Woollen, his father, a descendant of John Woollen, who emigrated from England to North Carolina, early in the seventeenth century, was a Revolutionary soldier. He died when Leonard, the subject of this sketch, was eight years old. The boy, after the death of his father, was apprenticed to a Hickory Quaker who lived in Maryland, and who treated him so cruelly as to cause him to run away. After his escape, he first got employment on a farm for two or three years. He was next employed at Nashville, Tennessee, in Iron Works that then were in operation in that city. He worked there for six years, and then emigrated to Bowman's Station, near to Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. There he became acquainted with Sarah Henry, to whom he was married June 19, 1802. By this union twelve children were born. They moved from Kentucky to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1835. Upon his arrival in this city, he purchased the lot at the corner of Capitol avenue and Ohio street, where now is located the Imperial Hotel. Upon this he built his residence in which he lived until his death, which occurred February 21, 1858, his wife having died November 3, 1856. His occupation was that of a farmer, and as such he purchased a farm which is now a part of the Riverside Park. Politically, he was a Democrat. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church, and as such assisted in organizing the First Christian Church of this city, the church building of which was located on Kentucky avenue.

The brothers, William Watson Woollen, Greenly V. Woollen and Milton A. Woollen, each of whom has taken an active part in the civic affairs of Indianapolis, are grandsons of Leonard Woollen.

JOSHUA BLACK, of Dutch descent, was born October 3, 1788, near Ellicott's Mills, in Maryland, and died December 4, 1879, in Indianapolis. His father, Christopher Black, was a Revolutionary soldier. His loyalty to

his country was such that he enlisted in the War of 1812 and became a lieutenant by promotion from the ranks. He enlisted as a Home-guard in the Civil War and would have enlisted as a soldier but for his advanced age. He married Elizabeth Burgess February 21, 1811, and by this union four children were born. He moved from Maryland by way of the old National road to Indianapolis in 1826, and located at the southwest corner of Illinois and Ohio streets. He was a fine carpenter and cabinet maker, and as such worked on many of the best public buildings in this city, including the first State Capitol built in it, Asbury Chapel, now Meridian Street Church, Roberts Chapel, now Roberts Park Church, and Ames Chapel, long since abandoned and torn down. In 1841, 1842 and 1843 he was councilman from the First ward in this city. Originally he was a Whig but he became a Republican when that party was organized. He was a Methodist and prominent in the early history of that church in this city.

MILTON ASBURY WOOLLEN. The career of Milton Asbury Woollen, president of the American Central Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, has been marked by consecutive endeavor and definite results. He is one of the essentially representative men of the Indiana capital and is one who has been loyal to all of the interests of the city. So it is but consistent that he be here accorded recognition among other of the leading citizens of "Greater Indianapolis".

Mr. Woollen is a native of Indiana, having been born on a farm in Lawrence Township, Marion County, January 18, 1850. He is a son of Milton and Sarah Black Woollen, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Maryland. Milton Woollen came to Indianapolis in the pioneer period of its history and for a number of years was engaged at his trade, that of blacksmith, and having received a serious injury while thus engaged, he quit that occupation and removed to a farm in Lawrence Township, about eight miles northeast of the center of the City of Indianapolis. He never fully recovered from the injury thus received. In 1861 he resumed his residence in the capital city and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred in 1868. He was a man of sterling integrity and strong mentality and as such maintained a secure place in connection with the practical business activities and civic affairs of Indianapolis and was one of its honored citizens. His wife survived him by a number of years and

of their ten children, three sons and three daughters are now living.

Milton Asbury Woollen was reared to maturity in Indianapolis and was educated in its public schools. He began his business career at the age of fourteen years, when he was accorded the trusted place of special messenger of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in whose service he continued about two years. He then completed a special commercial course in a local business college and this training secured him employment as bookkeeper in the local offices of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, which position he retained for two years. In 1868 he commenced business as a feed and grain merchant. The beginning of his operations was on a modest scale but by giving his personal attention to the administration of his affairs, he soon succeeded in building up a prosperous trade and one that eventually attained large proportions. He continued in this business until 1893, when he became one of the interested principals in an extensive wholesale produce commission concern, with which he continued to be actively identified as vice-president until March of 1902. He then disposed of his interest in the business and purchased a large amount of the stock of the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, of which he became secretary. He retained this position until January 4, 1905, when he was elected president of the company. In this chief administrative office he has since continued and to his able and conservative executive policy and his careful supervision of the manifold details of the great enterprise has been in a large measure achieved the splendid progress and distinctive success of this company. It now controls a business of large scope and importance and is known as one of the well ordered life insurance institutions of the country.

In politics Mr. Woollen, though never ambitious for public office of any kind, is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He has been and is identified with various civic organizations of a representative character, including the Board of Trade, of which he was president in 1908, the Commercial Club, Columbia Club, Marion Club, and several charitable organizations. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Both he and his wife are active members of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis.

January 7, 1878, Mr. Woollen was married to Miss Ida Baird, who was born in Cincin-



W. A. Woolley

nati, Ohio, and reared in Indianapolis, and who was the daughter of the late William Baird. Mr. and Mrs. Woollen became the parents of one son, Herbert Milton Woollen, and two daughters, Elma Woollen Dark, now deceased, and Orin Woollen Smith. The son is now secretary of the American Central Life Insurance Company.

HON. JOHN WORTH KERN, whose name has been well known throughout the United States since the presidential election of 1908, when he was the Democratic nominee for the office of vice-president, is well known in the vicinity of Indianapolis, having distinguished himself in the profession of law. He was born December 20, 1849, in Howard County, Indiana, son of Jacob H. Kern. His grandfather, Jacob Kern, was born July 4, 1777, and was a native of Kernstown, Frederick County, Virginia, and was of German extraction. The great-grandfather was Adam Kern, who emigrated to America from Germany, in 1750, in company with his two brothers. The brothers settled in Pennsylvania, but Adam Kern, the founder of Kernstown, Virginia, settled in that place. Jacob Kern, his son, settled in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1836, and there followed his trade of blacksmith; he had several children, among whom was Jacob H.

Jacob H. Kern was born in Virginia, in 1813, and became a physician; he came to Shelby County, Indiana, at the same time as his father, but nine years later removed to Howard County, a former Indian Reservation, which was opened up to settlement by whites about that time. Dr. Kern returned to his native state in 1871, and until the time of his death, in April, 1900, lived near Daleville, Botetourt County.

In political views he was a Democrat. In his habits he was an example of temperance, sincerity and probity. Dr. Kern was married first to Nancy Liggett, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of George Liggett, of Indiana, but formerly of Ohio and a native of Virginia. Mr. Liggett, who was the father of twelve children, was a miller by occupation, and died in Shelby County, Indiana, when about seventy-five years old. Dr. Kern's children were Sarah E. (Mrs. Isaac Engel, of Daleville, Virginia) and John Worth. Mrs. Kern died in 1859, and in 1860 Dr. Kern married as his second wife Sarah Engel, who died soon after his decease.

John W. Kern attended the public school at Alto in his native county, later attended the State Normal School at Kokomo, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in

1869. He began the practice of his profession in Kokomo, and in January, 1885, took the office of reporter for the Supreme Court. At this time he moved to Indianapolis, which has since been his place of residence. In 1892 he was elected to the state Senate, of which body he was a member four years. He has held several other public offices; he was for two terms city attorney of Indianapolis, seven years city attorney of Kokomo, in 1893 was appointed by Attorney-General Olney to serve as special United States attorney for the prosecution of the wreckers of Indianapolis banks, and in 1900 and in 1904 was the Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana. Mr. Kern is one of the foremost Democrats of his native state, and a leader in all the party's movements, and, as before mentioned, gained the attention of the entire nation in 1908, in connection with his candidacy for vice-president. He has the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact, and has a host of friends.

Fraternally Mr. Kern is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Indianapolis, Indianapolis Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, Star Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, and to Indianapolis Lodge No. 13; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, of which he served as president in 1904, and also belongs to the University, Country and Century Clubs, and the Indiana Democratic Club, having been the first president of the last-named organization.

Mr. Kern married November 10, 1870, Julia Anna, daughter of David Hazzard. She died September 1, 1884, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving two children, Fred Richmond and Julia Anna. The son died February 26, 1901, at Washington, District of Columbia, having served with distinction in the service of his country in the Spanish-American War; he was the only private volunteer from Indiana to take part in the battle of Santiago. He belonged to the First District of Columbia Volunteers. The daughter was graduated from Mrs. Sewall's Girls' Classical School, at Indianapolis in the class of 1901. Mr. Kern married again December 23, 1885, his second wife being Araminta A., daughter of Dr. William and Eliza (Newcomb) Cooper, of Kokomo. Mr. and Mrs. Kern have become parents of two sons, John W., Jr., and William Cooper, and the family home is at 1836 North Pennsylvania street.

WILMER CHRISTIAN, M. D. It has been given Dr. Christian to attain to marked success and prestige as one of the representative

physicians and surgeons of his native city, and he is now engaged in the active practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where his popularity is of the most unequivocal type.

Dr. Christian was born in Indianapolis, on the 24th of February, 1871, and is a son of Wilmer F. and Margaret J. (Moore) Christian, the former of whom was born at Snow Hill, Maryland, and the latter in Marion County, Indiana. The father was reared and educated in his native state and has been for many years a successful contractor and builder in Indianapolis, where he still maintains his home. He is a son of Job Christian, who came from England to America and first settled in New Jersey, whence he subsequently removed to Maryland, where he passed the residue of his life, having been a tailor by trade and vocation. Mrs. Margaret J. (Moore) Christian, who died in Indianapolis, on the 25th of January, 1904, was a daughter of Thomas Moore, who was one of the sterling pioneers of Marion County, Indiana, and who was a son of Thomas Moore, who immigrated to the United States from County Donegal, Ireland, settling in Pennsylvania, where Thomas, Jr., was born. The father and sons all assisted in the construction of the old National Road, and, following the progress of this once important highway, they came west to Indiana, where the grandfather of the doctor secured a tract of land lying between Indianapolis and its attractive suburb of Irvington. Much of this land, which is now very valuable, is yet in the possession of the family. Wilmer F. and Margaret J. (Moore) Christian became the parents of six children, of whom the eldest is Thomas J., who is a resident of Indianapolis, where he is engaged in the lumber business; Wilmer, subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Harry E. died on the 1st of April, 1909; Frank L. died May 1, 1907; Grace, who remains at the paternal home, was graduated in Smith College, as a member of the class of 1908; and Clara died on the 4th of January, 1880.

Dr. Christian gained his preliminary education in public school No. 1, Indianapolis, and later continued his studies in the classical school for boys and the Shortridge high school, in which latter he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. He then entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1898 he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Science, and in 1905, that of Master of Arts. After the completion of his

more purely academic studies, Dr. Christian turned his attention to those of a technical nature, being matriculated in Medical College of Indiana, in Indianapolis, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since done effective post-graduate work and keeps fully in touch with the advances made in both departments of his exacting profession. In 1896 he was house physician of the Indianapolis City Hospital, and he was police surgeon of the city from 1897 until 1901. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Village for Epileptics, having been appointed to this position by Governor Marshall, in March, 1909. He is identified with the American Medical Association and the Indiana State Medical Society. On January 15, 1910, Dr. Christian became vice-president and medical director of the Anchor Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis. In politics he is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are devoted and zealous members of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, in which he has been a deacon since he was sixteen years of age.

From 1886 to 1894 Dr. Christian was a member of the Indianapolis Light Artillery, and from the latter year until 1898 he served as adjutant in Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity his affiliations are with Pentalfa Lodge No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was high priest in 1903-4; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; and Indiana Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also identified with Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander, and he holds membership in the Board of Trade, the Indianapolis Art Association, the Contemporary Club and the University Club. He has been a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, Wabash College, since 1905, and since 1900 has been national treasurer of the college fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta.

On the 29th of April, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Christian to Miss Edna McGilliard, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, being a daughter of Martin V. and Elizabeth (Lloyd) McGilliard, who still reside in this city, where her father is engaged in the insurance business.

OSCAR HADLEY. In the enlisting of men of notable enterprise, ability and integrity in the furtherance of its industrial, commercial



Oscar Hadley

and civic affairs is mainly due the precedence and great material prosperity of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth, and in this connection it is pleasing to note the large proportion of native sons of the state who are here prominent and influential in business, professional and public life, upholding the high prestige of names long identified with the history of the state and wielding much influence in their respective fields of endeavor. Oscar Hadley, the present efficient and honored state treasurer of Indiana, has passed his entire life thus far within the confines of the state and is a scion of one of its well known and sterling pioneer families. He has from his youth been closely identified with the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, in connection with which he has attained to marked success, and the esteem and confidence in which he is held needs no further voucher than the fact that he is incumbent, for a second term, of one of the most important offices in the gift of the people of his native state.

Mr. Hadley was born on a farm in Guilford Township, near the thriving little city of Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 3rd of May, 1858, and in order of nativity is the fifteenth of the sixteen children born to Elias and Lucinda (Carter) Hadley, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Butler County, Ohio. Elias Hadley was a boy at the time when his father, Jeremiah Hadley, removed with his family from North Carolina to Butler County, Ohio, where he was reared to maturity and received the limited educational advantages offered by the primitive schools of the pioneer days. Prior to the attaining of his legal majority Elias Hadley came to Indiana and selected a favorable location in Hendricks County, after which he returned to Ohio and was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Carter, who was then in her seventeenth year. Immediately after their marriage the young couple came to Hendricks County, Indiana, and set up their Lares and Penates in a pioneer log house erected on the land, in Guilford Township, which he had secured from the government and which represented at the time a veritable forest wilderness. His father also removed to the same locality at the same time and both secured tracts of government land, on a portion of which the town of Plainfield is now located. The young man and the old grappled vigorously with the giants of the forest and in due time reclaimed their farms to cultivation. Jeremiah Hadley and his worthy wife passed the residue of their lives in Hendricks

County, and on their old homestead Elias and Lucinda (Carter) Hadley continued to reside until they, too, were summoned to the life eternal, honored pioneers of the county in which they took up their abode about the year 1822. Elias Hadley was seventy-five years of age at the time of his demise, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away at the venerable age of eighty-four years, a true mother in Israel, whose children may well "rise up and call her blessed", and whose memory they hold in lasting reverence. Both she and her husband were zealous members of the Christian church and in politics he was originally a Whig, and later a Republican, having united with the "grand old party" at the time of its organization. Of the sixteen children nine are now living. The Hadley family has been one of the best known and most highly honored in Hendricks County for many years, and its members have contributed in liberal measure to the civic and industrial development of that favored section of the state. Twelve of the sixteen children in the Hadley family lived to maturity and all were members of the same church. All had married and on Christmas, 1883, the entire family sat at dinner together in the home of their parents.

Oscar Hadley was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm which was the place of his nativity, and he received his due quota of the generous benefices that ever come to those who are thus given the privilege of closely touching gracious nature "in her visible forms", the while he waxed strong in mind and body under the discipline involved, learning the lessons of industry, self-reliance and sturdy integrity that have proved so potent in the guiding and guarding of his career as a man among men, and have gained to him unequivocal confidence and esteem. After completing the curriculum of the public schools Mr. Hadley continued his studies for one year in Butler College, at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, and his entire business career, from his youth to the present time, has been one of intimate and successful identification with general farming and stock-growing, in which latter department of industry he has gained a specially wide reputation as a successful breeder of high-grade cattle. For many years he has been numbered among the representative farmers and stock-raisers of his native county, where he owns a fine landed estate of 250 acres, equipped with the best of improvements in all lines, and he now holds prestige as one of the leading exponents of agriculture and stock enterprises in the entire state. For

several years past he has been a valued member of the Indiana state board of agriculture, of which he served as president in 1909, giving to the work of the organization the benefits of his wide and practical experience and fine administrative ability. In 1902 Mr. Hadley became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Polled Durham Breeders' Association of the United States, which is now the largest and most substantial organization of its kind in the world, and of which he was elected president in 1908, and is still in office. In this connection it is needless to say that he has made a specialty of the breeding of the Polled Durham cattle, and on his farm are to be found the finest of specimens of this breed of the highest standard. He is a member of both the State and National Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

A man of original thought and strong intellectual equipment, Mr. Hadley has naturally taken a loyal interest in public affairs in his native state and done all in his power to conserve its progress and prosperity. A stalwart in the camp of the Republican party from the time of attaining to his legal majority, he has rendered most efficient service in the promotion of its cause and has been a prominent factor in connection with the party work in Indiana. His eligibility for positions of public trust was early recognized in his home community, where, it may be said, he sets at naught all incidental application of the scriptural adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country". At the age of twenty-one years he became a member of the precinct committee of his party in his home precinct, and he was chairman of the precinct committee for a continuous period of fifteen years. The first elective office to which he was called was that of trustee of his native township, of which position he continued incumbent for five and one-half years, at the close of which, in 1900, he was nominated and elected treasurer of Hendricks County. Local political precedent prescribes that in that county the county treasurer shall not become a candidate for a second term, and thus Mr. Hadley served only the one term, within which he showed marked ability in handling the fiscal affairs of the county, as has he later in the administration of those of the entire state.

In 1906 Mr. Hadley's name was placed before his party in connection with candidacy for the office of state treasurer, and after a spirited preliminary campaign he was duly nominated for this office in the Republican state convention of that year. In November of the same year he rolled up a gratifying

majority at the polls, and on the 10th of February, 1907, he assumed the practical charge of the duties of the office. Within his term of two years he amply justified the wisdom of the people's choice, bringing to bear marked capacity for handling the details of the work and doing much to improve the system of handling the fiscal affairs of the state. Popular appreciation of his fidelity, ability and sterling integrity of purpose was indicated both in his nomination as his own successor by his party in the state convention of 1908, and also by the unequivocal support accorded him in the ensuing election, through which he was returned to office for a second term of two years, which will expire on the 10th of February, 1911. His record as state treasurer has been signally clean, straightforward and successful, redounding alike to his credit and to the conservation of the best interests of the commonwealth. His administration will go on record as one of the best the office has ever had.

Mr. Hadley is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the capitular degrees, being affiliated with Plainfield Lodge No. 653, Free and Accepted Masons, in Plainfield, and with Danville Chapter No. 46, Royal Arch Masons, of Danville, Indiana. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In 1879 Mr. Hadley was united in marriage with Miss Emma Talbot and three children were born of this union.

GAVIN L. PAYNE. Exercising important functions and to be noted as one of the representative financial concerns in the Indiana capital, the firm of Gavin L. Payne & Company controls a large and substantial business in the handling of high-grade securities and in conducting an investment-banking enterprise. The business is held to normal and conservative lines and its absolute reliability has gained to the firm distinctive prestige in financial circles. As the executive head of this well known concern and as one of the loyal and progressive citizens of "Greater Indianapolis," Mr. Payne is well entitled to representation in this publication.

Gavin Lodge Payne has lived in Indianapolis virtually all of his life, having been an infant at the time of his parents' removal to the capital city from Jefferson County, which has contributed a large and valued quota to the citizenship of Indianapolis. He is a son of John Godman Payne, now deceased, and Mary (Byfield) Payne. Gavin L. Payne was born at Wirt, Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 3rd of September, 1869, and his early

educational discipline was received in the public schools of Indianapolis. He was afforded the advantages of the old high school, now supplemented by a large and modern building, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Michigan streets. Much of Mr. Payne's life has been passed in a newspaper atmosphere and as a youngster he made his way through high school by carrying newspaper routes early in the morning and late in the evening. Later he began contributing to the local weekly papers, and before he had attained the age of twenty years he was a full-fledged reporter on the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. In 1890 came the wanderlust period in his career and, tempted by the lure of high salaries then being paid to newspaper men in the south, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he became attached to the new *Memphis Commercial*, on which he served during some stormy years in the local history of that city. He rose from the position of police reporter to that of managing editor, which latter incumbency he assumed at the age of twenty-three years. During much of the time passed in Memphis, Mr. Payne was the roommate and chum of James Keeley, who is now managing editor of the *Chicago Tribune* and to whom a recent eastern magazine referred as the world's greatest news editor. "I think I was menaced by the southern hookworm about the time I met Keeley," said Mr. Payne recently, "but the newspaper pace set by that human dynamo, Keeley, quickly electrocuted anything of that kind in my system. I was never able to catch up with him, but the advantage of his strenuous companionship meant much to me." Mr. Payne was closely associated in those days with the late Senator Edward Carmack, a brilliant editor whose tragic death, in Nashville is a matter of recent occurrence. A varied and interesting experience in his profession at this time, including a season as a correspondent in the mountains of eastern Tennessee during the coal miners' war, which required the entire state militia and sheriffs' posses to quell. He also made a trip up the Mississippi River on the "Concord," the first modern fighting ship to pass up the river as far as Memphis. When the New Orleans *New Delta* was established by the good people of the Crescent City to stamp out the famous lottery that had so long been an institution of that state, Mr. Payne was invited to join its editorial staff and he was assigned a part in that notable and successful campaign which was conducted by the redoubtable and fearless Colonel John Parker. The Mafia troubles also came on at this time and in connection therewith, Mr. Payne did most effective

reportorial work. When his loyal and valued friend, James Keeley, became managing editor of the Louisville *Commercial* he tendered the position of city editor to Mr. Payne, and the two were again roommates until Mr. Keeley went to the *Chicago Tribune*.

In May, 1893, Mr. Payne was tendered the position of assistant city editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, and very shortly after his acceptance he was advanced to office of city editor, of which position he continued in service until 1899—probably the longest tenure at this particular post ever recorded in the history of that well beloved old paper. He accompanied Ex-President Harrison around the state in 1894 and reported that statesman's famous utterances. During the Spanish-American War he was duly accredited as a correspondent by the war department and served the Indianapolis *Journal* at Chickamauga and Tampa, where he "covered" the Indiana regiments. When the Indianapolis *Press* was established Mr. Payne became city editor of that publication, with which he remained until its demise. While on this paper he served as correspondent at Frankfort, Kentucky, in the troublesome days following Goebel's death, and incidentally he obtained the first interview with Governor Taylor, who was then entrenched in the state capitol.

Upon the death of the Indianapolis *Press*, Mr. Payne was elected secretary of the Security Trust Company, which was then being organized, and was rapidly advanced until he became president of the institution, in which office he succeeded the late Americus C. Daily. In the winter of 1906, his health having become impaired, Mr. Payne sold his interest in the trust company, resigned the presidency of the same and went to the Island of Jamaica for a month's stay, and he was ill in bed in Kingston when the great earthquake of January 13, 1907, destroyed that city, but he fortunately escaped injury. On the day when the panic of 1907 had its initiation Mr. Payne, who had in the meanwhile fully recuperated his physical energies, established the investment concern that now bears his name. For years he has made a study of investment-securities, and thus he is admirably fortified for the administration of the affairs of the firm of which he is thus the executive principal.

Mr. Payne has held but one public office, having represented the Third ward of Indianapolis in the city council for one term. He has also given effective service as a member of the citizens' advisory committee of the Indianapolis public library, and at one time he held the presidency of the Indianapolis

Press Club. He was vice-president of the Indiana May Music Festival Association at the time when that organization was at its zenith. Fond of water sports, he, with others, organized the old Indianapolis Aquatic Club, of which he was the first president. In his younger days he contributed prose and verse to many of the magazines and other publications.

In politics Mr. Payne gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and in the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with the various bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, the while his ancient-craft membership is in the Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons. He is identified with the Columbia Club, the Marion Club, the German House, the Indianapolis Maennerchor, and the Indianapolis Stock Exchange.

In 1904 Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Miss Bertha C. Fahmley, daughter of Frederick Fahmley, a representative business man of Indianapolis, and the two children of this union are Frederick and Ada.

Mr. Payne claims to be a pure-bred Hoosier, as his grandparents on both sides were numbered among the very early settlers of this state. His maternal grandfather, Horatio Byfield, was landed at Madison, Indiana, by a flatboat before Indiana was a state and north of that now thriving city he literally hewed out a farm in the midst of the forest wilds. His remains were laid to rest in the little cemetery on his old homestead farm. In 1818 Horatio Byfield constructed a wooden plow for road-making, and this plow, which hung in the Indiana State Museum for many years, was proclaimed the first plow ever built for that purpose in Indiana. In the days prior to the Civil War Mr. Payne's paternal grandfather, Elihu Payne, was a manufacturer of fanning mills upon a somewhat extensive scale, at Madison, this state. The Payne family had its first representatives from Baltimore, Maryland, where it was founded in the colonial days. On the maternal side the lineage is traced back to stanch Scotch and Irish stock. When but fourteen years of age John G. Payne, father of the subject of this review, tendered his services in defense of the Union, by enlisting in the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and later he became a member of a Kentucky regiment. He saw his full quota of arduous service and was with Sherman on the ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea.

GUSTAVUS B. JACKSON, M. D., is one of the younger generation of physicians and surgeons engaged in practice in the capital city of Indiana, where he stands as one of the rep-

resentative members of his profession and where he has control of a large and important practice, implying not only marked professional ability but also distinctive personal popularity.

Dr. Gustavus Brown Jackson was born in Owensboro, Daviess County, on the 15th of October, 1877, and is a scion of old and honored families of our American republic, where they were founded prior to the war of the Revolution. Through his paternal grandmother he is descended in direct line from Samuel Hawes, who was one of the committee of safety in Caroline County, Virginia, in the Revolutionary period and who held the executive office of clerk of this committee. One of his sons was a patriot soldier in the Continental line and served with distinction as colonel of his regiment. (*American Archives*, page 103; Peter Foree's *Archives*, page 974.) On the maternal side the doctor is a direct descendant of Hon. Robert Ridgely, of Maryland, whose will was attested in 1680; of Hon. John Dorsey, 1714; and of Major General John Hammond, who died in 1713. (See "Griffith Genealogy," published by M. K. Boyle & Son, in 1892.)

Dr. Jackson is a son of Christopher D. Jackson, Jr., and Anna (Crow) Jackson, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a successful farmer and influential citizen of Daviess County, Kentucky, and was a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson gained his preliminary education in the common schools of his native state, after which he continued his studies in the literary department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. For one year thereafter, from 1898 to 1899, he was a student in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, after which he was matriculated in Rush Medical College, representing the medical department of the University of Chicago, in which he was a student for three years and in which he was graduated in June, 1902, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he became house surgeon of Michael Reese hospital, one of the leading institutions of the kind in Chicago, and he held this position until 1904, in the meanwhile gaining most valuable clinical experience. In 1904-5 he further fortified himself for the work of his exacting profession by taking effective post-graduate studies in the medical department of Berlin University and other leading medical institutions in Germany. Upon his return to the United States he took up his residence in Indianapolis, where gratifying success and pres-



Robert M. McBride

tige have been his in the active work of his chosen profession.

In politics Dr. Jackson gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. He is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, with the Nu Sigma Nu medical college fraternity, and is identified with the Indiana chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. On the 30th of November, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Jackson to Miss Lena Bentley, of Syracuse, New York, in which city she was born and reared, being a daughter of F. F. and Jeanette Bentley. Her father is deputy sheriff of his county and he still maintains the family home in Syracuse. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson have two children, Jeanette Alice, who was born on the 8th of April, 1907, and Mildred Glover, born November 28, 1909. They enjoy marked popularity in the social life of the capital city and their home is a center of gracious but unpretentious hospitality.

JUDGE ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession in Indianapolis, is recognized as one of the representative legists and jurists of the state, and his achievement affords the best voucher for his ability and his devotion to the work of his chosen field of endeavor. He served for six years on the bench of the thirty-fifth judicial circuit of the state and for somewhat more than two years was a justice of the supreme court of Indiana. He is now engaged in practice alone, and his associate and individual clientage is of large and important order. He is also counsel for the loan department of the State Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, in which city he has maintained his residence since 1893.

Judge McBride claims the fine old Buckeye commonwealth as the place of his nativity, having been born in Richland County, Ohio, on the 25th of January, 1842, and being a son of Augustus and Martha A. (Barnes) McBride, the former of whom was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Richland County, Ohio, in which latter state their marriage was solemnized. The paternal grandfather of Judge McBride was born in Scotland and was a scion of staunch old stock in the land of hills and heather. The family was founded in America shortly after the close of the War of the Revolution, and the original settlement was made in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Augustus McBride was an infant at the time of his parents' removal from the old Keystone state to Ohio, where he was reared to

maturity and where he received such educational advantages as were afforded in the somewhat primitive schools of the pioneer epoch. He learned the trade of carpenter, to which he devoted his attention until the inception of the war with Mexico, when he tendered his services to his country, enlisting in an Ohio volunteer command and proceeding with the same to the scene of hostilities. While thus in service as a soldier he died, in the City of Mexico, in February, 1848, when only twenty-nine years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his wife, who survived him by many years. They became the parents of three sons and one daughter, and of the three now living Judge McBride is the eldest; Mary J. is the widow of Robert S. McFarland and resides at Lawrence, Kansas; and James N. is and has been for many years a justice of the peace at Waterloo, Indiana. Mrs. McBride eventually contracted a second marriage, by which she became the wife of James Sirpless. She died on her homestead farm, five miles distant from the city of Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, in 1896, and the place of her death being but a half mile distant from that of her birth. She was seventy-two years of age at the time of her demise and was one of the revered pioneer women of Richland County. She survived her second husband also, and of their four children three are living, namely: Albert B., who resides at Lawrence, Kansas; William A., who is a representative farmer near Shiloh, Richland County, Ohio; and Nellie, who is the widow of John W. Beeler and a resident of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Martha A. (Barnes) McBride Sirpless was a daughter of Wesley and Mary (Smith) Barnes, the former of whom was born in Virginia, in 1794, of staunch English lineage. Mr. Barnes was one of the sterling pioneers of Richland County, Ohio, where he took up his residence in 1816 and where he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness. He there continued to maintain his home for many years, but finally removed to Iowa, settling near Kirksville, where he died in 1862, at the age of sixty-eight years, having been likewise one of the pioneers of that state. His remains rest in the cemetery at Kirksville, as do also those of his cherished and devoted wife, whose father was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution.

Judge Robert W. McBride was but six years of age at the time of his father's death and he continued to reside in his native county until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he accompanied an uncle

on his removal to the State of Iowa, where he was reared to manhood, in Mahaska County, where he availed himself of the advantages of the common schools and laid the foundation for the broad and liberal education which he has since secured through self-discipline, careful study and reading and active association with men and affairs. For three years he was a successful and popular teacher in the district schools of Mahaska County, Iowa, and then, at the age of twenty years, he returned to Ohio, where he forthwith tendered his services in defense of the Union, whose integrity was then in jeopardy through the rebellion of the south. He enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Independent Squadron of Cavalry, in November, 1863, and he eventually became a non-commissioned officer in this command, which eventually became the body-guard of President Lincoln, serving as the mounted escort of the martyr president until his assassination. Judge McBride received his honorable discharge in September, 1865, and his continued interest in his old comrades in arms is significantly shown by his membership in George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, in Indianapolis. He is a past post commander.

After the war Judge McBride resumed the work of the pedagogic profession, teaching in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana and also prosecuting the study of law under effective preceptorship. In April, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, at Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, where he initiated the active practice of his profession, in which he became associated with Judge James I. Best, under the firm name of Best & McBride. It may be noted that Judge Best is now one of the leading members of the bar of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and that he was a member of the supreme court commission of Indiana during the entire period of its existence. The partnership alliance of the two young and ambitious attorneys continued for one year, after which Judge McBride conducted an individual professional business for some time. He finally entered into partnership with Joseph L. Morlan, and this association continued until the death of the latter, in 1879. Thereafter Judge McBride again conducted an individual practice until 1882, when he was elected to the bench of the thirty-fifth judicial circuit, comprising the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Steuben. He presided over this tribunal with distinctive ability and gained the unqualified approval of the bar of his district, as well as that of the general public. He brought to bear exact and comprehensive knowledge of the minutiae of the

science of jurisprudence, showed his familiarity with precedents, and through his wise decisions signally conserved justice and equity. He has a distinctively judicial cast of mind, is not to be diverted from the main points at issue and thus his rulings on the bench, marked by fairness and impartiality, seldom met with reversal by the higher courts. He continued on the circuit bench for a period of six years, and in 1890 he removed from Waterloo to Elkhart. In December of the same year he was appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of the state, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Joseph S. Mitchell. He made an admirable record of service on the supreme bench, from which he retired in January, 1893, at the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and in April of the same year he formed a partnership with Caleb S. Denny, with whom he continued to be associated in practice in Indianapolis until the 1st of February, 1904. In the meanwhile William M. Aydelotte was admitted to the firm in 1900, and after his withdrawal Mr. Denny's son, George L., was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of McBride, Denny & Denny, which continued until February, 1904, since which time Judge McBride has been alone and has been counsel for the loan department of the State Life Insurance Company. Judge McBride is known as a resourceful and versatile trial lawyer and as a counselor his ability has drawn to him a very large and important clientele, so that he has gained no little precedence as a corporation lawyer. He has served as counsel of the loan department of the State Life Insurance Company since 1904 and this position demands no small part of his time and attention.

In politics Judge McBride accords an unwavering allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Masonic fraternity the affiliations of Judge McBride are here briefly noted: Pentalpha Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery, Knights Templar; Consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past eminent commander of Apollo Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, of Kendallville, Indiana. He is identified with Indianapolis Lodge No

465, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Indianapolis, and has represented the same as a member of the grand lodge of the state. He is also affiliated with Star Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, of Indianapolis, and has likewise been a member of the Indiana grand lodge of this popular fraternal order. He is a member of Columbia, University, Marion County and Century clubs. Judge McBride was a member of the Indiana National Guard from 1879 to 1893, having been made captain of his company at the time of its organization and the same having finally become Company A of the Third Regiment. He was the first to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel of this regiment and was afterward its colonel, an office which he resigned in January, 1891, after his elevation to the bench of the supreme court.

On the 27th of September, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Judge McBride to Miss Ida S. Chamberlain, who was born and reared in Indiana and who is a daughter of Dr. James N. and Catherine (Brink) Chamberlain, who passed the closing years of their lives in DeKalb County, this state. Dr. Chamberlain was a graduate of the Western Reserve College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and became one of the most distinguished representatives of his profession in the State of Indiana. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the four children of Judge and Mrs. McBride. Daisy I. became the wife of Frederick C. Starr, and the two children of this union are Kathryn M. and Robert McBride Starr. She is now the wife of Kent A. Cooper, of Indianapolis, by whom she has a daughter, Jane. Charles H. McBride, who is employed in Springfield, Illinois, married Miss Minnie Cohn, who died a few months later. Herbert W. McBride, who now resides at the parental home and is employed by the Du Pont Powder Co., was identified with mining enterprises in British Columbia for a period of about two years. Martha Catherine is the wife of James P. Hoster, of Indianapolis, and they have two children, George McBride and James Perry, Jr.

JAMES MARTINDALE MCINTOSH is widely known in Indianapolis and throughout the State of Indiana as a successful lawyer, banker and an influential representative of the Republican party. He was born at Connersville, Indiana, November 14, 1858, and is a son of the eminent James C. McIntosh, an attorney whose fame spread throughout southeastern Indiana, a man of the highest standing in the councils of the Methodist Church and a trustee of Asbury University (now DePauw). He

was twice a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Asbury University James M. McIntosh received his education, and he began life as a clerk in the Citizens' Bank at Connersville. In 1882 he entered upon the practice of the law in that city, and was very successful in his chosen work there for ten years or until he was chosen the cashier of the First National Bank of Connersville in 1892, resuming again the practice of the law in 1895. During his residence in Connersville he was also a stockholder in various manufacturing concerns. Mr. McIntosh early in life began to take an active interest in the success of the Republican party, and served as chairman of the Fayette County Central Committee for twelve or thirteen years, while in 1886 he was elected the mayor of the City of Connersville, and at the close of that term in 1890 was made clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court. Following his termination in that office in 1894 he was elected in the same year joint representative in the legislature, where he made a splendid record, and during his one term in that body made himself one of the most influential young Republicans of Indiana. He was an efficient member of the ways and means committee that placed the finances of the state upon a sound business basis and reduced the commonwealth's expenditures to less than its income. To Mr. McIntosh also belongs the honor of pushing through the legislature the bill placing the educational institutions of Indiana upon an independent basis and providing for them an ample income without the necessity of lobbying in every legislature. In 1899 he was appointed national bank examiner for Indiana and later was assigned work as special examiner for the department of justice. He resigned this position in 1907 to accept the presidency of the Union National Bank which position he is now filling. He has won many friends in his professional and public life, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of various clubs in the city.

He married Miss Anna L. Pepper at Connersville in 1890, and they have four children, Mary E., Jessie C., Dorothy J. and James P.

THEODORE C. SREELÉ. There is a distinctive correlation in all forms of art expression, including painting, sculpture, music and poetry, and each claims its own devotees and appreciative as well as creative talent. The "Greater Indianapolis" has no reason to deny claim to precedence as an art center, for painting, music and literature here re-

ceive due recognition, and among the successful and able representatives of the first element in this list is found Theodore C. Steele, whose talent as a landscape and portrait artist rests secure in the many evidences given thereof in the products of his brush. In his chosen field he well merits consideration as one of the leading artists of the country and as one who has thus conferred a meed of honor upon his native state.

Theodore C. Steele was born in Owen County, Indiana, on the 11th of September, 1847, and is a son of Samuel H. and Harriet N. (Evans) Steele, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Indiana, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer epoch. The paternal grandfather, James Steele, was of Scotch-Irish lineage and was a native of Kentucky, where he devoted his attention to the great basic industry of agriculture until his removal to Indiana, where he became a pioneer, even as had his father in Kentucky, whither the latter removed from Virginia, with whose annals the name became identified in the early colonial era of our national history. James Steele married Anna Johnson, and they became the parents of eleven children. Samuel H. Steele was born in Owen County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and received such advantages as were afforded in the pioneer schools. There he followed the trade of saddler for a number of years and later he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1852 he removed to Montgomery County and established a general store at Waveland, where he died in 1862, at the age of thirty-seven years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian Church. She long survived him, passing the closing years of her life in the City of Portland, Oregon, where she died in 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Of the five children Theodore C. was the first born; Charles A. is a resident of Wichita, Kansas; William J. resides in Jefferson, Oregon; Samuel N. maintains his home at Portland, Oregon; and Alicie H. resides in Nevada.

Jesse Evans, father of Mrs. Harriet N. (Evans) Steele, came to Indiana from Tennessee and was one of the first settlers of Owen County, this state. He was a soldier in the Blackhawk Indian War and was a citizen of sterling worth of character, having no little influence in public affairs in the pioneer community, where he reared his family of seven children. The Evans family is of Welsh origin and was early founded in North Carolina.

A recent article relative to the career of the well known Indianapolis artist contained the following pertinent statements, and the same are worthy of reproduction: "In tracing the life history of Mr. Steele we find no indication of the source of the artistic talents which have made his name known all through his native state. Good, worthy farming people, his ancestors possessed the courage and enterprise of pioneers, living useful, exemplary lives and dying respected by all who knew them, but not showing that unmistakable talent that differentiates the art lover from the simple tiller of the soil." It may well be said that artists, like poets, are born, not made. Mr. Steele was reared in the village of Waveland, Montgomery County, where his educational advantages were those afforded in the village school. His talent was inborn and found due expression when he was but a child, his success in painting portraits without instructions having been regarded as one of the wonders of his little home town. He pursued his art study and work with unremitting love and zeal and in later years was able to secure the advantage of foreign studies, having passed the interval between 1880 and 1885 under the instruction of the best masters of the Royal Academy in the City of Munich. Since his return to his native land his interests have centered in Indianapolis, where he has been unflinching in his efforts to foster the cause of art and to build up an art institute creditable to the city and state, especially in the exploitation of the work of Indiana artists. For a number of years after his return from abroad Mr. Steele devoted much of his time to teaching art in Indianapolis, but for the past several years he has not found it expedient to carry forward this work, as he has been able to accomplish more in other directions. He is a member of the board of directors of the Indianapolis Art Association, whose principal and definite object is to secure the founding of a great and representative art institution of permanent order in the fair capital city of the state. He has an individual place in the art history of his native state and, indeed, of his native country, though, with characteristic modesty, he would personally lay claim to no such pretension. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Society of Western Artists, of which he was president from 1898 until 1900 and in whose affairs he maintains a most insistent interest. Mr. Steele's city studio is located in the Security Trust building and in picturesque Brown County, Indiana, he now has a most attractive summer home and well equipped studio. In the



E. D. Linscomb

idyllic, pastoral scenery of that section of the state, whose hills and valleys have as yet been traversed by no railroad and whose people are, in a sense, sequestered in an idyllic way from the "madding crowd's ignoble strife", he finds ample lure for his brush, having produced some of his choicest canvases from the restful scenes there depicted. No one with less artistic appreciation could thus transform the practical and prosaic into such charming conceptions as are his paintings of Brown County scenery. He now devotes the greater portion of the summer season to landscape work in southern Indiana, whose attractions never fail in appeal to his artistic sensibilities. Of his technique and definite skill as an artist it is not necessary to speak in this article, for his work and his reputation sufficiently denote his powers.

Mr. Steele has painted five portraits of the late Gen. Benjamin Harrison, former president of the United States and distinguished and honored citizen of Indianapolis, which he himself described as "no mean city". One of these portraits of General Harrison was painted prior to his death and two of the number were painted for John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, a great friend and admirer of General Harrison. Mr. Wanamaker presented one of his two portraits to the Union League Club of Philadelphia and the other he has in his own home. Mr. Steele has executed a portrait of Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States, for the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, and the University Club claims one of the portraits of General Harrison. He also painted a portrait of Senator Albert J. Beveridge for the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. Among his other noteworthy portraits may be mentioned those of several of the former presidents and of other members of the faculty of the University of Indiana, and those of five former governors of Indiana, which are in the state library. Governors Porter, Gray, Hovey, Chase and Matthews have thus been subjects of Mr. Steele's faithful and versatile brush, and his list of portraits also includes those of many other distinguished men of the state and nation.

Mr. Steele served as a member of the jury that selected the work of American artists for exhibition at the Paris Exposition in 1900, said jury having made its selections in New York City. In 1902 he served on the jury to which was assigned the selection of paintings and other art works for the Carnegie Institute, in the City of Pittsburg, and he was a member of the jury of award in the art

department at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, in 1903. He has found pleasure in securing a collection of the works of other artists, both in Europe and America.

In politics Mr. Steele is an independent Republican and while he has never entered the arena of practical politics nor public life he takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city, state and country, and is essentially a loyal and progressive citizen. He is identified with various civic organizations of local order.

On the 14th of February, 1869, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lakin, daughter of Simmons and Mary (Matson) Lakin, of Rushville, this state. Of the five children of this union one died in infancy and another, Charles, died in early childhood. Rembrandt T. is a designer by profession and resides in Indianapolis; he married Miss Helen McKay and they have one son, Horace McKay Steele; Margaret married G. A. Neubacher, of Indianapolis, and has two children, Lewis and Robert, and Shirley L., who resides in Indianapolis, married Miss Myra Daggett, who has borne him one daughter, Margaret. Mrs. Steele, the devoted wife and mother, was summoned to the life eternal in 1900, having been a devoted member of Plymouth Congregational Church. On the 9th of August, 1908, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Selma Neubacher, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Lewis Neubacher.

E. OSCAR LINDENMUTH, M. D. Dr. Lindenmuth stands as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the capital city, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1906 and where he is professor of dermatology, electro-therapeutics and X-ray in the Indiana University School of Medicine. In the special field designated in the lines covered by his professorship in the medical school he is a recognized authority and he is a valued and popular member of the faculty of this admirable institution.

Dr. E. Oscar Lindenmuth is of stanch German lineage and is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born at Ringtown, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1872, and being a son of William D. and Hannah (Frye) Lindenmuth, who now reside in Ringtown, Pennsylvania, where the father is living virtually retired, after having devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits. Dr. Lindenmuth gained his early education in the public schools of his native town and in 1890 he entered Bloomsburg Literary In-

stitute and State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. In the same year he was matriculated in Potts College, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated in the following year, after which he devoted one year to the study of law. From Potts College he received the degree of M. E. After leaving college he was engaged in teaching in the public schools for six terms, after which he devoted five years to mercantile business, within which period he also presented a careful study of medicine, under effective preceptorship. In 1902 he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While attending the medical college he utilized his summers and other vacation periods in taking special courses in X-ray and electro-therapeutics, diseases of the eye, and physical and clinical diagnosis. In 1906 he completed a special course in dermatology in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1905-6, while attending medical college, the doctor served as assistant radiographer to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital in Philadelphia, and in 1905 he was also radiographer to the Howard Hospital, of the same city.

In August, 1906, Dr. Lindenmuth established his residence in Indianapolis and opened an office at 320 North Meridian street, where he has since maintained his professional headquarters. He has built up a substantial and representative practice, and the same has ample basis on his unquestioned ability in both the theoretical and practical phases of his profession. Soon after locating in Indianapolis Dr. Lindenmuth was made incumbent of the chair of dermatology, electro-therapeutics and X-ray in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was then in affiliation with the University of Indiana, at Bloomington. In 1908 the school became the organic and definite medical department of the state university, under the present title of the Indiana University School of Medicine, and upon this readjustment of management Dr. Lindenmuth was elected to the chair of which he had previously been incumbent and in which he had given most effective service. On the 1st of January, 1908, he was elected superintendent of the well equipped hospital maintained in connection with the medical school, and to the duties of this important position he now gives much of his time and attention, proving an able administrative offi-

cer as well as being thoroughly well fortified in a professional way. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Roentgen Ray Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and also holds membership in the Marion Club. Dr. Lindenmuth is one of those able physicians and surgeons who are well upholding the high prestige of the profession in the capital city of Indiana and he is thus specially entitled to recognition in this publication.

EMSLEY W. JOHNSON. A representative of old and honored pioneer families of the State of Indiana and, in the maternal line, of one whose name has been identified with the annals of Marion County from a very early period in its history, Emsley W. Johnson is a native of this county and here he has gained no little precedence as one of the able and successful younger members of its bar, being engaged in the practice of his profession in the capital city, as senior member of the firm of Johnson & Mehring.

Emsley Wright Johnson, named in honor of his maternal grandfather, a distinguished figure in the history of Marion County, was born in the village of Old Augusta, Marion County, Indiana, on the 8th of May, 1878, and is a son of Joseph M. and Mary (Wright) Johnson, both natives of Marion County, where the former was born on the 1st of April, 1843, and the latter on the 23rd of November, 1848. Joseph M. Johnson is a son of William K. Johnson, who was of staunch English lineage and a member of a family that was founded in Virginia in the colonial era of our national history. From the Old Dominion state representatives of the family removed to Ohio, where Joseph M. was born and reared, and from Butler County, that state, he came to Indiana in 1825, becoming one of the early settlers of Marion County, where he reclaimed and developed a farm and became one of the influential citizens of his section. He remained on his old homestead until near his death, and in succeeding generations the prestige of the name has been ably upheld in this county. Joseph M. Johnson is now numbered among the representative farmers and honored citizens of Washington Township, this county, within whose borders his entire life has been passed. He is a man of strong individuality and sterling integrity and has ever maintained a secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem in the community where he has lived and labored to goodly ends. He served four years in the Union cause of the Civil War as a

member of Company F, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and was taken prisoner at Macon, Georgia, being confined in Andersonville Prison for nine months. He is a Republican in politics. Of his three children Emsley W., of this review, is the second child; the eldest, Cora, is unmarried and lives with her parents, and Dr. William F., the youngest, is a successful physician and surgeon engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis.

Emsley Wright, the maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1820, and was but six weeks old at the time his parents removed thence to Marion County. He was a son of Joel Wright and the latter was a son of Philbert Wright, a native of Scotland. Joel Wright was a cousin of Governor Joseph A. Wright. Emsley Wright married Lucy Strong, a descendant of Ira Strong, who came from Holland to America and settled in the present County of Addison, Vermont, later moving to Indiana. Joel Wright, father of Emsley Wright, was numbered among the first settlers of Marion County, Indiana, where he took up his abode at a time when this section was practically an unbroken forest, and near what is now known as Meridian Heights. He secured a tract of government land and reclaimed a good farm before his death. The majority of his descendants have been identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, and his son Emsley was no exception to the rule. Emsley Wright not only became a successful farmer and business man, but was also one of the early and specially able lawyers of Marion County. He continued to reside on his farm in Washington Township but his professional services were in requisition in all parts of the county, and he was identified with many important litigations in the early days, besides being a valued counsellor of broad and exact knowledge of the law. He died at an advanced age, and of his children two are now living.

Emsley W. Johnson passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm and early began to assist in its work. After completing the limited curriculum of the district school in the home district he continued his studies in the New Augusta high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. In 1896 he was matriculated in Butler College, located in Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, and in this institution he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For effective work in Butler College while a student there he received a scholarship in the University of Chicago, in which celebrated institution he was gradu-

ated in 1901, with the supplemental degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After leaving this university he was matriculated in the Indiana Law School, in Indianapolis, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of his native state and county in the month of his graduation and during the initial year of his practical work in his profession he was with the well known law firm of Elliott, Elliott & Littleton, of Indianapolis, of which firm Judge Byron K. Elliott was the head. In September, 1904, Mr. Johnson entered into partnership with Orval E. Mehring, a graduate of the Indiana Law School, and they have since been able and valued coadjutors in the practice of their profession, in which their success has been of unequivocal order and in which their business is constantly increasing in scope and importance. The firm title of Johnson & Mehring has been maintained from the time the alliance was formed.

In politics Mr. Johnson is well fortified in his opinions and he is aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is affiliated with Broad Ripple Lodge No. 643, Free and Accepted Masons, and Indianapolis Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, besides which he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, in which last he is past sachen. He also holds membership in the Marion Club and the Commercial Club, two of the representative civic organizations of the capital city.

On the 8th of August, 1906, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Griffin, who was born and reared in Greenfield, Indiana, a daughter of Dr. L. B. Griffin, a representative citizen of that place.

AUGUST B. MEYER. One of the designated functions of this publication touching the history of "Greater Indianapolis" is to accord recognition to those who stand representative in their various fields of business activity, and from this consistent viewpoint there is propriety in noting the salient points in the career of August B. Meyer, who is president of the corporation of A. B. Meyer & Company, dealers in coal and builders' supplies and known as one of the successful and influential business men of his native city, where he is held in unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

August B. Meyer was born in Indianapolis, on the 24th of December, 1853, and is a son of George F. and Catherine (Aug) Meyer, both

of whom were born in Germany. Their marriage was solemnized in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city they removed to Indianapolis in 1850. In Cincinnati George F. Meyer had learned the cigarmaker's trade and business, and upon coming to Indianapolis he here established the first specific cigar and tobacco store in the city. He continued to be actively identified with this line of business until his death, which occurred in 1872, at which time he was only forty-three years of age. He became a citizen of prominence and influence in business and civic life and the high regard in which he was held in the community is shown in the fact that he served two terms as treasurer of Marion County, giving a most able and satisfactory administration. He was a worthy representative of the class of sterling German citizens who have contributed materially to the industrial, commercial and civic upbuilding of Indiana's fair capital city. He was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and also the Knights of Pythias, having been one of the first Scottish Rite Masons in the city. He was a man of the highest integrity in all the relations of life and well merited the high regard in which he was held. His wife survived him by more than thirty years, having been summoned to the life eternal in 1903, at the age of seventy-three years. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, all being residents of Indianapolis, namely: Charles F., August B., George F., Edward H., and Adolph J.

August B. Meyer is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational training, and he also attended school for a time in Cincinnati. As a youth he found employment in his father's store, with whose conducting he was identified until it was closed, shortly after the death of his honored father. He then became associated with his brother in the operation of a cigar and tobacco store in the building now utilized by the concern of which he is president, the same being located on 17 and 19 North Pennsylvania street. In 1877 Mr. Meyer initiated his identification with his present line of enterprise, by purchasing a small coal yard and beginning operations on a limited capital and essentially small scale. At the initiation of his efforts he made his deliveries with but one horse and a coal cart. Energy, perseverance and good management brought results, and the eventual outgrowth of this modest enterprise is represented in the large and substantial business conducted by A. B. Meyer & Company, who now have the largest coal yards and control the largest business of the

kind, both wholesale and retail, in the city. It is needless to say that the highest integrity and honor figure as the real basis of the fine enterprise now controlled by the concern whose upbuilding is mainly the result of the efforts of Mr. Meyer. The present title has been utilized since 1879, and under the same there has been a consecutive growth and expansion during the long period of more than thirty years. The business is now incorporated as a stock concern, Mr. Meyer having the controlling interest. The handling of building material has been an adjunct of the enterprise since 1892, and this department is now one of importance, with ample equipment and facilities.

In 1903 Mr. Meyer became interested in the mining of coal, being associated in the organization of the United Fourth Vein Coal Company, whose mines are located near Linton, Greene County, Indiana, and whose general offices are in Indianapolis. He is still a stockholder and director of this corporation, whose property is valuable and productive. Mr. Meyer is secretary and treasurer of the A. & C. Stone & Lime Company, with general offices in Indianapolis and plants at Greencastle, Ridgeland and Portland, this state. In 1886 he was elected president of the Western Coal Dealers' Association, representing a membership in eleven states, and he was also one of the organizers of the Michigan & Indiana Retail Coal Association, of which he is now a director, and also vice-president. He is also a member of the directorate of the National Builders' Supply Association. He is essentially liberal, loyal and progressive as a citizen, and this is typified by his membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of whose board of governors he was a member in the '80s. He also holds membership in the Commercial Club, the Marion Club and the Columbia Club, representative civic organizations of his home city. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is also identified with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as with Marion Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias.

In 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Meyer to Miss Minnie B. Unger, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and she was summoned to the life eternal in March, 1905, being survived by one child, Sara Catherine.

DR. JOHN M. KITCHEN has for many years been prominently associated with the medical profession in Indianapolis. He was born at Piqua in Miami County, Ohio, July 12, 1826,



J. M. Kitchen

and resolving early in his life to make the practice of medicine his life's work and after suitable instructions in the office of a local practitioner of good standing, he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and at the University Medical College of New York City, graduating from the latter institution in March of 1846. Dr. Kitchen entered upon the work at Fort Wayne, Indiana, but remained there only until 1849, when he started upon the then long journey to California as second physician on an emigrant ship. Arriving in that state after a seven months' voyage around Cape Horn he began practicing in San Francisco, and continued there until March of 1850, when he went on foot to the mining regions near the head waters of the Yuba River and established a small hospital for the miners there, performing the manifold duties of cook, nurse and physician. The experience that he gained there proved valuable to him in his after life. He had great difficulty in procuring medical supplies, and it was frequently necessary for him to rely almost entirely on nature to furnish him his remedies, and the often unexpected favorable results which followed were splendid lessons for him in his later practice.

Choosing Indianapolis for a permanent location in 1851, he has for more than forty years endeavored conscientiously to perform the duties required of a general practitioner of medicine and surgery, and has occasionally contributed brief articles for medical journals. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society of the American Medical Association, and he has at different times held public office, including president of the board of trustees of the city hospital, trustee of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, physician to the state institution for the blind, consulting physician to the city hospital, consulting physician to the state institution for the deaf, from 1861 to 1865 surgeon in charge of the United States General Army Hospital at Indianapolis, president of the Board of United States Examining Physicians for Pensions from 1886 to 1893, and has for many years been medical examiner for many of the leading life insurance companies of this country. Having acquired a competency by his professional skill, industry and good business management, Dr. Kitchen has retired from general practice and during late years has confined himself to office and consultation practice, and the enjoyment of the recreation and repose which

his long and faithful devotion to his profession so justly entitles him.

Dr. Kitchen married in Indianapolis in 1853 Mary F. Bradley, a daughter of John H. Bradley, of this city, and they have one son, John B., a broker in Chicago.

EDWARD L. MCKEE. A member of one of the honored pioneer families of Indiana and one whose lineage, both direct and collateral, is of distinguished order, Edward Lodge McKee has well maintained the prestige of the name which he bears, through his leal and loyal services as a citizen and as a man of large and important business activities. He is one of the representative factors in the financial and business circles of the capital city of his native state, where he is president of the Merchants' Heat & Light Company, an important public-utility corporation, and where he is a principal and official in a number of other corporations of representative order. Not only has he large capitalistic interests, but he is also a man whose integrity and resourcefulness have been potent influences in connection with the upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis", where his interests are centered and where he holds an impregnable position in popular confidence and esteem.

Edward Lodge McKee was born in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 13th of March, 1856, and is a son of Robert S. and Celine Elizabeth (Lodge) McKee. To sturdy Scotch-Irish stock is the lineage of the McKee family traced, and in the maternal line the subject of this review is a scion of prominent pioneer families of Kentucky and Indiana. The McKees were Scotch Covenanters and were among those of this faith who were driven from Scotland to the north of Ireland to escape religious persecution in their native land. In Ireland the direct line of descent is traced back to Sir Patrick McKee, who became seized of a fine landed estate of two thousand acres in the province of Ulster, where he owned a castle, besides a bawn in County Down. From this same section of Ireland have immigrated to America many families whose names have been prominent in connection with the annals of our republic—the Grants, McClellans, Camerons, Stuarts, Polks, Todds and many others who aided in laying broad and deep the foundations of our national prosperity.

James McKee, grandfather of Edward L., was born in Ireland on the 23rd of May, 1793, and there his wife, whose maiden name was Agnes McMullan, was born on the 14th of November in the same year. Their marriage was solemnized on the 6th of December, 1813

Mrs. McKee died in Ireland, October 5, 1837, and is buried at Slane, and her husband passed away in Wheeling, West Virginia, in August, 1863, at the venerable age of seventy years. The names of their children, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: James M., November 4, 1817; William H., August 10, 1819; Robert S., January 8, 1823; Eliza Ann, April 29, 1824; Margaret, September 18, 1825; and Sophie, August 3, 1828. William H., the second son, came to America and settled in Philadelphia, and he became a successful and influential business man. He passed the closing years of his life in the West, where he died on the 24th of November, 1867.

Robert S. McKee was born in Tullycavy, Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland, and the date of his nativity has already been noted. Concerning his career the following pertinent data are given in a previously published sketch, and so appreciative is the estimate that it is found expedient to make but slight metaphrase in having recourse to the same.

"His educational advantages, compared with modern facilities, were meager. But uncompromising circumstances did not seem to hamper him. The spirit which dominated his life was early made manifest. When only thirteen years of age he pluckily left the land of his birth to join his brother William, who had settled in Philadelphia. Crossing the ocean alone, the boy duly found his brother. Within a short time after his arrival he obtained employment as clerk for a company engaged in transporting goods over the mountains between Baltimore and Wheeling. In this connection he gained an experience that gave him confidence to start in business for himself while still a young man. In 1847 he floated down the Ohio River on a flat boat and located at Madison, Indiana, where, in partnership with Josiah S. Weyer, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, under the name of Weyer & McKee. The business was subsequently conducted by R. S. McKee & Company, and the house became well known all over the country, and before the Civil War its business attained to such proportions that its trade amounted to a million dollars annually. As his capital increased he became interested in other lines of enterprise, being prominently associated with the National Branch Bank at Madison and with the Madison Fire & Marine Insurance Company. In 1865, removing to Louisville, Kentucky, he there founded the wholesale grocery house of McKee, Cunningham & Company, which gained control of a large patronage throughout the entire south. To meet the demands

placed upon the institution Mr. McKee erected a large building for its use and extended its operations in various ways. He became prominent in other connections in Louisville, being a member of the first board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank and otherwise active in the promotion of various enterprises that tended to advance the material and civic prosperity of the city.

"In 1872 Mr. McKee removed to Indianapolis, where he met with a degree of success that completely overshadowed his earlier achievements. Organizing the wholesale boot and shoe house of McKee & Branham, which later became incorporated under the name of the McKee Shoe Company, Mr. McKee was made the president and continued to serve as such until his death. It was largely a result of his intelligent and effective management that the concern met with the success which made it one of the notable commercial enterprises of the capital city. Under his guidance the company became foremost among the leading shoe houses of the country and held an important relation to the trade at large.

"Though he started in life with no material advantages, Mr. McKee demonstrated the fact that ability and strength of will are superior weapons with which to fight the battle of life. His mental faculties were clear, his mind active and receptive, and his intelligence keen and broad. He became noted for his intellectual acquirements and remarkable fund of information. His qualities as a leader were unquestioned, and he became one of the foremost figures in commercial and financial circles in Indianapolis, where the last thirty years of his life were spent. He was a director of the Indiana National Bank, was the first secretary of the Belt Railroad & Stock Yards Company, and during his later years he owned a large amount of valuable realty in the city. All his investments were marked by a judgment and foresight that testified to his exceptional business acumen. Of a most positive character, he had a force of personality that well befitted his Scotch-Irish blood. He was noted for his integrity and for the honorable methods that characterized all his dealings, and perhaps his most notable trait was his abhorrence of debt. Consistent in his adherence to the faith of his forefathers, Mr. McKee was long recognized as a leader in the First Presbyterian Church, in which he served many years as an elder. His death, which occurred at his home in this city, on the 10th of June, 1903, removed from Indianapolis one who had done much to promote its best interests and to

bring it to a position among the leading business centers of the United States. His high civic ideals and public spirit made him ready to lend his active co-operation to whatever promised to serve the public interests or benefit his fellow men in any way. His remains were interred in Crown Hill cemetery, with simple funeral services, conducted by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and his sons acted as pall bearers."

In a thoroughly unostentatious way Mr. McKee gave much to worthy charitable and benevolent objects and institutions, as well as to individual persons deserving of his aid and sympathy. His nature was strong and true, and, knowing men at their real value, he had no toleration of deceit or meanness in any of the relations of life. He did not come so largely into the attention of the public eye as did many of his contemporaries who accomplished less and who did less for the world, but he felt the responsibilities which success imposes and ever endeavored to live up to these responsibilities, in the straightforward undemonstrative way characteristic of the man. His name merits an enduring place on the roster of the honored and valued citizens and pioneers of the State of Indiana. Though manifesting naught of ambition for political preferment, he was a staunch and intelligent advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and ever kept in close touch with the questions and issues of the hour, the while never neglecting any civic duty. Mr. McKee was a man whose spirit was never soiled by unfaithfulness or unkindness. His was not a vacillating character and he ever had the courage of his convictions, but he was tolerant in his judgment of his fellow men, devoted to those allied to him by consanguinity, and in a most quiet way showed his charitable spirit in effective lines. A noble and gracious personality indicated the man, and his life was one worthy of the honored name which he bore.

Robert S. McKee was twice married. In 1850 was solemnized his union with Miss Celine Elizabeth Lodge, who was born in the State of Indiana, and who died in 1861. In 1866 he married Miss Mary Louise Lodge, a sister of his first wife, and of his six children four were born of the first and two of the second marriage. Concerning them the following brief data are given: William J., who served as brigadier general of Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, is a representative citizen of Indianapolis; Edward L., of this review, was the next in order of birth; James Robert, who married Miss Mary S. Harrison, daughter of the late Gen-

eral Benjamin Harrison of Indianapolis, former president of the United States, is now general manager of the General Electric Company, of New York City; Frank Latham is engaged in business in the national metropolis; Richard Boone was a successful business man of Indianapolis and died in 1907; and Celine Lodge is the wife of Charles W. Merrill, one of the interested principals in the Bobbs-Merrill Company, the well known publishers of Indianapolis. Mrs. McKee was born at Madison and was a daughter of William Johnston Lodge and Mary Grant (Lemon) Lodge. In the agnatic line she was a descendant of Christopher Clark, and in the maternal line she was connected with the Boone, Grant and Morgan families. From the sketch to which recourse has previously been taken, the following genealogical extracts are made:

"William Johnston Lodge was named for his mother's family, her maiden name having been Johnston. She was a direct descendant of Christopher Clark, who came to this country in 1625, receiving a grant of land from the king. He settled in what is now Hanover County, Virginia. His daughter, Agnes Clark, married Lord Robert Johnston, a younger son of the Earl of Shaftsbury. In two generations there were only two sons. They dropped the 't' and were known by the name of Johnson.

"Captain William Grant, great-great-grandfather of Edward L. McKee, was born February 22, 1726, and married Elizabeth Boone, born February 5, 1733, daughter of Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone and a sister of the historic character, Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Grant died June 22, 1804, and February 25, 1814, respectively. Their children were as follows: Mary, born September 22, 1752, married Moses Mitchell; John, born January 30, 1754, died November 11, 1825, having been a colonel of militia; he married Molly Mosby; Israel, born December 14, 1756, married Susanna Bryan, and his death occurred in October, 1796; Sarah, born January 25, 1759, married John Sanders, and her death occurred March 28, 1814; William, born January 10, 1761, married Sarah Mosby, and he died February 20, 1814; Samuel, born November 23, 1762, married Lydia Craig, and he was killed by Indians, August 13, 1789; Squire Boone, born September 19, 1764, married Susanna Hand, and his death occurred June 10, 1833; Elizabeth, born August 28, 1766, married John Mosby, and died January 18, 1804; Moses, born October 3, 1768, was killed by Indians, August 13, 1789; Hannah, born March 30, 1771, died March 30, 1777;

and Rebecca Boone, born June 4, 1774, married John Lemon, and died December 7, 1858.

"The father of this family, Captain William Grant, was a man of good education for the time in which he flourished, had substantial standing as an extensive land owner, and was a staunch patriot during the Revolution, being a trusted member of the committee of safety in North Carolina. He also gave active service in that struggle. Later, in company with his intrepid brother-in-law, Daniel Boone, he was among those who defended the frontier, and he was one of the few who escaped with Boone at the battle of the Blue Lick in Kentucky, Majors Hugh McGary and Levi Todd being also among the survivors of that encounter. 'The Story of Bryan's Station,' Kentucky, sets forth that it was founded by those North Carolinians, William, Morgan, James and Joseph Bryan, of whom the first named was the leading spirit. With them was William Grant, whose wife, like the wife of William Bryan, was a sister of Daniel Boone. All the Bryans were elderly but stalwart woodmen at the time of their settlement in Kentucky, and each was blessed with a large family of children. As the children were all grown, they felt 'prepared for straggling Indians at least, as with dogs and flint-lock rifles, pack horses and cows, they set out from the valley of the Yadkin.' At the battle of the Elkhorn, William Grant was wounded, and his brother-in-law, William Bryan, was killed. In the record of William Grant's family previously given it will be noted that two of his sons, Samuel and Moses, were killed by the Indians. They had come over to Indiana from Kentucky, with Colonel Johnson, on an expedition to punish thieving Indians, and with others were ambushed, a number being killed, among them one of the Grants. The other brother went back to look for him, in company with a relative who volunteered to assist him, and they, too, were slain. Grant County, Indiana, is named in their honor. William Grant lived to a good old age, and to the close of his life was respected as a superior character—a typical gentleman of the old school, dignified, honorable and worthy of the regard in which he was held. He left property, including slaves, and many of his descendants still reside in Indiana and Kentucky."

Edward Lodge McKee to whom this review is dedicated, gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town of Madison, Indiana, and was nine years of age at the time of the family removal to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1865. In that city he continued his educational discipline in the

public schools; and later he returned to Madison, where he attended the high school for a time. He initiated his business career as a youth of sixteen years, by securing employment in a wholesale shoe house in Indianapolis, and with this important line of enterprise he has continued to be identified during the long intervening years, marked by large and worthy success, gained through his well directed endeavors. It may truthfully be said that, beginning as a clerk, he has been employed in every capacity in connection with the wholesale shoe trade except that of traveling salesman, and he has long been a recognized authority in connection with this line of commercial enterprise. After having gained thorough experience in the details of the business, in 1879, when but twenty-three years of age, he became associated with his brother James R. and Aquilla Jones in the founding of the wholesale shoe house of Jones, McKee & Company, of Indianapolis. The enterprise was continued under this title, and with constantly expanding trade, until 1896, when the McKee Shoe Company was organized and incorporated for the continuing of the business with larger internal and commercial facilities. Of this company Edward L. McKee has been vice-president from the beginning, and to his progressive ideas, energy, application and marked administrative talent has been in large measure due the upbuilding of the splendid institution which contributes in large degree to the commercial prestige and stability of the capital city.

Mr. McKee's facility in the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance has marked him for interposition in other representative enterprises in his home city. In 1896 he was elected vice-president of the Indiana National Bank, an incumbency which he retained until 1904, when he resigned the office, though he still continued a member of the directorate of this strong and conservative financial institution. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company, vice-president of the extensive retail dry goods house of H. P. Wasson & Company, and president of the Atlanta Tin Plate & Sheet Iron Company. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Merchants' Heat & Light Company, of which he has been president since 1904, and to the developing of whose fine service he has given his personal attention.

Aggressive and broad-minded, Mr. McKee has wielded a potent influence in commercial and financial affairs in the Hoosier metropolis, and none is more appreciative of the attractions and advantages of Indianapolis or

whose faith in its still further growth and advancement is of more insistent type. He is identified with various civic and fraternal organizations of a representative character, is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, though never an aspirant for public office, and he holds to the religious faith in which he was reared, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church. His wife holds membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following tribute from Volney T. Ma-lott, one of the most honored and influential citizens and leading capitalists of Indianapolis, is well worthy of perpetuation in this connection, as he has been associated in an intimate way both with the late Robert S. McKee as well as with Edward L. McKee.

"Robert S. McKee was one of our best citizens, a man of sterling worth, possessed of the highest honor, a merchant of the old school, thoroughly and carefully trained, exact with himself and others in all business transactions. He took a large interest in civil affairs. He was liberal in his contributions to his church and various charitable institutions. As a bank director in Madison, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky, and Indianapolis, covering a period of more than fifty years, he was always prompt and regular in attendance and was a valuable member of the board, his business training and large experience rendering him conservatively progressive and, together with his closely analytical mind, making him a valuable counsellor on any board. His son, Edward L. McKee, president of the Merchants' Light & Heat Company, was carefully trained by the father and, inheriting many of the latter's qualities, is a man of quick grasp and fertile resources. He has a pleasing personality that has won for him hosts of friends."

Edward L. McKee shows in his gracious personality and his unmistakable popularity that he is "to the manor born", having been reared in a thoroughly patrician home and having touched the best of social life from his youth to the present.

On the 21st of February, 1900, Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Miss Grace Wasson, daughter of Hiram P. Wasson, one of the representative business men of Indianapolis and of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have two children, Edward L., Jr., and Hiram Wasson.

HENRY C. SCHROEDER, the present incumbent of the responsible office of township trustee of Center Township, Marion County, in which the capital city is located, came to

America from Germany as a youth without financial resources or influential friends, and his career since that time has been marked by earnest application, through which he has gained a position of independence, the while he has so ordered his course as to retain at all times the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He has maintained his home in Indianapolis during the major portion of the time since coming to the United States, and here has been identified with various business interests, including long and faithful service in connection with railroad affairs.

Mr. Schroeder was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 3rd of August, 1862, and is a son of Kaspey and Anne (Bruenger) Schroeder, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany, where the father followed the vocation of farmer. But nine years of age at the time of his mother's death, Henry C. Schroeder thereafter became largely dependent upon his own resources, though he received the advantages of the excellent schools of his fatherland, under the compulsory education laws. After leaving school he served a thorough apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, devoting four years to such preliminary discipline, through which he became a skilled artisan in the line. Thereafter he worked as a journeyman at his trade in his native land until he was nineteen years of age, when he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortune in America. He landed in New York with a cash capital of but one dollar but with the fortification of courage, ambition and self-reliance, so that he has not failed in his services as one of the world's noble army of workers. Later Mr. Schroeder took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he secured work at his trade, but within a short interval he began work in a furniture factory. Later he was employed in the old Eagle machine works, and upon leaving this position he initiated his career in connection with railroad interests, by securing a position as car repairer in the shops of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, from which position he was advanced to that of brakeman on the Panhandle Railroad. After his marriage he was employed as car inspector of passenger cars at the union station in Indianapolis, retaining this incumbency for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he resigned. While thus employed he was associated with John Groff in the organization of the Order of Railway Car Men.

After his retirement from railroad work Mr. Schroeder engaged in the retail shoe business, in which he continued about three

years, and after disposing of this business he was a member of the city police force for eight years, during the last three of which he held the office of sergeant. Upon his resignation from the police department he engaged in the retail coal business, in which he continued for four and one-half years, disposing of this business when he was elected trustee of Center Township, in November, 1908. To the duties of this office he has since given the major portion of his time and attention and he has proved an efficient public official and one whose course has been marked by fidelity and by careful consideration of the best interests of the county and its people. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has been an effective worker. Mr. Schroeder is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds membership in Logan Lodge No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons, and Indianapolis Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of Druids and the Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1883 Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tebbe, daughter of Henry Tebbe, of Indianapolis, and they have two children, namely: Harry and Myrtle Schroeder.

ALBERT E. STERNE, M. D. Occupying a distinguished position among those who are ably upholding the high prestige of the medical profession in the State of Indiana and its capital city, Dr. Sterne is giving special attention to the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, in which he is a recognized authority and in which his reputation far transcends local limitations. He has been an extensive and valued contributor to the best periodicals and standard literature of his profession, has prosecuted a large amount of original research and investigation, has rendered effective service as a member of the faculty of the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis, and his success in active practice has been on a parity with his admirable professional ability. He owns and conducts the "Norways" Sanatorium, one of the fine institutions of the capital city, and the same is devoted to the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, both medical and surgical.

Dr. Albert Eugene Sterne was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 28th of April, 1866, and is a son of Charles F. and Eugenia (Fries) Sterne, the former of whom was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter of Furth, Bavaria. His father was a scion of sterling German ancestry, and Dr.

Sterne's maternal grandfather was a man of high intellectual attainments, having been a professor of physiology in German universities and having also attained the high distinction of membership in the Legion of Honor. Both he and his son were knighted by the King of Spain for certain discoveries in chemistry. Charles F. Sterne came to Indiana about the year of 1842, and became one of the prominent and influential business men of the Hoosier state. He established his home in the City of Peru and contributed in generous measure to its industrial and civic advancement. He was the founder and owner of the mills in that city, known as the Peru Woolen Mills, and was associated with various other lines of business enterprise, all of which proved of benefit to the town. He there established the gas plant, installing an excellent system, and his public spirit found manifestation in many other lines of normal enterprise. He was at one time an Indian trader. In his woolen mills there were manufactured at one time all the blankets used by the Pullman Car Company. He also had capitalistic interests in other parts of the state and was known as a man of great administrative and initiative ability and as a citizen of the highest character. He passed the closing years of his life in Peru, Indiana, where he died in 1880, on the 28th of August, when fifty-two years of age and when his son Albert was a lad of thirteen. His devoted wife, a woman of most gracious personality, was summoned to the life eternal in 1881, six months after the death of her husband.

Dr. Sterne gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Peru, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and at the age of eleven years he became a student in Professor Kinney's celebrated Cornell School at Ithaca, New York, where he remained for one year, after which he continued his educational work for four years in Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York. In the autumn of 1883, at the age of seventeen years the doctor was matriculated in the literary department of Harvard University, in which historic old institution he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*.

In the meanwhile Dr. Sterne had outlined definite plans for his future career and had determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. In the prosecution of his purpose he was afforded the best of advantages. He was graduated in Harvard in June, 1887, and in the following fall he went to Europe for the purpose of taking up the



Albert E. Sterne M.D.

study of medicine in the fine continental universities. He remained abroad for a period of six years, within which he devoted his attention to the study of medicine in leading institutions at Strassburg, Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, as well as in Dublin, Edinburgh and London. In 1891 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Berlin, from which he secured his degree of Doctor of Medicine, *magna cum laude*. While abroad he had the best of clinical experience in hospitals of the highest reputation, having been an assistant in a number of such institutions in various cities—notably the Charity Hospital in Berlin, the Salpêtrière in Paris, the Rotunda in Dublin and the Queen's Square in London. He had the distinction of being the promoter and founder of the Society of American Physicians in the City of Berlin, Germany, an organization that has continued to be one of essentially representative order.

Thus admirably fortified for the work of his chosen profession, Dr. Sterne returned to America in 1893 and soon afterward established himself in practice in Indianapolis, where he has since held distinctive precedence and where his success has been of the most unequivocal type, based alike upon his fine professional ability and skill and his personal popularity. He gave his attention to the general practice of medicine and surgery for a number of years, in connection with effective service in the leading local hospitals, and in later years he has concentrated his energies largely in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and brain surgery. Realizing the demand for a private institution for the treatment of this serious class of disorders Dr. Sterne consulted ways and means and finally was able to establish his present fine sanatorium, known as "Norways". He purchased the old Fletcher homestead, opposite Woodruff Park, and after extensive remodeling and the building of requisite additions this now constitutes one of the finest private sanatoriums in the United States. Its equipment is of the highest modern standard throughout, its sanitary provisions of the most approved order and its surroundings make it an especially ideal place for the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, to which specific purpose it is essentially devoted. "Norways" Sanatorium has gained a wide and noteworthy reputation and its patronage has come from the most diverse sections of the Union, while in a mere local sense its superior advantages have gained for it an essentially representative support.

Dr. Sterne is an appreciative and valued member of the American Medical Association, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Medical Society, and he is a member and now the president of the Ohio Valley Medical Society. His contributions to the literature of his profession cover a wide realm and have been largely devoted to the discussion of original propositions and practical information relating to nervous and mental diseases, than which the physician finds none more difficult and perplexing in diagnosis and treatment. In 1894 Dr. Sterne was appointed to the chair of nervous and mental diseases in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he has since continued the incumbent of this important professorship, in which his services have been of the most admirable and effective order, in the Indiana University School of Medicine. He is consulting neurologist to the City Hospital and Dispensary, now a part of the Indiana University Medical School, to the Deaconess Hospital, the Flower Mission and other local institutions, and notwithstanding the exactions of his private professional affairs he gives loyal and faithful attention to the duties of each of these positions. He was formerly an associate editor of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, published in New York City, and has also withdrawn from the editorship of the *Medical Monitor*. Governor Durbin appointed Dr. Sterne Assistant Surgeon General of Indiana, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Liberal and progressive as a citizen, Dr. Sterne manifests a deep interest in all that tends to material and civic welfare of his home city, and here his friends are of a representative character—in professional, business and social circles. Though he has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics he gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and lends his aid and influence unreservedly in the promotion of its cause. He is identified with the Columbia, Commercial, University and Harvard Clubs and the German House. He is a man of abiding human sympathy and tolerance, and in his profession he has made this sympathy more than mere sentiment—for it has represented an actuating motive for helpfulness. He is well known in his home city and state, and holds a commanding position in his profession.

On the 4th of March, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Sterne and Laura Mercy Laughlin, a daughter of James A. and Mary (Carey) Laughlin, of Walnut Hills, Cincin-

nati, Ohio. She was called from this life on the 25th of May, 1909, and is interred at Crown Hill. Her death was lamentable and her many friends still mourn her loss. Mrs. Sterne was an accomplished musician and a most beautiful woman, and was but thirty-five years of age at the time of her death.

ALMUS G. RUDDELL. Among the representative business men of the younger generation in his native city is numbered Mr. Ruddell, who is president of the Central Rubber & Supply Company, one of the successful industrial concerns of the capital city.

Mr. Ruddell is not only a native son of Indiana, but is also a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born in Indianapolis on the 29th of July, 1873, and is a son of James H. and Mary Hannah (Vinton) Ruddell. James Henry Ruddell was born at Allisonville, Marion County, this state, and was a son of Dr. Ambrose G. Ruddell, who was a native of Kentucky and who became one of the prominent pioneer physicians of Indiana, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death. James H. Ruddell was reared and educated in Indiana and attained no little distinction as a member of its bar, having been engaged in the successful practice of law in Indianapolis at the time of his death, which occurred when he was forty-four years of age, in 1884. He served as a member of the lower house of the Indiana legislature in 1869 and proved an able conservator of the public interests as well as of the cause of the Republican party, in whose councils he wielded no little influence in his native state. He is survived by two sons, of whom Almus G. is the elder; Frank S., the younger son, is a salesman by vocation and is now a resident of Indianapolis, having been graduated in Leland Stanford University, in California, as a member of the class of 1897. Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. Ruddell removed with her sons to California, where she maintained her home for a number of years. She is now the wife of Hon. Ambrose P. Stanton, of Indianapolis, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this publication.

Almus G. Ruddell received his early educational training in the public schools of Indianapolis and was fourteen years of age at the time of his mother's removal to California, where in due course of time he was matriculated in Leland Stanford University, in which famous institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later his brother was graduated in the same university, as already noted.

Soon after his graduation Mr. Ruddell returned to Indianapolis, in June, 1895, and for the ensuing two years he held a position in the wholesale drug establishment of Ward Brothers. In 1899 he became associated with the Central Rubber & Supply Company, in which he is the principal stockholder and of which he has been president since that year. This concern conducts a wholesale business in the handling of rubber goods and mill supplies, and represents one of the substantial business enterprises of "Greater Indianapolis". Mr. Ruddell is essentially alert and progressive as a business man and takes a loyal interest in all that tends to further the industrial and civic progress of his native city, where he is well known and enjoys unequivocal popularity. He is a member of the Commercial Club, is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

He was married, April 12, 1899, to Clementine Tucker, of Newark, New Jersey, and has two sons, James Henry Ruddell, born April 19, 1903, and Warren Tucker Ruddell, born February 9, 1910.

EDWIN B. PUGH. Natural predilection, through preparation and zealous devotion have given Mr. Pugh distinctive prestige as one of the able members of the bar of Indiana and in its capital city he controls a large and representative practice. He served for two years as prosecuting attorney of Marion County and in this office he made a most admirable record, materially enhancing his professional reputation.

Edwin Barton Pugh was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 21st of March, 1867, and he finds no small measure of satisfaction in reverting to the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, though essentially loyal to and appreciative of Indiana, in which commonwealth he has lived since his childhood days. He is the third in order of birth of the seven children born to James B. and Celia M. (Lemien) Pugh, who still maintain their home in Indianapolis, secure in the esteem of all who know them. Both were born and reared in Ohio and are members of honored pioneer families of that state. James B. Pugh, who was long engaged as traveling salesman for wholesale hardware houses, and who is now living virtually retired, removed to Indianapolis when the subject of this sketch was about five years of age and has since retained his residence in this city. He is a Republican in politics and he and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edwin B. Pugh is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational training, which included the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. He then entered DePauw University, prosecuting his studies in the academic department and completing the prescribed course in the law department, in which he was graduated in March, 1890, with first honors of his class and was accorded his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of the state and opened an office in the Indiana Trust building, in Indianapolis, which office he has continued to occupy during the intervening years, which have been marked by most successful accomplishment in his profession, which he has honored by his able services and to which his devotion has been of the most unequivocal type.

In politics Mr. Pugh gives an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never held public office except that in direct line with the work of his profession. In 1898 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County, and he gave a most alert and forceful administration in conserving the ends of justice in bringing malefactors to their just deserts. He was specially active in the ferreting out and prosecution of officials guilty of graft and malfeasance, and had the distinction of securing the first conviction in the history of the county on the charge of bribery by a public official. Among others he successfully prosecuted a member of the city council on the charge of soliciting a bribe. This official was convicted and served a term in the penitentiary. Mr. Pugh has been the architect of his own fortune and his advancement has been gained by the honest application of his own energies and powers, so that he is fully deserving of the proud American title of self-made man. He is a liberal and loyal citizen, taking definite interest in all that tends to advance the welfare of the city and state, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has gained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides which he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 21st of June, 1899, Mr. Pugh was united in marriage to Miss Bonnie Beauchamp, daughter of Judge Robert B. Beauchamp, of Tipton, Indiana, a student of DePauw University, and the one child of this union is Caroline.

CYRUS N. HAROLD, M. D. As one of the able and honored representatives of the medical profession in the capital city of his native state, where he has been engaged in active practice for nearly fifteen years and where he is president of the faculty of his alma mater, the Physio-Medical College, Dr. Harold is well entitled to consideration in this publication touching Indianapolis and its people.

Dr. Harold was born in the village of Carmel, Hamilton County, Indiana, on the 20th of January, 1855, and is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth B. (Hawkins) Harold, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, in 1811, and the latter of whom was a native of Richmond, Indiana, where she was born in 1813. Both passed the closing years of their lives in Hamilton County, this state, which long represented their home, and the father died in 1884 and the mother in 1899. Of their nine children eight are living, and of the number the subject of this review is the youngest. Nathan Harold came with his parents to Indiana in the pioneer days and he became one of the successful farmers and honored citizens of Hamilton County, whither he removed from Wayne County. He improved in the former county, a valuable farm property and on this attractive old homestead, the scene of their labors for many years, they passed the gentle evening of their lives, secure in the unqualified esteem of all who knew them. Both were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and of this noble and simple faith they were consistent exemplars during the course of their entire lives, marked by earnestness and by devotion to the good, the true and the beautiful. In politics the father was originally aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and thereafter he continued a loyal supporter of its cause. He was a staunch abolitionist in the climacteric period leading up to and culminating in the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. Harold was reared under the sturdy discipline of the home farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota, and he duly availed himself of the advantages of the district schools, after which he continued his studies in the high school at Carmel, in which he was graduated when nineteen years of age. In preparing for the work of his chosen and exacting profession he was matriculated in the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and

was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served his initiate in the practical work of his profession by locating in the village of Eagletown, Hamilton County, this state, where he was engaged in practice until 1881, when he removed to Richmond, this state, in which city he continued in the successful work of his chosen calling until September, 1895, when he came to Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in general practice and where he has gained marked prestige as a physician and surgeon of distinctive ability and where his clientele is of representative order, based alike upon his acknowledged skill and his personal popularity. For some time after taking up his residence in the capital city the doctor was demonstrator of anatomy in the Physio-Medical College, later he became professor of physiology in the institution, and he now holds the chair of diseases of women, in addition to which he is honored with the appreciative preferment implied in his being president of the faculty of this well ordered institution. He is a prominent and valued member of the Indianapolis Physio-Medical Society, the First District Medical Society, the Indiana State Physio-Medical Society, and the National Physio-Medical Society. He has made valuable contributions to the periodical literature of his profession and keeps in close touch with the advances made in all departments of its work. He and his wife are both prominent in the Society of Friends, in which they are birthright members, and they take an active part in the work of the local church of this denomination.

On the 14th of March, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Harold to Miss Ella Spencer, who was born in Cadiz, Henry County, Indiana, a daughter of Ezra and Hannah B. (Palmer) Spencer, the former of whom was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and the latter in North Carolina. Mr. Spencer, who is now living virtually retired, in the state of Oklahoma, having attained to the venerable age of fourscore years, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Indiana for many years. Later he was for a number of years a resident of Sumner County, Kansas, and he served two terms as treasurer of that county, whence he eventually removed to Oklahoma. He is a devout member of the Society of Friends, as was also his wife, who died when Mrs. Harold, the elder of her two children, was nine years of age. To Dr. and Mrs. Harold were born two children, the elder of whom, Charles O., died in infancy; Laura B.

is now the wife of Cleo L. Hunt, and they reside in Brownsburg, Indiana.

CHARLES MAYER. This well known and honored business man of Indianapolis is a member of a family whose name has been long and prominently identified with business and civic interests in the capital city of Indiana, and he is now one of the interested principals in the firm of Charles Mayer & Company, proprietors of the "Gift Store", which is one of the leading department stores of the city, and which controls a large and substantial trade. The enterprise was founded in 1840 by the father of him whose name initiates this sketch, and the same has been continued without interruption and with ever increasing success. Charles Mayer has personally achieved a position as one of the representative business men, and leal and loyal citizens of his native city, where he has a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community. In business he is associated with his brother, Ferdinand L., of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, together with a brief review of the family history and a record concerning the upbuilding of the fine business enterprise with which the subject of this article has been identified from his youth to the present time. In this connection reference should be made to the sketch of the career of the elder brother, Ferdinand L.

Charles Mayer was born in Indianapolis, on the 6th of June, 1862, and is a son of Charles and Matilda L. (Lempp) Mayer, of whom further mention is made in the sketch to which reference has just been made. Mr. Mayer secured his early education in Indianapolis, under the effective direction of Mrs. Gretty Holliday and Mrs. E. J. Priece. Later he attended a school at Prangis, Switzerland, on the shores of beautiful Lake Geneva, and after his return to the United States he continued his studies in Greylock Institute, at South Williamstown, Massachusetts. After leaving school he became identified with the retail mercantile business which his father had established many years previously, and the present firm of Charles Mayer & Company, perpetuating the name of the honored father, occupies the same site, on Washington street, on which the father began business in 1840, as one of the early merchants and highly honored citizens of the capital city, which was then a mere village. The east sixteen feet of land occupied by the present fine establishment of the firm was purchased by Charles Mayer, Sr., for a consideration of only sixteen hundred dollars, and the property, in the very heart of the



Chas Mayer



Charles Mayer

city, is now worth thousands of dollars. After the death of the father, in 1891, the sons Ferdinand L. and Charles assumed control and active management of the business, which has since been continued by them with ever increasing success. They have added materially to the prestige of the name which they bear and observe the same integrity and fairness that have characterized the conduct of the business from the time of its inception, nearly seventy years ago. It is needless to say that the scope of the enterprise has been changed with the demands of the passing years and that to-day the establishment of the company is one of essentially metropolitan facilities and appointments. Both of the brothers were carefully trained in business and both are notable for broad and practical views and progressive ideas in connection with business affairs and also in association with the responsibilities and demands of citizenship.

Charles Mayer is enterprising and loyal as a citizen and has ever shown a deep interest in all that concerns the advancement of his native city, so that he has not failed to contribute his quota to the development and up-building of the "Greater Indianapolis", the beautiful city of culture and refinement, the alert and vital commercial and industrial center. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Republican party, but he has never been ambitious for public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to business affairs and to specific efforts along other lines conserving the welfare of his home city and state. He is a popular figure in the social life of Indianapolis, where he is actively identified with representative fraternal and civic organizations. In the Masonic fraternity his affiliations are here noted: Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Indiana Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Among the other noteworthy organizations with which Mr. Mayer is identified may be mentioned the Columbia and Commercial Clubs, the German House, the Indianapolis Maennerchor, the Highland Golf Club, the University Club and the Country Club.

On the 28th of April, 1886, Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Kiefer, who was born at Edenburg, Indiana, on the 13th of October, 1863, and who is the eldest of the three children born to Augustus and

Martha (Shipp) Kiefer. Her father was born in Germany, in the year 1828, and in 1838, when but ten years of age, he came with his parents to America, making the long and weary voyage on a sailing vessel of the type common to that period. For some time the family home was at Miamisburg, Ohio, and after attaining years of maturity Mr. Kiefer took up his abode in Edenburg, Indiana, where he continued to reside until 1863, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business, under the firm name of Vinton & Kiefer. He has continued to be identified with this line of enterprise during the long intervening years and is now one of the prominent and influential business men and most highly honored citizens of Indianapolis, where he is head of the wholesale drug house conducted under title of the A. Kiefer Drug Company. Individual mention is made of Mr. Kiefer on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have three children, Charles, Jr., Augustus Kiefer, and Edward L.

FRANK ERDELMMEYER. The great Empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the complex social fabric of our American Republic and from this source we have had much to gain and nothing to lose. A distinguished representative of German-American citizenship in Indianapolis is Colonel Frank Erdelmeyer, who has here maintained his home for more than half a century, who has been prominently identified with business interests of important order and to whom it was given to render particularly distinguished services as a soldier of his adopted country in the War of the Rebellion. No citizen maintains or is deserving of a higher measure of popular confidence and esteem and he is still actively identified with mercantile interests as the owner of one of the leading retail drug establishments of the city, the same being located at 915 North New Jersey Street.

Colonel Erdelmeyer was born at Herrnsheim, near the City of Worms, Germany, on the 2nd of November, 1835, and is a son of Phillip and Elizabeth (Tag) Erdelmeyer, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany, where the father devoted the major portion of his active career to keeping a hotel. The colonel gained his early education in the excellent schools of his fatherland and served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of upholsterer. When he had attained to the age of seventeen years his father gave him the privilege either of emigrating to America or remaining in his native land where it would be necessary under

the governmental laws for him to enter the German army for a certain period of active service, at the conclusion of which the authorities would not permit his removal to America. Under these conditions the ambitious young man determined to seek his fortune in the new world and in 1852 he severed the gracious ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth for America. After his arrival in the port of New York, he soon found employment at his trade, to which he continued to devote his attention in the old Empire state about three years, at the expiration of which he started for the West, finally locating in the city of Cincinnati, where he remained one year. He came to Indianapolis in 1858 and this city has represented his home during the long intervening years. Soon after his arrival in the Indiana capital he secured employment in the establishment of John Ott, a well known furniture manufacturer, by whom he continued to be employed at his trade until the inception of the Civil War, when he showed his distinctive loyalty to the cause of the Union by tendering his services in its defense. He was at the time a member of the Indianapolis Turnverein and with many other of these members he enlisted, April 21, 1861, as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which the late General Lew Wallace became colonel. In this regiment Colonel Erdelmeyer was a member of Company E and upon the formal organization of the company he was made a sergeant of the same, retaining this office until the expiration of the regiment's three month's term of enlistment, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to Indianapolis and assisted in recruiting a German regiment, a plan which had been successfully followed prior to this in the city of Cincinnati. This organization was made up entirely of German citizens of Indianapolis and other towns of the state and was mustered into United States service as the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Erdelmeyer was made captain of Company A and while retaining this position he participated with his regiment in the battle at Rowlett's Station, near Green River, Kentucky; the memorable battle of Shiloh; and the siege of Corinth. On the 20th of October, 1862, Captain Erdelmeyer was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and on the 8th of August of the following year he received full commission as colonel. He had command of his regiment from October 1, 1862, until it was mustered out at the close of its three years' term of enlistment. He gained high reputation as a

gallant, faithful and able commanding officer, ever retaining the respect and confidence of his men and showing generous consideration in providing for their wants. His regiment was prominently concerned in the battle of Stone's River and Liberty Gap, and the battle of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. His regiment marched to the relief of the Union forces at Knoxville, Tennessee, and afterward joined General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, in connection with which Mr. Erdelmeyer took part in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Altoona Hills, New Hope Church, Marietta and the siege of Atlanta. In front of Atlanta the Thirty-second Infantry under command of Colonel Erdelmeyer was relieved of duty and was sent home to be mustered out, as its term of enlistment had expired on the 24th of August, 1864. Its members returned to their homes and the honored colonel of the regiment received his honorable discharge under date of September 7, 1864. The record of its command was admirable throughout and the history of the war gives it a place among the most valiant of the many stanch and valiant regiments sent out from Indiana. It was especially well ordered in the matter of tactical skill and discipline and its colonel achieved a reputation as one of the able commanding officers of the great war through whose integrity the Union was perpetuated. He has ever retained an inviolable interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by his membership in G. H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, besides which he is a valued member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

At the close of his long and gallant service as a soldier of the Republic, Colonel Erdelmeyer returned to Indianapolis and again turned himself to the gaining of those victories which peace ever has in store "no less renowned than war". Here he engaged in the drug business as a member of the firm of A. Metzner & Company, in which he thus became an interested principal in January, 1865, and in which his coadjutor was Captain Adolph Metzner. In 1868 Colonel Erdelmeyer purchased his partner's interest in the enterprise and thereafter he conducted the same in an individual way until 1873, when he sold the business. For a short period thereafter he gave his attention to dealing in real estate and he then resumed his association with the drug business by opening a store at 915 North New Jersey street, at which location he has been continuously engaged in this line of enterprise during the

long years that have since passed. He is known as one of the reliable and substantial business men of the capital city and as such he commands the implicit confidence and esteem of all who know him, while to him is accorded a full measure of respect and admiration by those who are in the least familiar with his brilliant career as a soldier and officer in the Civil War. He has shown a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his home city and has viewed with much of satisfaction the almost phenomenal advancement of the city along commercial and industrial lines.

While ever according a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, Colonel Erdelmeyer had not been especially active in the domain of "practical politics" and the only public office in which he has served is that of county treasurer of Marion County, of which he was incumbent for one term, having been elected to this office in 1868. The records of the county give unmistakable evidence that his administration of the fiscal affairs of the county was one of marked discrimination and effectiveness. The colonel is identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliation is with Centre Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a member of the German House, and the Indianapolis Turnverein.

In October, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Erdelmeyer to Miss Catherine Hofmann, who was born in Germany and who was a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Lang) Hofmann. She proved a devoted companion and helpmate and the home life was one of idyllic order. The great loss and bereavement in the life of Colonel Erdelmeyer was that which came with the death of his wife, on the 7th of October, 1887. Of this union were born one son and three daughters: Francisca, who is now the wife of Louis F. Buschmann, a resident of this city; Catherine, who is the wife of E. H. Meyer, a resident of this city; Meta, who is the wife of E. H. Dehm, of this city; and Frank William, who is engaged in the drug business at 1102 North Illinois street.

SOL S. KISER is a prominent business man and financier of Indianapolis, who is a member of the banking firm of Myer and Kiser. Born at Fort Recovery, Ohio, on the 23rd of January, 1858, he is a son of Gottlieb and Fannie (Steinfeld) Kiser, both of whom are natives of Hesse-Cassel. The father was born November 26, 1831, and the mother, January 13, 1833, their marriage, at Cincinnati, Ohio, occurring August 26, 1854. The seven children of this union were as follows: Caro-

line; Sol S., of this sketch; Frances, now the wife of Eli Segar; Simon L., Harter; Rosa, who married George A. Solomans, and Dr. Edgar F. Kiser. The parents are both residents of Indianapolis, in which city Gottlieb Kiser was long engaged in the grocery business, from which he retired in 1905.

Mr. Kiser of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Fort Recovery, leaving Ohio in 1878, just before he had reached his majority, and locating in Union City, Indiana, where he engaged in clerical work for about three years. The year 1881 marked his location at Indianapolis and he clerked in a clothing store until 1886, when he established his mercantile business on West Washington street. In 1894 he entered the field of real estate and loaning in the firm of Myer & Kiser, which in April, 1906, was incorporated as the Myer-Kiser Bank and of which he is vice-president. His prominent and honorable standing in local business circles is fairly indicated by the fact that for the past nine years he has been a director in the Indianapolis Commercial Club, of which he was vice-president for two years. Mr. Kiser is among the foremost in the religious, benevolent and charitable work of his people. Since 1895 he has been a most active member of the Jewish order of B'nai B'rith, having been president of the district organization in 1897. He is local director of the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum; director of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado, and chairman of the local branch of the removal committee of New York City.

On June 19, 1889, Mr. Kiser married Miss Dina Salzenstein. His wife is a native of Pleasant Plains, Illinois, and a daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Hexter) Salzenstein, both of whom were born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Sol S. Kiser are the parents of Julian J. and Ruth C.

ALLEN W. CONDUITT. A thoroughly representative business man and sterling citizen of Indianapolis is Allen W. Conduitt, who is a native son of the Hoosier state and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. Like his father before him, he has been prominently identified with business affairs of broad scope and importance and he has ever stood exponent of progressive, liberal and public-spirited citizenship.

Mr. Conduitt was born at Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana, on the 28th of August, 1849, and is a son of Alexander B. and Melissa R. (Hardwick) Conduitt, both of whom were born in Kentucky and both of whom represented old Virginia families of English

origin. From Kentucky the Conduitts and Hardwicks removed to Indiana in the pioneer epoch of the history of this commonwealth, with whose annals the names have long been identified. Alexander B. Conduitt was a boy at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Morgan County, Indiana, in whose pioneer schools he gained excellent training in the fundamental branches of scholarship. As a youth he was employed as clerk in the general store of Samuel Moore, the founder of Mooresville, Indiana. Finally he became associated with his brothers in purchasing the store and business of Mr. Moore, and he devoted his attention to business with so much of assiduity that his health became seriously impaired, under which conditions he disposed of his mercantile interests, through which he had gained a very gratifying measure of success. He had in the meanwhile become the owner of farming land in Morgan County, and for the next several years he gave his active attention to agricultural pursuits. The outdoor life enabled him to fully regain his physical vigor, and he thus felt justified in again turning his attention to business affairs of a commercial order. Accordingly, in 1864, he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he identified himself with the wholesale dry goods business, in which he became associated with Willis S. Webb, Captain W. H. Tarkington, and Frank Landers, under the firm name of Webb, Tarkington & Company. After the withdrawal of Mr. Webb the title became Landers, Conduitt & Company. Still later Mr. Conduitt withdrew from the business, to which the present firm of Hibben, Hollweg & Company is virtually the lineal successor. In 1870 Alexander B. Conduitt engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, as a member of the firm of Conduitt, Daugherty & Company. There were various changes in the personnel of the concern and in 1875 the subject of this review became associated with his father in the business, whereupon the title of Conduitt & Son was adopted. They conducted a large and prosperous business until 1893, when they sold the same, being succeeded by the firm of Schaul & Company. For the ensuing decade Alexander B. Conduitt was retired from active business, and he died in July, 1903, when nearly eighty-five years of age.

In his earlier years Alexander B. Conduitt had figured prominently in public affairs in the state, having been a leader in the councils of the Democratic party in Indiana. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1852, later served two terms as representative of Morgan County in the state

legislature, and in 1862 he was the nominee of his party for representative in Congress from his district; though he entered the race in opposition to a heavy Republican majority, he ran far ahead of his ticket and missed election by a merely nominal majority. He was an able business man, a public-spirited citizen and his life was lived upon the loftiest plane of integrity and honor, so that he ever held as his own the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men. His cherished and devoted wife preceded him to the life eternal, her death having occurred in 1898, at which time she was eighty years of age. Both were affiliated with the Methodist Church. Of their nine children seven attained to years of maturity, and of the number two sons and two daughters are now living.

Allen W. Conduitt, whose name initiates this article, secured his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools of Morgan County and was sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis. He thereafter continued his studies for two years in the old Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, at Irvington, this state, and upon leaving this institution he secured employment in the wholesale dry goods establishment in which his father was an interested principal. He was thus engaged for two years, at the expiration of which, in the latter part of the year 1868, he became associated with his brother Henry in the general merchandise business at Switz City, Indiana, from which place they later transferred their headquarters to Mooresville, their native town. In 1875 Allen W. disposed of his interest and returned to Indianapolis, where he became junior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Conduitt & Son, with which he thus continued until 1893, as has been noted in a preceding paragraph. For a time thereafter Mr. Conduitt gave his attention to contracting for street-improvement work, and in 1903 he engaged in the wholesale coal business, with which he has since been prominently identified, as an interested principal in the Cochrane Coal Company. He was also one of the organizers and incorporators of the Conduitt Automobile Company, engaged in the sale of high grade automobiles in Indianapolis. He is well known as an aggressive and substantial business man and as a citizen of the utmost public spirit, taking a deep concern in all that makes for the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city.

In politics Mr. Conduitt has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party.



Amos Miller

and while he has not been ambitious for public office of any order, he had the distinction of being chosen president of the Indianapolis board of public works at the time of its initiation, under the law creating this department of the municipal government. He retained the office under the administration of Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan and had much to do with shaping and defining the policies under which this department has continued to afford so effective service. He has long been affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the round of the York and Scottish Rites, having his maximum affiliation in the former as a member of Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and in the latter having attained to the thirty-second degree in the Consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis. He is also identified with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club and is actively identified with its affairs, having been the first to be elected vice-president of this representative organization, which stands sponsor for the highest civic ideals. Mr. and Mrs. Conduitt are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

On the 11th of January, 1870, Mr. Conduitt was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thornburg, who was born and reared in Morgan County, this state, and who is a daughter of the late John H. Thornburg, a successful farmer and honored citizen of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Conduitt have two children—Mabel, who is the wife of John A. Boyd, and Harold A., who is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles, California.

WINFIELD MILLER was born, in Reading Pennsylvania, April 23, 1852. He is the son of John M. Miller and Anna E. (Swartzwelder) Miller, the former born of English and Welsh ancestry in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of German and Scotch parentage in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, both coming from pioneer families of that state.

Winfield Miller is one of seven children, and one of the four now living, the others being: Scott, who is a resident of Livingston County, Missouri; Rosa V., who remains at the parental home near Braymer, Missouri, and Anna Evlyn, who is the wife of Eli T. Messenbaugh, of Braymer, Missouri.

John M. Miller, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education and where he learned in his youth the trade of carpenter and joiner,

to which he devoted his attention for a number of years, though after his removal to the West he became successfully identified with agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he removed with his family to Ogle County, Illinois, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he took up his residence in Decorah, Iowa, which continued to be the abiding place of the family until April, 1865, when they removed to Caldwell County, Missouri, making the journey overland with teams. John M. Miller secured land and developed one of the valuable farms of that county where he has long been known as a citizen of prominence and influence and where he has ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He has wielded no little influence in public affairs of a local order, and has been identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization, having voted for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, prior to which time he was aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Whig party. In his early day he affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty-five years. His cherished and devoted wife departed this life January 25, 1904.

The subject of this sketch was four years old when his parents removed to Decorah, Iowa. He received his early education in the schools of that place, attending school little after the age of thirteen, at which age he went with his parents to the State of Missouri, where he entered into the work and experience of a farmer's son. At the age of seventeen he became a successful teacher in the district schools of Caldwell and adjoining counties, and later, at the age of twenty-four, became assistant principal in the high school of Hamilton, Missouri, teaching in that school for two years, after which he took up the study of law at Kingston, the county seat of Caldwell County, Missouri.

In November, 1878, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Ex-Officio Recorder of Deeds for the county. At the expiration of his first term in 1882 he was re-elected, holding the position for two full terms. In January, 1884, he was admitted to practice law in the courts of Missouri. From 1884 to 1886 Mr. Miller was associated with the financial correspondent, at St. Louis, Missouri, of The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in the farm loan business in the State of Missouri. In this connection he visited forty-five counties, making reports of the soils, values and topography of the several sections coming under his observation. In

July, 1888, at Hamilton, Missouri, he entered the employ of The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, in whose interests he traveled throughout Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and Indiana in the capacity of special agent. In connection with this work he visited twenty-two counties in north-western Ohio in 1888, and in June, 1899, permanently located in Indianapolis as the financial correspondent of the company for Ohio and Indiana, which position he continued to hold for twenty-one years.

Aside from his extensive travels in a business way, Mr. Miller has made numerous trips of interest and profit while in search of recreation. He has distinctive versatility as a descriptive writer and in the *Indianapolis Journal* of Sunday, October 27, 1901, appeared an article from his pen describing most effectively a trip through the Rocky Mountains and the Yellowstone National Park.

In politics, Mr. Miller has adhered to the Republican party, in whose cause he has done effective service. He served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Missouri and Secretary of two state conventions of his party in that state.

Mr. Miller is one of the popular business men of Indianapolis, and this is signified by his membership in the Columbia Club, the Century Club and the Commercial Club, of which last organization he was elected president in February, 1910. He is a member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church. At Kingston, Missouri, he was affiliated with Kingston Lodge No. 118, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is the past master, and at Hamilton, Missouri, was a member of Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest.

Mr. Miller has been married twice, first to Miss Edith Elizabeth Filbey, at Chillicothe, Missouri, in October, 1880, who died March 14, 1895. He was married to Miss Lillie B. Landers on February 7, 1900. From the first marriage two sons were born, Blaine H. Miller, August 14, 1881, and Winfield C. Miller, December 7, 1884. Blaine H. Miller was city civil engineer of Indianapolis, Indiana, for the four years beginning January 1, 1906.

ROSCOE C. JESSUP. As senior member of the firm of Jessup & Antrim, engaged in the creamery business in Indianapolis, Mr. Jessup is numbered among the aggressive and enterprising business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens of the capital city and he is a native son of the county in which he now maintains his home. He was born in Decatur

Township, Marion County, Indiana, on the 12th of April, 1862, and is a son of Jackson L. and Malinda (Kellum) Jessup, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born in North Carolina and was the scion of sterling Quaker stock, his parents having been devoted members of the Society of Friends. When he was three years of age the family removed to Indiana and his father, Joseph Jessup, became one of the early settlers of Hendricks County, locating near the Marion and Morgan County line. There Jackson L. Jessup was reared to maturity and his active career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits. He was also a communist of the Society of Friends, of which he was a birthright member. His wife was a native of Hendricks County, this state. Her father, Jesse Kellum, was a pioneer settler, having come hither from North Carolina, and he likewise was a member of the Society of Friends. Jackson L. and Malinda (Kellum) Jessup became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief data are incorporated: Amanda, who became the wife of John Chawner, is now deceased; Oswald is engaged in the creamery business in Indianapolis; Sarah died in infancy and Orlando also is deceased; Kellum resides at West Liberty, Illinois; Roscoe C., the immediate subject of this review, was next in order of birth, and Cora Clifton is now the wife of John Q. Hitch, of Champaign, Illinois. The father died in 1890 at the age of seventy-eight years and the mother was of the same age at the time of her death, which occurred in 1905.

Roscoe C. Jessup was reared with the sturdy discipline of the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native county. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age when he went to the state of Illinois where he gained his initial experience with the creamery business. In 1889 Mr. Jessup came to Indianapolis, where he was employed in connection with the creamery business of R. W. Furnas for a period of about eight years. In 1897 he associated himself with A. W. Antrim and formed the present partnership, under the title of Jessup & Antrim. The firm purchased a small creamery plant business and with the passing of years the enterprise has grown into one of much scope and importance. In 1904 the firm erected its present modern and substantial brick building at 713-15 North Illinois street, Indianapolis.

In politics Mr. Jessup gives his allegiance

to the Republican party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Society of Friends.

In 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jessup to Miss Ella Haines and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1901, being survived by one child, Dorothy C. In 1907 Mr. Jessup wedded Mrs. Wilma J. (Wilson) Spray, no children having been born of this union.

HORACE F. WOOD. A native of Indiana's capital city and numbered among its substantial and popular business men is Horace F. Wood, who conducts a finely equipped livery establishment at 45-7 Monument place. Particular interest attaches to his connection with this line of enterprise from the fact that with the same both his father and grandfather were identified, and the business has been consecutively continued through three generations. Mr. Wood was born in the old family homestead at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, on the 30th of August, 1857, and is a son of John M. and Margaret A. (Gresham) Wood. His father was born at Maysville, Kentucky, in 1815, and was reared to maturity in that state, whence he came with his parents to Indianapolis in 1832. Here he attained to prestige as a representative business man and loyal and progressive citizen, ever commanding a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community. He died in March, 1896. He was the son of John Wood, who likewise was a native of Kentucky and a representative of one of the old and honored families of the Bluegrass state. John Wood was an extensive dealer in horses at Maysville, Kentucky, shipping his stock principally to southern points and being a pioneer in this line of enterprise. He was the first to drive horses from that section to the city of New Orleans before the day of railroads or steamboats, and his son, John M., made fifteen trips on horseback to New Orleans before he was twelve years of age. After coming to Indianapolis John Wood engaged in the livery business in the same location now utilized by his grandson, of this sketch, and he also operated a stage line between this city and Richmond, Indiana, in the '40s. Before his death his son, John M., succeeded him in the livery business and the latter was in turn succeeded by Horace F. Wood, whose name initiates this sketch. John Wood died in this city in the year 1846, at his old homestead on the corner of Virginia avenue and Alabama street, the residence being located on a large tract of land that is now occupied by a large number of houses and business

buildings. John M. Wood was married in Indianapolis to Miss Margaret A. Gresham, who was born and reared in Frankfort, Kentucky, and they established their home in a log cabin located on the site of the present office of the livery establishment of their son, Horace F. Their wedded life was of an ideal order and, continuing for a period of over half a century, they celebrated their golden wedding. Both of them passed away in the year 1896, their home at the time having been on the site of the present Young Women's Christian Association building on North Pennsylvania street. They were popular figures in connection with the social activities of the city in the early days and their circle of friends was coincident with that of their acquaintances. At their little log homestead on the present Monument place was entertained one of the early governors of Indiana, who was there accorded a public reception. John M. and Margaret A. (Gresham) Wood became the parents of eight children, namely: Belle, who is now the wife of Thomas G. Barry, of Indianapolis; Frances, who is the widow of Lewis Morrison; Charles H., who is engaged in the livery business in Indianapolis; Horace F., whose name initiates this sketch; Frank G., who is engaged with the Atlas Paper Company at Indianapolis; and Harry, Mary and John, who are deceased. The father continued to be actively identified with the livery business until 1880, when he was succeeded by his son, Horace F., who has since conducted the enterprise and who controls a large and representative business.

Horace F. Wood is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school and his entire business career has been one of active identification with the livery business. He is one of the loyal, progressive, public-spirited business men of his native city, where he enjoys unequivocal confidence and esteem. He is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-third ultimate degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His maximum affiliation, the York Rite, is with Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, and he also holds membership in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he was a director for a period of fourteen years. He is one of the prominent and valued members of the Columbia Club, in which he served as secretary for three years, and he is also a member of the German House, the Country Club and the Canoe Club. In politics, while never seeking official preferment, he is a staunch sup-

porter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor.

On November 7, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wood to Miss Rose Graham, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Benjamin M. and Margaret Ann (Beach) Graham. The one child of this marriage is John G., who is associated with the Empire Motor Car Company.

SAMUEL E. RAUH. One of the valued and loyal citizens contributed to the Indiana capital by the great empire of Germany is Samuel Elias Rauh, who is to-day numbered among the most prominent and influential business men of Indianapolis, where his capitalistic interests are large and varied and where he may well find classification among those valiant "captains of industry" through whose efforts has come the magnificent commercial and civic progress of the city within the past decade and a half.

Mr. Rauh was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 21st of December, 1853, and is a son of Elias and Hannah (Abrahams) Rauh, both likewise natives of Bavaria, with whose annals the respective names have been identified for many generations. In 1866 Elias Rauh immigrated with his family to America, landing in the port of New York City and soon afterward making his way to Ohio. He established his home in Dayton, that state, where he engaged in the fur and hide business, in which he built up a large and successful enterprise, becoming one of the substantial citizens and influential men of Dayton, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of sixty-nine years. His devoted wife was sixty-five years of age at the time of her demise, and both were zealous in the work and support of the Hebrew church, representing the faith of their forefathers. Of their ten children the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth and of the number eight are now living. Elias Rauh was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and while signally loyal to all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship he had naught of ambition for public office.

Samuel E. Rauh, whose name introduces this article, secured his rudimentary education in the excellent schools of his native land and was a lad of thirteen years at the time of the family immigration to the United States. He was reared to maturity in Dayton, Ohio, where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools and of a well ordered commercial college. He early became associated with the details of his father's

business, in connection with which he received a thorough training and well fitted himself for independent operations as a business man of broad capacity and distinctive initiative power. He continued his residence in Dayton until 1874, when he removed to Indianapolis and here engaged in the hide and pelt business, in which he successfully continued for nearly twenty years, having retired from this field of enterprise in 1891.

Mr. Rauh's career as one of the able and honored business men of Indianapolis, has been one of secure and consecutive progress, and through his well directed endeavors he has done not a little to further the industrial and commercial prestige of the city. In 1891 he became president and one of the principal stockholders of the Moore Packing Company, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the state, and he continued its chief executive officer until 1897, when he was elected president of the Belt Railroad & Stockyards Company and also of the People's Light & Heat Company, with the administration of the affairs of which great and important corporations he is still identified in this capacity. He is also vice-president of the Federal Union Surety Company, of Indianapolis; is a director of the Abattoir Beef & Pork Packing Company and the E. Rauh Fertilizer Company; is first vice-president of E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizing Company; vice-president of E. Rauh & Sons Company, engaged in the hide business; a director of the Union Trust Company; and vice-president of the Egry Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Rauh has shown great capacity for the management of business enterprises of broad scope and importance, has ordered his course according to the highest principles of integrity and honor, and has achieved a success worthy of the name. He is held in high regard as a citizen and business man and is a valued member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club. He and his family hold membership in Delaware street Temple, the leading Jewish church of the city. In politics, while never an aspirant for office, he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party.

On the 20th of May, 1879, Mr. Rauh was united in marriage to Miss Emma Sterne, who was born in Peru, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Charles F. and Eugenia (Fries) Sterne, and seven of their eight children are living, Mrs. Rauh being the eldest. The father was for many years a prominent manufacturer of woollens, having been the owner of the old Peru woolen mills and also having owned and operated the gas plant in



H. R. R. R.

that city, where he continued to hold prestige as a representative citizen and business man until his death. His wife also is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Rauh have three children,—Estelle, who is the wife of Samuel D. Wild, of Cleveland, Ohio; Charles, who is assistant manager of E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Company; and Hortense, who remains at the parental home.

ERNEST DE WOLFE WALES, M. D. One of the able representatives of the medical profession in the capital city of Indiana is Dr. Wales, who is engaged in successful practice as a specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat, in connection with which he has attained distinctive prestige, and who is clinical professor of this class of diseases in the Indiana University School of Medicine, one of the noteworthy institutions of Indianapolis.

Dr. Wales was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, on the 1st of September, 1873, and is a son of George Oliver Wales and Abigail Frances Paine (Howard) Wales, the former of whom is still living, being head of the firm of George O. Wales & Company, iron merchants and agents for manufacturers, in the City of Boston, Massachusetts; the mother of the doctor died October 6, 1886.

The subject of this sketch is of the tenth generation in line of direct descent from Nathaniel Wales, son of John Wales, of Yorkshire, England. This Nathaniel Wales figures as the founder of the family in America, having come to the new world on the ship "James" in 1635 and having settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He died in Boston, December 4, 1661. His son Nathaniel, who died in Boston, on the 10th of May, 1662, married Isabel Atherton, daughter of Major Humphrey Atherton. The next in direct line of descent was their son Nathaniel, who was born about 1649, and who died March 23, 1718, having settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1673. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had one child, Elizabeth, who was born in 1675 and who became the wife of John Child. His second wife was Joanna Faxon, who was born September 20, 1661, and who died May 11, 1704. She was a daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Thayer) Faxon. Nathaniel and Joanna (Faxon) Wales became the parents of fourteen children, namely: Joanna, Sarah, Nathaniel, Joanna (II), Elkanah, Deborah, Thomas, Mary, Samuel, Thomas (II), Joseph, John, Rachel, and Atherton. Of these children the one to whom Dr. Wales traces his lineage was Captain Elkanah Wales, who was born on the 1st of December, 1685,

and who died December 12, 1763. On the 17th of May, 1808, he married Elizabeth Holbrook, who was born September 30, 1684, and died February 27, 1763; she was a daughter of Samuel and Lydia Holbrook, of Weymouth. The four children of this union were Elizabeth, Elkanah, Samuel and Nathaniel. Captain Nathaniel Wales was born April 11, 1717, and died June 26, 1790. He first married Anna Wild, daughter of William and Ruth (Hersey) Wild, and they had five children—Aseph, Elizabeth, Achsah, Elkanah, and Anna. On the 30th of May, 1754, Captain Nathaniel Wales contracted a second marriage, having then been united to Mrs. Anne Fitch, widow of Joseph Fitch and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fenno) Waldo. She was born July 15, 1719, and died in February, 1801. By her marriage to Captain Wales she had three children—Elizabeth, Nathaniel and Benjamin. The second of these children was the representative of the sixth generation in line of descent to the subject of this review.

Major Nathaniel Wales, son of Captain Nathaniel and Anne (Waldo) Wales, was born on the 8th of February, 1757, and died December 24, 1825. On the 4th of December, 1778, he married Mary Hayden, who was born February 14, 1757, and died January 27, 1841; she was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Wild) Hayden, and she became the mother of three sons and one daughter, namely: Nathaniel, Benjamin, Mary, and John Waldo. Of these, Nathaniel, seventh generation, was born October 7, 1779, and died October 11, 1851. On the 20th of December, 1806, he married Sarah Wild, who was born in 1787, and died December 25, 1871; she was a daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Wild) Wild and became the mother of ten children—Mary Waldo, Sarah Ann, Jonathan Wild, Harriet Newell, Nathaniel Waldo, George, Benjamin Carr, William H., Ruth, and Thomas.

George Wales (eighth generation) was born May 2, 1820, and married Isabella C. Moulton, who was born January 25, 1821, and who was a daughter of Oliver and Salome (LaPlaine) Moulton. The LaPlaines were French Huguenots who fled from France to escape the religious persecutions incidental to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settling in England, whence came the founders of the family in America. Here settlement was made at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and, later, members of the family became identified with the settlement of Hallowell, Maine. George and Isabella C. (Moulton) Wales, grandparents of Dr. Wales, became the parents of

three children—George Oliver, father of the doctor; Joseph Moulton; and Isabella. George Oliver Wales was born April 1, 1848, and has long been a representative business man and honored citizen of Boston. His first marriage, to Abigail Frances Paine Howard, was solemnized on the 9th of November, 1870, and Mrs. Wales was summoned to the life eternal on the 6th of October, 1886. The surviving children of this union are here mentioned in order of birth: George Howard, Boston, Massachusetts; Ernest de Wolfe; Mary Helen, married Willis Howard Butler, minister of Edwards Church, Northampton, Massachusetts; Louise F. and Nathaniel Brackett, Boston, Massachusetts. The second marriage of George Oliver Wales was solemnized on the 16th of December, 1896, when Lucy Cary Morse became his wife. They have no children.

Dr. Ernest de Wolfe Wales was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the city of Boston, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1891. He then entered Harvard University, in which he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in the medical department of the same historic institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he passed a year in effective post-graduate work in the University of Berlin, Germany, returning to the United States in the summer of 1900 and engaging in the practice of his profession in the city of Boston. From 1900 to 1901 he was aural house surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, in which institution he was thereafter clinical assistant until 1904. From 1905 to 1906 he was assistant surgeon in the throat room of Massachusetts General Hospital, and from 1904 to 1906 he was assistant aural surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, serving simultaneously as assistant in otology in Harvard Medical School, his alma mater. In the autumn of 1906 Dr. Wales took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he has met with unqualified success and gained marked precedence in the practice of the important branch of his profession in which he is specializing. Soon after his arrival in this city he was appointed clinical professor of diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the Indiana University School of Medicine, and he has since remained incumbent of this position, being a valued member of the faculty of the institution and being recognized as an authority in his special field and as an able and discriminating edu-

cator. He controls a large and representative practice and is held in unequivocal esteem by his professional confreres in the capital city.

Dr. Wales is identified with the Natural History Society of Harvard University; the Harvard Religious Union, of which he was secretary for one year; the Pi Eta fraternity of the same university; is a life member of the Harvard Union and also of the Young Men's Christian Union, of Boston. He was a member of the Boston University Club from 1904 until his removal to Indianapolis, and in a professional way he holds membership in the Boylston Medical Society (Boston), the American Medical Association, the American Otological Society, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the Indianapolis Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Society, besides which he formerly held membership in the New England Otological and Laryngological Society, during the time he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. He and his wife hold membership in All Souls Unitarian Church of Indianapolis; he is a Democrat in his political proclivities; he holds membership in the German House and the Country Club of Indianapolis; and here is affiliated with Center Lodge No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons.

In the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 21st of June, 1899, Dr. Wales was united in marriage to Miss Franc Hale, daughter of George W. Hale and Jeanette (Webster) Hale, both of whom are deceased, the latter being a representative of the same family line as was Daniel Webster. Dr. and Mrs. Wales have two children—Jeanette, who was born on the 4th of April, 1902, and Elizabeth, who was born on the 7th of January, 1904.

FREDERICK J. MACK. Among the progressive business men and highly honored citizens of Indianapolis is numbered the subject of this review, who is at the present time a member of the Board of Public Works and who is head of the well known firm of F. J. Mack & Company, house painters, interior decorators, frescoers, sign painters, and scenic artists, with headquarters at 26 Kentucky avenue. The concern is one of the largest and most important of its kind in the city and controls an extensive and substantial business. Mr. Mack has been a resident of Indianapolis for nearly two score of years and has here won success through his own energy and ability, the while he has ever stood exponent of the most loyal and useful citizenship and has merited the high esteem in which he is uniformly held.



F. J. Mack.

Frederick John Mack comes of stanch German lineage and is himself a native of the old Buckeye state of the Union, having been born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th of January, 1854, and being a son of Frederick J. and Regina (Baumann) Mack, the former of whom was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter in the kingdom of Bavaria. They came to America when young and passed the closing years of their lives in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the father had long followed the vocation of merchant. Both were consistent members of the Lutheran Church and were folk of sterling attributes of character.

Frederick J. Mack gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city, and in 1867, when thirteen years of age, he became a resident of Allen County, Indiana, where he continued to attend school as opportunity afforded and where he found employment principally in connection with manufacturing industries as an employe. In 1872, when eighteen years of age, Mr. Mack came to Indianapolis, where he has ever since maintained his residence and where he has gained independence and success as an active and enterprising business man. Soon after his arrival in the capital city he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of fresco painting, in which he finally became an expert artisan and one of special ability in the devising and carrying out of original and artistic decorative work. In 1877, when twenty-three years of age, he initiated business for himself, in the line of his trade, and in this connection he has directed his energies with so much of discrimination and ability and has been so honorable and upright in all his dealings and transactions that he has built up a business of which no other of its kind in the city can take precedence. The enterprise is now conducted under the title of F. J. Mack & Company, and his associates in the same are his son Frederick L. and Clemens W. Beck, who have proved his able and valued coadjutors.

Mr. Mack has taken a zealous interest in all that has tended to conserve the progress and material and civic welfare of his home city; and in the domain of practical politics he has wielded no little influence. In 1884 he was elected to represent the 24th ward in the city council, and in 1886 he was again elected to this office. In 1890 still more distinctive evidence of his personal popularity was given in his election as representative of Marion County in the legislature, in which he was an active and valued member during the general assembly of 1891, in which he

made an admirable record in the conservation of wise legislation. For five years, under the administration of Mayor Thomas Taggart, he held the responsible position of member of the board of safety, representing an important department of the municipal government. Of this board he was president and as such he gave most effective and timely service in the handling of the affairs of the department. For one year (1902-1903) Mr. Mack was a member of the park board. He has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party and is well fortified in his convictions and opinions as to matters of public policy.

Mr. Mack is identified with a number of the essentially representative fraternal and social organizations of the capital city, and in each his popularity is of the most positive order. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and he is also identified with the United Ancient Order of Druids, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He holds membership in the Commercial Club, the German Orphan Home Association, the Indianapolis Maennerchor, the German House, the Independent Turnverein, the German-American Democratic Club, and other organizations, and the Southside Turnverein.

On the 2nd of March, 1876, Mr. Mack was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Beck, who was born at Germany, and who is a daughter of the late Conrad Beck. Mr. and Mrs. Mack have six children: Frederick L., Carrie, Lambert W., William E., Joseph C. and Lillian. Three are married and living in Indianapolis; Joseph C. is in Dallas, Texas, and William E. and Lillian are living at home.

CHARLES A. KORBLY. The state of Indiana has reason to take pride in the personnel of her corps of representatives in the federal congress from the early days in the history of this commonwealth to the present time, and on the roll of honored names that indicates the service of distinguished citizens in this branch of governmental affairs there is reason in reverting with gratification to that of Hon. Charles A. Korbly, of Indianapolis, who is the present representative of the Seventh district in the lower house of the national legislature. He is a native son of the old Hoosier state, is a representative member of the bar of Indianapolis, and is a member of a family that has been one of prominence and influence in public and civic affairs in Indiana for many years.

Charles A. Korbly was born in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 24th of

March, 1871, and is a son of Charles Alexander Korbly and Mary (Bright) Korbly. His father was born in Kentucky and was a son of Christian Korbly, who was a native of Germany and who became a resident of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until 1849, when he joined the throng of argonauts making its way across the plains to California after the discovery of gold in that state, where he met his death. Soon afterward his widow removed to Ripley County, Indiana, where Charles A. Korbly, Sr., was reared to maturity. Here he received some education at home, and for a while taught school. He finally took up the study of law, and for thirty years he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Madison, from which place he removed to Indianapolis in 1895. He gained still higher prestige in his chosen profession after becoming a member of the bar of the capital city, and here he continued to maintain his home until the time of his death, in 1900, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife survives him and still resides in this city. She is a daughter of Michael Bright, who was a native of the state of New York and who was a scion of one of the staunch old Revolutionary families of Pennsylvania and who was an honored pioneer member of the bar of Indiana. He was engaged in the practice of his profession at Madison, this state, whence he finally removed to Indianapolis, where he continued in the successful practice of law, becoming one of the leading members of the bar of this commonwealth and wielding much influence in public affairs.

Hon. Charles A. Korbly has well upheld the honors of the name that he bears, both as a member of the legal profession and as a citizen of prominence and influence in public life. He was reared to maturity in his native city of Madison, and there gained his early educational discipline in the parochial school of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of which his parents were devout communicants. He began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his honored father prior to the family removal to Indianapolis, and in the latter city he was admitted to the bar in the year 1896. Here his father was a member of the law firm of Smith & Korbly, and with this firm the subject of this review continued to be associated in practice until the death of his father, in 1900. He and his brother Bernard continued to be associated with Alonzo Green Smith in their professional work, and in 1902 Charles A. severed his connection with the firm and continued an individual practice. Shortly afterward, how-

ever, he returned to Madison, to attend to certain property interests of the family, and he remained in that city from 1903 until 1907, in which latter year he resumed the practice of his profession in Indianapolis.

In the spring of 1908 Mr. Korbly was made the nominee on the Democratic ticket for representative of the Seventh district in Congress, and in the ensuing November election he was successful in overcoming a large Republican majority, receiving a gratifying endorsement at the polls. As one of the active and well fortified younger members of Congress he has made a record creditable alike to his state and to his fidelity and discrimination as a legislator. For fully a decade he has been a zealous and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has served as a member of various party committees in his home state. He is a versatile advocate at the bar and an effective public speaker, and he has been a successful factor in campaign work in Indiana. He is a member of the Indiana Bar Association and is identified with the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club and the Indiana State Historical Society. The important official position of which he is incumbent offers emphatic voucher for his personal popularity.

On the 10th of June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Korbly to Miss Isabel Palmer, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, Indiana, and who is a member of one of the distinguished pioneer families of this state. She is a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Stephens) Palmer and is a granddaughter of Hon. Nathan B. Palmer, who was speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1832 and who was shortly afterward elected treasurer of the state. The Palmer family was founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history and representatives of the same were found enrolled as valiant soldiers of the Continental line during the War of the Revolution.

WILLIAM OSENBACH, M. D. A representative member of the medical profession in Indianapolis, where he is specially prominent in the field of surgery, is Dr. William Osenbach, who has been engaged in practice in the capital city since the year 1896 and whose success in his chosen vocation has been of the most unequivocal type.

Dr. Osenbach is a native of the City of Lafayette, Indiana, where he was born on the 29th of June, 1866, and he is a son of Fletcher and Emma (Gipe) Osenbach, both of whom were born at Noblesville, this state, of German lineage. They were reared and



A. M. Parry

educated in their native town and there their marriage was solemnized, soon after which important event in their lives they removed to Lafayette, where they have maintained their home during the long intervening years. The father, who was for many years a successful and popular traveling salesman, is now identified with the hardware business in Lafayette, where he has ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem and where he is an influential citizen and representative business man. Of the five children two are deceased, and of the three surviving the subject of this sketch is the eldest; Della is the wife of William McCarty and resides in Lafayette; and Elmer is identified with business interests at Lafayette.

Dr. Osenbach was reared to manhood in his native city, to whose public schools he is indebted for his earlier educational discipline, which included a course in the high school. Having formulated definite plans for his future career, in 1892 he was matriculated in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Indianapolis, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith engaged in the active work of his profession in Indianapolis, where his success has been of cumulative order and where he has gained marked precedence in the surgical branch of his practice, which is essentially of representative character. He has shown distinctive devotion to his exacting vocation, in which his labors have been unremitting and his study and investigation such as to keep him in the most perfect touch with the advances made in both medical and surgical science. In the years 1903-4-5 he did effective post-graduate work in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and he has devoted much attention to the line of work which he has made his specialty, that of surgery. He is consulting surgeon to the Deaconess Hospital, of Indianapolis, and is surgeon-in-chief of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, besides which he is surgeon for a large number of the leading manufacturing concerns of Indianapolis. He holds membership in the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics the doctor gives his allegiance to the Republican party, he is affiliated with Marion Lodge No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons, and is identified with Star Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander. Both he and his wife

hold membership in the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1888 Dr. Osenbach was united in marriage to Miss Sophronia Rycraft, who was born and reared in Lafayette, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Zella, who is an accomplished pianist, having taken the artists' course on the piano at the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music, and has shown marked ability and talent in her chosen calling.

DAVID M. PARRY. The glory of our great American republic is in the perpetuation of individuality and in the according of the utmost scope for individual accomplishment. Fostered under auspicious surroundings, the nation has produced men of the finest mental caliber, of true virile strength and of vigorous purpose. The record of accomplishment in the individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in highest appreciation and honor. Among the prolific workers in connection with the productive activities of life is found David M. Parry, who may well be designated as one of the valiant and resourceful "captains of industry" who have conserved the progress and upbuilding of the "Greater Indianapolis" where he was president of the Parry Manufacturing Company, representing one of the important industrial concerns of the capital city, and where he has also been a factor in the promotion of other noteworthy enterprises. He is now president of Parry Auto Company, is vice-president of the Indianapolis Southern Railway Company, and not in an ephemeral way is his name associated with the word progress. He has shown marked initiative ability, has been a power in practical business and commercial enterprise, and has given his influence and tangible support to every worthy movement for civic betterment. As one of the essentially representative business men of Indianapolis he is well entitled to consideration in this publication. His career has been characterized by courage, confidence, progressiveness and impregnable integrity of purpose, and he has won success that is worthy of the name.

David M. Parry was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, near the city of Pittsburg, on the 26th of March, 1852, and is a son of Thomas J. and Lydia (Maclean) Parry, both of whom were natives of the city of Pittsburg and members of honored pioneer families of the old Keystone state of the Union. The Parry family traces its lineage back to staunch Welsh origin and the subject of this review is a representative of the third generation of the family in America. His paternal grandfather, Henry Parry, was born

in Wales, where he was reared and educated and where he was well trained for the profession of civil engineering, to which he devoted his attention upon coming to America. He had the distinction of erecting the first court house west of the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania. He established his home in the city of Pittsburg, where he passed the residue of his life, which was prolonged to an advanced age. He rendered effective service in the War of 1812, in which he had supervision of the somewhat primitive cannon utilized by the American forces in their second conflict with England. He married a daughter of General John Cadwallader, and of this union twelve children were born.

General John Cadwallader was one of the distinguished men of his day and generation, and history bears record of his gallant services as a general of the patriot forces in the war of the Revolution, in which he was a valued member of the staff of General Washington. He laid out the historic old Fort DuQuesne, and he was a most ardent patriot, having been a stalwart advocate of the cause of national independence during the climacteric period leading up to the Revolution. His father, Dr. Thomas Cadwallader, presided over a famous "tea party", held in a coffee-house in Philadelphia, prior to the more celebrated "Boston tea party". The meeting thus held in Philadelphia was the first one to voice protest in such manner against the unjust taxation imposed by the mother country. The Cadwallader family is of Welsh origin and has ever been renowned for the high intellectuality of its representatives. Dr. Thomas Cadwallader was a distinguished physician and pathologist and was an intimate friend and associate of Benjamin Franklin. He was a man of exceptional scholastic and scientific erudition and was the coadjutor of Dr. Rush and others in the founding of the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Parry, the youngest of the twelve children of Henry Parry, was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, where he received good educational advantages, according to the standard of the period, and he continued his residence in his native state until 1853, when he removed to Indiana and settled on a farm near Laurel, Franklin County, where he was long and successfully identified with agricultural pursuits and where he ever commanded a secure place in popular confidence and esteem, having been a man of strong mentality and having wielded no little influence in public affairs of a local order. He passed the last seven years of his life in Indianapolis, where he died in 1899, at the venerable age

of seventy-six years. He was a staunch Republican in his political adherency and both he and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Parry was a daughter of Matthew Maclean, who was born and reared in Scotland, and who took up his residence in Pittsburg upon coming to the United States. He was a man of marked ability and was an influential factor in public affairs in Pennsylvania, where for half a century he was the owner and editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette* and where he died at a venerable age. He and his wife became the parents of one son and four daughters. After the death of her honored husband Mrs. Lydia (Maclean) Parry remained in Indianapolis, where she passed the closing years of her signally gentle and gracious life in the home of her only daughter, but while visiting her sister in Parnassus, Pennsylvania, died on the 12th of December, 1903, at about eighty years of age.

David M. Parry, was about nine months old at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and he passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, near Laurel, Franklin County, in which locality he duly availed himself of the advantages of the district school, in the meanwhile contributing his quota to the work of the farm. At the age of sixteen years, with no particular blare of trumpets or pomp of circumstance, Mr. Parry gave initiation to his business career. He left the home farm and betook himself to the neighboring village of Laurel, where he assumed the dignified position of clerk in a general store, receiving in compensation for his services the princely stipend of ten dollars a month, from which he paid for his own maintenance. He remained thus engaged for a period of about eighteen months and then went to Lawrenceburg, where for two years he held a clerkship in a dry-goods store. In 1872 he went to Columbus City, Iowa, where he passed a few months as clerk in a store conducted by his brother Edward, who is now a resident of Indianapolis and who is the eldest of the family of five children; the subject of this review was the second in order of birth; Jennie is the widow of O. P. Griffith and resides in Indianapolis; Thomas H. and St. Clair, are interested principals in the Parry Manufacturing Company, and thus all of the children now maintain their home in Indianapolis. From Iowa, David M. Parry went to New York City, where he became bookkeeper for the New York Enamel Paint Company, retaining this position about one year, after which he was there employed as a salesman

in the wholesale dry-goods house of Oberholser & Keefer until 1873, when he returned to Indiana and located at Connersville, where he and his brother Edward engaged in the hardware business, the requisite capital having been furnished by their father. A few years later the honored father met with financial reverses and David M. Parry sold his interest in the hardware business and diverted the proceeds to meeting his father's obligations and thus saving to him his homestead farm.

Under these conditions David M. Parry assumed a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale hardware house in Cincinnati, in whose interests he covered territory in eastern Indiana and western Ohio for a period of about three years, within which time he so carefully conserved his resources that he was enabled to purchase a hardware store at Rushville, Indiana, where he established his home and continued in business until 1882, when he disposed of his interests in that place. He had made preparations to go to South America early in that year, as a salesman of agricultural implements, but the death of his wife, who was survived by two little daughters, caused him to abandon this trip. In his consideration of ways and means he finally was led to purchase a small carriage shop in Rushville, and there he continued the operation of the business, upon a modest scale, for a period of two years, at the expiration of which, in 1886, he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home and where he has gained splendid success and prestige in the industrial field. Concerning the development of the important manufacturing enterprise of which he was the head, the following pertinent statements have been made: "The immense concern which he built up was begun in a very modest way. Mr. Parry rented a part of the old Woodburn Sarven Wheel Works and began manufacturing vehicles and farm implements, meeting with success from the very start. He began operations with about forty persons represented on his pay rolls, and the business has increased so phenomenally that this concern now gives employment to about twenty-four hundred persons. The factory is particularly noted for the high grade of its light-weight vehicles of all kinds, and these are marketed all over the world. For several years Mr. Parry's brother Thomas H. was bookkeeper for the establishment, in which he had an interest from the inception of operations, and about 1891 his brother St. Clair entered the firm. In 1899 the eldest of the brothers, Edward, came into

the business, which is now conducted under the name of the Parry Manufacturing Company. The plant is modern in equipment and facilities, and the large and substantial buildings are situated on a sixty-acre tract of ground west of White River, the offices being at the factory."

The Parry Manufacturing Company is one of the substantial and extensive manufacturing concerns that have contributed materially to the industrial and commercial prestige of Indianapolis. The Parry Manufacturing Company and its offices are now located on Parry avenue, Henry and the Vandalia Railroad. From the beginning David M. Parry exercised the decisive influence in the management of the business, and that its great success is largely attributable to his persistent energy, sagacity, integrity and marked initiative and constructive ability, is freely and uniformly acknowledged by all who are familiar with the upbuilding of the magnificent enterprise. In May, 1909, Mr. Parry resigned the office of president of the Parry Manufacturing Company, in which he still holds his interests, and is now the president of the Parry Auto Company, which was incorporated July 28, 1909, with a capital stock of one million dollars, Mr. Parry being the organizer of the Company. The plant is located at Standard avenue and Division street, where they manufacture the Parry Car. In 1904 Mr. Parry organized the American Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Indianapolis, which has grown to be one of the three largest of its kind in the country. He was its first president and still is incumbent of that office. In 1909 he became president of the Automobile Insurance Company of America, which was organized by Cincinnati capital, October 21, 1909, being the date of incorporation. A man of so broad capacity naturally is led to find various avenues for the utilization of his energies, and this has been true of Mr. Parry, who has identified himself with various other enterprises of important order. He is at the present time vice-president of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad and has other capitalistic interests through which the progress of the greater commercial city of Indianapolis is being aided in no small degree. He is well known and held in high regard in local business circles and is one of the enthusiastic, loyal and public-spirited citizens of the fair capital of the Hoosier state. He is a valued member of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, of which organization he had the distinction of

being elected president in 1902, serving four years. He has also served as president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the Commercial Club, in the affairs of both of which important civic organizations he has shown a lively and helpful interest.

Mr. Parry is distinctly a man of ideas and ideals, and he has not narrowed his mental horizon within the bounds of personal advancement and aggrandizement. He has made for himself a secure place in the commercial and civic life of Indianapolis, and his vantage ground is one of the most stable order, from the fact that he has won right worthily his success and prestige as an able business man and sterling citizen. In the midst of the cares and exactions of business he has found time to place himself on record as an active worker in behalf of his home city and also in the field of practical sociology, to which he has given much thought and study. The following estimate is well worthy of reproduction in these pages: "As a large employer of labor, Mr. Parry has been deeply interested in the vital issues between capital and labor that have characterized recent popular movements, and he was the first man to make a stand against unjust demands and unlawful methods adopted by some of the organized-labor bodies, which he considered a direct violation of American principles. His high personal character and well known principles, as well as his labors in behalf of the improvement of conditions among the working classes, absolved him from any charge of undue self-interest in the position he took and which was for the justness of all concerned. He is well known in Indianapolis as an enthusiastic student of sociology and its problems, in which connection he is the author of the valuable book entitled the 'Scarlet Empire'."

In politics, though never a seeker of office, Mr. Parry accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and is a loyal advocate of its cause. He and his wife hold membership in the First Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee, and he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, besides being affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 13th of October, 1875, that renowned clergyman, the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parry to Miss Cora Harbottle, daughter of Thomas and Helen (McIntosh) Harbottle, of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Parry was a member of Plymouth Church, in the

City of Brooklyn, over which Mr. Beecher presided for so many years. Mrs. Cora (Harbottle) Parry was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1882, at the age of twenty-four years, and she is survived by two children—Helen, who is the wife of Frank N. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, and Cora, who is the wife of Warren D. Oakes, of this city.

October 3, 1883, is the date of the marriage of Mr. Parry to Miss HESSIE MAXWELL, daughter of John M. and Isabell (Moffett) Maxwell, who were at that time residents of Indianapolis. The names of the seven children of the second marriage are here noted: Lydia, Maxwell, Addison, Isabel, Ruth, Jeanette, and David. The beautiful family home is at Golden Hill, one of the most attractive residence sections of the Indiana capital.

THEODORE EADS GRIFFITH. "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth", is an aphorism uttered long ago by the sage philosopher, Epicharmus, and the application of the precept is as insistent in this twentieth century as in the days of the remote past. A man whose life exemplified appreciation of the truth of this statement was Theodore Eads Griffith, who was in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortune and who left upon the annals of his period the record of a worthy life and of worthy accomplishment. Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its altruism and its material success, his life counted for much, and in this history of the city in which he maintained his home for thirty years and to whose industrial and civic progress he contributed his due quota, it is but consistent that a tribute to his memory and services be entered. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 4th of November, 1906, at his home in Indianapolis, and in his death the capital city lost one of its progressive and substantial business men and one of its most popular and honored citizens. He was head of the wholesale millinery house of Griffith Brothers at the time of his death and the same title is still maintained, his two sons being now the interested principals in the enterprise which he founded many years ago.

Theodore Eads Griffith was born in Dayton, Ohio, which city was then but a village, and the date of his nativity was October 14, 1845. He was a son of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Eads) Griffith, of whose eleven children he was the first born, and of the number it may be stated that only two are now living. Thomas Griffith was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his father, and the lineage of the family is traced back to stanch Welsh stock. The father of Thomas

Griffith became one of the pioneers of Ohio, whither he removed from the old Keystone state early in the nineteenth century, and, from exposure while en route to the new home, he died soon after his arrival. His family settled in the village of Dayton, and there Thomas Griffith eventually became an honored citizen. There both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives.

Theodore E. Griffith was reared to maturity in Dayton, Ohio, and that he made good use of the advantages afforded him in the common schools of the locality and period is evident when it is noted that when but fifteen years of age he became a successful teacher in the district schools of his native county. Later he became a salesman in a book store in Dayton, and when seventeen years of age he tendered his services in defense of the Union, having enlisted for a term of one hundred days as a member of a regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of his term, when he received his honorable discharge. When about eighteen years of age Mr. Griffith became salesman for a wholesale millinery concern in Dayton, and he thus initiated his association with a line of enterprise in which he was destined to achieve splendid success in later years. After being employed as a salesman for a short time he became a member of the firm, and about the year 1867 the control of this enterprise passed to the firm of Griffith Brothers, which was then organized. The original principals in this firm were the subject of this memoir and his brother, George Franklin, and they gave close attention to business, availed themselves of progressive methods and built up a prosperous trade, based also upon the popular appreciation of the integrity and honor of the brothers. In January, 1873, Theodore E. Griffith became a junior partner in the firm of C. H. F. Ahrens & Company, of New York City, manufacturers of and importers of artificial flowers and feathers, and he then removed to the national metropolis, in the meanwhile retaining his interest in the business in Dayton.

On the 1st of January, 1876, Mr. Griffith removed from New York to Indianapolis, and here he continued to maintain his home until his death, fully thirty years afterward. Here he organized the firm of Griffith Brothers, wholesale milliners, and his associates in the enterprise were his two brothers, George F. and William H. In 1880 the Dayton business was consolidated with that in Indianapolis, and at this time George F. Griffith withdrew from the firm, to which Claude T. Griffith, elder son of the subject of this mem-

oir, was admitted as a member in 1885. William H. Griffith died in 1898, and Carl V. Griffith, the younger son, then became a member of the firm, whose personnel thus constituted Theodore E. Griffith and his two sons. Mr. Griffith continued to be actively identified with the enterprise until his death, and the large and representative business controlled by the firm today stands in evidence of his capacity as an executive, his progressive ideas, and the invincible integrity of purpose upon which alone can public confidence and support be founded.

For many years the headquarters of the firm of Griffith Brothers was at 232 South Meridian street, and after the building was destroyed by fire, on the 19th of February, 1905, the business was removed to the present eligible and spacious quarters, at Nos. 24 to 32 West Maryland street, where is utilized a floor space of fully forty-five thousand square feet. In a figurative sense, Mr. Griffith literally built the ladder upon which he climbed to a position of independence and definite success in connection with the practical affairs of life, and upon no portion of his career rests the slightest shadow of wrong or injustice. He was a genuine, high-minded gentleman, a sagacious and alert business man, a public-spirited and loyal citizen, and a generous and noble character. His life work, in all its relations, adequately indicates the man, and this offers the best possible monument to his memory. To those to whom he gave his close friendship the many lovable traits of his character were best known, but his unvarying courtesy won to him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. With him friendship was inviolable, and thus he did not extend too widely his circle of intimates, but those he indeed "grappled to his soul with hooks of steel". In his home his interests centered, and his devotion to his family was of the most idyllic and unselfish character, so that to its members, while theirs was the greatest of loss and bereavement when he was summoned to the life eternal, so also is theirs the greatest measure of consolation and reconciliation, in that they had so closely touched his noble and gracious personality. He commanded the high regard of all who knew him, and while never in public office or civic prominence, it is certain that few men so placed were better known to the people of Indianapolis in general. In politics Mr. Griffith gave his allegiance to the Republican party and he was ever loyal to all the duties of citizenship. As a member and director of the Civic League he took an active part in its work, and he always stood

ready to lend his aid and influence in behalf of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare and the progress of his home city. He was a charter member of the Commercial Club and also held membership in the Columbia Club and the Board of Trade. Though not formally a member of any religious body, he had a deep reverence for the spiritual verities and was a regular attendant of the Second Presbyterian Church.

In 1865, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Jane Hoover, who was born near Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Griffith is survived by his widow and two sons—Claude T. and Carl V.

Claude T. Griffith was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 18th of February, 1866, and was ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, after which he entered historic old Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, as a member of the class of 1884. In the following year he took a position with the firm of Griffith Brothers, as already noted, and he is now the senior member of the firm and one of the representative business men of the capital city.

Carl Vernon Griffith was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 8th of August, 1869, and was reared in Indianapolis, where he completed the curriculum of the public schools, after which he was for a short time a student in the United States Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Since leaving school he has been identified with the wholesale millinery business founded by his father and he is now a member of the firm of Griffith Brothers. Both of the brothers are adherents of the Republican party and both are known as reliable and progressive business men, in which connection they are ably upholding the high prestige of the honored name which they bear.

HENRY RUSSE. The great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the cosmopolitan social fabric of our American republic, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose from this source. Among those of German birth and ancestry who have attained to success and precedence in connection with civic and business affairs in the capital city of Indiana is Henry Russe, a citizen of sterling character and one to whom is accorded the highest confidence and esteem in the community which has so long represented his home and the field of his earnest, honest and successful endeavors. He has served in offices of public trust, has been a power for good in the field of practical

philanthropy, has been one of the world's noble army of workers, and has gained success and independence through his own well-directed endeavors, having come to America as a stranger in a strange land, unfamiliar with the language of the country and unfortified by financial resources. His career thus illustrates how much may be accomplished by one animated by integrity of purpose, courage, self-reliance and determinate ambition. Every page of his life history is open and free from blemish, and it is a matter of satisfaction to the editors and publishers of this work that they are able to here enter at least brief record concerning his life and worthy services. A wealth of incident and incentive lies in the career of the immigrant boy who came to America to work out his own way and who stands today as one of the best known and most honored citizens of Indianapolis, though his course has ever been marked by personal modest and unostentatious effort to be of aid to his fellow men in less fortunate circumstances. Surely the man and his work merit consideration.

Henry Russe was born in the little city of Osnabrueck, kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on the 17th of April, 1849, and was the fourth in order of birth of the nine children born to Herman and Engel (Schuette) Russe, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany, where the father was a farmer and general merchant and where he served for a number of years as a minor governmental officer. The family name has long been identified with the annals of Hanoverian history, and the line is one of the sturdiest German type. Of the children, three are now living, and of the entire number two besides the subject of this review became citizens of the United States.

Henry Russe was reared to manhood in his native place, and was afforded the advantages of the local schools, gaining a fair education in his native language. After leaving school he assisted his honored father in the work and management of the latter's store until he had attained his legal majority, when, in 1869, he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, to whose development and progress those of his race have contributed in most generous measure. He embarked at Bremen on the steamer "Herman", which dropped anchor in the port of New York in February of the year mentioned. Mr. Russe did not long tarry in the national metropolis but made his way to Indiana, where he was employed for a few months as a

laborer on the "Panhandle" Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania Lines. He came to Indianapolis in 1870, and here he has since maintained his home, the while he has advanced from a position of obscurity to one of substantial prestige as a business man and representative citizen. The mental and moral fiber of the young German was well able to withstand the tension of the intervening years of earnest toil and endeavor, and the strength of his character, his persistence, energy and ability, enabled him to move forward, step by step, to the goal of his worthy ambitions. For a time after establishing his home in Indiana Mr. Russe found it necessary to secure employment as a farm hand in Richmond, and later he was employed in a local brick yard and in a pork-packing establishment, having a due appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and turning his hand to such work as he could secure, with no handicap of false pride or vanity. His early efforts and the vicissitudes which he encountered have doubtless been the cause of his lively sympathy for those in misfortune or need, and he has done much to aid those who have felt the lash of necessity even as did he in those early days. Finally Mr. Russe secured employment as engine wiper in the local yards of the "Panhandle" Railroad, and later he was advanced to the position of locomotive fireman, in which capacity he worked for two years, at the expiration of which he became car inspector for the same road, a position which he retained until 1874, when, during a strike of the railroad employes, he refused to obey orders and take out and run an engine, thereby antagonizing his fellow workmen, and because of such action his wages were reduced, under which conditions he resigned his position with the "Panhandle" and entered the employ of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company ("Big Four"), which he served in the capacity of car inspector for the ensuing sixteen years, proving a faithful and valued employe.

In 1889 Mr. Russe resigned his position with the railroad company and engaged in the wholesale and retail grain and seed business, in which he has since continued and through which he has gained a large measure of success, his concern being now the oldest and one of the most important of the kind in the city and its operations being of broad scope and importance. Within later years he has not given so close personal supervision to the business, relegating this work to his sons, who were trained in the same and who are now associated with him under partnership relations, being numbered among the

popular and substantial young business men of the capital city. Mr. Russe was one of the organizers of the Standard Building & Loan Association, which was incorporated about 1887 and which was one of the first organizations of its kind in Indianapolis. He was the first president of this association, and the same did a beneficent work under his administration, in assisting those in moderate circumstances to secure homes of their own.

Appreciative of the advantages afforded him in the land of his adoption, Mr. Russe has ever been most loyal to its institutions and has been a public-spirited and progressive citizen, not hedging himself in with his own private interests and having been called upon to serve in public office in his home city. In June, 1892, he was elected a member of the Indianapolis board of education, and of this position he remained incumbent for six years, giving much time and study to conserving the best interests of public school work and rendering service whose value continues cumulative. He was president of the board in 1897-8, and retired from office with the hearty commendation of his associates and the general public. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, having joined in 1891. He was one of the organizers of the German Protestant Orphans' Home, and has been officially connected with the same during the long intervening period of nearly forty years. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the institution, as well as its treasurer, and his constant sympathy for the wards of the home has caused him to exert all his influence in promoting their welfare. He was also one of the organizers and charter members of the Deaconess Protestant Hospital, representing one of the noble semi-charitable institutions of Indianapolis, and he has been a member of its board of directors from the time of its founding. He was vice-president for some time and for the past several years has been business manager of the institution, to which office he now devotes the major portion of his time and attention. It is uniformly conceded that to his able and earnest services the success of this altogether worthy institution is in large measure due, and his interest in the same is of the most vital and insistent order. His private benevolences have been many and unostentatious, and knowledge of the same could not have been gained save through the appreciative words of those who have been recipients of his largess and kindly consideration. Mr. Russe has gained success but he has never lost appreciation of the responsibilities that such success entails, and he has shown a high sense of his stewardship as a

friend of humanity and as one whose heart is attuned to sympathy and generosity. None more than he has deeper reverence for the spiritual verities of the Christian faith, and for many years he has been a most devout and zealous member, as well as an official, of the Evangelical Zion Church of Indianapolis, of which his wife is also a devoted adherent.

In politics Mr. Russe was aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party until the national campaign of 1896, when he found his views at variance with the free-silver propaganda of the platform, and he has since maintained an attitude independent of partisanship, giving his support to the candidates and policies meeting the approval of his judgment and keeping in close touch with the questions and issues of the hour. For many years Mr. Russe was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the various official chairs of both the lodge and encampment. For many years he was also an active member of the Indianapolis Independent Turnverein. Concerning Mr. Russe one who is familiar with his career has written as follows: "He has been an active man in business, in public service, and in charitable and fraternal circles. He came to America a poor young man, with no capital other than pluck, industrious habits, honest energy and determination, a splendid working capital. He worked and worked hard; he planned, and planned well; he persevered, and succeeded. He sought to serve those about him and did faithful service. His devotion to principle is inflexible. He is a strong man and a good citizen."

In the year 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Russe to Miss Amelia Habeny, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, being a daughter of the late Henry and Christina (Limberg) Habeny, and who has proved to him a devoted companion and helpmeet. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are living: Harry and Paul are associated with their father in business, as already intimated; William is chief engineer at the Deaconess Hospital; and Julia, who remains at the parental home. Frederick died in infancy, and Edward passed away at the age of twenty-three years, as the result of illness contracted while serving as a member of the Indianapolis fire department.

JAMES E. LILLY. Of primary and most insistent relevancy to the industrial and general commercial history of "Greater Indianapolis" is the record of the splendid corporation known as the Eli Lilly Company, of

which the subject of this brief sketch is vice-president and treasurer. There can be no measure of inconsistency in saying that of all the great concerns that have contributed to the commercial advancement and prestige of the Indiana metropolis, none has been a factor of more distinct importance than this company, whose establishment is one of the best of its kind in the Union, whose business ramifications have carried the name and fame of Indianapolis into the most diverse sections of the civilized world, and whose beneficent influence, by very reason of the products sent forth, has transcended the bounds of mere commercialism and made for the well-being of humanity. This statement will readily be understood when recognition is had of the scope of the magnificent enterprise of the company—manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, new chemicals, digestive ferments, gelatine products, etc., and importers of crude vegetable drugs, oils, etc., in original packages. With the development of this splendid business enterprise, James E. Lilly has been closely associated with his brother, Eli, who was the founder of the same, and both have long held precedence as representative citizens of the Indiana capital.

James Edward Lilly was born in the beautiful old city of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 8th of July, 1844, and is a son of Gustavus and Esther E. (Kirby) Lilly, who removed from that state to Indiana when he was a lad of eight years, settling in Greencastle, where his father engaged in contracting. The parents passed the remainder of their lives in Indiana, where they ever retained the high regard of all who knew them. The son James E. was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Greencastle, and when seventeen years of age he signified his youthful loyalty and patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union, in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. In May, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, and upon the expiration of his term of three months, in November, 1862, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company H, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war and with which he took part in the various battles and minor engagements in which the gallant regiment was involved as a part of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He received his honorable discharge in July, 1865, as first lieutenant of his company. He signifies his continued interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Mil-



W. C. Lilly

itary Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

After the close of the war Mr. Lilly entered the employ of Cloud, Aiken & Company, wholesale druggists, of Evansville, Indiana, with which concern he continued until 1870, when he then engaged in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical preparations, in which line of enterprise he continued until 1876, when he became connected with the wholesale pharmaceutical house of William R. Warner & Company, of Philadelphia. In 1878 he came to Indianapolis, where he associated himself with his brother Eli in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical preparations, and with this concern, under its various changes of title, he has since been actively identified in an executive capacity and as an interested principal. In 1881 he established the branch house in Kansas City, Missouri, of which he had the general supervision until 1889, when he returned to Indianapolis, where he has since given his time and attention to the administration of the large and constantly expanding business now conducted under the title of The Eli Lilly and Company, of which, as already stated, he is vice-president and-treasurer. Mr. Lilly is essentially a loyal and progressive business man and public-spirited citizen, and he maintains a lively interest in all that tends to conserve the civic and commercial advancement of his home city, where his business and social relations have ever been of the most agreeable order and where he is held in unequivocal confidence and esteem. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, though never animated by aught of ambition for public office of any description.

In 1868 Mr. Lilly was united in marriage to Miss Matilda M. Dexter, daughter of Captain Henry T. Dexter, of Evansville, Indiana, and she died in Kansas City, in 1884, being survived by one daughter, Mary D., who is now the wife of A. G. Kyle, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. In 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lilly to Miss Nora Robinson, of St. Charles, Missouri, who presides with gracious dignity over their beautiful home, which is a center of social hospitality.

HENRY A. MANSFIELD. If success be predicated from the mark of definite accomplishment in the utilization of one's individual powers and ability, then Henry A. Mansfield has certainly achieved success. In the field of practical engineering work he gained marked prestige at an early age, and to-day he is a representative exponent of this line of business in the capital city. He held the office of city engineer of Indianapolis when

but twenty-two years of age, and the results of his able service in this capacity shall long be recognized and appreciated.

Mr. Mansfield finds a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born in Ashland, Ohio, on the 16th of November, 1868, and is the tenth in order of birth of the eleven children born to Martin H. and Anna (Saiger) Mansfield, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a man of marked mechanical ability and was the inventor of a number of practical devices, including a clover huller, in the manufacture of which he was engaged in Ashland, Ohio, for many years prior to his death, which occurred when Henry A. of this review was about ten years of age. The mother survived a number of years and of the children seven are now living. Henry A. Mansfield was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native town and after the completion of the curriculum of the high school he secured employment in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he was transferred by the company, in 1886, to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home. He continued with the railroad company until 1890, in November of which year he was elected city engineer of Indianapolis, to which responsible office he came admirably equipped, though, as already stated, he was but twenty-two years of age at the time, and he had the distinction of being the youngest man ever chosen to fill this position in the Indiana capital. He held the office, and most capably handled its affairs, for four years, during the administration of Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan, and the present effective sewerage system of the city was devised and laid out by him, and approved by Rudolph Hering, consulting engineer, while the general engineering plans of the city are still those which were formulated by Mr. Mansfield.

Upon retiring from the office of city engineer Mr. Mansfield engaged in business as an engineer and contractor, in construction work and contracting along general engineering lines. In this enterprise, in which he has attained to marked success and being identified with a large amount of important contract work in Indianapolis and elsewhere, he is now associated with D. V. Moore, under the partnership title of the Mansfield Engineering Company. This alliance was formed and the name adopted in 1899. In 1902 was effected the organization of the Moore-Mansfield Construction Company, and of this com-

pany, whose operations have been of important order, Mr. Mansfield is president and treasurer. He may be consistently designated one of the aggressive and successful "captains of industry" who are contributing to the upbuilding of the larger and greater Indianapolis and as a citizen he is essentially loyal and public-spirited. He has been an advocate and a hard fighter for the improvement and development of Fall Creek, believing boulevards are a necessity in the city. He is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club. He is identified with the Columbia Club, the Commercial Club and the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides being enrolled as a popular member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1891 Mr. Mansfield was united in marriage to Miss Ada F. Freeland, of Spencer, Indiana, and they have one child, Freeland.

CHARLES M. CROSS. Among those successfully engaged in the real estate business in Indianapolis is Charles M. Cross, who has here followed this important line of enterprise since 1895 and whose operations have included the handling and improving of many properties of important order, thus contributing in a material way to the progress and development of "Greater Indianapolis". Mr. Cross has maintained his home in Indianapolis for more than a quarter of a century and is here known as a loyal citizen and as a reliable and progressive business man who has achieved success through his own well directed endeavors.

Charles M. Cross reverts to the fine old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, since he was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of March, 1857. He is one of the five living children of Benjamin and Mary (Sainor) Cross, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania, where they passed their entire lives and where the father was a carpenter and building contractor by vocation. He was of French and German lineage and his wife was a representative of one of the old and honored German families of Pennsylvania. The parents were folk of sterling character and ever commanded the high regard of all who knew them. Both continued to reside in Alexandria until they were summoned from the scene of life's endeavors and both were consistent members of the German Reformed Church.

Charles M. Cross is indebted to the public schools of his native village for his early educational training, and his ambition and appreciation were such that he defrayed the expenses of his higher academic education largely through his own efforts. He secured employment as a traveling salesman and through the alternating of his services in this way with attendance in college, he was able to continue his studies for two years in Mercersburg College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and for an equal period in Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. After leaving college Mr. Cross continued to be employed as a traveling commercial salesman for fifteen years, during a considerable portion of which time he represented a leading wholesale concern of Indianapolis. He was married in the year 1883 and forthwith took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. He continued "on the road" until 1895, when he engaged in the real estate business in this city, initiating operations on a somewhat modest scale and gradually expanding the same until he has now control of a large and substantial enterprise in this line. His books show at all times most desirable investments and his scrupulous care and honor in all transactions have given to him a reputation that constitutes the best possible advertisement of his business. He has bought and sold realty in various parts of the city, has erected numerous buildings and placed the improved properties on the market, and has been concerned in the development of several of the newer residence sections of the capital city. Mr. Cross has shown marked executive ability and has handled his independent business with much of prescience and skill, so that his operations have yielded to him due returns and have proved of value to those whom he has served in his professional capacity as a general real estate dealer. His success is the more gratifying to contemplate on the score that it represents the direct results of his own labors and ability. He has been dependent upon his own resources from early youth and has made his business career worthy in all respects.

In politics Mr. Cross is not a turbulent partisan, but he gives allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and his sojourn across the burning sands has placed him in good repute as a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His maximum York Rite affiliation is with Raper



Hugh Dougherty

Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In the year 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cross to Miss Laura Lott, of Tiffin, Ohio, a graduate of Heidelberg College, of that place, and the children of this union are Harry E., Jessie M., Charles M., Jr., Helen Ida, and Donald Frederick.

HUGH DOUGHERTY. That "man lives not to himself alone" is an assurance that is amply verified in all the affairs of life, but its pertinence is the more patent in those instances where persons have so employed their inherent talents, so improved their opportunities and so marshaled their forces as to gain prestige which find its angle of influence ever broadening in practical beneficence and human helpfulness. He whose productive activities are directed along legitimate and normal lines is by very virtue of this fact exerting a force that conserves human progress and prosperity, and the man of capacity for business affairs of broad scope and importance finds himself an involuntary steward upon whom devolve large responsibilities. To the extent that he appreciates these duties and responsibilities and proved faithful in his stewardship does he also contribute to the well being of the world in which he moves. Hugh Dougherty has been essentially a man who "has done things", and this accomplishment has been altogether worthy in all the lines along which he has directed his energies. As a man of ability, sturdy integrity and usefulness, and as a citizen representative of the utmost loyalty he merits consideration in this publication, which touches the "Greater Indianapolis" and those who have contributed to and sustained the city's civic and material prosperity and precedence. He is now president of the Marion Trust Company, one of the most important financial and fiduciary institutions of the state, having held the position since 1904, in which year he took up his residence in Indianapolis. Prior to that time he had been a resident of the thriving little city of Bluffton, Indiana, for a period of nearly forty years. He has been prominently identified with various business operations of importance for many years, especially in the promotion of the affairs of independent telephone companies; he is known as an able financier and a man of marked initiative and constructive talent; he has been influential in political affairs; and his loyalty as a true son of the republic was shown in a distinctive way through his service as a soldier in the Civil war. Lives of such activity and usefulness are ever worthy

of study and bear objective lesson and incentive.

Mr. Dougherty was born on a farm in Neave Township, Darke County, Ohio, and the date of his nativity was July 28, 1844. He bears the full patronymic of his honored grandfather, Hugh Dougherty, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, where he was reared and educated and whence he immigrated to America when a young man. This worthy ancestor first settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and he eventually removed thence and became one of the pioneer settlers of Darke County, Ohio, where he secured a tract of wild land and instituted its reclamation. William Dougherty, father of the subject of this review, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and his active career was principally one of intimate identification with the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he so directed his energies as to gain a due measure of success and prosperity. He continued to reside in Darke County until his death, which occurred when he was about fifty-nine years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Studabaker, was a daughter of Abraham Studabaker, one of the pioneers and influential citizens of Drake County, Ohio, and a distant relative of the Indiana family of the name who have become widely known as manufacturers of carriages and wagons. Mrs. Dougherty was about thirty-nine years of age at the time of her demise, and of the seven children one son and two daughters are now living. The parents were zealous members of the Christian Church and were persons of sterling character and of more than ordinary intellectuality.

Hugh Dougherty, whose name initiates this sketch, was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the home farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. That he made good use of his limited scholastic opportunities is evident when cognizance is taken of the fact that at the age of seventeen years he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, having secured a teacher's license after passing the required examination. He taught one term in a district school of his native county and then, like many another loyal youth of the north, he subordinated all other considerations to respond to the call of higher duty and go forth in defense of the Union, whose integrity was jeopardized by armed rebellion. July 26, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer

Infantry, which proceeded to the front, having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac. With his command he participated in the battles of Richmond, Perryville and Stone's River, in which last mentioned engagement he was captured by the enemy, late in 1862; was paroled at once and sent to Camp Chase, where he became very ill and was sent home, and the following May was discharged on account of disability. His continued interest in his old comrades in arms is indicated by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the termination of his service as a loyal soldier of the Union, Mr. Dougherty returned to the parental home, taught one term of school, and was deputy county recorder of Darke County until 1865, when he went to Bluffton, Indiana, where he entered the employ of his maternal uncle, John Studabaker, one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of Wells County, who was engaged in the grain commission trade at Bluffton and is still living being ninety-three years of age. Mr. Studabaker was also owner of the Exchange Bank of Bluffton, and Mr. Dougherty soon assumed a clerical position in this institution, in which he eventually became a partner of his uncle and of which he continued an executive officer for many years. In 1888 he became president of the institution, and the Studabaker Bank, as it is now known, has long been one of the solid and most popular financial institutions of that section of the state. Mr. Dougherty continued to serve as president of the bank for a period of sixteen years, at the expiration of which, in 1904, he resigned the office to enter a wider field of financial enterprise. In that year he assumed the presidency of the Marion Trust Company, of Indianapolis, and in this important office he has thoroughly demonstrated his perspicacity, versatility and fine administrative ability, through the application of which the distinctive success of the enterprise has been conserved.

Mr. Dougherty has shown his versatility and power of leadership in other spheres of business enterprise—notably the development of the telephone industry. When the United Telephone Company was organized in 1896, he became its president, and this incumbency he has since retained. This company was one of the first of the so-called independent companies, and was incorporated with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Incidentally Mr. Dougherty became one of the leaders in the national association of independent telephone companies, and to his efforts may be attributed much of the success

of this national organization, through whose influence the various independent companies have been able to meet the strenuous competition brought to bear. Contemporaneous with the organization of the United Telephone Company, there came into existence a number of similar corporations, not only in Ohio and Indiana but also in many other and most diverse sections of the Union. The Bell Telephone Company maintained that the independent companies were infringing upon its patents, and finally it brought suit against a small company in the city of Boston. Realizing that the weaker concern was liable to defeat, on account of the lack of financial means to fight so formidable a foe, and that upon the verdict depended their own future, the independent companies organized to support the defense of the suit, and the national association thus formed is still maintained. The president, Judge James M. Thomas, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Mr. Dougherty were placed on the committee in charge of the suit, which, after five years of most expensive litigation, was decided in favor of the independent companies. They were literally fighting for their lives, and incidentally against the domination of a monopoly maintained in contrariety to public interests, and the legal contest was one in which was enlisted the best talent, with ample capitalistic reinforcement. Judge Thomas and Mr. Dougherty devoted themselves to the work without abatement of enthusiasm or energy until victory was assured. When Judge Thomas died, Mr. Dougherty was chosen to succeed him as president of the national association, an office of which he continued in tenure until 1904. His efforts have been productive of much good aside from the immunity from law suits of the companies originally interested. Many investors who had been intimidated by the conditions obtaining prior to the litigation mentioned, entered the field as soon as the courts defined the limit of responsibility, and the patronage of the independent companies with which he was connected financially was extended through the provisions of an agreement which Mr. Dougherty succeeded in effecting with the Bell Company, by which the lines he represented could be connected with a number of large cities in which they were not yet established in an independent way. Thus he has been instrumental in promoting the efficiency of a public utility of the greatest importance and value, and his efforts in this direction gained him a wide reputation among men of affairs throughout the Union.

In politics Mr. Dougherty has long been a

recognized factor of influence in connection with the affairs of the Democratic party in Indiana, and during his long period of residence in Wells County he took a prominent part in the manœuvring of party forces in that section of the state. He was a member of the Democratic state executive committee from 1890 to 1896, and was a delegate to the national conventions of his party in 1884, 1892, 1896, and 1900. As an astute man of affairs and an able financier he is naturally found enlisted as a member of the conservative wing of the Democratic party, of whose generic principles he has ever been a stalwart advocate. He represented his district in the state senate from 1871 to 1873, but he has never shown himself ambitious for public office.

Mr. Dougherty and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has not withheld his hand from liberal support of religious, charitable and benevolent work of a general order, the while his private benevolences have been extended with discrimination and invariably without ostentation. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, is president of the board of trustees of DePauw University, and in Indianapolis he is an appreciative and valued member of the Commercial, University and Country Clubs. Concerning the status of Mr. Dougherty, the president of the Indiana National Bank, Volney T. Malott, himself one of the leading financiers of the country, has written the following estimate: "Mr. Hugh Dougherty, a distinguished financier, president of the Marion Trust Company, ranks among the ablest financiers of the state; he has had a long and successful career as a banker, and is a man of the highest standing and the strictest integrity."

On the 25th of October, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dougherty to Miss Emma Gilliland, daughter of Theodore F. Gilliland, of Indianapolis, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, who was graduated in DePauw University in 1907 and was graduated in the class of 1909 in Wellesley College. The following consistent statement is worthy of reproduction in this connection: "Mrs. Dougherty is not only a leader in social circles, but is also a woman whose time and means are devoted quietly but unreservedly to charitable and philanthropic enterprises, sharing to the full her husband's sympathy in such works."

WILLIAM C. VAN ARSDEL. Both in the ancestral history and the personal career of William C. Van Arsdel is to be found an

abundance of interesting data worthy of perpetuation in a volume of this character. He is a scion of one of the sturdy Holland Dutch families whose names early became linked with the history of New Amsterdam, the quaint little town which figures in history as the nucleus of New York City, the metropolis of our great republic. Representatives of the name have been enrolled as gallant soldiers in the various wars in which the nation has been involved and utmost civic loyalty and devoted patriotism have characterized the family as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life's activities. Mr. Van Arsdel himself has long held prestige as one of the honored and substantial business men and public-spirited citizens of the State of Indiana, which has been his home from the time of his nativity and he is now engaged in the real estate business in the City of Indianapolis, though he maintains his residence in Greencastle, whither he removed in 1905, in order to afford his children the advantages of DePauw University. He is well known throughout the state and his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

William C. Van Arsdel was born on a farm in Franklin township, near the village of Darlington, Montgomery County, Indiana, on the 19th of December, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Buck) Van Arsdel. The original progenitors of the Van Arsdel line in America were four brothers of the name who came from Holland in 1635 and took up their abode among their countrymen in New Amsterdam, which name was retained until the English usurped control and gave to the community the title of New York. — Van Arsdel, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of New Jersey and was a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, in which he sacrificed his life on the altar of independence, having been killed in the historic battle of Trenton. Jacob Van Arsdel, father of William C., was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the 3rd of January, 1795, and he died at Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana, in 1877. His wife, who was a native of the State of Ohio, died in 1889. They reared a very large family of children and of the number two sons and two daughters are living. Jacob Van Arsdel early became a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for more than half a century he was a local preacher in the same, having been a man of strong individuality and fine mental powers and having guided and governed his life according to the faith which he so earnestly and effectively exempli-

nied in seeking to aid and uplift his fellow men. He was one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, Indiana, where he secured a tract of wild land and reclaimed a farm, and he devoted the major portion of his long and useful career to agricultural pursuits. He continued to reside in Montgomery County until 1856, when he removed to Thorntown, in order to offer his children needed educational advantages. In the climacteric period leading up to the Civil War he was an uncompromising Abolitionist, and he did most effective work in the cause. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, having been a member of Captain Zenor's company and having assisted in guarding blockhouses in southern Indiana during the campaign of General William Henry Harrison in this state. He was thus on duty at the time of the historic battle of Tippecanoe.

William C. Van Arsdel passed his childhood days on the old homestead farm and at Thorntown, Indiana, where his parents remained when he was six years old and where he had the privilege of study in a well ordered academy at Thorntown, this state, to which place his parents removed in 1856, as has already been noted. In 1870 he entered Asbury University, now De Pauw University, at Lafayette, Indiana, where he was a student for a few months. In the spring of 1871 he took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he began reading law in the offices and under the preceptorship of the firm of Ritter, Walker & Ritter, with whom he remained three years, in the meanwhile being admitted to the bar of his native state. The dry technicalities of the law and the inactive life involved did not greatly appeal to the ambitious and vital youth, and he soon directed his energies in other channels. For a period of fourteen years he did most effective services as traveling salesman for a wholesale clothing house in the City of Cincinnati, and in this connection he covered the State of Indiana as well as other territory. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Van Arsdel became a special agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, and in 1897 this company promoted him to the position of director of agencies for the State of Indiana, with headquarters in Indianapolis. He was most successful in furthering the interests of the company in his jurisdiction and he continued in the position mentioned until 1905, when he resigned the same in order to devote his attention to his rapidly increasing real estate business, which he had established in 1904 and which he still continues, having a large and representative clientage and conducting important opera-

tions in the handling of both city and farm property. It is scarcely necessary to state that his business career has been marked by the most scrupulous integrity of purpose and that the highest ethical standard has been upheld in all the relations thereof. Thus he has ever retained a secure hold upon the confidence and regard of his fellow men, and his gracious personality has promoted warm and inviolable friendships.

From the time of attaining to his legal majority Mr. Van Arsdel has accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has rendered yeoman service and by which he has been honored with official preferment of not small distinction. In Indiana he attended every state convention of his party for more than a quarter of a century, and in 1894 he was elected to represent Marion County in the state legislature. He proved a valuable working member upon the floor of the house and also in the committee room, and his record was admirable in every respect, being marked by conservatism and mature judgment. As chairman of the fee and salary committee he gave especially conspicuous service, having been the author of the fee and salary bill, whose cause he ably championed and through whose provision, as enacted, thousands of dollars have been saved to the state yearly. In 1890 Mr. Van Arsdel, as a veteran of the commercial fraternity, had the honor of being chosen president of the National Commercial Travelers' Republican Club, and he retained this office several years, indicating the estimate placed upon him by the members of the organization. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has taken an active interest in the various departments of its work.

Mr. Van Arsdel has been twice married. In 1874 he wedded Miss Francilia E. Hawk, who was born and reared in Morrisville, Indiana, and who was a daughter of the late Dr. William V. Hawk, a representative citizen of Morgan and Marion Counties for many years. Mrs. Van Arsdel was summoned to the eternal life in 1893, leaving no children. In 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Arsdel to Miss Emma P. Parr, of Franklin, this state. She was born in Johnson County, and is a daughter of Rev. Peterson K. Parr, who was a resident of Johnson County at the time of his death and who was a minister by vocation. The children of the second marriage are: Mary E., William C., Jr., and Paul Parr. In 1905 Mr. Van Arsdel built a fine residence property in the beautiful little city of Greencastle, and since

that time this attractive homestead has constituted the family domicile. The prime object of the removal from Indianapolis, as already stated in this context, was that the children might avail themselves of the advantages of the splendid university which has its seat in Greencastle. The family home is a center of gracious hospitality and is a favored rendezvous of a wide circle of friends, young and old.

JOHN R. WELCH was born in the village of Warsaw, Gallatin County, Kentucky, on the 23rd of October, 1856; he is a son of Thomas and Anne Welch, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized, in the City of Dublin, in May, 1855. In the same year the young couple set forth for America, severing the ties that bound them to home and native land, that they might find better opportunities in the United States. They settled at Warsaw, Kentucky, in 1855, and came to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1875, and resided here until their deaths. Both were devout communicants of the Catholic Church and their children were carefully reared in that faith. Of their twelve children the subject of this review was one of twins, the firstborn, and of the number five others are now living.

John R. Welch gained his early education in a parochial school at Carrollton, Kentucky, attending the same until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when, owing to the seriously impaired health of his father, he was compelled to go to work, that he might assist in the support of the family. He continued to be variously employed in his native state until 1875, in May of which year he came to Indianapolis, which city has been his home during the long intervening years, marked by earnest toil and endeavor and by the winning of success and prestige of no uncertain order. He had no friends or acquaintances in the capital city, but he had been trained in the school of necessity and had well learned the lessons of self-reliance and indomitable courage, so that he was ready to turn his hand to any honest work that he might secure. Thus we find the future capitalist and man of affairs employed as a common laborer on the streets of Indianapolis during the summer and autumn of 1875, in the service of the Indianapolis Water Company. Later he was for two years in the employ of Kingan & Company, pork and beef packers, and for an equal period was engaged with the old Woodburn-Sarven wheel works. In the meanwhile, realizing the need of further education, he showed that his ambition and appreciation were those of action,

by entering the night class at one of the leading commercial colleges of Indianapolis, where he completed an effective course of practical study. In 1880 and 1881 Mr. Welch endured the vicissitudes and trials that fall to the lot of a book agent, as he was a traveling representative in this line for the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for which he worked in the state of Ohio. He returned to Indianapolis in 1882 and secured a position as bookkeeper, in which vocation he continued to be employed until 1888, when he opened an office on The Circle, now familiarly known as "Monument place", and established himself in the real estate, loan and insurance business, with which he has since been continuously identified and in connection with which he still maintains his office in Monument place, the unique and distinctive center of the city. He began operations on a modest scale, but the same attributes of character that had enabled him to make the preceding steps toward the goal of success and independence, proved efficacious in the new field of endeavor. He brought to bear marked energy, initiative power and administrative ability and soon built up a prosperous business, the while he gained popular confidence and esteem by reason of his integrity of purpose, and his adherence to correct business principles. His agency, in each of its departments, is now one of the most important of its kind in the city and his transactions reach a large volume each year.

In 1884 Mr. Welch was elected secretary of the Celtic Savings & Loan Association, which was at that time a modest neighborhood organization, whose members assembled one evening in each week to make their deposits and transact other requisite business. From this modest nucleus has been built up one of the large and substantial institutions of its kind in the state, and this advancement has been in no small measure due to the faithful and discriminating administration of Mr. Welch, who has continued secretary of the association to the present time. An idea of the growth of the association's business may be gained from the statement that its annual report for the year ending June 30, 1909, showed its total assets to be \$1,182,715.60. In 1891 Mr. Welch was elected secretary and treasurer of Holy Cross Cemetery Association, and he still retains this incumbency. Since 1906 he has been president of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Association, which includes in its membership all the local fire insurance underwriters and agents of the city. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Union National Bank, of

which he is a director at the present time, and he was also one of the organizers of the Marion Title Guaranty Company, of whose directorate he is a valued member. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Citizens' Gas Company. Mr. Welch has been a member of the Commercial Club from the time of its organization, and this statement also holds true in connection with his identification with the Indiana Democratic Club. He is treasurer of Branch No. 22, Catholic Knights of America, a fraternal insurance order. In the centennial year, 1876, Mr. Welch became a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, with which he is still identified. He is a charter member of Indianapolis Council No. 437, Knights of Columbus, and served two years as its grand knight, or chief executive officer. He was one of the organizers and is an appreciative member of the Indianapolis Canoe Club. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church, holding membership in the parish of Saints Peter and Paul.

In St. Bridget's Church, Indianapolis, on the 23rd of February, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Welch to Miss Aliee Callan, who was born and reared in Indiana and who is a daughter of Patrick and Mary Callan, both natives of the fair old Emerald Isle. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Welch the following brief data are entered: Thomas, born November 28, 1886, died in infancy; Mary, born September 1, 1888, died at the age of ten months; Anna was born June 16, 1890; Leo, F., June 16, 1893; Lawrence J., February 4, 1895; John A., June 24, 1896; and Aliee, who was born March 6, 1898, died in infancy.

The foregoing brief outline of the career of one of the representative business men and honored citizens of Indianapolis can not but move to appreciation and admiration, though its subject is a man essentially simple and unostentatious in his tastes and habits. He has been one of the world's faithful and productive workers, and his success has been worthily won, so that he well merits the high esteem in which he is held in the community that has witnessed his rise from obscurity to a position of independence and influence.

VINSON CARTER. The family of which Judge Vinson Carter is a worthy scion was founded in Indiana in the territorial epoch of this commonwealth, with whose annals the name has linked for nearly a century. Each generation has accredited itself well in connection with the practical and social affairs of life, and there can be no measure of im-

propriety or exaggeration in referring to Judge Carter as one of the distinguished representatives of the name which he bears. He has long held prestige as one of the able members of the bar of his native state and was engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in Indianapolis for nearly thirty years prior to his elevation to the bench of the superior court, in 1896, since which year he has served with distinction in this important judicial office.

Judge Carter was born at Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana, on the 16th of July, 1840, and is a son of John D. and Ruth (Pickett) Carter. His father was born in North Carolina, on the 1st of March, 1811, and in 1813, when he was about two years of age, his parents removed to the wilds of the territory of Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the pioneer era. The family settled in Morgan County, where his parents passed the remainder of their lives and where his father reclaimed a farm from the forest wilderness. He himself became one of the influential citizens of that county, where the major portion of his active career was devoted to farming, and where he continued to maintain his home until his death, which occurred June 10, 1900. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and throughout his life clung to the simple and noble religious faith exemplified by this denomination. In politics he was a supporter of the cause of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter, with which he continued to be allied until the close of his long and useful life. He was a man of strong mentality and sterling integrity and while he ever manifested a loyal interest in public affairs he was never a seeker or holder of political office. He was a son of Nathaniel and Ann (Ramsey) Carter, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, where their marriage was solemnized in 1804 and where they continued to reside until 1811, when they removed to Indiana, as already noted. Nathaniel Carter was a son of Nathaniel Carter, who was the founder of the family in North Carolina, where he made settlement with others of the Society of Friends, of which he likewise was a birthright member. His father also bore the name of Nathaniel and was the original progenitor of the family in America, whither he immigrated from Dublin, Ireland, between 1720 and 1730, settling in Pennsylvania, where he passed the residue of his life. He had be-



Vinson Carter

come a member of the Society of Friends prior to coming to America.

In Morgan County, Indiana, was solemnized the marriage of John D. Carter to Miss Ruth Pickett, who was born and reared in that county, where her parents, Benjamin and Patience (Hadley) Pickett, were pioneer settlers. Her mother was a granddaughter of Simon Hadley, founder of the Hadley family in Pennsylvania, and of this worthy ancestor the Hadleys of both Morgan and Hendricks counties, Indiana, are descendants. Mrs. Ruth (Pickett) Carter was summoned to the life eternal in 1888, having, like her husband, been a consistent member of the Society of Friends. Of the ten children, of whom five are living, Judge Carter, subject of this review, was the third in order of birth.

Judge Vinson Carter passed his childhood and youth on the homestead farm of his father, in Brown Township, Morgan County, this state, and after duly availing himself of the privileges of the common schools of the locality and period he entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, where he studied for two years. In 1865 he was matriculated in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1867 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

In the meanwhile Judge Carter had subordinated all other interests to manifest his youthful patriotism as a loyal son of the republic, for it was his to render valiant service in defense of the Union when its integrity was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion. On the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front. In the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, on the 30th of August, 1862, he was wounded, and he was thereafter incapacitated for field service. From May, 1863, until the close of the war he held special assignment to duty as Indiana military agent in Tennessee and Georgia. He received his honorable discharge from the Union army about April, 1863.

Judge Carter was first admitted to the bar in 1867, in Bloomington, where he was in the office of General Morton C. Hunter. On October 23, 1867, after graduation, Judge Carter came to Indianapolis, being shortly afterward admitted to the Marion County bar, where he practiced until 1896 as noted.

After thus amply fortifying himself for the work of his chosen profession, Judge Carter opened a law office in Indianapolis, where he continued in active practice of a general

order from 1867 until 1896, since which time he has held the office of judge of the superior court of Marion County. Both as a trial lawyer and as a counselor he won distinctive success and precedence, and while engaged in active practice he was not only concerned in much important litigation in the state and federal courts in Indiana, but was also retained as counsel for important corporations and representative business men. Upon the bench his record has been one notable for fidelity and for the exemplification of true judicial acumen, the while it is recognized by his professional confreres that his is a comprehensive and profound knowledge of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, so that his rulings are invariably fair and equitable and his decisions such as to meet with very few reversals by the higher courts.

In politics Judge Carter has ever been arrayed as a stalwart in the camp of the grand old Republican party, and he has been an effective exponent of its principles and policies. In 1881-3 he was a member of the state legislature of Indiana, in whose house he represented Marion County, and in the session of 1881 he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, besides holding membership in other important committees. He and his wife are zealous and prominent members of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and he is also a member of the session of this denomination. The only fraternal organizations with which he is identified are the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sigma Chi college fraternity. He is an active and valued member of G. H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 1st of October, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Carter to Miss Emma Maxwell, daughter of Dr. James D. and Louisa (Howe) Maxwell, of Bloomington, Indiana. Mrs. Carter was born at Bloomington, where she received her early education, which was supplemented by a course in Glendale Female College, at Glendale, Ohio, in which institution she was graduated as a member of the class of 1864. Her father was one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Bloomington and followed the profession of his honored father, Dr. David H. Maxwell, who likewise was an able physician and who served as a surgeon in the United States army in the War of 1812; he was a prominent and influential citizen and honored pioneer of Indiana and a member of the convention that adopted the present constitution of this commonwealth. Judge and Mrs. Carter have but one child, Anna,

who was born at Bloomington, Indiana, on the 5th of August, 1870, and who is now the wife of Herbert S. Wood, teller in the Indiana National Bank, in Indianapolis.

GEN. BENJAMIN A. RICHARDSON is one of the veteran representatives of the real estate and insurance business in Indianapolis, which city has been his home for more than two score of years and with the civic and business interests of which he has been identified prominently and worthily. No citizen holds a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem and few are better known or more highly honored in the capital city. General Richardson, who gains his military title from his conspicuous identification with the Indiana National Guard, was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil War, and in the "piping times of peace" his loyalty has been of the same insistent type that prompted him to go forth in defense of a righteous cause when the integrity of the nation was jeopardized by armed rebellion. An earnest, upright and honored citizen, General Richardson is well entitled to consideration in this work, devoted to "Greater Indianapolis" and its representative people.

Benjamin Austin Richardson was born at Woleett, Wayne County, New York, on the 30th of April, 1840, and is a son of Lewis and Mary Jane (McElroy) Richardson. The father was born in Oneida County, New York, in November, 1813, where he was reared on a farm and where he received a common-school education. A few years after his marriage he removed with his wife and their three children to Wayne County, New York, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The locality is known to this day as Richardson's Corners. In 1859 he removed with his family to Delaware, Ohio, which thereafter represented his home during the greater portion of the time until his death, which occurred at the home of his son Benjamin, in Indianapolis, in 1890. During the Civil War the family resided in Wayne County, Indiana, where the loved wife and mother died, at Dublin, in 1862. The father later returned to Delaware, Ohio, where he was engaged in insurance for many years. Mary Jane (McElroy) Richardson was born at Trenton Falls, Oneida County, New York, on the 20th of April, 1813, and was a daughter of William and Esther (Austin) McElroy. She was a woman of gentle and gracious personality and one of deep Christian faith, having been a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church, with which the family had been identified for many generations. She died in

Wayne County, Indiana, in 1862, as has already been stated. Lewis and Mary J. (McElroy) Richardson became the parents of five sons and two daughters, and of the number three sons and two daughters are now living.

The original progenitor of the Richardson family in America was Samuel Richardson, who was born in England, in 1610, and who came to this country in 1635 or 1636. He was a surveyor by profession and it is a matter of record that he surveyed and laid out the town of Woburn, Massachusetts, of which he was one of the first settlers and in which he was one of the founders of the first church. His son Samuel, who was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, on the 22nd of May, 1646, was four times married. His last marriage was with Sarah Hayward, daughter of Nathaniel Hayward, and their nuptials were solemnized on the 6th of September, 1680. Their son David was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, on the 14th of April, 1700, and on the 19th of October, 1726, he married Remember Ward. Their son, Captain Aaron Richardson, was the next representative in the line of direct descent to the subject of this sketch, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, on the 2nd of October, 1740, and he married Ruth Stingley. Their son, Nathan Henry Richardson, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was married on the 24th of January, 1813, to Mary Roberts, daughter of Eben and Mary (Higbee) Roberts.

Benjamin A. Richardson, to whom this record is dedicated, was born and reared on a farm, and he early began to assist in its work and in aiding in the support of the large family. His early educational privileges were those afforded in the district schools of Wayne County, New York, and his scholastic training was secured mainly through attending these somewhat primitive institutions of learning during the winter terms, as his services were demanded in connection with the work of the home farm during the summer seasons. He was sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Delaware, Ohio, where he attended a ward school for two winters. In the autumn of 1861 he was a student in the schools at Dublin, Indiana, for three months. With the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter, the youthful patriotism and loyalty of General Richardson were raised to the utmost protest, but he was at first unable to secure the parental approval of his enlistment in the Union ranks. He finally prevailed upon his loved mother to consent to his wishes, and he went to Richmond, this state, where, in August,

1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, forthwith proceeding to the front. His elder brother, Nathan, had enlisted in April, 1861, and had died in the service, and this shock, together with the anguish caused by the enlistment of the younger son, proved too severe a test upon the devoted mother, who died three weeks after the subject of this sketch had gone to the front. General Richardson served, as a private and later as a non-commissioned officer, until the close of the war, and was mustered out, in the City of Indianapolis, on the 10th of May, 1865, duly receiving his honorable discharge. Upon his return to Indianapolis General Richardson was appointed clerk in the office of Major Dunn, chief mustering officer, in old Washington Hall, on Washington street, and of the fifty clerks there employed in attending to the mustering out of returning soldiers he was the last to be dismissed. He closed the business for Major Dunn and made the latter's final report to the government. Thereafter General Richardson was employed as a bookkeeper in the wholesale leather establishment of John Fishback until the spring of 1866, when, through the kindly mediation of the late William N. Jackson, he secured a position as collector for the Indianapolis Gas Light & Coke Company, in whose offices he was finally given the position of cashier. He continued a trusted and valued employe of this company until 1876, when, at the advice of his physician, he gave up office work and turned to a line of enterprise that did not entail habits of so sedentary a nature. He engaged in the insurance business and later expanded the functions of the same to include a general real estate business. To these important lines of enterprise he has continued to devote his attention during the long intervening years, and he controls a large and representative patronage in both departments of his business. His operations in the real estate field have involved the handling of a large amount of valuable city and farm property, his knowledge of real estate values is recognized as authoritative, and his course has been so guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor that he has ever maintained an inviolable hold upon popular confidence and esteem. During the first years of his residence in Indianapolis General Richardson came to a realization of the importance of securing more technical knowledge if he hoped for definite success in the business world, and he thus attended night school in the Bryant & Stratton and the Purdy business colleges in Indianapolis,

in the latter of which he was graduated, having there received instructions in penmanship from Robert Spencer, a son of the author of the Spencerean system.

General Richardson became a member of the first military company organized in Indianapolis after the close of the Civil War, the commander of the same having been General Daniel McCauley, who had served as a colonel in the Civil War and had received the brevet rank of brigadier general. This company became a part of the battalion commanded by Colonel Frederick Knefer. Afterward, when the military spirit began to run high, a company of Zouaves was organized by the young men of Indianapolis, and General Richardson was elected captain of the company, which was named in his honor, the "Richardson Zouaves". This company gained a reputation of national order and won honors in every competitive drill in which it was entered, both in fancy Zouave and strictly United States army tactics. The company was regularly mustered into the Indiana National Guard, and in May, 1882, it entered the competitive drill in the national encampment at Houston, Texas, being the first northern company to go south of the Ohio River for such a purpose after the close of the Civil War, as prior to that occasion northern military organizations believed that a blue uniform would not be well received in the south. The reception given to the Richardson Zouaves in Houston was cordial in the extreme, and the result was that many other northern companies went to the south the following year, thus promoting the *entente cordiale* that has since obtained between the two sections. General Richardson was commissioned major and made inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Governor Chase, and in 1897 Governor James A. Mount conferred upon him the well merited appointment of quartermaster general of the Indiana National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general. Within his term of office occurred the Spanish-American War, and in connection therewith it devolved upon him to provide the equipment for the Indiana soldiers who volunteered for service in that conflict. Under his direction also was effected the reorganization of the state militia after the close of the war, and this was accomplished with no loss of property to the state. The while the full approval and acceptance of his reports and returns was made by the national government. General Richardson is still actively identified with the Indiana National Guard, and is one of its most honored veteran members.

Though he was reared in the faith of the Democratic party and early had the true Jeffersonian principles instilled in his mind, when the Republican party was organized and stood exponent of the principles of indissoluble federal union, it was but natural that he should transfer his allegiance to its cause, and he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, while he was serving as a soldier at the front. In the support of the cause of the "grand old party" he has since exercised his franchise and given his influence. General Richardson became a member of the Presbyterian Church when but sixteen years of age, and without bigotry or intolerance of spirit he has since striven to order his life according to the teachings of the divine Master. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the fourteenth degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is identified with both the lodge and uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, and in the latter department he has been prominent and influential and has received marked distinction. He was made colonel commanding of the First Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Indiana Brigade, and for eight years he was colonel on the staff of Major-General James R. Canahan, commanding the uniform rank of this order throughout the world. He is a valued member of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Camp No. 80, Union Veteran Legion, besides which he holds membership in the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Indianapolis Home for Aged and Friendless Women.

At Greenwood, Jackson County, Missouri, on the 13th of September, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of General Richardson to Miss Estelle Carpenter, who was born and reared in Delaware County, Ohio, whence her parents removed to Missouri in 1866. Her parents likewise were natives of Delaware County, where her grandparents on both sides were very early settlers, having removed thither from the State of New York. Mrs. Richardson was a woman of most gracious personality and won to herself the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. Her devotion to her family was of the deepest order and she was ever ready to aid those in any way afflicted in mind, body or estate, having been a devout and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, in whose faith she passed to the life eternal on the 11th of April, 1900. She

was a lineal descendant of William Carpenter, who came from England to America in 1638 and settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Representatives of the Carpenter family were participants in the colonial Indian wars and also in the War of the Revolution. General and Mrs. Richardson became the parents of six children, namely: Grace, Edna, Estelle, Nathan Henry, Benjamin Austin, Jr., and Sherrill Edson. Grace and Estelle died in infancy and Edna passed away at the age of fifteen years. Nathan H. is a resident of Indianapolis; Benjamin A., Jr., also resides there, as does Sherrill E. On the 12th of November, 1902, in Springfield, Ohio, General Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Susan Ballard, who was born at Athens, that state, on the 23rd of November, 1856, and who was nine years of age at the time of the family removal to Springfield, where she was reared to maturity. Mrs. Richardson is a graduate of Western College for women, at Oxford, Ohio, in which she was a member of the class of 1876. She was for many years president of the alumni association of her alma mater, and at the present time she is secretary of the board of trustees of that institution. She is also a member of the board of managers of the Indianapolis Home for Aged and Friendless Women, and she is prominently identified with religious and charitable work in the capital city, where, like her husband, she is a devoted member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. She is a descendant of William Ballard, who came to America as a member of Governor Winthrop's colony and who settled at Framingham, Massachusetts.

REV. FRANCIS H. GAVISK. An honored and distinguished representative of the priesthood of the Catholic Church in the capital city of Indiana is Father Francis H. Gavisk, who is in pastoral charge of the flourishing and important parish of St. John's Church, and who is held in high esteem in Indianapolis, both as a loyal citizen and able and devoted churchman.

Father Gavisk finds a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity. He was born in the City of Evansville, Indiana, on the 6th of April, 1856, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Tierney) Gavisk, natives of Ireland, both parents being now deceased. Father Gavisk was reared to maturity in his native city, where he gained his preliminary educational discipline in the parochial schools, after which he entered Saint Meinrad's Abbey, in Spencer County, Indiana, in which admirably ordered church



William Allen Wood



SAMUEL FLETCHER WOOD

institution he completed both his classical and ecclesiastical courses. On the 30th of May, 1885, in the abbey church, at St. Meinrad, he was ordained to the priesthood, at the hands of Rt. Rev. F. S. Chatard, the present bishop of Indianapolis. On the 20th of the following month he was assigned to service as assistant priest of St. John's Church, Indianapolis, and he has since been continuously identified with the work of this parish, to whose spiritual and temporal upbuilding he has contributed with all of zeal and consecrated devotion. He has been the pastoral head of his parish since 1890, and under his administration the church has had a large and substantial growth and has expanded its usefulness in every direction. Father Gavisk is a man of high intellectual attainments, is an able and pleasing public speaker, drawing upon a wealth of sacred and secular learning and having a mature judgment in the placing of true valuations upon men and affairs, as he well understands the well-springs of human thought and action and is kindly and tolerant in his association with his fellow men, both in sacerdotal and social relations. Generous and public-spirited as a citizen, of gracious and charming personality, he has gained and retained a secure hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has so long labored for the uplifting of his fellow men, and he has the affectionate regard of the people of the parish over which he is placed, a faithful shepherd, as well as a loyal guide, counselor and friend. He is a member of the official board of the Indianapolis Charity Organization Society, is also a member of the Board of State Charities, being appointed by Governor Hanna in 1908, and is a member of the executive committee of Indiana, of the American Red Cross. Father Gavisk takes a deep interest in all benevolent and charitable work and he holds membership in the Commercial Club of whose high civic ideals he is deeply appreciative, is on the Citizens' Library Committee of the Public Library, and is also chancellor of the Diocese of Indianapolis.

SAMUEL FLETCHER WOOD. The early lawyers of Indiana, and, indeed, nearly all of those who practiced law before the last decade, were largely concerned professionally with constitutional, real estate, and criminal law. In later years these branches have been overshadowed in popular and professional interest by general commercial and corporation law. The foremost of the early men were less in touch with active business affairs and had a tendency toward philosophy, literature, history and oratory; the leading lawyers of

today may be learned in belles-lettres and theoretical political government, but, to be successful, they must be practical students also of the complexities of modern business which almost daily modify the written laws.

A lawyer of the first class mentioned was Samuel Fletcher Wood, son of William Wood, a physician and farmer of English descent, who lived in Fountain County, Indiana. The grandfather in early times moved from the colonial estate of the Wood family, near Parkersburg, Virginia, to Delaware, whence William Wood came to Indiana, after living temporarily in Ohio. Samuel Fletcher Wood was educated in Illinois-Wesleyan and Asbury (now DePauw) Universities, receiving academic and honorary degrees from the latter institution. In Illinois Wesleyan, he was a student in the same class with Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president under Cleveland, who in a letter to Mr. Wood's son said, "Your father was an exceedingly agreeable and courteous young man and was very popular with his classmates." After college Mr. Wood entered the law office of David Davis (afterward United States Senator and, by the appointment of Abraham Lincoln, judge of the United States supreme court), in Bloomington, Illinois, but later settled for practice in Covington, Indiana. The Covington bar in earlier years was unusually able, and included a number of men who attained distinction, among them Edward Hannegan and Daniel W. Voorhees, who became United States senators, and Lew Wallace, famous as a soldier, diplomat and author, as well as several men of college education who never attained more than local reputation, but who were as able in their profession as those who rose to fame. A fellow lawyer wrote of Mr. Wood: "In no case in which I have known him to take part was he ever overmatched in either legal acumen or forensic power. In all cases in which he was retained, assisting counsel accorded him the leadership. The legal mind of this trained student and accomplished scholar never missed its mark. He was able at once to strike the correct theory of a case, and its every detail was soon within the grasp of his great and incisive mind. His logic was cogent, his language was chaste and elegant, and his manner was captivating. He never violated the rules of legal ethics in order to make the side he represented more popular either with a judge or with a jury. He was an orator of grace and power, and was eloquent and convincing in the highest degree. As a trial lawyer and as counsel he was regarded by his fellows in practice as the most dangerous adversary they could

have. His services as a political speaker in behalf of the Republican party had a most telling effect, as he had great ability in enlisting the sympathy of his hearers, and never abused those who differed from him politically. He was urged to become a candidate for Congress, but he refused, and later his friends offered to secure him a seat in the United States senate or an appointment as minister to one of the best diplomatic posts, either of which would have been easy for him to attain, but he had no desire for public service. In personal address he had a passport to social success that was enviable. Medium in height, of good parts, and with handsome head and figure, he was furthermore distinguished by patrician elegance of manner and an ingratiating courtesy. Judge David Davis regarded him as the most brilliant young lawyer he had ever known, and corresponded frequently with him on matters of constitutional law."

During his middle life, Mr. Wood found much enjoyment in reading Latin and Greek authors, Horace and Catullus and the Greek poets and philosophers principally, in the original. He was scholarly, but did not parade his learning in his addresses. While the direction of his talent and power as an orator was in the line of the normal and healthful towards the beautiful and ideal, he never so transcended the real and the practical that his thought seemed fanciful or his presentation forced. He realized, whether consciously or not, that art is only nature that has passed through the selective and harmonizing processes of the human mind—that the orator, like other artists, must be a connoisseur of life. His judgment and taste in matter and expression were of the very best. He never depended on a minor key for an effect, and though he had a keen sense for human incongruities and a delightful humor, he usually reserved their display for his private intercourse with friends. An admirable regard for the privacy and rights of others won him in return the highest respect and affection and the reputation for being the soul of honor itself. His first manner in speech before the public was casual, but direct, and from this he proceeded to the most eloquent heights. He expressed his feelings with a freedom of spirit and a force unstinted by academic rules, while showing the discipline and proportion acquired by academic training. He rarely told a story, did not appear in the light of an entertainer, and shunned the common methods of the professional platform orator. Nevertheless, his addresses were full of color, variety and interest, and were very

entertaining. When he spoke, one felt one had heard something vital and beautiful. The audience was filled with the contagious dynamic for righting wrongs, for elevating mankind civilly, socially, and individually, and for living on a higher and brighter plane. A certain Hellenic grandeur and inspiration seemed to pervade the atmosphere he created. The purposeful comments of both the uneducated and the cultured people of his audiences best showed the range and intensity of his effect. His taste was unimpeachable, he dressed always in the best style, and altogether was a man of magnetic and easily triumphant personality.

When Mr. Wood died, May 27, 1899, several distinguished men paid him tributes. Lew Wallace said: "He was a man of unusual learning and charm of manner, a most delightful companion. He was modest almost to a fault—his modesty was wholly disproportionate to his ability and accomplishments. His discretion and reserve were such as should characterize a man of national affairs, which he was eminently fitted to be. Culture, common sense, and democracy were characteristic of him. He was like the Virginia gentleman of *ante bellum* days and the genial high-caste Englishman of today." Benjamin Harrison said: "He was a man of distinguished bearing and polished manners. He had a broad grasp of legal principles, as well as a specific hold on minor points of law. He was apt and forceful in expression and was free from what Disraeli characterized as 'the forensic habit of diverting attention from the question to the man who propounds it'. I recall my acquaintance with him with great pleasure." Thomas H. Nelson once said: "Wood is a marvel of correct and forceful utterance. No man I have known used the English language with more uniform correctness. He should have done great things; he should have been a maker of high history." Another distinguished citizen of Indiana said of Fletcher Wood: "I have had a liking for oratory, just as some men have a liking for painting, sculpture, or music. I have heard Lincoln, Sumner, Phillips, Henry Grady, Douglas, Roscoe Conkling, Senator Ingalls, Thomas Bayard, Robert J. Ingersoll, Joseph H. Choate, Tom Corwin, General Gordon, Voorhees and the earlier group of Indiana orators, Beveridge and the later group, and many other Americans, as well as several English orators of distinction, among them Gladstone, and Lord Roseberry on one occasion—effective orators of all kinds and classes—and I never sat under the spell of any man who satisfied my intellect and emo-

tions and appealed to my aesthetic sense as applied to oratory to the same extent as did Fletcher Wood. I could not imagine a man of more charm on the platform—he did not apologize and he did not explain too much; he did not by will power or any expression of physical or mental dominance subdue his hearers, but informed and persuaded them with a beautifully modulated voice, and impressed them with a personality that was equally noteworthy for liquid freedom or steel reserve when the occasion required one or the other. While he was forcefully dramatic at times, he always maintained a proper reserve. At will he lifted his auditors into the regions of the ideal. He was apparently unconscious of his form of expression, notwithstanding its perfection, and he was free from tricks and artificialities, so that to hear him was a pure delight. His audience surrendered to him voluntarily."

James Bingham, the present attorney general of Indiana, who grew to manhood in Fountain County, says of Mr. Wood: "As a young man he was handsome and fine looking. He had a fineness of physical make-up that at once distinguished him from other men. As compared to Senator Voorhees and that class of orators, he had not only their eloquence, but he had a power of logical reasoning that made him invincible. He was considered one of the strongest advocates in Indiana, and was a close student of the classics of the law. He enjoyed a large and lucrative law practice in Fountain and adjoining counties, and had the absolute confidence of all who knew him. Not since the earlier days of Edward Hannegan did any lawyer of eastern Indiana have such a hold on the admiration and good will of the community as had Fletcher Wood. He was admired by all men, and when it was known that he was to speak in court or at any public meeting, people flocked to hear him from the country, towns and cities of the community." In amusements, Mr. Wood enjoyed fishing, riding and driving, and would go far to see a good horse race. The photograph from which the accompanying engraving is made was taken after he had retired from the practice.

Samuel Fletcher Wood was the father of William Allen Wood of Indianapolis, who is descended on his mother's side from the Allen family, recorded in William Henry Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies under the title "Allen of Hanover". The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Catharine Allen, was a daughter of John Allen, a well-known furniture manufacturer of Covington, Indiana. The predominant blood in this line is

Scotch, Irish and English. One of the ancestors came to America with William Penn and assisted in the founding of Philadelphia. William Allen Wood is a lawyer of the kind last mentioned in the first paragraph of this sketch. He is a student of affairs, and has the best library of economic, commercial and financial works in Indianapolis, outside the state and city collections. Mr. Wood makes a specialty of the law of corporations, lectures on the organization and management of corporations in an Indianapolis law school, and is the author of a practical book on corporations which is used in the schools of commerce and finance in several universities and in the departments of engineering in several others. When Mr. Wood graduated from the Covington (Indiana) high school he had the highest standing in his class and thereby won the honor scholarship in Indiana University. At the university his major courses were economics, English and biological science. On leaving the university he was invited by Dr. Eigenmann, head of the department of biology, to join him in the histological study of the blind fishes, but, on account of the time it would require before the study could be completed, he did not enter into the work. Dr. Eigenmann secured an international reputation among biologists through this study. Mr. Wood was, also offered positions in three universities as teacher of economics. After two years of rest and travel he came to Indianapolis, and did newspaper and magazine work, sold stocks and bonds, and then entered on the practice of law. Besides being counsel for several well-known corporations, he was credit counsel for one of the national banks of the city, and has been the organizing counsel and attorney for several corporations owned and managed by leading business men of Indiana, as well as the legal representative in Indiana of several foreign corporations. Mr. Wood has not neglected the social and benevolent sides of life, but, besides his social and political club memberships, has taken an active interest in the Indiana Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which he has been president; in the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he has been honorary vice-president, and in the Boys' Club, of which he is a director. He edited *The Book of the Sons of the Revolution in Indiana* in 1903. Both Woods, father and son, belonged to the college fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, and the son was editor of the national magazine of the fraternity for two years. Allen Wood is a student of literature, and has occasionally contributed to periodicals, among them *The*

Century Magazine, *Life*, and the editorial department of *The Outlook*. He is especially interested in the drama, and, as an avocation, enjoys the study of dramatic form and content and pictorial and sculptural art. In 1907 Governor Hanly appointed Mr. Wood on the Wallace statue commission, created by the Indiana legislature to secure a statue of General Lew Wallace and to place it in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington. In sports, Mr. Wood has been an enthusiastic rider and hunter. He is a remarkably sure field shot and in trap shooting he has scored one hundred and ninety-three out of a possible two hundred. In rifle shooting he has scored well up with expert army and professional marksmen. Another diversion of Mr. Wood is the game of whist. In a recent annual state whist tournament he and his partner won the state challenge bronze trophy in pair play.

DR. GEORGE A. SIGLER has been a member of the medical profession in Indianapolis for many years, and is one of the city's best known physicians. He was born in Richmondale, Ross County, Ohio, February 24, 1846, and after a good training in the high school of Peru, Indiana, he entered the Cincinnati Medical College and graduated with the class of 1872. Three years later he was a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York, and then entering actively upon the work of his chosen profession he located at Liberty, Union County, Indiana, and practiced there for twenty-four years, from 1872 until 1896. Coming in the latter year to Indianapolis he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery here. During fifteen years of his residence at Liberty he was a surgeon for the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the Maennerchor, the Indiana Democratic Club and Warren Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M. at Connerville, this state.

Dr. Sigler is a son of Joseph and Sarah R. (Cunningham) Sigler and is a great-grandson on the maternal side of William Cunningham, a prominent Irish agitator who on account of political matters was secreted on board a vessel and brought to this country, his home being afterward in York, Pennsylvania. George Sigler, the doctor's paternal grandfather, was born December 11, 1828, and died in 1880 at York, Pennsylvania, while his wife, Mary A. Sigler, died May 24, 1865, aged eighty-five years. Both were of Scotch parentage. Joseph S. Sigler, the

doctor's father, was born in Virginia, and was a carpenter and contractor. He died at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife passed away in 1857. Of the five children which were born of their marriage union the three now living are: George A., William A., living in Liberty, Indiana, and Mary, the wife of a Mr. Marquiss.

Dr. Sigler married Frances C. Stagg, April 6, 1873. She was born in Union County, Indiana, and is a daughter of William and Phoebe (Little) Stagg, both of whom were born in the City of New York, and she was the seventh of their nine children. Mr. Stagg came to Indiana in early manhood, and spent the remainder of his life as a merchant at Brownsville. Dr. Sigler is a member of the Democratic party and of the Presbyterian Church.

EDSON T. WOOD has acquired a wide reputation as a real estate operator, and has laid out several of the additions of Indianapolis. He was born in this city March 9, 1868, to the marriage union of Daniel L. and Martha (Nutting) Wood. Daniel L. Wood, born in the State of New York in 1830, died in 1903, and his widow yet resides at their old home-stead, 817 N. Pennsylvania street, which they bought in 1866. Of the six children born to their marriage union five are now living, and Edson T. was the fifth born. Daniel L. Wood, the father, was a graduate of the Michigan University of Ann Arbor, and was engaged in a mercantile business in that city until coming to Indianapolis in 1866. He was here engaged in the life insurance business until within ten years of his death, after which he lived retired. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican.

Edson T. Wood's first entrance into business life was as a newsboy on the streets of Indianapolis, later for about two years was employed by the I. B. and W. Railroad Company, and then secured employment with the Singer Manufacturing Co. In 1897 he embarked in the real estate business, with office at 48 North Delaware street, his present location, and he has laid out several subdivisions to the City of Indianapolis of from ten to twelve acres, including Woods subdivisions. He has also built and sold many homes in the city, and commands a large and representative business in his line. He is a member of the Columbia Club, the Dramatic Club, the German House, the Second Presbyterian Church and of the Republican party.

On the 23rd of February, 1895, he was married to Belle Baldwin, who was born in

Indianapolis, December 2, 1869, a daughter of James H. and Martha H. (Harpham) Baldwin, born respectively in the states of Ohio and New York, and they are living now in Indianapolis. Mr. Baldwin came to this city in 1856, and was the first importer here from Germany of toys and china and glassware, conducting what was known as the Fancy Bazaar. But later he became a banker, the president of the Citizens' Bank, and is living retired at the present time. Mrs. Wood was the youngest of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, and all are yet living. Gaylord A. and Edson T., Jr., are the two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indianapolis, a lawyer of marked ability and extended practice in the State and Federal courts of Indiana, maintains the high standing of a family which has taken a creditable part in the material and civic development of southern Indiana. He is of Irish blood on his father's side and of English ancestry in the maternal genealogy. The family patriotism first crops out in the adventurous career of his great-grandfather, Major James McGuire, who fought under Lord Nelson in the capture of the Danish fleet in 1801; left the English navy, joined the army, and while stationed in Canada became inoculated with Americanism. In the year 1808 he crossed over the line into Dearborn County, Indiana Territory. There he became another kind of patriot and in the War of 1812 served as major against the mother country, in still later life applying himself with noteworthy results to the study and writing of the history of southeastern Indiana. He also spent years in clearing away the forest for the better founding of a homestead, cultivated land and was among the first to transport the products of the pioneer farms of southern Indiana to the most favorable but far distant market of New Orleans. This crude transportation business was transacted through the cumbersome flat boat of those days, the return journey being accomplished overland, either afoot or horseback. In this work of the forest, the farm and the river, Major McGuire was assisted by his son, also James, who was to be the grandfather of Newton J. The father, Michael McGuire, found his lines east in more settled communities, and although his substantial occupation was that of an agriculturist he became a leading factor in the Republican politics and public affairs of Ohio County and the southern part of the state. His creditable service of three years in the Civil War brought him deserved popularity, and for more than sixteen years he was successively

chairman of the county central committee, sheriff of the county (twice), county treasurer (twice) and postmaster under Harrison, and McKinley, at Rising Sun, the county seat. In 1866 he married Miss Missouri A. Burgess, daughter of John G. Burgess, a native of Virginia of English descent, but a pioneer of Dearborn County, Indiana. Her death on December 16th, 1903, caused him to make his home from that time on with his son in Indianapolis. He now fills the honored position of sheriff of the Supreme and Appellate courts of the state of Indiana.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Michael McGuire was Newton J., who was born on a farm on Laughery creek, near Rising Sun, on the 6th of November, 1868. When the boy was twelve years of age, the family moved to the county seat, where he completed his high school course with high honors in 1887. He then took a summer course at the National Normal University, taught two winters, and in September, 1890, entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and two years later graduated with his professional degree. During that period he was a leader in all debates; won first prize in the university oratorical contest, and in May, 1892, represented the university in the Northern Oratorical League Contest held in Evanston, Illinois. While in college he also assisted in launching "The American Republican College League," placing in nomination its first president in a speech which attracted much notice. Mr. McGuire graduated from the law department of Michigan University in June, 1892, and at once commenced the practice of law in Rising Sun. In November, 1893, he located at Indianapolis with the firm of Griffiths & Potts, but resumed independent practice after being thus associated for more than three years. His professional labors have always brought him an encouraging income and an increasing reputation. In January, 1910, he was appointed assistant city attorney of Indianapolis under Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank, which position he now holds.

Mr. McGuire has also become one of the leading figures in the patriotic order, "Sons of Veterans". Soon after he graduated from the university he was elected commander of the Indiana Division, the honor being conferred upon him by the sixth annual encampment held at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and he was re-elected at the seventh meeting at Terre Haute. Since that time he has served as National Secretary, Attorney and as a member of the Council-in-Chief. His local membership is with Ben Harrison Camp No. 356, of Indianapolis. In Masonry, he belongs to

Lodge No. 6, Rising Sun, and is a Knight of Pythias with Indianapolis Lodge No. 56. He is a member of two or three other fraternal organizations and of the Commercial Club, of this city. His religious faith is indicated by his identification with the College Avenue Baptist Church.

On October 2, 1894, Mr. McGuire married Miss Abbie L. Harris, daughter of Cornelius R. Harris, one of the leading citizens of southern Indiana, and they have one child, Russell Harris McGuire.

GEORGE E. HUNT, M. D., D. D. S. It has been within the province of Dr. George E. Hunt to attain marked distinction as a representative of the dental profession and to have wielded large influence in connection with civic affairs in the City of Indianapolis, though he has never been an aspirant for public office. His vitality and versatility have been shown in connection with varied activities, and the capital city can claim none who is more loyal and public-spirited as a citizen. In his chosen profession Dr. Hunt has a national reputation and in the same his services are now almost entirely enlisted in connection with the Indiana Dental College, of which he has been secretary since 1895 and to whose prestige and success he has contributed in generous measure through his technical and administrative ability. The doctor is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of the Indiana capital and it is most consonant that a review of his career be incorporated in this work, one of whose distinctive functions is to take such recognition of the representative men of the "Greater Indianapolis".

George Edwin Hunt was born on the 29th of April, 1864, in a house, since demolished, at the corner of Oriental and East Washington streets, Oriental street at that time being a lane leading from Washington street to the farm-house of his grandfather, Isaac N. Phipps, situated about where Market and Oriental streets now intersect. His father, Phineas George Canning Hunt, M. D., D. D. S., was likewise a distinguished representative of both the medical and dental professions, to the latter of which he devoted his attention for many years, having been engaged in active practice in Indianapolis from the year 1846 until his death, which occurred on the 24th of April, 1896. He was a man of high intellectual and professional attainments and his memory is held in lasting honor in the city which so long represented his home. He was born on a farm near the City of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, on the 16th of June, 1827, and was a son of Aaron L. and

Hannah (Moffitt) Hunt, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Ohio, whither they removed from the State of North Carolina in the year 1812. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters, and Dr. Phineas G. C. was the youngest of the number. Aaron L. Hunt was a surveyor by profession and was a man of prominence and influence in the old Buckeye state in the pioneer days and there he continued to maintain his home until his death, at Springfield, in 1833, as the result of an attack of small-pox. He was for several years a member of the state legislature of Ohio and was otherwise prominent in public affairs. Both he and his wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and the Hunt family was early founded in North Carolina, where numerous representatives of the same are yet to be found.

Dr. Phineas G. C. Hunt gained a national repute in the profession of dentistry, in connection with which he was the originator of many improved methods and appliances, and he was president of the American Dental Association in 1872-3. On the 29th of October, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Mary Phipps, who was born in Indianapolis on the 14th of July, 1827, and who died in Indianapolis on the 4th of February, 1892. Of the six children of this union—three sons and three daughters—one son, the immediate subject of this sketch, and two daughters are living.

Mrs. Hannah Mary (Phipps) Hunt was a daughter of Isaac N. and Julia Ann (Cully) Phipps, being the second in order of birth in a family of ten children. Concerning the genealogy of the Phipps family in America, pertinent data are available and are here incorporated for perpetuation.

Joseph and Sarah Phipps, of Reading, Berks County, England, came to America in 1682, and took up their abode in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, which he represented in the first assembly of the colony, in Philadelphia, in 1683. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends and came from England with William Penn, in the ship "Welcome", which set sail from Deal, England, on the 30th of August, 1682. Joseph Phipps was a tallow chandler by occupation. His son Joseph, through whom the direct line is traced to Dr. Hunt, was likewise a worthy member of the Society of Friends and maintained his residence in Eurochlen County, Pennsylvania. The latter's son Joseph, who became a miller by vocation, was born in Eurochlen County, and it is presumed that he there lived until his death. That he was a



P. F. C. Hunt.



Geo. E. Hunt.

man of some substance is clearly indicated in the provisions of his last will and testament, which is still in existence. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, of whom the third was Joshua, the next in line of direct descent to the subject of this review. Joshua Phipps removed from Pennsylvania to Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1771, and there he married. He had two sons, Joshua and James. Joshua Phipps (II) removed from Virginia to Duck River, Tennessee, and thence to Monticello, Kentucky. At Powell's Valley, Clinch Mountain, Tennessee, he married a daughter of Abraham Rice, who had been a wealthy resident of Wales until he became concerned in a political uprising in that country and was forced to seek safety in flight to a distant land. Joshua Phipps (II) died in eastern Kentucky, at the patriarchal age of ninety-eight years. He and his wife became the parents of eleven children, of whom Isaac Newton Phipps, maternal grandfather of Dr. Hunt, was born in the year 1799. At the age of fifteen years this worthy ancestor began the battle of life on his own responsibility and before he was twenty years of age he had come to the new territory of Indiana. About the year 1819 he was located at Connersville, Indiana, and thence he removed to Brookville, where he entered the employ of Governor Noble, and whom he assisted in the conducting of a pioneer hotel or tavern. In 1823 Isaac N. Phipps came to Indianapolis, the newly established capital of the state, and here he was assisted in establishing a mercantile business by Richard Tyner and John Connor. At Brookville, Indiana, on the 21st of December, 1824, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Ann Cully, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 30, 1806, and of their ten children the second was Hannah Mary, mother of him whose name initiates this article.

Dr. George E. Hunt is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational discipline, completing the common school grades and the first two years of high school. In 1882 he entered old Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, in which he completed a two years' course in the department of civil engineering, after which he continued his studies in the same course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for one year. For the ensuing four years he was identified with railroad construction and location work in the state of Florida, and at the expiration of this interval he entered the Indiana Dental College, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the

class of 1890, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The following two years he devoted to the completion of the curriculum of the Indiana Medical College, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892, so that he came to the practice of the dental profession with the best possible training and equipment.

Dr. Hunt opened an office in Indianapolis, and here he was actively engaged in the practice of dentistry in association with his honored father until the death of the latter. In March, 1891, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, the Indiana Dental College, and in March, 1895, he was elected secretary of the college, of which position he has since continued the efficient and popular incumbent. In the spring of 1896, shortly after the death of his father, he closed his dental office, and since that time he has given the major portion of his time to the demands of his executive office in the dental college, which now holds precedence as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the middle west. The doctor has been a member of the National Dental Association since 1891 and was its vice-president in 1906-7. In August, 1904, he served as vice-president of the Fourth International Dental Congress, held in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He has been a valued member of the Indiana State Dental Association since 1890, was its secretary from 1891 to 1897, and was its president in 1900-1901. He has been identified with the Institute of Dental Pedagogics since 1895, and was its president in 1902-3. He became a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties in 1895, and has been secretary of the same since 1905. He is also identified with various localized professional organizations, and in the collegiate fraternity of his profession, the Delta Sigma Delta, of which he became a member in February, 1897, he has been specially active and influential. He has been editor of the fraternity quarterly, "Desmos", since November, 1900, and in 1902-3 was incumbent of the maximum office of the fraternity, that of supreme grand master. In 1882, while a student in Asbury University, the doctor became a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He has been a valued and prolific contributor to the leading periodicals of his profession and for twenty years his interposition has been in demand in this important line, as well also as in the reading of technical and ethical papers before the various dental societies with which he is identified. He is one of the editors and

associate author of an admirable textbook on operative dentistry.

Dr. Hunt is a member of each the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club, the German House, and the Highland Golf Club, all of which are representative organizations in the capital city. He was secretary of the Commercial Club from July, 1901, until February, 1903, and none has been more ardent in advancing the high civic ideals of this organization than has he. While secretary of the club he made a trip to Washington, in company with Addison C. Harris, for the purpose of conferring with Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of war, and through this and other means he was one of those distinctly influential in securing the establishment of Benjamin Harrison army post near Indianapolis. Dr. Hunt made an earnest effort to have the city establish public bath houses, but was unable to bring about this altogether desirable municipal provision. He was secretary of the Indiana State Board of Commerce for two years, and he has been secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Indianapolis since 1900, having been elected to this office at the time when General Benjamin Harrison was president of the same. In all movements for civic progress Dr. Hunt has shown a deep interest, and his loyalty and interest have been not of mere theory but of decisive action. In 1901 he was a member of the committee of citizens that formulated a primary-election law, and a law based on the work of this committee was finally enacted by the legislature of the state. The doctor was one of those who lent effective aid in the establishing of the Technical Institute of Indianapolis, located on the grounds of the old arsenal. In December, 1901, he appeared before the Indianapolis board of public works, which body was then considering the matter of granting a franchise to the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, and argued effectively for the insertion in the franchise of a clause insuring cheap freight rates for the transportation of coal. This clause was inserted, but its enforcement has gone by default.

In November, 1902, with his characteristic civic loyalty and independence, Dr. Hunt became the prime factor in effecting the organization of the Citizens' League, of which he was secretary until the organization lapsed, in 1906. The objects of this league, which accomplished a splendid work, were designated as follows: "To secure the nomination and election of aggressively honest and capable men, irrespective of party affiliations, to all city, township and county offices; to secure an efficient and thoroughly businesslike ad-

ministration of municipal, township and county affairs; to watch the conduct of public affairs by officials, with a view to making a public report on these matters." In politics Dr. Hunt pronounces himself a "Near-Republican", implying that he has given his support to the national ticket of the party in the various elections, the while he maintains an independent attitude in state, county and city elections, in connection with which he admits that he has never voted a straight ticket in his life, preferring to give his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan alliances.

Dr. Hunt has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1885, and in the same has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, which was conferred upon him in 1894. In the same year he became a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has distinctive literary talent and has found much of satisfaction not only in extensive reading and study but also in making contributions to the literature of his profession and to various periodicals of literary order. He has written a number of short stories, principally humorous in character, and the same have been published in Lippincott's, Ainslie's and other leading magazines. In 1898 he founded the *Indiana Dental Journal*, a monthly magazine devoted to dentistry, and he continued as editor and publisher of the same until December, 1900. He established *The Columbian*, the official organ of the Columbia Club, and was its editor during the year 1906.

In a genially intimate way Dr. Hunt has stated that in his younger days he took a prominent part in amateur theatricals, and it may be said that if newspaper statements in the connection are to be held as credible evidence, he scored distinctive successes in comedy roles in various light operas. The doctor admits also that he is fond of yachting, automobiling and golf; that he plays a fair game of billiards and pool, and that he formerly held his own in tennis and base ball, besides which he is "fond of dogs". Reading and the writing of professional matter and fiction constitute his chief indoor recreations. Good human qualities and the possession of *mens sana in corpore sano* are indicated in the various phases of the character of Dr. Hunt, and his gracious and genial personality gains and retains to him warm friendships. In connection with his yachting experiences the following statements will prove of interest: In 1896 the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club,

of New York City and Oyster Bay, Long Island, offered a cup for small open-boat races. The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, of Montreal, sent a competitor who won the races and took the cup to Canada. In August, 1897, trial races, open to all yacht clubs in the United States, were held at Oyster Bay, to select an American competitor to go to Montreal in an endeavor to bring back the lost cup. The boats were to be no longer than twenty feet on the water line and to be manned by three persons. Dr. Hunt and an associate built a boat at Racine, Wisconsin, took the craft to New York and participated in the races. As this was the first time there had been entered in such a contest a boat from a point west of the Allegheny Mountains it created considerable comment. Dr. Hunt and his confrere were representing the Wawassee Yacht Club, of Wawassee Lake, Indiana, and the western craft made a creditable showing, though a professional sailor and small-boat builder captured the first honors. He was afterward defeated in the race event at Montreal. The entry of the Indiana boat is interesting in view of the fact that it was the first to put in such claims and because it came from an inland city and was representative of a yacht club on a lake which *Harpers Weekly* claimed was too small to be mapped.

On the 16th of November, 1892, Dr. Hunt was united in marriage to Miss Grace Morrison, daughter of William Harper Morrison and Clara (Smith) Morrison, of Indianapolis. She died on the 4th of the following August. On the 23rd of June, 1908, Dr. Hunt married Mrs. Maria (Foster) Buchanan, widow of Russel R. Buchanan and a daughter of Edgar J. and Frances (Harmon) Foster, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Hunt is a niece of Roscoe O. Hawkins, of Wallace Foster, the "flag man", of Chapin C. Foster, and of the late General "Sandy" Foster. Dr. Hunt has no children.

WALTER F. C. GOLT. Among the able and popular representatives of financial interests in Indianapolis is Walter F. C. Golt, who is incumbent of the responsible office of cashier of the Columbia National Bank, one of the leading monetary institutions of the state. Mr. Golt was born in the village of Smyrna, Delaware, on the 15th of April, 1853, and is a son of Ezekiel J. and Angelica M. (Raymond) Golt, both likewise natives of Delaware and members of honored pioneer families of that commonwealth. Both passed the closing years of their lives in Smyrna, that state, where the father was for many years prominently identified with the banking business and where he was a citizen of influence and

one who ever commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

Walter F. C. Golt gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and he then entered Delaware College, at Newark, Delaware, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after having completed the classical course. After leaving college he returned to Smyrna, where he entered the employ of a company engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural implements, and he continued with this concern, in the capacity of bookkeeper, until 1882, when he came to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home and with whose civic and business interests he is now prominently identified. Soon after his arrival in the Indiana capital, Mr. Golt assumed a clerical position in the counting rooms of the Indianapolis National Bank, of which he eventually became assistant cashier. He retained this position until 1893, when the bank became so seriously involved as to cause the suspension of its business. Mr. Golt then assumed the position of chief clerk to the receiver of the institution and after the close of his duties in this connection he was for two years manager of the Merchants' Association, of which he was one of the organizers. In 1899 manifest appreciation of his ability was accorded by the banking houses of the city, for he was then made manager of the Indianapolis Clearing House Association, with which he was identified in this capacity for two years. He then, in 1901, resigned the office to become cashier of the Columbia National Bank, a position to which he was elected upon the organization of that institution. He has here given an able and discriminating administration and his labors have been potential in the upbuilding of the splendid business now controlled by this representative institution, in which he is also a stockholder. He is well known in local business and social circles and enjoys unequivocal popularity as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Indianapolis. He is identified with the University Club, of which he is treasurer, and also holds membership in the Commercial Club and the Indianapolis Board of Trade. While never an aspirant for public office or desirous of entering the arena of practical politics, Mr. Golt accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party.

In the year 1892 Mr. Golt was united in marriage to Mrs. Bettie B. Morris, a daughter of the late David S. Beatty, who was a prominent and influential citizen of Indian-

apolis. Mr. and Mrs. Golt have no children.

OREN S. HACK. In the capital city of Indiana are to be found not a few of the native sons of the state who have here gained distinctive success in the various professions, and among the number is Oren S. Hack, who is one of the representative younger members of the bar of Indiana. He is engaged in successful practice in Indianapolis and is also incumbent of the office of assistant prosecuting attorney of Marion County at the time this article was prepared, in 1910.

Mr. Hack was born on a farm in Moral Township, Shelby County, Indiana, on the 1st of April, 1876, and is a son of John A. and Jane (Smith) Hack, the former of whom was born in Butler County, Ohio, whence he removed with his parents to Indiana when he was about twelve years of age, his father having been a native of Germany and having devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits during the greater portion of his active career. Mrs. Jane (Smith) Hack was born in Shelby County, Indiana, to which state the family, of English lineage, removed from North Carolina in an early day. John A. Hack and his wife still maintain their home in Shelby County, where he is the owner of a well improved farm, to the work and management of which he still gives his personal supervision.

Oren S. Hack was reared to maturity on the home farm and his boyhood days gained to him through personal experience an appreciation of the dignity and value of honest 'oil, the while he was afforded the advantages of the district schools. His rise to a position of independence and definite success has not been one marked by apathy or sybaritic ease, for he has been significantly the architect of his own fortunes and has builded the ladder on which he has risen to higher things. Through his own efforts he defrayed the expenses of his higher academic education and also of his education in the technical profession in which it has been his to gain no little precedence and success. In 1896 Mr. Hack was graduated in the Indiana Central Normal College, at Danville, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the law department of the same institution, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the state in the same year, but, desirous of still further fortifying himself in the knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, he completed a post-graduate course in the department of law at the University

of Indianapolis, from which he likewise received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1901. While a student in the Central Normal he maintained and provided for a club of students, and through this means was enabled to defray his expenses.

In March of 1899 Mr. Hack engaged in the active work of his profession in Indianapolis, and while he found it necessary to serve the novitiate which falls to the portion of every young disciple of Blackstone, he had the energy and the ability to curtail the duration of this semi-obscurity and to make appreciable advancement in his profession, in which his success has been constantly cumulative. Upon coming to the capital city he was favored in being able to associate himself in practice with Judge Leonard J. Hackney, formerly one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the state, and this alliance continued until 1903, on the 1st of January of which year Mr. Hack entered into his present effective partnership with Elliott R. Hooten, with whom he has since been associated in his professional work, under the firm name of Hooten & Hack. Mr. Hack is known as a strong and versatile advocate at the bar and as a counselor his reinforcement is that of broad and exact knowledge of the law and of precedents. He served as deputy prosecuting attorney of Marion County from January 1, 1907, to January 17, 1910, and for two years, under the administration of Mayor Holtzman, he was deputy city attorney of Indianapolis.

Mr. Hack is aligned as one of the zealous advocates of the cause of the Democratic party and is an effective exponent of its principles and policies. He was formerly president of the Indiana Democratic Club, and has given valuable aid in the manœvering of party forces in various local and state campaigns. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and is also identified with the Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Knights Templars, and with the Knights of Pythias. He holds a membership in the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and his wife in the First Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Contemporary and the Commercial Clubs and also the German House, a representative civic organization of Indianapolis. Mr. Hack turned to the pedagogic profession as a means of preparing himself for the broader field of endeavor in which he gained a success worthy the name. He began teaching in the district schools when seventeen years of age, following the work in this field for two years and having been for four years a



Cyrus C. Hines

teacher in the high school of the village of Boggs town, Shelby County.

On the 16th of June, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hack to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who has attained marked distinction as one of the brilliant coterie of Indiana authors. Under her maiden name she is well and widely known as the author of three especially fine literary productions—books entitled respectively *Saul of Tarsus*, *City of Delight*, and *The Yoke*. Mrs. Hack was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, and was reared and educated in Indianapolis. She is a daughter of Timothy and Samantha Miller, who are now living in the City of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hack have a winsome little daughter, Elizabeth Jane.

COL. CYRUS C. HINES was one of the most distinguished jurists that practiced at the bar of Indianapolis, and his name is enduringly inscribed on the pages of the city's history of jurisprudence. He was born in Washington County, New York, on the 10th of December, 1830, but at the age of twenty-four he came to Indianapolis, and from that time until his life's labors were ended in death he remained one of its truest and best citizens. He received his early educational discipline in his native state of New York, and later completed a course in the normal school at Lancaster, Massachusetts. After coming to Indianapolis he began the study of law under the able preceptorship of Simon Yandes, at that time one of the leading members of the bar of the state. After being admitted to the bar young Hines formed a professional partnership with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Yandes and Hines, and under these conditions he continued in the active practice of his profession until there came the call of higher duty, when the integrity of the nation was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion. He was among the first men in Indiana to tender his services in defense of the Union. In April, 1860, he enlisted in the Eleventh Volunteer Infantry, and some time later was detailed a member of the staff of Gen. T. A. Morris. After the Virginia campaign, in which he was an active participant, he was commissioned major of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in the spring of 1862 he received commission as colonel of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and of which he had command until the battle of Stone's River, when he was wounded in the right leg by a solid shot, the injury being so severe that he was thereafter unable to

ride a horse, under which conditions he was compelled to resign his commission.

After receiving his honorable discharge Colonel Hines returned to Marion County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he was elected to the bench of the circuit court and again took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he continued on the bench for a period of six years, making an admirable record as a member of the judiciary of the state. Upon his retirement from this office he resumed the active practice of his profession, in which he became associated with Gen. Benjamin Harrison, later president of the United States, and with Albert G. Porter, under the firm name of Porter, Harrison and Hines. After the withdrawal of Mr. Porter from the firm William H. H. Miller became a partner, whereupon the title of Harrison, Hines and Miller was adopted. Colonel Hines continued in active practice, one of the leading members of the bar of the state, until 1885, after which he lived virtually retired until his death. His reputation as one of the distinguished legists and jurists of Indiana is a part of the history of the administration of legal affairs in this commonwealth, and all his honors rest secure now that he has passed from the scene of life's endeavors. In politics he was a staunch exponent of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he was long influential and prominent in its councils.

Colonel Hines in his early manhood wedded Maria Fletcher, who was born in Indianapolis on the 29th of October, 1833, a daughter of Calvin Fletcher, one of the honored pioneers of Indiana and long known as one of the influential citizens of Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until his death. Of the son and daughter which graced the marriage union of Colonel and Maria Fletcher Hines the daughter died in infancy. The son is Fletcher S. Hines, one of the representative citizens of Indiana's capital city. The names of both Colonel Cyrus C. and Maria Hines have been added to the names of the honored dead, the former dying on the 6th of June, 1901, and the latter many years before, on the 9th of May, 1860, but in memory they both live.

FLETCHER S. HINES, who is one of the representative citizens of Indiana's capital city, which has been his home during the major portion of his life thus far, is a substantial capitalist of the state, and his interests are varied and important, including the ownership of what is uniformly conceded to be the finest country estate in Marion County.

Mr. Hines was born in the City of Indian-

apolis, Indiana, on the 21st of May, 1857, a son of Colonel Cyrus C. and Maria (Fletcher) Hines, who are represented on other pages of this work. He was reared and educated in the city of his birth, and here he has attained to prominence in industrial, commercial and civic affairs, while he has at the same time admirably upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears, being progressive and public spirited as a citizen and being held in unequivocal esteem in the community which has represented his home from the time of his nativity. He is now president of the Peacock Coal and Mining Company, whose properties are located in Pike and Gibson counties, Indiana, and he has attained a high degree of success and a wide reputation as a breeder of Polled Durham cattle of the highest type. He is a member of the American Polled Durham Association, and takes a deep interest in the breeding of cattle of this type, having always many fine specimens on his admirably improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres, located eight miles north-east of Indianapolis and recognized as one of the finest farms in the county, as has already been stated. Mr. Hines was formerly the chief stockholder in the Indianapolis, Shelbyville and Southeastern Electric Railroad Company, and was the chief promoter of its organization and of the building of its valuable lines. In politics he gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, is identified with representative civic and fraternal organizations, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Episcopal Church.

In 1880 Mr. Hines was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cronise, who died in 1890, and who is survived by one daughter, Marie, now the wife of George H. Morrison, of Shreveport, Louisiana. In 1896 Mr. Hines married Miss Mary D. Johnson, and they have two children, Harold and Barbara.

SAMUEL O. PICKENS. Since 1886 a leading practitioner at the Indianapolis bar and for several years an able prosecuting attorney for the Fifteenth judicial circuit of Indiana, Samuel O. Pickens is a native of Owen County, this state, born April 26, 1846. His parents, Samuel and Eliza (Baldon) Pickens, were natives of Kentucky, in which state the father followed farming for many years. Samuel O., of this sketch, received his earlier education in the common schools of Owen County and at the Academy at Spencer, Indiana, afterward becoming a student in the law department of the Indiana State University, from which he graduated in 1873, and immediately began practice in Spencer. He soon came into notice as an energetic and

successful lawyer, and while residing in that city was twice elected prosecuting attorney for the Fifteenth judicial circuit composed of Morgan, Owen and Green counties, this official service covering the years 1877 to 1881. Since the latter year he has held no political office, although he has been active and influential in the affairs of the Democratic party. In November, 1886, Mr. Pickens, became a resident of Indianapolis, where he has since resided, engaged in a successful practice, and is now the senior member of the well-known firm of Pickens, Moores, Davidson and Pickens.

In 1872 Mr. Pickens married Miss Virginia Franklin, daughter of Judge William M. Franklin, of Spencer, Indiana. Five children have been born to their union, of whom Virginia is deceased, and the following are living: Rush F. Pickens, who is now a prominent contractor of Indianapolis; Mary, wife of H. C. Adams, Jr., of that city; Owen, who is the junior member of the above named firm; and Marguerite, living with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens are both members of the First Baptist Church, of which he has been a trustee for a number of years. The former is also an active member of the University, the Country, Commercial and Indianapolis Democratic Clubs. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of the Crawford Baptist Industrial School of Zionsville, Indiana, and a member of the state executive committee of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Association.

JOHN B. ELAM began practicing law in Indianapolis in April, 1872. Among his contemporaries during the subsequent thirty-eight years he has ranked perhaps as the strongest trial lawyer in the city, and is also to be placed among the ablest representatives of the bar whom Indiana has produced in recent years. In former years he was associated with the late Benjamin Harrison. Twenty-five years ago the firm of Harrison, Hines & Miller, in which he was a junior partner, and later the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam, had the choice of a wide range of legal practice in both city and state. Judge C. C. Hines was one of the eminent lawyers of his time, and former U. S. Attorney-General Miller has likewise added lustre to the Indiana bar. With these earlier associates Mr. Elam laid the basis for his success and has been engaged in much of the most important litigation of the last twenty-five years.

He was born on a farm in Green County, Ohio, December 16, 1845. His parents were Ambrose and Susan (Babb) Elam, the for-

mer of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother of English stock. Spending his boyhood on a farm, and attending country school, at the age of eighteen, John B. Elam enlisted in the Union army and served during the closing campaigns of the war. He was in the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in all the battles from the Wilderness to Appomattox, being twice slightly wounded.

After he came home he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Though the preparatory and classical courses were a six-year schedule, he completed them in a little more than four, and was graduated in 1870 as valedictorian of his class. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, being graduated in 1872, and in the spring of the same year began his career as a lawyer at Indianapolis.

He was soon appointed assistant prosecuting attorney. The regular incumbent of the office was disinclined to the trying of cases, and the bulk of this labor devolved on the assistant, who improved this opportunity to establish himself in his profession. He had the moral courage, the alertness and adaptability needed by a trial lawyer, and quickly made a local reputation in that office. Later, in 1878, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County, and served four years. It chanced that an unusual number of important cases, arousing much public interest, were tried in this term. This was the only office he has ever sought or held, but during that time he contended with some of the ablest legal tacticians of Indianapolis, and his successful experience as prosecutor has continued a strong factor in all his later career.

Soon after leaving office he entered the law firm already mentioned. Judge Hines soon retired, and the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam continued until the senior member was elected president. In making up his cabinet President Harrison chose his former law partner, W. H. H. Miller, as attorney general and since that time Mr. Elam has been associated with Mr. Ferdinand Winter and others as partners.

When he was elected prosecuting attorney some thirty years ago, his election was in recognition of his fitness for the office, rather than as a political reward. And since then, he has never sought political honors, although he has always identified himself strongly with the Republican party.

He is a Master Mason and a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. In 1875 he married, at Oxford, Ohio, Miss Emma Lee. She was born in Franklin County,

Indiana, but her family belongs to the Virginia Lees. Two sons were born of their marriage—Lee Elam, in business at St. Louis; and Harvey J. Elam, now practicing law with his father.

HENRY W. BENNETT was born in the City of Indianapolis, August 26, 1858. He gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Indianapolis and received his early business training in the establishment of D. Root & Company, with which manufactory his father was identified. This firm was succeeded by the Indianapolis Stove Company, which was organized and incorporated in 1877, and the subject of this sketch became secretary and treasurer of the company at the time of its organization, though he had not yet attained his legal majority. His fine initiative talent and progressive ideas have been brought to bear in a most effective way in the development of the enterprise and the same now ranks high in comparison with other manufacturing industries of its kind in the Union. The plant of the company is large and its equipment is of the highest order, while the output shows a constantly cumulative tendency, the products of the concern being sent into the most diverse sections of the Union. The administrative ability of Mr. Bennett has also been directed along other important channels, among the more noteworthy of which may be mentioned that of the State Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, of which old and popular institution, admirably organized and conducted, he has been president since 1907, giving to its affairs the benefit of his experience as a practical business man and executive officer.

Amid the exactions of a very active and successful career as a business man, Mr. Bennett has found time to devote also to the duties of civic life and public affairs, and since 1890 he has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party in Indiana, where he has rendered effective service in the party cause. From 1898 until 1906 he held the office of treasurer of the Indiana Republican state central committee, and he handled the fiscal affairs of the jurisdiction with marked discrimination and ability, thus conserving the successful maneuvering of the political forces in the field. On the 25th of January, 1905, upon the recommendation of Senator Beveridge, Mr. Bennett was appointed postmaster of Indianapolis, and of this position he continued incumbent until May 15, 1908, having given a most able and popular administration and having been postmaster at the time when the magnificent new govern-

ment building in Indianapolis was completed and occupied, giving to the local postoffice the best of facilities.

On the 8th of October, 1890, Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Ariana Holliday, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of William J. and Lucy (Redd) Holliday. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have two children, namely: Edward Jacquelin and Louise.

HELENE E. H. KNABE, M. D. No insecure prestige and not small distinction have been attained by Dr. Knabe as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, where she is now engaged in the general practice of her profession. She has gained special recognition as a pathologist and bacteriologist and in the line of her profession has held position of distinctive public trust.

Helene, Elise Hermine Knabe was born at Ruegenwalder-Muende, Germany, on the 22nd of December, 1875. Her father is a civil engineer by profession and is in the employ of the German government, engaged principally in the construction of public bridges and mechanical structures at various seaports. His ancestors conducted extensive enterprises in connection with commerce and industrial affairs, and the maternal ancestry of Dr. Knabe indicates more especially identification with ecclesiastical and military life. Among the distinguished representatives in the maternal line have been Rev. Heine, Major Von Tiede and Lieutenant-General Krolow. Emanuel Krolow, a brother of the last mentioned, owned a large estate in western Prussia, and in recognition of his benevolences and many bequests to the poor, memorial services are held on the 2d of November of each year in several churches in Thorn and Ruegenwalde.

Being reared in the country and near the Baltic sea, Dr. Knabe naturally became a lover of all out-door sports, such as boating, fishing, etc. She was also a great lover of animals in her childhood days and had many pets in and about her home. She recalls with pleasure the many long rambles taken in her girlhood days, when she made her way along the shore of the sea or wandered in the great forests of the locality. Government forest reserves extended for miles and afforded her a field for youthful and appreciative exploration. Concerning this formative period of her life Dr. Knabe has spoken in the following words: "One who has spent his youth near a large body of water will always love the water most of all, and I am no exception to the rule. There is also an indefinable

charm in the woods, even in their most tempestuous moods, and this attraction nothing can surpass. Otherwise my early life was very little different from that of the average German girl of the middle classes. Strict discipline, household tasks growing harder with the years, and the companionship of the needle, good books and girls of my own age, filled up the years pretty well. Expertness in fancy work of all kinds, sewing, mending, etc., are considered essential to the training of a girl in Germany, aside from a fairly complete knowledge of German literature, etc. In my case dress-making was added to it, proving very helpful in later years. The motto that I heard most often was, 'You can not be a master in anything unless you know every detail of the work'. My ability to draw fairly well has been the means of assisting me materially,—first in the way of designing fancy work for myself and others, later, when in medical college and in the illustration of books. I always wished to be a doctor, but as the colleges in my fatherland were not open to women at that time, the idea had to be temporarily abandoned. When I was about sixteen years of age I heard some one, in telling about America, make the statement that in the United States young women were permitted to study medicine, and from that time my determination was fixed on the plan of coming to America as soon as an opportunity presented. One lovely morning in June, 1895, my cousin, Augusta Knabe, who was visiting us for a farewell, started for America, presumably to return within one year. She decided to stay here, and on October 31, 1896, I left home to come to the United States also. I arrived in New York on the 15th of the following November, and two days later joined my cousin in Indianapolis, where I have since made my home. My cousin, Miss Augusta Knabe, has been a teacher of German in the public schools of Indianapolis for the past thirteen years, and we had our home together at 1151 Bates street, until 1906, since which time I have had my residence in the Ardmore apartments."

Dr. Knabe secured her earlier educational discipline in the public school of her native place and later received instruction under private tutors. After coming to Indianapolis she continued her studies for a time in Butler College, at Irvington, and also took a course in the Indianapolis Business University. On the 22d of September, 1900, Dr. Knabe was matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, and in her sophomore year she began the study of pathology under the direction of Dr. Frank B. Wynne. She devoted all of her



Helene Knab, M.D.

spare hours to this particular branch of study, being encouraged in her efforts by her able preceptor, and in the beginning of the fall term of 1902, after having done a great deal of work in advanced pathology, in the office of Dr. Wynn, she was appointed curator of the pathological museum of the college. This position she continued to hold until her graduation, on the 22d of April, 1904, having thus assisted in teaching pathology in her alma mater for two years prior to receiving her well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine.

On the 1st of May, 1904, immediately following her graduation, Dr. Knabe was appointed supervisor of the laboratories of the Medical College of Indiana, and this also involved assuming charge of the clinical laboratory of the Bobbs Free Dispensary. Of this responsible position she continued in tenure until September 30, 1905. On the 1st of the following month she accepted the position of assistant pathologist at the Indiana State Laboratory of Hygiene, having previously received her first commission as deputy state health officer. This preferment was granted in August, 1905, and she is the only woman in the state who has ever held the office. For the first three months, as no separate room had as yet been set apart for the laboratory, she prosecuted her work in the private office of Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health. Her laboratory equipment during this interval consisted of a table two by three feet in dimension, a small staining case and a microscope. Even under these primitive conditions she examined about one hundred and fifty specimens, mostly diphtheria cultures. This was the first work done in the newly established bacteriological division of the state laboratory of hygiene. On October 7, 1907, Dr. Knabe was placed in charge of the State Laboratory of Hygiene with the title of "Acting Superintendent" and remained in that position until December 1, 1908. She has been state secretary for Indiana, of the Public Health Educational Committee, American Medical Association, since July, 1909. In the Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union Dr. Knabe has been Associate Professor of Physiology and Hygiene since April, 1910. The official reports of the investigation of epidemics, etc., made by Dr. Knabe during her term of service in the employ of the state are to be found in the official and published records of the transactions of the state board of health for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. On the 1st of December, 1908, Dr. Knabe retired from the office in which she had given so effective service and since that time she

has been engaged in the general practice of her profession, with offices at 406 Board of Trade building.

In connection with her special lines of work it is worthy of note that, in July, 1906, Dr. Knabe learned the method of rapid diagnosis of rabies, having received instruction directly from Dr. Anna Wesley Williams, of the New York Research Laboratory, who was the originator of this method. The system, effective above all previous methods, was introduced in Indiana by Dr. Knabe,—at least there is no record concerning the utilization of the same previously by anyone in the state. Thereafter the heads of dogs suspected of rabies were accepted at the state laboratory of hygiene and by her examination of the same Dr. Knabe proved, by scientific methods, the widespread existence of this infectious disease in the state of Indiana.

Utilizing her marked skill as an artist, Dr. Knabe has assisted in the illustration of the following named works: "Physiological and Clinical Chemistry," by Dr. John F. Geis (1903); "Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat," by Dr. John J. Kyle (1906); "Emergency Surgery," by Dr. John Sluss (1909); "Life and Health," an elementary work on physiology, by Dr. John N. Hurty (1906). Aside from these many of her illustrations, especially in the line of pathological drawings, have been published in leading medical journals. The doctor was assistant in physical diagnosis in the Medical College of Indiana in 1906, and since 1907 she has served in a similar capacity at the Bobbs Free Dispensary, in both of which positions she has been the appreciative and valued assistant of her former preceptor, Dr. Wynn. On the 1st of January, 1909, Dr. Knabe was elected a member of the faculty of the Indiana Veterinary College, in which institution she has since ably and acceptably occupied the chair of parasitology and hematology. She is the only woman in the United States and Canada to hold a position on the faculty of a veterinary college. While not specializing in the work of her profession the doctor has given considerable attention to the administration of the Pasteur treatments for the prevention of hydrophobia in persons infected through the bites of rabid animals.

Dr. Knabe was a member of the Sydenham Society of the Medical College of Indiana and was its secretary during the winter term of 1902-3. She is identified with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Medical Society, and since May, 1909, she has held membership in the women's medical fraternity

known as the Nu Sigma Phi. She holds membership in the Young Women's Christian Association of Indianapolis and is affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 1352, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

The foregoing outline indicates that Dr. Knabe is an enthusiast in her profession and also that she is indefatigable in her devotion to its work, but she does not deny herself social relaxations and pleasures and is held in high esteem in the city of her adoption, not only as an able member of her profession but also as a woman of gracious personality and high intellectual attainments.

WALTER F. KELLY, M. D. An able and popular representative of the medical profession in Indianapolis is Dr. Walter F. Kelly, who has here maintained his home for the past eleven years and who has here been engaged in the successful practice of his profession since 1906, being recognized as a skilled physician and surgeon and as one admirably fortified for the exacting duties of his humane and responsible vocation.

Dr. Kelly was born at Bradford, Essex County, Massachusetts, on the 13th of January, 1874, and is a son of George L. and Katherine M. (Dusey) Kelly, the former of whom was born at Salem, New Hampshire, of English ancestry, and the latter was of Irish extraction and a native of the province of Ontario, Canada. The father was a successful farmer and business man and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Bradford, Massachusetts.

To the public schools of his native city Dr. Kelly is indebted for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated in 1893. He then entered historic old Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. While in college he was specially prominent in athletic affairs, and after leaving the same he devoted several years to effective athletic and gymnastic work, principally as an instructor and coach. He came to Indianapolis in 1899 and finally he was matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since been engaged in active general practice in this city and has built up a substantial professional business, based alike upon his distinctive ability and his personal popularity. He is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, and also of the Indiana

State Medical Society. In his home city he is identified with various civic and fraternal organizations of representative order, his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Irvington Presbyterian Church.

On the 12th of September, 1901, Dr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary Drury, who was born and reared in Bradford, Massachusetts, and who is a daughter of Levi A. Drury, a well known citizen of that place. The doctor and his wife have one child, Frances Katherine, born June 20, 1907.

THEODORE PORTEUS. One of the able and popular officials of Marion County is Theodore Porteus, who is giving most effective service in the position of chief deputy sheriff. He is a native of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth, as he was born in Franklin County, this state, on the 24th of July, 1859, and he is a son of Anson and Melissa Porteus, both of whom are now residing at Marion, Indiana. In 1862 his parents removed to Marion County, where they continued to reside until 1875, when they removed to Benton County, where he was reared to maturity and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools. In that county Mr. Porteus followed various vocations until 1889, when he came to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home. He was a successful traveling salesman for a number of years and continued to be identified with this line of work until July, 1908, when he retired to give his attention to a dry-goods, notion and furnishing store which he had established in Irvington, Indianapolis, in 1904, and of which he is still the owner.

In politics Mr. Porteus has ever been arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been active as a worker in its ranks. In 1905 he was elected to represent the ninth ward in the city council, and on the 1st of January, 1909, he was appointed chief deputy sheriff of the county, under Jacob Woessner, the able incumbent of the office of sheriff. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Irvington Lodge, No. 666. Free and Accepted Masons, and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1879 Mr. Porteus was united in marriage to Miss Ida G. Woodington, who was born and reared in Cass County, Indiana, and they have four children.

CHARLES F. HURST. It is one of the consonant functions of this publication to enter record concerning the various officials of Marion County and the City of Indianapolis.

and in this connection consideration of this order is given to Charles F. Hurst, who is the efficient chief deputy clerk of Marion County, and whose personal popularity in the capital city is of the most unequivocal order.

Mr. Hurst was born in the village of Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, on the 18th of September, 1869, and is a son of Landy and Evaline (Edwards) Hurst, the former of whom was born in Rush County, this state, September 5, 1837, and the latter in Greensboro, North Carolina. The parents are now living and the vocation of the father has been that of farmer. Rev. Emmons Hurst, the paternal grandfather of Charles F. Hurst, was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Baptist Church in Indiana, as was also his father, Rev. Landy Hurst, who was a native of Virginia and of English extraction, and who came to Indiana about the middle of the second decade of the nineteenth century. Both of the honored ancestors were men of ability and consecrated zeal and were prominent and influential in the work of their church in Indiana. Rev. Landy Hurst became one of the early settlers of Rush County, where he continued to maintain his home until his death.

Charles F. Hurst gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Boone County, and when he was about nine years of age his parents removed thence to Rush County, where he was reared to maturity on the home farm and where he continued his studies in the public schools. He completed a course in the high school at Rushville and supplemented this discipline by study under private instruction. In 1895 Mr. Hurst took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he became a salesman for the D. M. Parry Manufacturing Company, makers of carriages and other vehicles. He continued in the employ of this concern about four years and for the ensuing two years was in the employ of the Indianapolis City Street Railway Company. For nearly a year thereafter he was employed by Samuel Duncan, in the creamery business, and he then became clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, holding this office four years under the regime of Judge James M. Leathers. On the 1st of January, 1907, he entered upon the duties of his present office, that of chief deputy county clerk, and his continuous retention of the position offers the most effective voucher for his ability and for the effective and courteous service he has accorded.

In politics Mr. Hurst is aligned as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party,

and he has rendered yeoman service in the cause. He is a Master Mason, is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he holds membership in the Commercial Club and the local Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hurst to Miss Louise Neu, who was born in New York City and whose parents were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have two children—Gladys and Emma.

WILLIAM T. PATTEN. A number of the native sons of Indiana are found in offices of distinctive trust and responsibility in connection with the governmental service of Marion County, and of this number is Mr. Patten, who is chief deputy auditor of the county and who is known as a capable and popular official.

Mr. Patten was born on the homestead farm of his parents, in Hamilton Township, Sullivan County, Indiana, and the date of his nativity was August 10, 1867. He is a son of George W. and Martha J. Patten, the former of whom died in 1872, both having been born and reared in Indiana. George W. Patten was a soldier of the Union in the Civil War, having been a member of one of the early volunteer regiments from Indiana. His war service left him in permanently impaired health and he died when his son, of this review, was but five years of age. George W. was a son of Joshua T. Patten, who was an officer in an Indiana regiment in the War of the Rebellion, from Sullivan County, where he was a pioneer settler. Five of his sons were enrolled as soldiers in the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. One of his sons, Capt. James B. Patten, ex-warden of Indiana Prison South at Jeffersonville, for ten years, was a scout for sixteen months in the "Famous Wilders Brigade", and he afterwards served two terms as a member of the state legislature. The son George W., father of William T., was but nineteen years of age at the time of his enlistment.

William T. Patten was reared to manhood in his native county, and its public schools afforded him his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school at Sullivan, Indiana. After teaching for two years in the district schools he was matriculated in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington and was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Through his own exertions he defrayed the expenses of his collegiate training and after his graduation he came to In-

dianapolis, where he has since maintained his home, being engaged in the real estate business.

On the 1st of January, 1908, he was appointed to his present office of chief deputy county auditor and his effective labors in the same have added materially in facilitating the work of the office, while meeting with marked popular and executive approval. He has been a stalwart worker in the ranks of the Democratic party from the time of attaining his legal majority and is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of political import and exigency. He was the candidate of his party for the office of County Clerk in 1906, but met defeat with the rest of the ticket. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and holds membership in various civic and social organizations.

WILLIAM E. STEVENSON. As one who has contributed materially to the development and substantial upbuilding of Indianapolis within recent years, Mr. Stevenson is well entitled to recognition in this volume. He is head of the real estate firm of W. E. Stevenson & Company, with offices at 126 East Market street, and his operations in the handling and improving of city realty have been of extensive and important order. He has also gained marked precedence as a promoter of corporate enterprises representing public utilities, and is known as an aggressive, reliable business man of much prescience and initiative power. This has been significantly manifested in his having been the owner of the Stevenson Building, now State Life Building, the first of the modern, steel-construction and office buildings of Indianapolis, and one that is conceded to be one of the best in the city at the present time, the same being located in Washington street and being twelve stories in height. When he essayed the erection of this building, his plans were looked upon as chimerical and far in advance of demands, but he had the courage and foresight to realize that the capital city was destined to push rapidly to the front as a commercial and industrial center and even those who were most skeptical must now fully realize the wisdom of this course and give him credit for his initiative, for his work in this connection practically ushered in the era of constructing modern and metropolitan office buildings in the business center of the city. Keen, imperturbable and self-confident, Mr. Stevenson has gained success through his own efforts and abilities, and he has proved a valuable acquisition to the business community of Indianapolis.

Mr. Stevenson is a native son of the old

Hoosier commonwealth, having been born in the classic little city of Greencastle, Indiana, on the 22d of October, 1850, and being a son of James D. and Sarah E. (Wood) Stevenson, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and the latter of whom was a native of Vermont, and descended from stanch old New England stock. James D. Stevenson was engaged in the hardware business at Greencastle for more than thirty years and was a citizen of prominence and influence, ever commanding the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His mother died at Greencastle, aged seventy-five, then the father came and made his home with his son until he died at the age of eighty-three years. Of their children three are now living.

William E. Stevenson was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native town, and when but fourteen years of age he began to assist in the work of his father's store, continuing to be associated with the business for a period of fifteen years, within which he received valuable experience and developed the natural business ability that has characterized his later career. He finally became owner of the hardware store so long conducted by his father. Upon retiring from the hardware business he was cashier of the Putnam County Bank in his home city, and was also one of the organizers and directors of the Central National Bank, of Greencastle. Finally he determined to seek a wider field of endeavor and with this end in view he came to Indianapolis in 1888 and established himself in the real estate business, with which he has continued to be actively identified during the intervening period of more than a score of years, years marked by earnest and prolific application.

In 1896 after long and careful preliminary work and in the face of many obstacles, the Stevenson Building was completed, and the fine structure will stand as a lasting monument to the sagacity, foresight and indefatigable energy of its promoter. It is one of the highest, most substantial and best equipped office buildings in the city and was erected at a time when the consensus of opinion was that the venture was foolhardy in the extreme and that the investment could not be other than unprofitable. All who know aught concerning the "Greater Indianapolis" will readily commend Mr. Stevenson for his prescience and determination in thus inaugurating the work of erecting buildings of the best modern type in a city where their value is now uniformly recognized. The structure mentioned bore the name of Mr. Stevenson



R. B. Stevenson

until 1905, when he virtually transferred his interests in the same, which has since been known as the State Life Building. This represents only one of the large and important features of the wide activities of Mr. Stevenson in the exploiting and developing of property in the business center of Indianapolis, and his judgment has at all times been sure and reliable, even though directed along lines considered by others to be far in advance of demands. He has contributed materially to the upbuilding of the city and in later years has figured prominently in connection with the promotion of various railroad and electric-interurban enterprises that touch the interests of the capital city and the state. He is one of the progressive business men of Indianapolis and here he has so directed his course as to command the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of life. As a citizen he is loyal and public-spirited, taking a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city and state, and in political matters he is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, though he has never had aught of ambition for public office. He is a member of the Columbia and Commercial clubs, the Board of Trade and the Marion Club.

On the 22nd of October, 1872, Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret W. Wirth, who was born and reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, being a daughter of Joseph Wirth, a representative citizen of that place, and the only child of this union is Edna W., wife of Lonis F. Smith.

MICHAEL A. DOWNING. If definite accomplishment in the utilization of subjective power and ability be the criterion of success, then Colonel Michael A. Downing certainly has achieved success. Looking into the clear perspective of his career, there may be seen the strong lines of courage, persistence, determination and self-confidence—qualities which alone work forward to the goal of worthy and distinct achievement. Colonel Downing, whose military title is conferred by reason of his service as colonel of Governor Leslie's staff of Kentucky, has long been one of the vigorous and dominating figures in connection with the industrial, economic and civic life of the Indiana capital, and through service in public office and productive operations in connection with industrial and business enterprises he has contributed in generous measure to the advancement and upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis". Vital energy and broad mental ken indicate this staunch and valued citizen, and

there is no waning of his powers, even though he has passed the span allotted by the psalmist—that of three-score years and ten. Such has been his accomplishment as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of his native state that it is most consonant that at least a brief review of his career be incorporated in this work, and this recognition is the more consistent in view of the fact that he is a scion of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Indiana, with whose history the name has been identified since the territorial epoch.

Michael A. Downing is a native of Scott County, Indiana, where he was born on the 2nd of January, 1835, and he is a son of John and Pernina (Mundon) Downing, both of whom were born in Virginia, where the respective families were founded in the colonial era of our national history. Michael Downing, grandfather of Colonel Downing, was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, in which he was an officer on the staff of General Anthony Wayne, commonly designated as "Mad Anthony". He removed from Virginia to Kentucky and later to Indiana, becoming one of the pioneers of the latter state and having been one of the prominent Indian fighters in Scott and Jackson counties. He was aligned as a stalwart soldier in the War of 1812, and in this second conflict with England he was of those present at the Pigeon Roost massacre, being one of the few to escape death at the hands of the crafty savages. He passed the closing years of his life in Indiana, and his name merits a place on the roll of the sturdy pioneers who aided in laying the steadfast foundations of our great Hoosier commonwealth.

John Downing came down the Ohio River and numbered himself among the pioneers in the vicinity of the present thriving little City of Frankfort, Scott County, Indiana, to which state he came at the time when the government canal was in process of construction. When the subject of this review was a child of about four years the father removed with his family to Jackson County, and settled at Burgess Ferry, on the Muscatat River, where he established a country store and where he also improved a farm. Money found but little circulation in the pioneer communities, and thus the trade of the little cross-roads store was carried on principally through general bartering, in which the merchant took coon skins and other pelts, as well as farm produce, in exchange for his commodities. John Downing was a man of sterling character and of strong mentality, and he became one of the influential citizens

of his section, where he served for many years as justice of the peace and where he was prominent in the directing of public opinion and action. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig and later he became a staunch Democrat of the Jacksonian type. He and his wife were zealous members of the Baptist Church and were prominent in its work in their section in the pioneer days. They continued to maintain their home in Jackson County until they were summoned to eternal rest, in the fulness of years and secure in the high regard of all who knew them, and of their children, Colonel Michael A., named in honor of his paternal grandfather, is now the only one living.

As already stated, Colonel Downing was about four years of age at the time of the family removal from his native county to Burgess Ferry, Franklin County, and his boyhood and early youth found sufficient diversity through his assisting in the work of the home farm and his father's store and in attending the primitive pioneer schools of the locality. He was not, however, to be denied further and higher scholastic privileges, as his father, a man of intelligence and appreciative intellectuality, fully realized the value of educational discipline and gave to the son the best opportunities available. Thus we find Michael A. Downing continuing his studies in the Blue River Seminary, which was then known as one of the best academic institutions in the state, and after completing the curriculum of this school he attended old Asbury University, at Greencastle, now known as DePauw University, and later became a student in Franklin College, at Franklin, this state.

After leaving college Colonel Downing was associated in the work and management of his father's farm until 1856, when he assumed the position of commercial agent for the firm of A. Downing & Company, owners of the Richland Iron Works, in Greene County. He retained this incumbency about two years, at the expiration of which, in the autumn of 1857, he took up his residence in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. He became one of the influential citizens and business men of the Kentucky metropolis. In 1861 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and his total period of service in this capacity covered many years. In 1867 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and the effective service he rendered in this office met with such unqualified popular approval that he was continued in the same, by suc-

cessive re-elections, during the major portion of the time until he removed to Indianapolis. For years he was owner and manager of the Louisville stock yards, and his activities in public and business life made him one of the well known and valued citizens of the fine old Bluegrass state.

With Mr. Scott he was identified with the pushing forward of an enterprise that has been of inestimable value to Indianapolis, and concerning his efforts in this connection the following appreciative statements appeared in a sketch of his career published in the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of September 7, 1904: "In 1876, after his advent in this city, Colonel Downing took up, with characteristic vigor, the Indianapolis Belt Railroad project where it had been laid down by promoters who lacked the essential executive stamina and 'nerve', and it was largely through his personal agency that the splendid improvement was secured, to the intense relief of central city street traffic. Colonel Downing served as general manager of the Belt during the construction of the road and until it finally passed into the control of the Union Railway Company, in 1882. He is still a heavy stockholder in the Belt road."

In 1884 Colonel Downing became associated with Messrs. Cobb, DePauw, Claypool and other Indianapolis capitalists in the purchase of the St. Louis & Florissant Narrow Gauge Railway, at St. Louis, Missouri, and under the reorganization the title was changed to the St. Louis Cable & Western Railway. Colonel Downing secured the franchise for the first cable system of street railway in St. Louis. He held the office of president of the St. Louis Cable & Western Railway Company until 1887, when the property and franchise were sold to a Boston syndicate. Colonel Downing, in 1887, allied himself with other capitalists in the promoting and building of the first cable street railroad line in the city of Denver, the same being established on Fifteenth street. The line was controlled by the Tramway Cable Railroad Company, and Colonel Downing was general manager of the system until 1890, since which time his more important business and capitalistic interests have been centered in Indianapolis, where he has long wielded potent influence in public affairs and industrial enterprise.

In 1884 Governor Gray conferred upon Colonel Downing the appointment of metropolitan police commissioner for Indianapolis, and he retained this office for a period of one year. On the 16th of October, 1895, Colonel Downing was appointed president of

the board of public works of Indianapolis, receiving this important preferment at the hands of Thomas Taggart, who was then mayor of the city. He gave most able and timely service in this position and retained the same for two terms under Mayor Taggart, and one term under the regime of Mayor Holtzman. He then resigned the office, of which he had remained incumbent for six and one-half consecutive years, and in 1906 he was appointed member of the board of park commissioners, by Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter. He was reappointed at the expiration of his first term and served until September 1, 1908, when he resigned, much to the regret of the mayor and the people of the city, as his interposition here, as in other offices of trust, had been marked by loyal public spirit and distinctive administrative power, which he applied with much foresight and wisdom in furthering the interests of the municipal department with which he was thus identified. For more than thirty years he has contributed in large measure to the highest business life of the community and has stood for the most exalted citizenship in all the term implies.

In his political allegiance Colonel Downing is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the generic principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for more than half a century, having become an entered apprentice and been duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in the lodge at Bloomfield, Indiana, in 1856. His ancient-craft affiliation is now with Preston Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, at Louisville, Kentucky, of which he is a life member. The colonel was at one time a valued member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and is identified with various other civic and fraternal organizations of representative order. It is scarcely necessary to say that he is a man of sturdy individuality and of well fortified opinions. He has seen much of men and affairs and is essentially liberal and broad-minded, the while he has ordered his course with a due sense of his stewardship, has achieved success through worthy means, and has not been denied the most ample measure of popular confidence and esteem. He has been a valuable citizen and is today one of the venerable, honored and vital "captains of industry" in the fair capital city of his native state. The beautiful family home is located at 424 North Meridian street and there is dispensed a generous and gracious

hospitality to a wide circle of appreciative and valued friends.

In October, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Downing to Miss Susan Lee Duncan, who was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Johnson Duncan, who continued a resident of that state until his death, having been a farmer by vocation and a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. Colonel and Mrs. Downing have two children—Emma, who is the wife of Charles H. Wood, of Indianapolis, and Sallie D., the wife of William H. Coleman, also of Indianapolis.

HAMLIN L. SHUTE. As a contractor in the line of imitation-stone work Mr. Shute has gained prestige as one of the enterprising and representative business men of the capital city of Indiana, where he has maintained his home since 1888, when he removed hither from Detroit, Michigan, where he had been engaged in the same line of enterprise.

The beautiful old "City of the Straits", Detroit, Michigan, figures as the place of Mr. Shute's nativity, as he was there ushered into the world on the 29th of November, 1859. He is a son of Richard and Jane D. (Rockhey) Shute, both of whom were born and reared in Devonshire, England, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they emigrated to the United States in the year 1849. They took up their residence in Detroit soon after their arrival in America, and there the father engaged in business as a contractor, in which line he made a specialty of artificial or imitation stone work. He was successful in his business and continued operations in Detroit until his death, on the 9th of August, 1877, at the age of fifty years. After his demise his widow removed to Bay City, Michigan, where she passed the residue of her life and where her death occurred in 1902, at which time she was seventy-seven years of age. Of the children, John, William Alfred, and Walter Gordon are deceased, and those living are Caroline M., Hamlin L., Bessie R., and Harvey R.

Hamlin L. Shute is indebted to the excellent public schools of Detroit for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course of study in the Jones Classical School, of that city. He was eighteen years of age at the time of the death of his father, to whose business he succeeded, and in Detroit he continued to be actively engaged in contracting for all kinds of architectural work in the utilization of imitation stone until 1888, when, as already noted in this sketch, he removed to Indianapolis. Here he has continued contracting in the

same field of enterprise and through effective service and progressive methods he has built up a large and substantial business. He has devised many improvements in the utilization of imitation-stone work and in Indianapolis are many effective evidences of his ability and discrimination, while he has ever maintained an impeccable reputation as a thorough, reliable and honorable business man. He is one of the leading contractors of the city in all kinds of smooth and rock-faced imitation stone work, in all colors, and his business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. He is loyal and public-spirited in connection with civic affairs and in politics is aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, though he has never been an aspirant for official preferment.

On the 17th of July, 1901, Mr. Shute was united in marriage to Miss Olive Hill, who was born and reared in Evansville, Indiana. They have no children.

HARRY C. PARKER, M. D. In this historic compilation Dr. Parker merits distinctive recognition as one of the representative members of his profession in Indianapolis, and as one who has attained to high reputation and marked success in his special field of practice, that of the treatment of the diseases of the eye.

Dr. Parker is a native of the city of Dubuque, Iowa, where he was born on the 21st of January, 1877, and he is a son of Alonzo J. and Margaret Frances (Caldwell) Parker, the former of whom was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the latter in the state of Ohio. They still reside in Dubuque, where the father has maintained his home and been engaged in business for more than fifty years, having long been numbered among the leading manufacturers and influential citizens of that city, to whose development and progress he has materially contributed.

Dr. Parker gained his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native city, after which he was for one year a student in the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, in Chester County. After leaving this institution he entered the academic or literary department of Harvard University, where he completed a two years' course, and he was then matriculated in the medical department of the same historic institution, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he was engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Boston for a period of five years, within which he was for some time connected

in a professional way with the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in a direct way, as well as a member of the out-patients' medical staff. For two years he was resident ophthalmic surgeon for this institution, and during nearly the entire period of his professional work in Boston he was ophthalmic instructor in Tufts Medical College of that city.

Upon leaving the Massachusetts metropolis Dr. Parker came to Indianapolis, where he took up his residence in March, 1907, and where he has since built up a very secure and representative practice and where he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the eye, in which connection he is a virtual authority, as he has given the closest study and investigation to his specialty under the most auspicious of conditions. He is junior ophthalmic surgeon to the Indianapolis City Hospital, and as a member of the faculty of the Indianapolis University School of Medicine he holds the chair of clinical professor of ophthalmology, in which his services are proving especially effective. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Eye, Ear and Throat Society. In politics he is independent, and he is identified with a number of civic and fraternal organizations of prominent order. During the period of his residence in the Indiana capital he has gained unqualified personal and professional popularity, and his success in his chosen field of endeavor has been on a parity with his unquestioned ability.

On the 15th of August, 1905, Dr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Parker, of Chicago, a daughter of Horace B. and Emma F. (Munger) Parker, the father a prosperous business man of that city. Though bearing the same name the two families are not consanguine. Dr. and Mrs. Parker have a daughter, Margaret Louise, born August 11, 1906.

THEODORE STEMPEL. A citizen who is well entitled to consideration in this publication as one of the essentially representative German-Americans of Indianapolis and who is here known as a loyal and progressive citizen and sterling business man, is Theodore Stempel, who is now assistant cashier of the American National Bank, one of the staunch financial institutions of the capital city.

Mr. Stempel was born in the city of Uhm, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 20th of September, 1863. He was doubly



H. C. Parker

orphaned when but seven years of age, but was enabled to avail himself of the excellent advantages afforded him in the gymnasium, a school corresponding measurably to the American high school. His intention as a youth was to fit himself for the legal profession, but the Probate Court which had charge of the disposition of the funds bequeathed to him by his parents decided that the same were not adequate to enable him to complete a collegiate course. Under these circumstances the young student finally laid aside his Ovid, Livius, Homer and Molière, and prepared to enter a business career. He secured a clerical position in a leading banking house in his native city, where he continued to be employed for two years, at the expiration of which, in compliance with the orders of the king of Wurtemberg, he entered the German army, as a volunteer for one year. At the expiration of this term of military service he was tendered the position of assistant cashier in the banking institution with which he had previously been connected. For some reason which he is not to this day able satisfactorily to explain even to himself, Mr. Stempfel at this juncture in his affairs, conceived the idea, or, as he himself has expressed it, "had the inspiration" of coming to America, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with business methods and policies in the United States. He was honorably discharged from the army in March, 1883, when nineteen years of age, having like all other loyal soldiers and patriots of Germany, been greatly disappointed that the much dreamed of and discussed war with Russia had not been precipitated, and in June of that year the young soldier set forth for America, making Indianapolis his destination. He was led to come to the Indiana capital principally by reason of the fact that here resided William Hauelsen, to whom he was distantly related. Soon after his arrival Mr. Stempfel found employment in the wholesale department of the pioneer business house of Charles Mayer & Company, in which establishment so many of the German citizens of Indianapolis gained their initial business experience. Later Mr. Stempfel became book-keeper for the H. Lieber Company, with which concern he was connected for seven years. He then associated himself with others in the organization of the Western Chemical Company, manufacturers of medicinal tar products, but three times within one year was the factory of the company destroyed by fire, the result being that Mr. Stempfel lost all the money he had accumulated by eight

years of earnest and indefatigable application after coming to Indianapolis.

In 1893 Mr. Stempfel assumed a clerical position in the trust department of the Indiana Trust Company, with the affairs of which corporation he continued to be identified until 1900, when, upon the organization of the American National Bank, he was tendered the office of assistant cashier of the new institution, an office of which he has since continued the efficient and popular incumbent. He has never regretted the decision that led him to establish his home in Indianapolis, and the city has none who is more loyal to its interests. He is independent in politics. He says that his aim is to vote for the best man irrespective of party affiliations. He is identified with various social and civic organizations of representative order, and is one of the well known and distinctively popular representatives of the German-American element that has played so important a part in the upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis". Mr. Stempfel has distinctive literary ability and it is a matter of gratification to the editors and publishers of this history that the chapter devoted to the German-Americans of Indianapolis is largely translated from a book written by him some years ago.

The wife of Mr. Stempfel is a daughter of Herman Lieber, who was an honored and influential citizen of Indianapolis.

HON. MARTIN M. HUGG, one of the ablest lawyers of the Indianapolis bar, and one of the best known Republicans of his county and state, is a native of Indianapolis, born March 17, 1858. His father was born in Baden, Germany, joined the German revolution of 1848, and was wounded in that struggle. Upon the defeat of the revolutionary forces he fled to America.

Mr. Hugg, of this sketch, was reared and educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, and learned the trade of a bookbinder, being employed by the old *Sentinel* Company. He took a course of law lectures in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1879. For a time he then read law in the office of McMaster & Boice, and from 1882 to 1885 was employed as a clerk in the law office of John M. Judah. Next Mr. Hugg entered regular practice and was appointed by Prosecuting Attorney W. N. Harding as deputy prosecutor in charge of police court cases. He served with ability in this capacity until November, 1886, and in the following month formed a partnership with Joseph B. Kealing, which became one of the strongest law firms in Marion County.

From the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Hugg has been an active party in politics, as an ardent and unswerving Republican. In 1896, he was nominated as his party's candidate for state senator, and was elected, his record being such as to win for him a high reputation for energy, honesty and ability. He was county attorney of Marion County from January 1, 1901, to February 1, 1905. In 1904 he was again nominated and elected as one of the senators from Marion County, and served during the sessions of the general assembly in 1905 and 1907. In other capacities Mr. Hugg has filled several positions of honor and trust, earning the entire approval of the public and meeting the most sanguine expectations of his many friends. He holds membership in the Marion Club and is a Scottish Rite and Knight Templar Mason.

JAMES W. NOEL. It has been the privilege of James W. Noel to attain high prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of the Indiana capital, a bar notable at the present time, as in the past, for the professional brilliancy and marked precedence of its general personnel, and he has shown abilities of the most solid and definite order, gaining success by close application and the effective employment of his talents, and ever observing those unwritten ethics through whose influence the dignity and honor of his profession are maintained. In a characteristic paraphrase Senator Chauncey M. Depew once made the following statement: "Some men were born great; some achieve greatness; and some are born in Ohio." Under the final element of this category Mr. Noel can claim classification, with all that the relative distinction involves, and his genealogy in both the agnatic and maternal lines is of distinctively patrician order, besides betokening long and prominent identification with the annals of American history.

Mr. Noel was born at Melmore, Seneca County, Ohio, on the 24th of November, 1867, and is a son of William P. and Caroline (Graves) Noel, both of whom are now living at Star City, Indiana. The Noel family is traced back in England to the eleventh century, they having migrated with the great Norman, William the Conqueror, and Doomsday Book makes definite record of the line. Soon after the gallant cavalier English settlement was made in Virginia, the original progenitors of the Noel family in America took up their abode in that colony, and the name has been one of no little prominence in the public life and affairs of the nation in the various succeeding generations. Loftus

Noel, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, removed from the Old Dominion to Lexington, Kentucky, becoming one of the honored pioneers of that state. His son Albert Noel, grandfather of James W., moved from Kentucky to Ohio and became one of the early settlers of Alexandria, that state. He married a descendant of the DeVilbiss family, of French Huguenot stock, representatives of which came to America from Alsace-Lorraine in the seventeenth century, and one of the children of this marriage was William P. Noel, who was born in Ohio, where he was reared and educated and where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Caroline Graves, who is of staunch Puritan stock. William P. Noel served with the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the first call for soldiers to the end of the Civil War. He removed from Ohio to Indiana in the year 1880 and settled in Pulaski County, where he purchased a farm, near Star City, and became numbered among the progressive agriculturists of that section of the state where he has ever held a high place in popular confidence and esteem. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their eight children James W. was the first in order of birth, and of the number three sons and four daughters are now living.

James W. Noel secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Star City, Indiana, and in his boyhood and early youth he contributed his quota to the work of the home farm. His ambition to gain an education and make for himself a definite place in the world was early manifested in actions rather than idle dreams. When but sixteen years of age he secured a position as teacher in one of the district schools of Pulaski County, and it is a matter of record that the youthful pedagogue did not lack in power of discipline or in the facility for imparting proper instruction to his pupils, many of whom were older than himself. He continued to follow teaching at intervals for a period of six years and through his labors in this way he earned the money which enabled him to complete his college course and prepare himself for his chosen profession. Men who win success through such discipline seldom lack in ambition and definite accomplishment in later years, and Mr. Noel has never regretted that his early responsibilities and labors were such as to develop his self-reliance and a spirit of invincible determination. In 1889 he was matriculated in Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, in which

institution he completed the regular four years' course in two and one-half years, being graduated as a member of the class of 1892 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. As an under-graduate he won a high reputation and gained the approval of the faculty of the university, and the admiration of his fellow students. He was manager of football and baseball teams, editor of the college paper and biennials, and orator for his class and literary society. He was also a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. For two years after his graduation Mr. Noel held the position of secretary of Purdue University, his alma mater.

In 1894 Mr. Noel entered the law office of Byron K. Elliott, of Indianapolis, under whose effective preceptorship he continued his study of the science of jurisprudence for some time, and in the meanwhile he entered the Indiana Law School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of his profession in Indianapolis. The same energy and determination which had characterized his work in securing his education were manifest in the early stages or novitiate of his professional career, and these attributes, as coupled with broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law and a distinct facility in its application, both as a trial lawyer and a counselor, enabled him to build up within a short time a very substantial practice. His success in the work of his profession has been cumulative and his prestige has grown apace, so that he now stands in the front ranks of the members of the bar of the capital city and has a clientage of large and important order.

In politics Mr. Noel is an ardent and uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and both through personal influence and through his able services as a campaign speaker he has done much to further the party cause in his state. In 1898 he was elected a representative of Marion County in the lower house of the state legislature, serving one term and making an admirable record as a broad-minded, liberal and sagacious legislator. He was prominent both in the work on the floor of the house and in the deliberations of the committee room.

Mr. Noel went to the legislature largely for the purpose of assisting in the election of Albert J. Beveridge to the United States Senate, in which he was successful. During

this session he was the author of a large amount of legislation looking to the reorganization of the different institutions of the capital city. He was also the author of the bill under which a franchise was granted to the Citizens' Street Railway Company, in which he worked faithfully for the protection of the rights of the city as against the encroachments of the company. Indianapolis boasts of having the best street railway franchise of any city in the United States, and Mr. Noel takes particular pride in this accomplishment.

Mr. Noel has digressed from his private practice of law several times in order to take the lawyer's part in public movements. In 1903 he conducted a public investigation of the affairs of the City of Indianapolis which resulted in the overthrow of the administration at the coming election, and temporarily purged the city of much corruption and many abuses. In 1905 the governor of the state appointed him as one of three members of a commission to investigate state affairs and the condition of Indiana insurance companies. Mr. Noel took direction of this movement and devoted the larger part of one year to its success, which resulted in the removal of the auditor of state, the secretary of state and the adjutant general, and the recovery of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state treasury, as well as the entire reform of the public business. The investigation of the insurance companies required assiduous labor for six months, at the end of which time Mr. Noel wrote for the committee a report on insurance conditions in Indiana which received national attention as a philosophical treatise upon many of the intricate subjects of life insurance, concerning which laymen are not at all informed. This investigation and report accomplished a complete reform in the insurance business in Indiana. Following the publication of this report Mr. Noel was employed by the auditor of state to conduct a public investigation of the State Life Insurance Company of Indiana similar to the Armstrong investigation in New York. Weeks of relentless work resulted in the exposure of corruption and the resignation of the president and vice president of the company and the complete reorganization of its governing board.

In 1908, under the employment of the Merchants' Association of Indianapolis, Mr. Noel directed an investigation of the affairs of Marion County, resulting in the indictment and trial of several prominent officials and the recovery to the public treasury of a large amount of money. Following this investiga-

tion, he induced the Merchants' Association and the commercial bodies of the state to unite in a demand for the passage of a law providing for uniform accounting and an annual audit of all public offices in Indiana, which law was passed by the legislature of 1909. This law was shaped, edited and promoted by Mr. Noel and is regarded by economists as a model law of the kind.

Mr. Noel is a member of the International Tax Association and at Louisville in 1909 read a paper before that distinguished body upon "The Taxation of Insurance". His private law practice has included many cases of great public interest as well as financial importance.

In 1895 Mr. Noel was married to Miss Cornelia Horton Humphrey of Patriot, Indiana, a graduate of Wesleyan College and a woman of fine culture and beautiful character. She died of typhoid fever eleven weeks after their marriage. On the 29th of June, 1899, Mr. Noel was united in marriage to Miss Anne Madison Sloan, of Indianapolis. She was born and reared in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, where her father, John O. Sloan, was a prominent business man for a number of years. In the maternal line she is a collateral descendant of President James Madison and also of John Marshall, the distinguished chief justice of the United States supreme court. Mrs. Noel is a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a woman of gracious refinement and high culture. Mr. Noel and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church and he is identified with various fraternal, civic and social organizations of a representative order.

HERMAN LIEBER. More than half a century ago Herman Lieber established a modest business enterprise in Indianapolis, from the nucleus of which was evolved under his direction the large and important manufacturing and retail business still conducted under the title of the H. Lieber Company, and still bearing the impress of his character and ideals. This concern not only conducts an art store in Indianapolis, but in the manufacture of mouldings and picture frames its trade extends into the most diverse sections of the United States, as well as into foreign lands. Duesseldorf, the birthplace of Mr. Lieber, was an art center of Germany, and from small beginnings he finally accomplished the almost impossible feat of establishing an art store in Indianapolis when it contained a population of only twelve thousand. His endeavor throughout was to keep as close to the best art standards as conditions would permit

and not to lag behind, but rather to keep a bit ahead of the community's art development.

Herman Lieber was born on the 23rd of August, 1832. His father was a manufacturer of brushes in the city of Duesseldorf, where he was an influential citizen and business man. Herman Lieber enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools of his native city, including the gymnasium, which is similar to the high school of the United States. The German revolution of 1848, which stirred all Europe with ideals of freedom, filled young Lieber, then about seventeen years of age, with thoughts of America. In his native place he had served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of book-binding, and thus he was not without practical business resources when, in 1853, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, he set forth to make for himself a place in the United States. After arriving he remained for a few months in New York City, seeking employment at his trade, which he failed to find until he answered an advertisement which took him to Cincinnati. There he obtained work as a book-binder and maker of pocket books at a salary of seven dollars a week. Business of all kinds was depressed, and under these conditions Mr. Lieber found it expedient to make a requisition on his father for funds. In due time he received from home six hundred dollars, and with this capital he came to Indianapolis in 1854, having determined to engage in business for himself. He rented a small room, fourteen by twenty-five feet in dimensions, on the south side of Washington street, just east of Meridian street, at fourteen dollars a month. Here he opened with a stock of stationery and provided modest facilities for the binding of books, a work in which he was specially skillful. He was followed to America by his brother Peter, and they were associated in business together for a few years in the establishment of what is now the Indianapolis Brewing Company. In a half humorous way Mr. Lieber at one time spoke of his early experience in Indianapolis substantially as follows:

"I spent ninety-six dollars of my capital in tools. Then I bought some shelving and applied the balance to purchasing a stock of stationery. Although I had lived in Cincinnati but a short time, I found I had more credit than money, and I purchased there a stock costing about two thousand dollars, giving notes due in six months for the principal part of the purchase price. Two months before the notes came due I knew I could not pay them, and when they matured I wrote to



Herman Lieber.

my creditors, stating that I was unable to pay the notes, but could return the goods. They replied that they did not want the goods, but that I could have all the time I desired to pay the notes. The receipts in my store were very meager in the early days. If I had from one dollar and a half to two dollars of gross receipts in the drawer at night, I felt that I wasn't doing badly. My revenue was chiefly from the book-binding branch of my business. I slept in my store and took my meals at a boarding house kept by Mrs. Walk, the mother of Julius Walk. The board was excellent, at two dollars and fifty cents a week, and among my fellow boarders were Henry Schnull and Fred P. Rush."

The growth of the local business was very slow, and it took many years of trial and labor to bring it where it now stands. As his business increased Mr. Lieber expanded it by putting in a stock of pictures. Finally he established a factory for the manufacture of picture frames and mouldings. The present large retail store of the company, which he founded, is located at 24 West Washington street, and the factory plant is in buildings at 1400 Madison avenue. In 1902 the business was incorporated under its present title —The H. Lieber Company. Mr. Lieber was president of the concern until his death, at which time it was giving employment to a corps of fully two hundred and fifty persons in the factory and the store. For years the H. Lieber Company has sold frames and mouldings in every large city in the United States and Canada from New York to San Francisco, and the trade of the concern is also well established in England, Germany, Holland and other European countries, as well as in Australia.

Mr. Lieber found time to devote much attention to civic affairs and social relaxations of a generous order. He was one of the founders of the German-English school, which for a long time was an important factor in local educational work. He was one of the most valued and influential members of the North American Gymnastic Union, of which he was president from 1900 until his death, which occurred on the 22d of March, 1908. In 1882 he was president of the Anti-Prohibition League of Indiana, and in this connection he took an active part in the state campaign of that year. In 1889 he initiated the movement that resulted in the erection of the German House, and it was largely due to his zealous efforts that the present beautiful building was completed, the same being now the home of one of the essentially repre-

sentative organizations of Indianapolis. He was also one of the original corporators of the Crown Hill Cemetery. When the Consumers Gas Trust Company was organized Mr. Lieber gave to the promotion of its interests almost his entire time and attention, and he was also one of the staunchest supporters of its successor, the Citizens' Gas Company.

At the time of the Civil War Mr. Lieber contributed to the extent of his power and means to upholding the cause for he was an uncompromising Abolitionist. He became identified with the Republican party at the time of its organization and continued with it until the nomination of Cleveland on the Democratic ticket. His antipathy to the doctrine of free silver led him to withdraw from the Democratic ranks when Bryan was placed in nomination. In local politics he maintained an independent attitude. While showing a deep reverence for spiritual verities, Mr. Lieber was practically agnostic in his religious views, though ever tolerant of the opinions of others. His sincerity and integrity were unquestionable, and he was broad minded and liberal in his attitude.

The following appreciative words are those of an editorial appearing in the *Indianapolis News* at the time of Mr. Lieber's death: "While he never had any desire to serve the city or state in an official capacity, he was long recognized as a force in this community in all that tended to build up and strengthen good citizenship. His ideals of civic righteousness were high but always practical, and he was ever ready to give his best efforts in any cause that appealed to him on the score of community interest. Though a quiet man, cool and collected in manner, he had deep sensibilities, and when these were stirred he was at his best. He delighted in a good fight. When the sixty-cent gas movement began he was again at the front, and to no one man was the success of that movement due as much as to Herman Lieber. He was perhaps best known, especially among the German citizens of Indianapolis, by the name that had been lovingly given him by his associates, 'The Father of the German House.'" Mr. Lieber died while on a pleasure trip to California, having expired, as the result of heart failure, while on a train near Flagstaff, Arizona, on the 22d of March, 1908, and the tidings of his sudden death caused a feeling of universal sorrow and personal bereavement in the city that was his home for so many years, and to whose progress he contributed in no small measure.

In the year 1857 Mr. Lieber married Miss

Mary Metzger, who was born at Freusburg, Germany, and who was a sister of Alexander, Jacob and Engelbert Metzger, whose names are prominent in connection with the civic and business history of Indianapolis. Mr. Lieber is survived by four sons and two daughters. The sons, Otto R., Carl H., Robert and Herman P., are members of the H. Lieber Company. The elder daughter, Ida, is the widow of Henry Kothe, and Anna is the wife of Theodore Stempfel, assistant cashier of the American National Bank in Indianapolis.

AQUILLA JONES. The late Aquilla Jones, who spent his last years as a resident of Indianapolis, prominent in the development of the public works, had already attained high standing throughout the city as treasurer of the commonwealth and active member of its legislature. He was a native of North Carolina, born in Stokes (now Forsyth), July 8, 1811, his parents being Benjamin and Mary Jones. As his father was a farmer of limited means, the son was able to obtain but a meager education in youth. In 1831, the family removed to Columbus, Indiana, where a brother, Elisha P. Jones, had already located and prospered as a merchant. Aquilla entered his brother's store as a clerk and remained thus engaged until 1836, when he went to Missouri for a year, then returned to Columbus and there he became a hotel keeper. Upon the death of his brother, he purchased the store in which he had formerly been employed, and engaged successfully in the business. He also succeeded his brother as postmaster of the town, holding that office for a number of years and continuing in merchandise until 1856. During this period he also became connected in the Columbus Bridge Company, and retained his interests in that concern until he located in Indianapolis. The young man also was honored by Presidents Van Buren and Fillmore, who appointed him census enumerator of his county, and he was also tendered the position of clerk of Bartholomew County. Although he refused that office he was elected to state legislature for the sessions of 1842-3, and while thus serving declined the appointment for Indian Agent for Washington territory, which was tendered by President Pierce. Later he refused the same position for the territory of New Mexico. In 1856, Mr. Jones was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state treasurership of Indiana and performed his duties with such credit as to gain him re-election in 1858.

The above named service brought Mr. Jones into intimate service with many of the lead-

ing citizens of Indianapolis, and resulted in his permanent residence in that city. In 1861 he was made treasurer of the Indianapolis Rolling Mills, which position was held until 1873, when he was made president of the corporation. In the same year he was honored with the presidency of the city Water Works, but resigned that office in a short time in order to give more attention to his large private interests.

He was a warm personal friend of vice president Thomas A. Hendricks, and, upon the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, Mr. Jones, upon the request of Mr. Hendricks, was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. In the midst of his important and progressing enterprise he was ever mindful of his religious obligation, and for years was an energetic worker in the St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jones was twice married, first in 1836 to Miss Sarah Ann Arnold, who died soon afterward, and in 1840 he wedded Miss Harriet Cox. The children of the latter marriage are as follows: Elisha P., John W., Emma, Benjamin F., Charles, Aquilla Q., Edwin S., William M., Frederick, Harriet and Mary.

AQUILLA Q. JONES has made his substantial reputation as a lawyer entirely at the Indianapolis bar, having been engaged in practice since 1875. His prominence has been attained both in private practice and his capacity as city attorney. For a number of years he has been a member of the widely known firm of Ayres and Jones, whose practice was successfully carried into all the courts of the city, state and Union. Mr. Jones is a native of Columbus, Indiana, born April 14, 1852, and is a son of Aquilla and Harriet (Cox) Jones. For half a century or more his father was a leader in state politics and in public affairs of Indiana, and served ably in the legislature in various official capacities under the commonwealth. In addition he was a very influential business man of Indianapolis. His useful and strong personalities are set forth in other pages of this history.

Aquilla Q. of this sketch commenced his education in the common schools of Columbus, continuing from there at the Farmington (Maine) Academy, Bloomington (Indiana) State University, and completed his preparations for a professional life at Racine College, Wisconsin. In the latter institute he was graduated in 1873, from the full classical course, and soon afterward assumed the study of law at Columbia College, New York City. In 1875, soon after graduating

from the latter, Mr. Jones located at Indianapolis. He has practiced both alone and in partnership with W. S. Ryan, Charles B. Rockwood, and Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan. For the last twenty years he has been in partnership with Hon. Alexander C. Ayres. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Ayres and Jones, a firm composed of Alexander C. Ayres, Aquilla Q. Jones and Walter D. Jones, son of Mr. Jones. In 1893, Mr. Jones was appointed city attorney of Indianapolis, and held that office with great credit until the end of Mayor Sullivan's administration. He is numbered among the most prominent members of the Indianapolis bar, and is identified with the Commercial Club and other social clubs. He has also served as a member of the Indiana State Board of Charities, having been appointed to that office by Governor Matthews. He was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of Indianapolis for a number of years and, at the present time, is the president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. In his religious faith Mr. Jones is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is Senior Warden of St. Paul's Church of Indianapolis. His wife was formerly Miss Annie L. Raschig, a lady of high character and social influence.

GREENLY V. WOOLLEN, M. D. One of the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in his native state and one who has lent dignity and honor to his profession through his able services and sterling character, is Dr. Woollen, who has been engaged in active practice in the city of Indianapolis for a period of more than forty-five years. He has attained to distinction as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, and has also been prominent in the educational and scientific departments of his profession. A man of fine attainments and marked skill as a physician and surgeon, his precedence has been a natural result, and he merits consideration in this publication as one of the leading representatives of his profession in the State of Indiana.

Dr. Greenly Vinton Woollen was born in Center Township, Marion County, Indiana, near the middle of what is now Riverside Park, on the 24th of June, 1840, and is a son of Milton and Sarah (Black) Woollen, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Maryland, and both families were founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. The parents of the doctor were very early settlers of Marion County, Indiana, where the father reclaimed a farm from the forest wilds and became one of the influential men and honored citizens of

the county. Both he and his wife continued their residence in Marion County until their death, and the names of both merit an enduring place on the roll of the worthy pioneers of this favored section of the state. They became the parents of five sons and five daughters, and Dr. Woollen was the second son. Of the children six are now living, in 1909.

Dr. Woollen was reared to early maturity under the invigorating discipline and influence of the home farm, and in the district schools he gained his rudimentary education, after which he continued his studies under special training in Indianapolis, which was scarcely more than a village. He made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him and thus was well fortified for taking up the work of a more specific or technical education. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel Record, of Lawrence, Indiana, and later continued his studies under the effective direction of the late Dr. John S. Bobbs, one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons and honored citizens of Indianapolis. During the greater part of the years 1859 and 1860, Dr. Woollen continued his studies in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and he subordinated all other interests to render his services to the Union when the Civil War was precipitated on a divided nation. At the very initiation of the war he was appointed camp surgeon of Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, before he had attained to his legal majority. In September, 1861, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he served for three years, in the armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland, the first year only with his regiment. He became surgeon in chief of the Artillery Brigade of the 12th Army Corps, and later he held the same position with the Twentieth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, except during the spring and summer of 1864, when he was surgeon in chief of Seminary Hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, he was captured by the enemy, and as one of General Pope's officers, he was held as a hostage in Libby prison until that officer rescinded his order to forage off the country. Dr. Woollen received his honorable discharge in September, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and he then resumed his studies, being matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in which celebrated institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1865, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine.

At the close of the war, Dr. Woollen assisted in reorganizing the Indianapolis City Hospital into a civil institution, after it had served its purpose as a military hospital, and was its superintendent for four years. From 1870 until 1882, he was engaged in the general practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and in the latter year, with a due appreciation of the value of concentration in an exacting profession whose realm of activities and beneficence is ever widening, he took up the special study of diseases of the upper air-passages. In 1884-5 he took an extended course of instruction along this line in the post-graduate schools of New York, and he passed the first six months in the year 1886 in further post-graduate study along the same specific lines principally in the London Throat Hospital, as a protege of Sir Morell Mackenzie, where he completed the full course of study and clinical work, besides which he took an exhaustive special course under the private tutorship of Dr. Mark Howell, one of the leading specialists of London. In July, 1886, Dr. Woollen returned to America and reopened his office in Indianapolis, where he entered upon the exclusive treatment of diseases of the nose, throat and ear. In this special field of practice he is a recognized authority and his success has been of the most unequivocal order. He controls a large and representative practice and in his chosen specialty is one of the leading members of his profession in the entire Union.

Dr. Woollen has been a member of the Indiana State Medical Society since 1861, and was its secretary from 1870 to 1880. He became a member and secretary of the Indianapolis Medical Association in 1865 which subsequently was merged into the Academy of Medicine, and he continued his identification with the same organization as continuous secretary until it was merged, in 1875, into the Marion County Medical Society, of which latter he has since been president and an active and valued member. In 1889 Dr. Woollen was made professor of Rhinology and Laryngology in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Indianapolis, being the pioneer in this department in Indiana, and amongst the earliest in the west, and this incumbency he retained for several years, within which he raised his professorial chair to a high standard. He has been a valued contributor to leading professional periodicals and has presented many papers before the professional organizations with which he has been identified. He is a member of the American Medical Association, having been chairman of section of nose, throat and ear, the

American Laryngological Association, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. Since 1895 he has been medical director for the American Central Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis.

As a citizen, Dr. Woollen has stood exponent of liberality and distinctive public spirit. He has shown special interest in the cause of education, and he has been for several years vice-president of Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana, as well also as of the Crawford Industrial School, located at Zionsville, Indiana.

The great basic art of agriculture and its allied industries have never lost their interest for Dr. Woollen, and he takes great pride in his fine stock farm of 140 acres, which lies just north of the Indiana state fair grounds, about six miles distant from the city limits of Indianapolis. Here he has given special attention to the breeding of high grade registered Jersey cattle. He is a member of the Indiana Jersey Cattle Club and the Indiana Dairy Association, and takes an active interest in both of these organizations.

Dr. Woollen is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, with which he has been identified from his youth, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis. He is a valued member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Indiana commandery of Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he has been vice-commander. His civic and social interests are further represented by his membership in the Indianapolis Commercial Club and the Columbia Club.

On the 4th of February, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Woollen to Miss Mary Ann Smith, who was born and reared near Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of the late Judge D. R. Smith, one of the pioneer influential and honored citizens of the capital city for many years prior to his death. Dr. Woollen and wife have never had any children.

EDWARD F. GRAHAM. Prominently identified with railroad interests in Indianapolis, Edward F. Graham is the incumbent of the responsible position of freight agent for the Vandalia Railroad Company. Edward Finley Graham is a native son of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state. He was born on a farm in Dudley Township, Henry County, Indiana, on the 27th of July, 1859, and is a son of Benjamin M. and Mar-

garet Ann (Beach) Graham, both of whom were born in the State of Ohio and whose marriage was solemnized in Indiana. The Graham family was founded in America in the Colonial period of our national history and early became identified with the annals of the State of Pennsylvania, from which one or more representatives of the name went forth to do valiant service as soldiers in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Benjamin M. Graham was a boy at the time of his parents' removal from Ohio to Illinois where he was reared to manhood and whence as a young man he came to Indiana and located in Henry County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where his marriage occurred, his wife's parents having located in that county when she was a girl. About 1865, Benjamin M. Graham engaged in the general merchandise business at Spencer, this state, where he continued to maintain his home until his death, at which time he was about thirty-seven years of age. His widow still survives him and is now seventy-nine years of age. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are residents of Indianapolis, except John G., who died at the age of fifteen years. The mother herself has maintained her home in the Indiana capital since 1875.

Edward F. of this review was thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of the village of Spencer where he also attended a well-conducted academy. In July, 1875, his mother came with her family to Indianapolis where she has since remained. In 1878 Mr. Graham identified himself with the railroad business and he has been continuously in the employ of the Vandalia Railroad Company during the long intervening years. His first service was in connection with the yard department of this road and finally he was appointed to a position as clerk in the local freight office where he won, through faithful and efficient service, consecutive promotion, and where he eventually became chief clerk. In 1902 he was appointed local freight agent for the company, in which office he succeeded the late Caesar A. Rodney. He has been invariably courteous in his relations with the public, is well-known in railroad circles and commands the confidence and esteem of the community which has so long represented his home. He is a member of the Commercial Club and Marion Club and is affiliated with Star Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, with Indianapolis Railroad Council No. 690 National Union, of which he has been treasurer

from the time of its organization. In politics he accords unwavering allegiance to the Republican party and he and his wife are members of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, besides which he holds membership in the business men's bible class of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 20th of March, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Graham to Miss Florence Bell Combs, who was born in Whitley County, and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of the late Jerome Franklin Combs, a representative citizen of Whitley County, a veteran of the late war and a member of the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment.

C. LAWRENCE PRICE. Prominently identified with a line of enterprise that has important bearing upon the progress and material prosperity of every community, that implied in real estate and building operations, C. Lawrence Price is recognized as one of the representative business men of the younger generation in the capital city, where he is associated with his brother, Lyman H., under the firm name of Price Brothers Co. They have built up a very successful real estate business, have erected a large number of residence buildings and make a specialty of the rental department of their enterprise.

Mr. Price was born at Price's Mill, Washington County, Indiana, on the 1st of January, 1880, and is a son of Rev. Charles T. and Lydia A. (Garriott) Price, who now maintain their home in Indianapolis. The father was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1847, and his wife was born in Washington County, Indiana, on the 5th of August, 1852. The names of their six children, all of whom are living, are here entered in respective order of birth: John M., Laura M., Lyman H., C. Lawrence, Mary A., and Carrie H. Charles T. Price is a son of John F. and Martha (Backus) Price, the former of whom was born in the State of New York and the latter in the City of Liverpool, England. John F. Price became an extensive owner of property in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued to reside until 1854, when he removed to Washington County, Indiana, where he became a prominent business man and honored and influential citizen. He there operated both a flour mill and a saw mill, in connection with general farming, having been the owner of about seven hundred acres of land, from the timber on which he manufactured large amounts of lumber. He and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in that county, and both were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church; in politics he gave his support to the Whig party.

Rev. Charles T. Price was a lad of seven years at the time of the family removal to Washington County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and where he early began to assist in his father's various business enterprises. After availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he was enabled to pursue the higher branches of academic study in Hartsville College. In Washington County he identified himself successfully with agricultural pursuits and continued the milling business established by his father. He also became a contractor and builder, and in this line conducted somewhat extensive operations in Washington County. In Gibson Township, where he resided, he erected nine of the thirteen school buildings utilized, besides many other buildings, and in the village of Scottsburg, Scott County, he built the principal business blocks, which were not excelled until 1895. In 1896 he removed with his family to that village, where he lived retired until 1909, when he came to Indianapolis, where he and his wife have since maintained their home and where they are held in high esteem. At the age of twenty-three years he was ordained a clergyman of the United Brethren Church, and in the same he has labored with all of earnestness and consecrated zeal, having in the past held several pastoral charges and still serving as a local preacher, in which connection he refuses to accept remuneration. He and his wife are most highly honored and valued members of the First United Brethren Church of Indianapolis.

C. Lawrence Price, the immediate subject of this review, gained his rudimentary education in the district schools of his native county, and supplemented this by a course in the high school at Scottsburg, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900. He then entered Otterbein University, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, where he remained a student for three years. In 1901 Mr. Price came to Indianapolis and here associated himself with his brother Lyman H. in the real estate business, in which they have brought to bear so much of discrimination, initiative power and progressiveness that their success has been of the most unequivocal type. Their books show at all times most desirable investments in both improved and unimproved city property, as well as farm lands, and they have made a specialty of building and placing in service both private dwellings and flat buildings, in which line about seventy-five excellent houses

stand to their credit at the time of this writing, in 1909, besides seven or more flat buildings. Mr. Price is a most enthusiastic and valued member of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and he was captain of one of the so-called "teams" that made the whirlwind campaign and raised in the short period of eighteen days the sum of two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars for the erection of a new association building in Indianapolis. In politics he is a Republican and as a citizen he is essentially loyal, progressive and public-spirited. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Commercial Club.

On the 2nd of October, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of C. Lawrence Price to Miss Jessie Anderson, who was born in Indianapolis, on the 7th of August, 1880, and who is a daughter of William O. and Zilpha (McCorkle) Anderson, both natives of the State of Ohio. Her father, who was one of the honored and influential business men of Indianapolis, where he was identified with the paper-manufacturing industry, died in 1908, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his widow still resides in this city. He is survived also by four children, of whom Mrs. Price is the youngest. Mr. Anderson was one of the organizers and pillars of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of elder at the time of his demise. Mr. and Mrs. Price have a winsome little daughter, Mabel Katherine.

Lyman H. Price, who is associated with his brother in business, as already noted, was born on the old homestead farm in Washington County, Indiana, on the 22nd of September, 1877, and he was graduated in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute as a member of the class of 1890. He became a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his native state, having devoted his attention to the pedagogic profession for nine years, during the last two of which he was principal of the high school in the village of Hartsville. On the 17th of October, 1904, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Buchanan, who was born in Aurora, Indiana, a daughter of Cornelius Buchanan.

ROBERT C. LIGHT, M. D., is one of the favored mortals whom nature has launched into the world with the heritage of sturdy ancestry, with splendid physical and mental powers and with energy enough for many men. His versatility has been exemplified in a way unmistakably patent to all, for not only has he attained to precedence and definite success in his exacting profession, but he has



R. B. Light

also been a forceful initiative power in connection with industrial enterprise and business affairs. Measured by its accomplishment his life thus far has signified much, and he is in the very prime of his sturdy and useful manhood. He has been a promoter of public utilities of great value, has given his resourceful interposition in connection with diverse undertakings and measures which have materially conserved the progress of Indianapolis and the state of Indiana, and he is now not only one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Marion County, maintaining his residence and professional headquarters in the beautiful suburb of Broad Ripple, and his business office in the State Life building, Indianapolis, where he conducts a large and important business in the handling of municipal and corporate bonds. He well represents the type of loyal and progressive citizens whose efforts have conserved the magnificent development of "Greater Indianapolis", and he is eminently entitled to consideration in this historical work.

Dr. Robert Colman Light claims the fine old Bluegrass state as the place of his nativity, since he was born in the village of Grundy, Pulaski County, Kentucky, on the 3rd of June, 1856. He is a son of James and Nancy (Graves) Light, and in the agnatic line he is a scion of one of the old and patrician families of Virginia, where the family was founded in the early colonial era of the Old Dominion, where was cradled so much of our national history. The line is traced back to stanch English derivation, and there is a definite tradition in the family that warrants Dr. Light in claiming descent from the grandfather of George Washington. The doctor's father often referred with pride to this matter of distinguished lineage. The family name has been prominently identified with the annals of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

James Light was born in the state of Virginia, on the 25th of June, 1810, and when he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Kentucky, where he was reared to maturity on the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the period. Upon attaining his legal majority he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he was very successful, acquiring considerable wealth and making large investments in land and slaves. The abolition of slavery practically swept away his fortune and he felt to the utmost the ravages incidental to the Civil War, but his courage, thrift and ability proved adequate to enable him largely to recoup his fortunes after the

close of the great internecine conflict between the states. In politics he was originally a Whig, but he finally became a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, of which he continued an adherent until his death. In 1867 he removed from Kentucky to Indiana and purchased a farm near the village of Lebanon, Boone County, where he retained his residence for a number of years, after which he sold the farm and settled in Clinton County. There his loved and devoted wife died in 1879, at the age of fifty years. In 1881 he became an honored inmate of the home of his son, Dr. Robert C. Light, at Broad Ripple, where he continued to reside and where he was accorded the utmost filial solicitude during the remaining days of his long, useful and honorable life, which came to its close in October, 1899, at which time he had attained to the patriarchal-age of eighty-nine years. At the time of the administration of General Benjamin Harrison as president of the United States, Mr. Light was appointed postmaster at Broad Ripple, a position of which he continued incumbent for a period of five years. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Baptist Church. Of their children five are now living, and concerning them the following brief data are consistently recorded in this sketch: John M. is a resident of Somerset, Kentucky; Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Theodore F. Holmes, of Clinton County, Indiana; Mary Ann became the wife of James Doolan and is now deceased; Amanda is the wife of Thomas Thurman, of Sheridan, Indiana; Ellen is the wife of John Bradley, and resides in the state of Oklahoma; and Robert C. is the immediate subject of this review. The devoted mother was a native of Kentucky, where she was born and reared, as was also her father, William Graves, who reared a large family of children and who died at the venerable age of ninety-five years, having devoted his active career to agricultural pursuits.

Dr. Robert C. Light was a small boy at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Boone County, Indiana, where he secured his early educational discipline in the district schools, in the meanwhile lending his quota of aid in the work of the home farm. He continued his academic studies in a private way and in the public schools and finally formulated definite plans for his future career, deciding to prepare himself for the medical profession. He began his technical study under effective preceptorship, later attended the Indiana Medical College, in Indianapolis, and finally entered the celebrated Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago.

in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith took up his residence in the village of Broad Ripple, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis, and there he has since maintained his home, while he has gained much of success and prestige in the practice of his profession, to which he still continues to devote considerable attention, notwithstanding the variety and importance of other interests that place strenuous demands upon him. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Medical Society.

In the field of practical industrialism and promotive enterprise, Dr. Light has attained distinction and success, and in this domain he has found ample scope for the exercise of his splendid initiative powers, progressive ideas and administrative ability. In the State Life Building in Indianapolis he maintains a business office, and here he gives special attention to handling of municipal and corporation bonds of the highest grade, his operations involving large and important transactions, in connection with which he has maintained the highest reputation for fair and honorable methods as well as for marked ability in the placing of securities. He has taken a deep interest in the development and progress of Indianapolis, as has he also in the welfare of his attractive home town of Broad Ripple. He was among the first promoters to become actively identified with the development of the natural-gas resources of Indiana, was the organizer of the Broad Ripple Natural Gas Company, of which he became secretary, and while he was incumbent of this executive office the first natural gas was delivered by this company to the City of Indianapolis, which latter had recourse also to other sources of supply. Dr. Light also organized the Broad Ripple electric railroad, and its line had the distinction of being the first electric interurban railway to be constructed and placed in operation in the United States. He has watched with much of satisfaction the magnificent development of this method of traffic and transportation, through which Indianapolis has become one of the most important centers of electric interurban communication in the Union. Of distinctive prescience and mature judgment in the exploiting of business enterprises, Dr. Light has been identified with various other important undertakings, notable among which was establishment of the fine amusement resort known as the "White City", which is located at Broad Ripple and which is the

greatest amusement resort in the state and one which draws a large and appreciative patronage from the capital city, of which Broad Ripple is practically an integral part, though not a corporate division of the city.

Though never desiring the honors or emoluments of political office, Dr. Light is a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, and in Indianapolis he holds membership in the Marion and Columbia Clubs, representative civic organizations of the capital city and the state. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and with both the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Light has been thrice married. On the 15th of January, 1873, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Caroline Robbins, daughter of George W. Robbins, of Clinton County, Indiana, and her death occurred in the following year. She is survived by a daughter, Lola Montz, who is the wife of George T. Kilpatrick, of Broad Ripple, and who is the mother of two children—Robert and Lillian. Mrs. Light was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. On the 15th of January, 1882, Dr. Light wedded Miss Cynthia Hubbard, who was born and reared in Marion County and who was a daughter of John Hubbard. Three children were born of this union—Robert Sherman, who died at the age of ten months, and Vallie N. and Mason Blaine, who remain at the paternal home. Mrs. Light was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th of December, 1897, having been a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. On the 3rd of July, 1899, Dr. Light married his present wife, whose maiden name was Anna M. Springer. She was born and reared in Marion County and is a daughter of Jacob and Martha (Van Sickle) Springer. Mrs. Springer still survives and resides in East Irvington.

HENRY W. LAWRENCE. Occupying a prominent place in the civic and business life of the Indiana metropolis, Henry W. Lawrence stands today as one of the representative hotel men of the Union, having been long prominently identified with this line of enterprise and being at the present time president of the Indiana Hotel Company which owns and controls the splendid Claypool Hotel, which is essentially metropolitan in architectural design and equipment, and which is maintained at the highest standard. Nothing more clearly indicates the commercial, social and industrial status of a city than the character of its leading hotels and in this respect

Indianapolis has just cause for pride in the Claypool Hotel which is excelled in no city of comparative size in the country. Mr. Lawrence is widely known to the traveling public and as a practical hotel man his success has been of the most unequivocal nature, the while he has shown distinctive initiative and administrative ability in connection with business affairs of wide scope and importance. He has been a resident of Indianapolis more than a score of years and has marked by definite accomplishment the intervening period, standing exemplar of the highest civic loyalty and progressiveness and holding prestige as one of the popular and influential business men of the metropolis of the state. A man of fine intellectual gifts, urbane and gracious personality and intensive enterprise, he has done much for the promotion of the best interests of Indianapolis where he has made his influence felt for good in manifold ways and where today he holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Henry Wallace Lawrence claims the fine old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born at Duane, St. Lawrence County, New York, on the 15th of August, 1852, and being a son of James P. and Emily S. (Salls) Lawrence, both of whom were likewise born in that state. His paternal grandfather, Hiram Lawrence, was the first male child born in the town of Lisbon, New York, and was the brother of Captain James Lawrence, the "Commander of the Chesapeake," who gained immortal fame through his gallant service as a member of the United States navy and whose dying command, "Don't give up the ship," shall be perpetuated for all time in American history. Hiram Lawrence was an active participant in the war of 1837 and after its close he attained to prominence and much success in a business way. He was the owner of lumber mills and extensive timber lands in the State of New York, where he continued to reside until his death. He was of English lineage and the family was founded in America in Colonial days. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Pitt and who was of English and Holland Dutch ancestry, attained to the venerable age of ninety-two years, and her death was the result of an accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Daniel Salls, the maternal grandfather of Henry W. Lawrence, was a native of Scotland and upon coming to America, he numbered himself among the first settlers of Stockholm, New York.

James Pitt Lawrence, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, and the clos-

ing years of his life were passed in Clinton, that state, where he died in June, 1877, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife survived him by nearly a decade, having been summoned to the life eternal in 1884, at the age of fifty-seven years. They were devout members of the Presbyterian Church and both are held in affectionate memory by all who came within the sphere of their gracious influence. They became the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. Practically the entire active career of James P. Lawrence was one of close identification with the hotel business and in this line he was one of the pioneers in the exploitation of the attractions of the beautiful Adirondack Mountains as a place of resort during the summer seasons. He also operated hotels at Plattsburg, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, in which latter city he remained for a number of years. He then removed to Plattsburg, New York, where he erected and conducted the Foquet House, in addition to which he built and conducted the popular Blue Mountain House in the Adirondacks.

Henry Wallace Lawrence gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Plattsburg, New York, after which he continued his studies in the Plattsburg Academy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874. He then became associated with his father in the hotel business and a few years later he initiated his independent career as a hotel man. For a number of years he conducted a hotel at Moore's Junction, New York, and thereafter he was engaged in the hotel business in turn in Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado, and Palatka, Florida, besides which he conducted hotels at other points.

In 1889 Mr. Lawrence came to Indianapolis and effected the lease of the Spencer House near the Union passenger station. He subsequently purchased the property and has made this one of the leading commercial hotels of the middle west. The house contains one hundred twenty-five rooms and caters to a large and appreciative patronage. In 1897 Mr. Lawrence became proprietor of the old Bates House, over which he remained in control until it was razed to give place to the magnificent Claypool Hotel, of which he has been the chief administrative officer from the time of its opening. This splendid and thoroughly metropolitan hostelry contains five hundred guest rooms and its appointments are of the most luxurious and perfect type. The hotel, under the able management of Mr. Lawrence, has contributed not a little



HENRY SEVERIN, SR.

leading concerns of the kind in the capital city.

He is a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs and was one of the early presidents of the latter organization.

On the 4th of June, 1902, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fitch Sewall, daughter of Elmer E. and Lucy (Fitch) Sewall, of Indianapolis, and of the two children of this union the elder, George, died in infancy. The surviving son, Sewall, was born August 18, 1905.

HENRY SEVERIN is numbered among the alert and progressive business men who have given so distinctive impetus to the industrial advancement of Indianapolis, and the success and prestige which he has achieved is best evidenced in the scope and importance of the enterprise at which head he stands. He is president of the corporation of Lewis Meier & Company, manufacturers of the "Auto Brand" working men's garments, and the concern is one of the largest of the kind in the Union, controlling a substantial and widely disseminated trade. The products of the finely equipped establishment include overalls, pants, shirts and fine corduroys, and the enterprise dates its inception back to the year 1883. The company utilizes a large and substantial building at 1002-8 Central avenue, and the aggregate floor space is fully 70,000 square feet. All products are turned out by union labor and employment is afforded to an average force of four hundred persons.

Henry Severin is a native son of the Indiana capital and is a scion of one of its old and honored families, his father having been long and prominently identified with local commercial interests and having been influential in connection with civic and business affairs, contributing his quota to the progress and upbuilding of the city. Henry Severin was born in Indianapolis on the 9th of April, 1870, and is a son of Henry and Augusta (Rentsch) Severin, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. Their marriage was solemnized in Indianapolis, where the father died at the age of seventy-three years, and where the widowed mother still maintains her home. Of the four children, the subject of this review is the youngest and the only one living.

Henry Severin, Sr., severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and immigrated to the United States in 1849, making the voyage on a sailing vessel of the primitive type and in due time landing in the port of New York City. From the national metropolis he soon made his way westward,

and for two years he was employed in a wholesale grocery establishment in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the expiration of this period he returned to Germany, where he passed about one year, and he then came again to America, locating in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained for a short interval, at the expiration of which, in 1853, he took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he engaged in the retail grocery business. His was then the only grocery north of Washington street, North street then representing the city limits to the north. His place of business was on Fort Wayne avenue, where he continued in the retail grocery trade until 1866, and after passing two years in his old home in Germany he returned to Indianapolis in 1868 and established himself in the wholesale grocery business, in which he became associated with Henry Schnull and Bergen Applegate, under the firm name of Severin, Schnull & Company. In 1872 Mr. Schnull retired from the firm and Frederick Ostermeyer entered the firm. Mr. Severin continued to be identified with the business, which grew to be one of wide scope, until his death, which occurred in April, 1899, and the enterprise was continued under the title of Severin & Co. until 1901. In the retail grocery business Mr. Severin had as his able and honored associate for many years, the late William Buschmann, and in this connection it is interesting to record that the sons of these worthy pioneer business men are now associated in the business conducted under the title of Lewis Meier & Company, of which the subject of this sketch is president and Charles L. Buschmann, vice-president and general manager. Of Mr. Buschmann individual mention is made in an article that follows the present sketch. Henry Severin, Sr., was a man of sterling character and marked pragmatic ability, and he filled a large place in the business affairs of Indianapolis for many years, while he was known as a loyal and liberal citizen. His political support was given to the Republican party and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran Church, of which his wife also is a devoted member.

Henry Severin, Jr., to whom this article is dedicated, is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational discipline, and in 1890, at the age of twenty years, he initiated his association with the wholesale grocery business in which his father was an interested principal. Soon afterward he was admitted to partnership in the business, with which he continued to be actively identified until 1901, when he disposed

of his interest in the same and purchased the interest of the late Lewis Meier in the firm of Lewis Meier & Company, manufacturers of working men's garments. A reorganization of the business took place under the new regime, and the same was incorporated under the original title, becoming a stock company. Of the company Mr. Severin has since been the president, and he has proved an aggressive and versatile executive officer. Growth, progress and success have been the concomitants of the industry of the company of which Mr. Severin is president, and the advanced policy and the absolute reliability of products insures a consecutive expansion in the business each successive year, as the goods turned out constitute their own best advertising. All kinds of overalls are manufactured, as well as service coats of denim, cottonade, canvas, and corduroy, and a specialty is made of the corduroy products. Particular study is given to insuring economy in production and in conserving the highest possible quality in the output. The company has established a reputation for fair and honorable dealings and in this line has maintained the prestige held by the concern under the old regime. Since the reorganization of the business its trade has been extended into thirty different states, and the progressive policy of the present principals of the company is shown in no one particular with more of clarity and emphasis than in the fact that when they assumed control the trade territory comprised only five states. At the present time a corps of twelve traveling salesmen is retained and an agency is established in the city of San Francisco. Through the same the trade of the company has been widely extended through the northwest and in Alaska, while an excellent trade is also being built up in the Canadian provinces. In 1909 the company erected a large and substantial building of brick and stone, the structure having four stories and basement and being one hundred by one hundred and sixty-eight feet in lateral dimensions. The mechanical equipment and other requisite accessories are of the most modern type and under the present management the capacity of the plant has been greatly increased. It is gratifying to note the upbuilding of so prosperous an industry—one based on honor and conducted on the plan of giving full value received in every transaction. Mr. Severin is also a stockholder and director of the American National Bank, with which he has been thus identified from the founding of the institution.

Loyal and public-spirited and taking a lively interest in all that concerns the advance-

ment and civic and material welfare of his native city, Mr. Severin well merits consideration in this publication as one of the representative business men of "Greater Indianapolis", and is a citizen to whom is accorded unequivocal confidence and esteem in the city that has ever been his home. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party; he holds membership in the Columbia and Commercial Clubs and the German House.

On the 15th of September, 1898 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Severin to Miss Edna Smither, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth (Weaver) Smither, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois. Mr. Smither became a prominent contractor of Indianapolis, where he also controlled a large business as a dealer in building supplies. He attained to the thirty-second degree in Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, was identified with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was a staunch Republican in politics. He was a representative business man and honored citizen of the Indiana capital and metropolis, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1908, and where his widow still maintains her home. Of their two children Mrs. Severin is the younger, and Ida is the wife of Fred J. Wright, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Severin have three sons—Henry, Theodore and Rudolph.

CHARLES L. BUSCHMANN. It is one of the principal functions of this publication to accord recognition to those representative business men who have aided in the advancement of Indianapolis to a position of eminence in the industrial world and who are contributing at the present time to her commercial supremacy. Based upon such premises, there is definite propriety in according consideration to the progressive business man and public-spirited citizen whose name heads this article and who is vice-president and general manager of the corporation conducting business under the title of Lewis Meier & Company. As there is given ample information concerning the company in the preceding sketch of the career of its president, it is not necessary to again review the data in the present article, but it is pleasing to again give prominence to the fact that the president and vice-president of this substantial concern are not more closely associated in their business interests than were their honored fathers many years ago, as is noted in the foregoing article. Henry Severin is president of the com-



Herrn Buschmann.



C. L. Buschmann

pany and the third member of the executive corps is Theodore H. Seuel, who is secretary.

Charles L. Buschmann was born in Indianapolis, on the 5th of September, 1867, and is a son of William and Caroline (Froelking) Buschmann. The father was born at Bietersfeld, Germany, in 1824, and died in Indianapolis in 1893; the mother was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and died in 1880, at the age of thirty-six years. Their marriage was solemnized in Indianapolis and they became the parents of six sons and one daughter, of whom five are now living, including the daughter. The subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth. William Buschmann was reared to maturity in his native land and in 1851, when twenty-seven years of age, he came to America, landing in New York City, and thence making his way to Indianapolis within a short time after his arrival in the new world. Here he became associated with Henry Severin, Sr., in the retail grocery business, on North street, whence removal was later made to Fort Wayne avenue, as is noted in the preceding article. Mr. Buschmann became one of the well known, successful and highly honored merchants of the capital city, where he continued actively identified with the retail grocery business until 1893, when he sold his store to his son, William F. Buschmann, after which he lived retired until his death, which occurred only a year later. He continued to be associated with Henry Severin, Sr., in his business operations for half a century, and their mutual confidence and esteem are perpetuated in the pleasing business alliance of their sons, who are well upholding the prestige of names honored in the business history of Indianapolis. William Buschmann was a man of mature judgment and marked civic loyalty, and while he never had aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office he was known as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. Both he and his wife were members of the Zion's Church. It should be noted that prior to his immigration to America he had rendered effective service as a soldier in the German army, in which connection he assisted in the suppression of the rebellion of 1848.

Charles L. Buschmann gained his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis, after which he continued his studies for one year in the Capital University at Columbus, Ohio. In 1885 he returned to his home city and after completing a course in the Indianapolis Business College he became book-keeper in the office of the firm of William

Buschmann & Company, of which his father was the senior member. He retained this incumbency for two years, at the expiration of which he entered the employ of Lewis Meier & Company, in which his brother, Louis Buschmann, was an interested principal, being therein associated with Lewis Meier, the founder of the business. Through effective service Mr. Buschmann won rapid promotion, familiarizing himself with all details of the business and in 1901 becoming vice-president and general manager of the company, which was organized at that time as a stock corporation. Louis Buschmann died in 1898, and Lewis Meier passed away in 1901, in which latter year Henry Severin, Jr., purchased the Meier interest in the business and Mr. Buschmann secured the remaining interest. The original title has been retained and the business has been pushed forward with marked success, as is duly noted in the preceding review of the career of Mr. Severin. Mr. Buschmann has been vice-president and general manager of the company from the time of its incorporation, and to his thorough knowledge of the practical details and working methods of the enterprise has been in large measure due its splendid advancement under the present control.

Mr. Buschmann is a citizen of utmost loyalty and no measure or enterprise tending to promote the welfare of his native city has failed to receive his encouragement and his support when such were possible for him to render. In politics he accords an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and he and his wife hold membership in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Oriental Lodge, No. 500, Free & Accepted Masons; in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Commercial Club, the Marion Club and the German House. He has other interests aside from those pertaining to the business of Lewis Meier & Company, and among the more noteworthy of these it may be stated that he is vice-president and treasurer of the Commercial Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Buschmann was united in marriage to Miss Grace Clay Hooker, who was born in the City of Terre Haute, this state, on the 21st of November, 1879, and who is a daughter of James and Mary J. Hooker, who now reside at Meridian Heights, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Buschmann have two children—Severin and Charles E.

JOHN C. STEPHENSON, M. D. A popular and representative physician and surgeon of Indianapolis is a member of one of the honored families of Indiana, which has been his home from the time of his nativity. John Clement Stephenson was born on the parental farmstead, in Union Township, Boone County, Indiana, on the 2nd of May, 1863, and is a son of John F. and Elizabeth Ann (Stephenson) Stephenson, the former of whom was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 27th of July, 1826, and the latter of whom was a native of the same state, where she was born on the 26th of October, 1829, her death occurring on July 29, 1880. The venerable father is now residing on his fine homestead farm in Boone County, Indiana, where he has maintained his abode for the greater portion of his life and where he is an honored and influential citizen. He is a son of Henry Stephenson, who was born and reared in the village of Melrose, Scotland, whence he came to America when a young man, after having learned the weaver's trade in his native land. He located in Butler County, Ohio, where he resided for a number of years, and, in order to afford his sons better opportunities for eventually independent effort, he finally turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Upon coming to Indiana he first located in Rush County, whence he later removed to Union Township, Boone County, where he secured a tract of government land and instituted the development of a farm. Upon this homestead he continued to reside until his death, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife survived him by a number of years and with the aid of her sons continued the improvement of the farm, which represented her home until she too was summoned to the life eternal. Of the seven sons and two daughters three sons are now living. The youngest, William, is living in Carthage, Missouri, and George and John are now living in Union Township, Boone County, Indiana. The parents were devout members of the Presbyterian Church and in politics the father was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

John Foote Stephenson, the father of Dr. Stephenson, was reared to manhood on the home farm and his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the pioneer days in Indiana. He learned the trade of carpenter in his youth and followed the same, in addition to farming, up to the time of his marriage, which was solemnized in the city of Indianapolis. Since that important event in his career he has been identified with the great basic industry of

agriculture in Union Township, Boone County, where he is the owner of a well improved farm and where he is now living virtually retired, being eighty-three years of age at the time of this writing and being well preserved in both mental and physical powers. He is one of the highly honored pioneer citizens of Boone County, where he has maintained his home for three-fourths of a century and where he has ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of its people. He served for a number of years as school trustee and also held the office of justice of the peace for many terms. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife, and he has the distinction of being the oldest member of Rosston Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, with which he has long been actively affiliated. Of his four children two are now living—Minnie J., who is the wife of George L. Jones, of Joplin, Missouri; and Dr. John C., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Iona V., who was the wife of Lycurgus C. Conrad, residing near Big Spring, Boone County, Indiana, met a sudden death by the electric cars near Zionsville, Indiana, on August 22, 1909.

On the old homestead farm which was the place of his birth Dr. John C. Stephenson passed his boyhood and youth, and his early educational training was secured in the public school in the village of Zionsville. Later he entered the Central Normal College, at Danville, this state, in which he completed the course in natural sciences and also the preparatory medical course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1885. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in the district schools of his native county, and he continued successful work in the pedagogic profession until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1887-8 he was a student in the Medical College of Ohio, in the city of Cincinnati, and upon leaving this institution he was matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, in Indianapolis, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in March, 1889, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith initiated the active work of his profession in Indianapolis, where his success has been of the most unequivocal order and where he has maintained his home in the same section of the city to the present time. His present residence and office is at 2025 East Tenth street. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis

Medical Society. Though never active in the domain of "practical politics", the doctor gives a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party; he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being affiliated with the various local organizations in this branch.

On the 26th of October, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Stephenson to Miss Ida M. Murphy, who was born in Indianapolis on the 19th of May, 1869, and who is a daughter of John W. and Anna (McGuire) Murphy, both of whom were likewise born in Indianapolis, members of sterling pioneer families of this state, and both of whom continued to reside in the capital city until their death. Mrs. Stephenson is their only living child. Dr. and Mrs. Stephenson became the parents of two children—John H., who died in infancy; and Francis E., who remains at the parental home.

JOHN C. PIERSON. As a representative business man and popular and progressive citizen of Indianapolis Mr. Pierson is well entitled to consideration in this compilation. He is one of the leading general contractors of the capital city, being senior member of the well known firm of J. C. Pierson & Son, which controls a large and important business and holds an invulnerable reputation for correct methods in all transactions and for marked facility in the execution of contracts of extensive order.

Though John Chanlers Pierson has been a resident of Indiana since his boyhood days, he claims the fine old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the 2nd of October, 1841, and being a son of Salathiel Tudor Pierson and Mary (Weimer) Pierson, both of whom were likewise born in Pennsylvania, being representatives of sterling pioneer families of that state. The lineage of the Pierson family is traced back to staunch English origin and the Weimer family is of German extraction. Salathiel T. Pierson was born at Cookstown, Pennsylvania, and he died in Indianapolis in 1854, when but thirty-four years of age. His wife was born in West Newton, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1893, at the age of seventy years. Their marriage was solemnized at West Newton in 1839, and of their five children four are now living—John C., whose name initiates this article; David, who is a resident of Indianapolis; Cas Ann, who is the wife of William Spencer, of In-

dianapolis; and Levi S., who resides in Indianapolis. Thomas died at the age of five years.

Salathiel T. Pierson was a successful contractor and builder in Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until 1848, when he removed with his family to Indiana and took up his residence in Shelbyville, where he continued in the same vocation until the time of his death, at which time he held the contract for the erection of the court house of that county. He was an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, under whose auspices his funeral was held. In politics he gave his support to the cause of the Whig party and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Baptist Church.

John C. Pierson was six years of age at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and he secured his early education in the public schools of Shelbyville and Acton, this state. He had begun to learn the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father and was but fourteen years of age at the time of the latter's death, after which he completed his trade under the supervision of his uncle, Levi S. Pierson, with whom he continued to be associated in contracting and building, at Indianapolis, this state, until the time of his marriage. Soon after this important event in his career Mr. Pierson established his permanent home in Indianapolis, where he has been continuously engaged in general contracting since the spring of 1865, being now one of the pioneers in this line of industry in the city and here commanding unqualified popular confidence and esteem, based on public appreciation of his integrity and honor as a business man and as a representative citizen. In 1896 he admitted to partnership his eldest son, Chiron C., and they have since been associated under the firm name of J. C. Pierson & Son, controlling a general contracting and building business that in extent and importance is not exceeded by any similar concern in the city. It is needless to say that Mr. Pierson has contributed materially to the upbuilding and progress of Indianapolis, where his operations have been long continued and of wide scope, and he has the distinction of being now the oldest contractor engaged in business in the city, which has represented his home since the year 1859—a period of a full half century. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and he and his wife are numbered among the oldest members of the Baptist Church in this city. He has been a member of the same for forty years, and he

assisted in the erection of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis.

On New Year's day of the year 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pierson to Miss Martha J. Fowler, who was born at Oxford, Ohio, on the 30th of August, 1843, and who is a daughter of Dr. John J. and Emma Fowler, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana. Dr. Fowler was sixty years of age at the time of his death. The grandmother of Mrs. Pierson attained to the extremely venerable age of one hundred and three years, having retained a remarkable mental and physical vigor, as is evidenced by the fact that on her one hundredth birthday she walked half a mile. Dr. Fowler was a successful physician and surgeon, having received his professional training in Miami University, at Oxford, where he was engaged in practice for some time and whence he finally removed to Pleasant View, Shelby County, Indiana, where he continued in active professional work until within three years prior to his death. He was a Whig in politics, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their large family of children four are now living, Mrs. Pierson having been the fifth in order of birth. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Pierson the following brief data are given: Chiron C., as already stated, is engaged in business with his father and is one of the representative business men of his native city; Madoro Maud is the wife of Lynn Millikan, of Indianapolis; Ernest H. is engaged in contracting in Indianapolis; Marna M. is the wife of Dr. Albert E. Acher, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; and Marv died at the age of five years.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH. A life conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievement was that of the late William H. English, who died at his home in Indianapolis, on the 7th of February, 1896, and who was one of the most distinguished and honored figures in the history of Indiana. His influence transcended such local limitations to permeate the national life, and so great accomplishment as was his, implies strength of character and inflexible integrity of purpose. He rendered service to the state and nation to the fullest extent of his powers; his labors were unsparing and his honesty of purpose beyond cavil. The reflex of the high honors conferred upon him was the honors he in turn conferred. It is not easy to describe adequately a man who was as distinct in character and who accomplished as much

as did Mr. English, and the limitations of this article are such as to give only a cursory glance at the individuality and achievements of the man—not permitting extended genealogical research or critical analysis of character. By his great ability he gained many political honors and much material success, and yet he was a man significantly free from ostentation—reserved, self-contained and master of himself—so that he was well fortified for leadership in thought and action.

William Hayden English was born at Lexington, Scott County, Indiana, on the 27th of August, 1822, and was the only son of Hon. Elisha G. and Mahala (Eastin) English. The original American progenitor of the English family was James English, who was a son of Thomas English and who immigrated to America about the year 1700, settling near Laurel, Delaware. His son, James English (II), was the great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir. Elisha English, son of James (II), was born in Delaware, where was solemnized his marriage to Sarah Wharton (daughter of Capt. Revel Wharton), who likewise was a native of that state. In 1792 they removed to Kentucky, where their son, Elisha Gale English, was born, having been one of fourteen children. In 1830, when venerable in years, they removed to Greene County, Illinois, where several of their children had established homes. There they passed the residue of their lives, their wedded companionship having covered a period of more than sixty years. All of their fourteen children married and had children of their own before this venerable couple passed to the life eternal, and at that time their descendants numbered about two hundred.

Major Elisha Gale English, father of Hon. William H. English, was the founder of the family in Indiana and was one of the earliest settlers in Scott County, where he took up his abode in 1818. He was a man of great prominence in his day and generation and no pioneer of the state was held in higher popular esteem. He served several terms as sheriff of Scott County; for nearly a score of years he was in almost continuous service as a member of either the House of Representatives or the Senate of the Indiana legislature; and later he held the office of United States marshal for the district of Indiana. When he first removed to Scott County that section of the state was still the rendezvous and habitation of large numbers of Indians, and only a few years previous had occurred in that county the brutal Indian massacre



Alm. N. English

known in history as the Pigeon Roost massacre. Concerning this honored pioneer the following pertinent statements have been made: "Coming into the state shortly after its admission to the Union, Major English had an important part in the making of her early history. His name was known and respected over a wide territory and his influence in the formation of the early laws and institutions of the state is felt to this day. Major English never gave up his home in Scott County, but he spent most of the time during the closing years of his life at the home of his son, William H. English, in Indianapolis, in which city his death occurred November 14, 1874. Major English married Mahala Eastin, a native of Kentucky, whither her parents, Lieutenant Philip and Sarah (Smith) Eastin, removed from their native state of Virginia, and she was one of their family of seventeen children."

In the maternal line William H. English was a direct descendant of two notable characters in the colonial history of the nation—Louis DuBois, the Huguenot patentee and colonist of the Kingston and New Palz districts in the state of New York, and Jost Hite, who established the first settlement west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia, where he received from King George II of England, a grant of more than one hundred thousand acres of land, upon which he located his colony of fellow German emigrants. Lieutenant Philip Eastin, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, served as an officer in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, in the Fourth and Eighth Virginia Regiments, and continued his service in the cause of independence until the close of the war. Captain Charles Smith, great-grandfather of Mr. English in the maternal line served under George Washington, then a colonel, in the French and English colonial war and was severely wounded in the battle of Great Meadows. Mr. English was also of the fifth generation in direct descent from Colonel John Hite, who was an officer in the colonial forces previous to the Revolution. Although advanced in years, he became an active patriot and following the Declaration of Independence became a member of the first board of justices of Frederick County, Virginia, under the new government and administered the oath of allegiance to the other members. Captain Revel Wharton, another direct ancestor, commanded an American privateer during the Revolution, was captured in action and died on board of an English prison ship.

Under the conditions and influences of the

early pioneer epoch in Indiana William Hayden English was born and reared, and as may well be understood, his specific advantages for gaining an advanced education were most meager. He was ambitious and appreciative even as a boy and after attending the primitive district school at irregular intervals he was finally enabled to complete a three-years' course of study in Hanover College, one of the early and prominent educational institutions of the state. He had early possessed an ambition to study law, and upon the completion of his college course he gave all possible attention to delving into such legal books as he could obtain, and his splendid powers of absorption and assimilation may be realized when it is stated that when but eighteen years of age he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar, with the privilege of practicing in the circuit court. At that time examinations in law were very rigorous, and the young man must have possessed a very thorough knowledge of his subject to have secured the requisite grade for admission to practice. At no point in the distinguished career of Mr. English did he reach satiety, and thus his ambition was not content with the limitations of his field of labor after he had progressed thus far. Soon afterward he applied to the Supreme Court for examination, and he successfully passed the rigid test of that period and was admitted to practice before that tribunal. One who knew him long and well has spoken of Mr. English in the following statements, which are apropos in this particular connection: "He possessed a mind noted for its logic and clearness of reason, and his marked success at the bar could not but have been assured had he chosen to remain in that profession. For a short time he was associated in the practice of law with the famous Joseph G. Marshall, but his ambitions were always in the line of politics, and he soon accepted an office in one of the departments at Washington, which he held four years. This seemed to divorce him entirely from his old practice of the law. After returning to Indiana from Washington he commenced a very active interest in politics, always identifying himself with the Democratic party and assisting in fighting its battles, with the highest vigor and ability. Even before he was of age he was chosen a delegate from Scott County to the Democratic state convention which nominated General T. A. Howard for governor. At that time there were no railroads, and his trip to the capital was made on horseback, requiring six days. When Tyler was elected president Mr. English was made postmaster

at his old home, Lexington, the then county seat of Scott County. In 1843 he was elected principal clerk of the state House of Representatives, although his competitors embraced some of the most influential and talented men in the state.

"Directly after the session ended, the presidential canvass in which Henry Clay and James K. Polk were pitted against each other opened with vigorous enthusiasm on both sides. Mr. English took the stump in this campaign, in behalf of Polk, and after the election of the latter he was appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. During the next presidential campaign he was a vigorous opponent of General Taylor, and consequently, on the day before the latter's inauguration, he sent to President Polk a vigorous letter of resignation, which was copied by the press all over the country. In the Democratic national convention of 1848, Mr. English's father and his uncle, Revel W. English, were vice-presidents, and two other uncles were delegates. In that convention he first met Samuel J. Tilden, between whom and himself there existed a strong friendship until the death of Mr. Tilden.

"During the memorable session of Congress in 1850 Mr. English was clerk of the claims committee in the U. S. Senate, and listened to the famous speeches made by Webster, Benton, Calhoun, Cass and Clay. At the close of that session he resigned his position and returned to his Indiana home. At that time the question of the revision of the old state constitution was being agitated, and to that end the people of the state had decided to call a constitutional convention. In October, 1850, the representatives who had been chosen for that purpose met in Indianapolis, and Mr. English had the honor of being elected secretary. At the adjournment of the convention he was delegated to perform the important duty of supervising the publication of the constitution, the journals and addresses."

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that Mr. English, though not yet thirty years of age, had become an important factor in connection with political affairs in Indiana. In 1851 he was chosen to represent his native county in the state legislature, although the opposition was in the majority and its candidate one of the strongest and most influential men in that part of the state. Mr. English was thus a member of the legislature during its first session after the adoption of the new constitution, and in the race for the position of speaker of the house the

young legislator was defeated by only nine votes, the victory having gone to John W. Davis, who had previously served as speaker of the national house of representatives at Washington and who later served as minister to China. Before many days had elapsed, however, a disagreement arose between the speaker and the house and Mr. Davis resigned. The next day an election was held and Mr. English was chosen speaker by a majority of twenty-eight. During a term of three months not a single appeal was taken from his decisions, and at this session many radical and important changes were effected in the laws of the state, being made necessary following the adoption of the new constitution.

The admirable record made by Mr. English in the legislative assembly marked him for higher official honors and gave him prestige as one of the leaders in public affairs in his native state. In October, 1852, after an effective personal campaign, he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and he entered the national legislature at the beginning of the administration of President Pierce, of whose political measures and policies he was ever an earnest supporter. The following brief estimate of his services in Congress must suffice for this necessarily circumscribed narrative of the career of Mr. English.

At that session the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced in the house and was referred to the committee on territories, of which Mr. English was a member. He was strong and vigorous in his views on this question and did not agree with the other members of the committee in the propriety of the measure at that time. While they were agreeing on the majority report he was busy formulating a minority report, in which he advocated some very important amendments. They were not adopted, but without doubt they led to modifications of the bill in the Senate, and the Senate bill was finally adopted as an amendment to the House bill and enacted into a law. In his position on that question Mr. English was the pronounced champion of the popular sovereignty idea, leaving to the inhabitants of the territory the privilege of determining such laws as they desired to make in relation to the institution of slavery. His amendment was voted down, but one almost exactly similar in purport was formulated in the Senate and became a provision of the law as enacted.

During all the period Mr. English was in Congress he was prominently identified with all of the measures relating to slavery. His

position on that question was set forth in one of his speeches, which is now a part of the Congressional Record: "I am", he said, "a native of a free state and have no love for the institution of slavery. Aside from the moral question involved, I regard it as an injury to the state where it exists, and if it were proposed to introduce it where I reside I would resist it to the last extremity." His position, however, was not that of the abolitionist. He believed with the leading men of that period that the question of slavery ought to be left to the people of the localities where it existed or would have to be.

Mr. English was one of the three representatives from a free state who were able to secure re-election to Congress in the face of their position on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. At this time his opponent was Judge Thomas C. Slaughter, a bitter partisan, and for that reason, perhaps, Mr. English was elected by an increase of one hundred votes over his previous majority. About this time know-nothingism had a remarkable hold on the political sentiment of the country, and, although it seemed at the time to be little less than political suicide to do so, Mr. English entered upon a campaign against the secret organization of such vigor and determination that he undoubtedly contributed as much as any other man in the nation to the downfall of that un-American element in American politics.

For eight years Mr. English was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and in the course of an arraignment of the management of that institution he made a highly commendable speech in defense of the accused. For that he received letters of gratitude and friendly regard from many of the renowned scientists in the country. In the capacity of regent he had a great deal to do in controlling the finances of the institution.

At the close of his second term in Congress Mr. English was not a candidate for re-election, but the convention, after taking forty-two indecisive ballots, determined unanimously to insist on his accepting the third nomination, which he finally agreed to do, and he was elected by a much larger majority than ever before. At the beginning of the session Speaker Orr appointed him chairman of the very important committee on post-offices and post roads. The agitation of the slavery question continued, and application was made to admit Kansas as a state, under the Lecompton constitution, which did not prohibit slavery. This was opposed ardently by Mr. English, on the ground that there had been no satisfactory declaration by the peo-

ple of Kansas in its favor. During the entire session he steadfastly opposed the admission of Kansas until the Lecompton constitution had been ratified by a vote of the people. For five months this was the all-absorbing topic in Congress. The Senate passed a bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, but this bill, owing in a measure to Mr. English's vigorous antagonism, failed to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives. The House passed a bill as a substitute for that of the Senate, but the latter body would neither accept this nor the president approve it, and thus a seemingly irreparable breach was forced between the two houses of Congress and the president. At this stage, when the whole country was excited over the situation, it devolved upon Mr. English to propose a remedy, which he did by moving for concurrence in the proposition of the Senate asking for a committee of free conference. When it came to a vote in the House the excitement was intense. The result was a tie, but the speaker voted in the affirmative and the motion carried. Mr. English, together with Alexander H. Stevens of Georgia and W. A. Howard of Michigan, constituted the House committee. At first the two committees could not get together, but finally Mr. English submitted a proposition, afterward known as the "English bill", which finally passed both houses and furnished the solution of the long standing difficulty. The effect of this new law was that the people of Kansas were to come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution or not, as they chose. Mr. English had in his possession at the time of his death a letter from President Buchanan earnestly thanking him for his services in settling this vexed problem.

Once more Mr. English was brought forward for re-election to Congress, and his enemies made heroic efforts to defeat him, on the ground of his relation to the Kansas-Nebraska matter. The election resulted in the return of Mr. English to Congress by a handsome majority. He continued to have the friendship of President Buchanan, by whom he was offered the highest political honors, but he declined receiving any executive appointment, feeling that his acceptance might be misunderstood. Under the administration of President Johnson the same offer of executive favors continued, but these were again declined. Of the two senators and eleven members of the House constituting the Indiana delegation to the Thirty-third Congress, which ended in 1854, Mr. English was the last to survive.

The Kansas-Nebraska affair was but an

episode in connection with the national unrest in regard to the matter of slavery, and as the dark cloud of civil war began to shed its pall over the national horizon, Mr. English was still holding his seat in Congress and was also a member of the national campaign committee of the Democratic party. Though not a delegate, he attended the national convention of his party, at Charleston, South Carolina, where he used every possible means at his command to reconcile the opposing elements of the north and south. Concerning his attitude at this time the following words have been written: "His efforts, however, as well as all efforts of all peacemakers in those troublous times, were unavailing, and the distinguished Indianian returned to Washington sadly depressed at heart. While in this state of feeling he made his memorable speech in Congress touching the existing state of affairs. In it he predicted that the rank and file of the Democratic party would never forgive, and asserted that it ought never to forgive, those who had heedlessly precipitated that state of affairs upon the country. He denounced secession from the beginning and exerted every possible measure to induce southern members to abandon it. Speaking for his own constituents in Indiana, he asserted that they would 'march under the flag and keep step to the music of the Union'. Seeing only a bloody conflict ahead at this time, he determined to retire from active participation as an official and, in conformity with his expressed wishes, his successor, who was a close personal friend, was chosen in his stead. He took no active part in the war, but was at all times a firm and consistent supporter of the Union cause. He was offered command of a regiment by Governor Morton, but declined."

Mr. English was a delegate to the Democratic state convention in 1861, and in the following year his name was again brought forward in connection with congressional honors, but he firmly declined to become a candidate. He advocated the nomination of General George B. McClellan for president, and later gave staunch support to Samuel J. Tilden when the latter was made the Democratic nominee for the presidency. Though still continuing at all times to take an active interest in political affairs, Mr. English was not associated with the practical maneuvering of the political forces for an interval of a number of years prior to June, 1880, when, at the Democratic national convention, in the city of Cincinnati, he received the unanimous nomination for vice-president of the United States. The official notification was delivered

to him at the home of General Winfield Scott Hancock, Governor's Island, New York, on the 13th of July, and on the 30th of that month he accepted the nomination in a vigorous letter that formed the keynote of the campaign. The record of the gallant campaign made by the Democratic nominees heading the ticket—Hancock and English—is an integral part of the political history of the nation, and there is no demand for detailed consideration of the same in this article.

After the close of the campaign, which resulted in the defeat of the Democratic party, Mr. English did not again take an active part in political affairs, though his counsel continued to be frequently sought by the leaders of his party during the residue of his long and useful life. He found ample demand on his time and attention in the supervision of his manifold and extensive business and property interests. He early in life exhibited that great capacity for the effective handling of business and financial affairs that enabled him to accumulate a large fortune and to take rank among the most substantial financiers of his native state. Those familiar with his career know full well that he was exacting with himself as well as others in connection with business affairs and that absolute honesty characterized every stage of his business life. He knew and appreciated the value of personal responsibility and had no tolerance of shiftlessness or erratic methods in any of the associations of life. He gave what was due and demanded what was due, and yet he was never lacking in sympathy for those in affliction or misfortune, and he gave aid and succor, carefully and systematically, in hundreds of instances of which the general public knew nothing. His aim was to help others to help themselves, and he had proper dislike of the sickly sentimentality that characterizes much of so-called charitable and philanthropic work.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. English became associated with other representative men in the organization and incorporation of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and his association with this important enterprise as its president led to his removal from Lexington, Scott County, to the capital city, January 1st, 1865, which thereafter represented his home until the time of his demise. Under his presidency the capital stock of this bank finally became one million dollars, and large dividends were paid to its stockholders. Mr. English served for some time as president of the Indianapolis Clearing House Association and the Indianapolis Banking Association. He

continued the executive head of the First National Bank for a period of fourteen years and in the meanwhile secured a controlling interest in the local street-railroad system. His administrative duties and other business exactions so taxed his energies that his health became impaired, and on the 25th of July, 1877, he resigned the presidency of the bank, disposed of his entire stock in the street-railroad company, and at the time of his death he did not own a dollar's worth of stock in any corporation. This condition is almost phenomenal in the case of one whose financial interests were as large as were his. Mr. English was a man of large wealth, the tax duplicates at the time of his death showing that he possessed large holding of valuable property in Indianapolis besides many desirable parcels of real estate, improved and unimproved, in many of the states of the Union.

Mr. English was a man of prodigious application, fine literary taste and appreciation and an avid reader of all that is best in classical and modern literature. No review of his career could be complete were there failure to revert to his earnest and unselfish labors, and deep research and arduous and protracted application in the production of a history of Indiana, and also a comprehensive history of the *Conquest of the Northwest*, as well as to his other contributions to the permanent literature of the state and nation. The two historical works mentioned entitle him to a place of distinction among the writers who have won repute as chroniclers of Indiana and national history. Concerning his labors in this field the following pertinent extract is made from the columns of the *Indianapolis News* of February 8, 1896: "It was one of the coincidences of fate that Mr. English's death came just when he had concluded the compilation of the materials for his *Conquest of the Northwest*, which he always designed as the crowning work of his life. Although but two of the books are now completed, the data for all the others have been gathered and are now in such a shape as to enable his son easily to complete the work—a task that has already been determined on. The materials are all matters of familiarity to the son, William E. English, as he has devoted much time to assisting his father in their compilation. It was this active devotion to his historical work that did more than anything else to bring about the death of Mr. English. Many and many a time he has been seen at midnight toiling with an ardor that would wear out a young man, and would be found hard at work again by seven o'clock the next morn-

ing. He was very anxious to conclude his works, and there was not a prouder man in Indianapolis than he was when the first volume came out of the press. Along in 1885 he was prompted by his love for every citizen who had been earnest in devotion to the welfare of the state, to call together in this city the survivors of the constitutional convention of 1850, the legislature of 1851 and preceding legislatures. Among those who responded to the call were many of the most prominent of the old school of politicians that the state then afforded. The meeting so inspired Mr. English with the necessity of preserving the early history of the state in some definite form that he at once determined to apply himself to that task. For over ten years he carried out this design, sparing neither time nor money to gather his materials. One of the characteristics of his history is its faithfulness to details, and it has been said that the author would have traveled across the continent, if necessary, to prevent an error from creeping into its pages. The work was designed to embrace about six volumes, two of which have been issued from the press."

The *Indianapolis Journal* spoke of this phase of Mr. English's life work in the following words: "It was not until the evening of his life that Mr. English took up literary work, and it was a task that thousands of younger men would not only have hesitated but also have become discouraged over. It is a history of the Northwest broader in scope and more comprehensive than any ever written before, and, with the history of Indiana to appear, will be a lasting monument to the man when his political and business life shall be hidden and lost even to memory." It may be said further that this important work of Mr. English has not yet been entirely completed, though two volumes of the same have been published.

No member of the Indiana Historical Society was more enthusiastic than Mr. English, and he was president of the same at the time of his death. In his will he made devisement of an appreciable sum to aid in the work of the society.

Concerning the personality of this distinguished son of Indiana, the following words are apropos and worthy of reproduction in this sketch of his career: "Mr. English had a strong personality, but he never forced his convictions upon anyone, and he was notably reserved and unobtrusive, though he was both positive and aggressive and could show spirit when necessary. His devotior. to his family ties was unusually

strong, as shown in his solicitude for his parents during their declining years, and his pride in his children and grandchildren. Mr. English's tastes were quiet and he was as averse to display of his material possessions as he was of his remarkable resources of character. His energy, perseverance and application enabled him to do anything to which he set his mind. His high sense of honor restrained him from directing his activities toward any but worthy objects. He had a fine presence and pleasant address, and his appearance denoted the intellectual, forceful, manly man."

In a memoir of this order there is eminent consistency in drawing estimates from various sources, and the following extracts are from an editorial appearing in the Indianapolis *Sentinel* at the time of the death of Mr. English:

"Dr. Holland completely describes one of his characters by saying that he would have made a success in life in any line. William H. English was such a man. He had in him the elements that make men successful in the highest degree. Pre-eminent among his qualities was that sound judgment which is ordinarily called common sense. He had the ability to grasp facts and infer their practical significance with almost unerring certainty. He had much confidence in his own judgment, and so had others. Few men were more sought for counsel than he by those admitted to his favor, and the correctness of his opinions in practical matters was almost proverbial. His good judgment extended to men as well as measures. He had a keen insight into human nature, whether of men singly or in masses. For these reasons he was a thoroughly practical man, self-reliant, firm, resolute. To this was added the one thing necessary for the ideal business man—a scrupulous honesty in his dealings with his fellow men. His integrity was unquestioned.

"William H. English was a man of much greater talent and ability than he was supposed to have by those who did not know him well. This was not true in the years preceding the Civil War, when he took a prominent part in politics and became known throughout the nation by his participation in the great political struggle of his time, but in the last thirty-five years his life was, from choice, largely passed in business and personal pursuits. The chief departure from this was when his party associates called him from retirement for the period of a presidential campaign. This was not of his seeking. The nomination for the vice-presidency came through the efforts of party leaders

who knew the man's sterling worth and ability. If circumstances had encouraged his continuance in public life he undoubtedly would have gained very high rank, but the disruption of his party and the new alignments produced by the Civil War caused him to prefer a business life.

"It was natural result that a man of large means, who was subject to many appeals from undeserving purposes, should sometimes have his 'rough side out', but Mr. English was neither unkindly nor illiberal. He was always ready to aid in works of charity and relief when they were administered through channels in which he had confidence, and his private benefactions were more extensive than even his intimate friends knew. He did not advertise them. He had a keen sympathy for suffering and misery, and an especially soft spot in his heart for the aged who were destitute. The gray hair and the bowed form were certificates of helplessness and desert that he never questioned."

When William H. English passed to the life eternal there came from all sorts and conditions of men expressions and tributes of respect and regret,—from the most distinguished public men to the lowly and unfortunate who had shared of his bounty. He did not admit all to his intimate regard, but to those of his close circle of friends his loyalty was of the most inviolable type. After his death came messages of regret and condolence from men of high standing in every section of the Union, and among the number who thus sent tribute were Hon. Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States; Vice-President Stevenson, Senators Voorhees and Turpie and many others. By order of Governor Matthews his remains lay in state in the capitol on the day following his demise, and more than fifteen thousand citizens passed through the statehouse to take a last look at the distinguished dead. English avenue, in Indianapolis, and the town of English, the county seat of Crawford County, Indiana, are named in honor of Mr. English, and at the latter place a fine bronze statue of him was erected shortly after his death. In 1907 a magnificent bronze statue of Mr. English was unveiled at Scottsburg, the county seat of his native county. On the occasion of his funeral there was gathered in his home city a vast concourse, including many of the leading men of the state and nation, and the services were impressive in the extreme. Mr. English was a member of Center Lodge No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was made a mason a few years prior to his death. His son was master of





Wm English

the lodge and presided at this ceremonial, and this is said to have been the first instance in the history of Masonry in America that a son has thus conferred the degrees upon a father. Mr. English held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and was eligible for membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

In 1847, while serving as a clerk in the treasury department, in Washington, Mr. English was there united in marriage to Miss Emma Mardulia Jackson, of Virginia, whom he long survived. She died in 1877 and her husband's remains were placed by her side in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis, nearly twenty years later. Mr. and Mrs. English became the parents of two children, William E. and Rosalind. Concerning Captain William E. English individual mention is made on other pages of this work. The only daughter is the wife of Dr. Willoughby Walling, a distinguished physician and surgeon of the City of Chicago and formerly United States consul to Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. and Mrs. Walling have two children, William English Walling, a well known writer upon socialistic and economic subjects, and Willoughby G. Walling, secretary of the Western Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and an active business man of that city.

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH. It has been said that the sons of great men seldom attain to distinction, implying that more or less of a handicap is entailed through standing in the shadow of such greatness. This may be true in many cases, the annals of our own as well as other nations show such to be the fact, but in contradistinction are found so many instances where sons have added laurels to honored names of fathers that there can be naught but perversity of spirit and obliquity of view when it is maintained that the above premise is invariably well taken. An instance is afforded in the career of William Eastin English, who is numbered among the representative citizens of the state that was honored and dignified by the life and services of his distinguished father, the late Honorable William H. English, to whom a memorial is dedicated on other pages of this work. He whose name initiates this paragraph has achieved much in an individual way not dependent upon hereditary prestige but proving himself worthy as a factor in public affairs, as a patriotic soldier and as a citizen and business man of the utmost loyalty and progressiveness. Thus as a representative of the family whose name has been identified with the history of Indiana from the early pioneer epoch to the present and whose promi-

nence reached its apotheosis in the labors and services of William H. English, the subject of this review is well worthy of consideration in this publication, the province of which is to touch upon the generic and biographical history of "Greater Indianapolis", in which city he has maintained his home during the major portion of his life thus far.

Captain William Eastin English was born at the old English homestead, "Englishton Park", near Lexington, Scott County, Indiana, on the 3rd of November, 1850, and is the only son of Honorable William H. English, to whose personal memoir reference may be made for adequate data concerning his own and the family history. Captain William E. English passed the first fourteen years of his life in his native county, where he received instruction in the public schools and under the direction of private tutors. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Indianapolis, where he continued his studies in various private schools and later in the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College, at Irvington, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the law class of 1872, and from it he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and then entered into professional partnership with Honorable John R. Wilson, under the firm name of English & Wilson. This alliance continued for five years, at the expiration of which Captain English retired from the firm, and started for a lengthy trip abroad. He was absent for a period of about three years, within which he visited every country in Europe, from Norway to Greece, as well as various portions of Asia Minor and North Africa, besides which he has traveled extensively through Canada, Mexico, Cuba and South America. Thoroughly receptive and of fine observative powers, he gained full value from his extended sojourn in foreign lands and during his tours wrote a series of letters which found place in the Indianapolis papers and which attracted general interest, both by reason of the individuality of the subject matter and also on account of its fine literary merit. His communications from the Holy Land, North Africa, Turkey and Egypt gained wide and favorable comment.

Captain English has been a close student of the teachings and history of the ancient and time-honored craft of Masonry and he is one of its most prominent and influential affiliates in Indiana. His history of early Masonry in Indiana, published in 1902, shows careful and effective investigation and study, and per-

petuated much data that would otherwise have been lost and gained special favor and endorsement on the part of the members of the great fraternity in this state and elsewhere. His standing in the fraternity is shown most clearly in his having been called to the highest office in its gift, that of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, to which position he was elected May 26th, 1903, and from which he retired on the 24th of May, 1904. He has taken a total of forty-three Masonic degrees and has passed the various chairs in the different Masonic bodies with which he is identified. He is a life member of the Indiana Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the Thirty-second degree. He is also affiliated with various other fraternal organizations and it may be noted that he is Past Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States, and has been connected with various other fraternal and civic organizations. He has served as president of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, president of the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners, president of the Indianapolis Board of Police and Fire Commissioners (Safety), president of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Indiana Society of Colonial Wars, vice-president of the Indiana Historical Society, vice-president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, vice-president of the old North-Western Genealogical Society, a member of the Society of Cincinnati, Huguenot Society of America, Holland Society of America, American Social Science Association, National Civic Federation, Western Writers' Association, Indianapolis Bar Association, Indianapolis Art Association, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis Deutsches Haus, New York Lambs' Club, Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and the Indianapolis University Club, Columbia Club, Marion Club, Contry Club, Canoe Club, etc. Captain English has the distinction also of being an honorary member of two labor unions,—the Musicians' Protective Association and the National Alliance of Stage Employees,—these preferments having come to him in recognition of his various services to the cause of labor as represented by the Indianapolis branches of these organizations. He is a man of fine appearance, of most gracious personality and his popularity is of the most unequivocal order. He has shown special facility in dialectics, is eloquent as a public speaker and is easy, graceful and versatile as a presiding officer.

Captain English has long maintained high

vantage ground as a leader in the politics of his home city and state, and has repeatedly served as delegate to the various conventions of the party with which he has been affiliated. Reared in the faith of the Democratic party of which his father had long been a most influential member, he naturally clung to the same in the earlier period of his career and he became an active factor in its councils, but with the entrance in 1896 of a new and dominating element into the party, he became convinced that its basic principles were being subordinated and he at once showed the courage of his convictions by allying himself with the Republican party in whose connection he has since continued an effective and valued worker. He began to take an active part in political affairs before he had attained to his legal majority and thus early held various official posts in connection with campaign organizations and party conventions. In 1892 he was elected vice-president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs and was also made a member of the national committee for the State of Indiana for the ensuing four years. He served as a member of the Democratic state executive committee, and as a member of the county committee of Marion County for more than twenty consecutive years. For many years also he was a member of the Democratic city committee of Indianapolis, of which he was elected chairman in 1878. Shortly afterward, in recognition of his effective services in this capacity, he was unanimously chosen chairman of the Marion County committee, in which connection he ably manoeuvred his forces during the spirited campaign in the fall of that year. While he was incumbent of the two positions mentioned, he received the party nomination for joint representative in the legislature of Marion and Shelby Counties, in connection with which he made a most vigorous campaign and was elected by a majority of over two hundred, leading his ticket by nearly five hundred votes, although in the election two years previous the opposition ticket was victorious by a majority of nearly seven hundred. Captain English had the distinction of being the youngest member of the lower house of the legislature and represented what was then the largest district in the state. It is worthy of note that both his father and grandfather had previously served in this branch of the state legislature. He proved a valuable working member both on the floor of the house and in the committee room and gained leadership as well as recognition as one of the best parliamentarians of the house, over whose deliberations he was frequently

called upon to preside by the speaker. The speaker appointed him to the chairmanship of the standing committee on the affairs of the City of Indianapolis and a member of the committee to reapportion the state for congressional and legislative purposes. His bill upon congressional apportionment passed both houses and was enacted into law after one of the most strenuous legislative contests ever witnessed in the state. He was also author of the well ordered law for limitation to the indebtedness of Marion County, and introduced various other bills and resolutions of much importance.

Upon his retirement from the legislature, in 1880, Captain English was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for congress, but as his honored father was the Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States in that campaign, he decided that partisan interests rendered it inexpedient for him to permit the use of his name in this connection. In 1882 he was made the nominee of his party for Congress and in the face of the strongest opposition he entered upon a vigorous campaign and despite the large majority which he was compelled to overcome, he was elected after one of the most turbulent campaigns known in the annals of the state. The *Washington Chronicle* at the close of his term, offered this estimate of the services of Captain English: "Captain English made a useful, capable and attentive representative, always in attendance upon the sessions of the house and ever watchful of the interests of his constituents." He introduced a number of important bills, including those providing for an International Copyright Law, the issuance of coin certificates of small denominations and the increase of pensions of crippled soldiers and sailors. His comprehensive report on the alcoholic liquor traffic commission, from the committee of which he was chairman, was adopted by the house and attracted much favorable comment. Though it was the desire of his party to place him in nomination as his own successor, personal considerations caused him to positively decline the candidacy for a second term. While in Congress he was the youngest member of the house of representatives and he ever commanded the respect and good will of all of its members. Following his retirement from Congress, Captain English, although often solicited, for many years refused to allow his name to be considered as a candidate before the people for election to any office but at no time abated his interest and zeal in political work.

Captain English was especially prominent

in the preliminary and specific work of the presidential campaign of 1892 and in Indiana he was one of the leading supporters of President Cleveland. He was elected a delegate to the national convention of that year in Chicago, and was one of its most prominent members, having been unanimously selected by the Indiana delegation to make the speech to that convention on behalf of the State of Indiana in presenting Grover Cleveland as their choice for president. The press and the delegates to the convention uniformly declared that Captain English made the best seconding speech of that memorable convention. He was chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business in that convention. By unanimous election he was chosen again a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1896, held in Chicago, where he acted as one of the managers of the campaign of Governor Claude Matthews, whom Indiana presented as its candidate for presidential standard bearer. Mr. Bryan was made the nominee and owing to the fact that the platform adopted by the Democratic party in this convention was totally at variance with his personal opinions, Captain English took no active part in the national campaign of that year.

In 1900 he again came to the front as a most valiant worker in the presidential campaign and now he was found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in which connection he made a most brilliant record as a campaign speaker throughout the various sections of Indiana, ably advocating the cause of the party and supporting its entire ticket. Concerning his efforts in this connection, the following pertinent statements have been made: "No speaker was in greater demand at all Republican gatherings and he was everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic audiences." He accompanied candidate Roosevelt on his tour of the states, speaking with him at various towns and cities on the trip. His influence was widely felt in all parts of Indiana in this campaign and at its close he received personal letters from both President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt in acknowledgment of his eminent services in behalf of the Republican nominees. In the presidential conflict of 1904 in which his comrade of the Santiago campaign, Theodore Roosevelt, was the Republican nominee for president and his fellow townsman and neighbor, Charles W. Fairbanks, the nominee for vice-president, he was especially zealous and canvassed Indiana from one end to the other. Again he accompanied the vice-president's special

train over the state and spoke with Mr. Fairbanks at various important places during the tour.

In the exciting presidential campaign of 1908, he was once more an active participant and again canvassed Indiana for the Republican national ticket. He accompanied President Taft on his speaking tour of the state and later similarly accompanied the special train of Senator Beveridge, and that of the Republican candidate for governor, Honorable James E. Watson, speaking with all three at various places in all parts of Indiana. Since the year 1900, Captain English has frequently served as delegate to Republican city, township, county, legislative, congressional and state conventions. In the campaign of 1901, he was a member of the Republican city executive committee of Indianapolis and after the election of the party's candidate for mayor, he was appointed president of the board of safety of his home city. He was an active member of the Marion County Republican executive committee in the campaigns of 1906 and 1908 and in the former year he was chairman of the party convention in Marion County and the Republican joint legislative convention in 1904 of Marion and Hancock Counties. He was a vice-president of the Republican state convention of 1902, chairman of the committee on rules and order of business in the state convention of 1904, chairman of the committee on credentials in the state convention of 1906, and chairman of the Marion County Delegation in the State Convention of 1910. In 1908 he was nominated for state senator by the Republicans of Marion County, having received thirteen thousand out of sixteen thousand votes cast at the Republican county primary election, and carrying one hundred thirty-seven out of the one hundred thirty-eight precincts of the county, although there were five prominent candidates before the primary for that office. The entire Republican ticket was defeated in the county at the ensuing election, but Captain English made an excellent race and ran ahead of the general party ticket. In 1910 he was again made the nominee of his party for state senator, his nomination this time being made without opposition. He received the highest vote cast at this primary election for any candidate upon the entire Republican ticket for any office, whether opposed or unopposed.

Relative to the distinctive services of Captain English in the Spanish-American war, no more adequate data could here be offered than those gleaned from a previously published brief sketch of his military career, to

which recourse is here taken: "Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, notwithstanding his large business interests and the sacrifice incident thereto, Captain English promptly tendered his services to Governor Mount of Indiana and through the governor was shortly thereafter offered an appointment by President McKinley as paymaster in the army with the rank of major. This tender was promptly declined, he stating that he desired active service only and requesting an appointment of lower rank, if need be, provided the service was at the front.

"Following this, after failure to receive an appointment in the adjutant general's department, for which he applied, he was, on May 17, 1898, appointed by President McKinley to the rank of Captain of United States Volunteers and assigned to the quartermaster's department. Not desiring to serve in that department, for the reason before given—a desire for more active service at the front—at his own urgent and personal request he was, on June 10, 1898, promptly detached and transferred from service in that department, without having performed any duty in it, and was immediately assigned to duty as an aide upon the personal staff of Major General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry division, and served as such throughout the Santiago campaign. * * *

"Captain English was among the first soldiers who embarked for Cuba, sailing from Tampa, June 13, on the transport 'Allegheny', in company with General Wheeler and the members of his staff. He had the distinguished honor to be the only Indiana volunteer in General Shafter's entire army. In the bombardment of El Poso Hill, during the battle of July 1st before Santiago he was disabled by his frightened horse rearing and falling backward with and upon him as the result of a Spanish shrapnel shell exploding close to him, which slightly wounded the horse's shoulder besides killing and wounding several soldiers about him. President Roosevelt, in his history of the Rough Riders, states that he himself received a slight wound on the arm from a piece of the same deadly missile. * * * General Samuel S. Sumner was in command of the cavalry division at the time referred to, as a result of the absence of General Wheeler on account of illness (General Wheeler reaching the front later), and Captain English was for that reason serving temporarily upon his staff. General Sumner, sitting on his horse a few feet away, was an eye-witness to the accident which disabled Captain English and in reference thereto, the following valued evidence has been

placed on file in the war department by General Sumner:

'August 23, 1899.

'Brigadier General Theo. Schwan, President Board, War Department, Washington, D. C.

'Sir: I remember very well the injury of Captain William E. English on July 1st at El Poso, where he was temporarily acting as an aide upon my staff. I was quite near him and saw his horse rear and fall; at the time I thought he was struck (or the horse) by a piece of the shell which burst over our heads, but learned later that he had escaped a wound, though severely injured by the horse's fall.

'S. S. SUMNER,

'Colonel 6th Cavalry, late Brigadier General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade and Division.'

'Captain English was crushed beneath the falling horse, and upon removal was found to be dangerously injured internally, and while still disabled and confined from these injuries, was attacked by virulent dysentery, accompanied by malaria, until his condition from these various complications became so alarming that after consultation the surgeons in charge ordered his immediate removal from the climate of Cuba and return to the United States as the only hope of saving his life. He was therefore ordered transferred to the hospital at Siboney by written order signed by Major L. M. Crampton, chief surgeon in charge of headquarters hospital, upon the recommendation of Major Frederick J. Combe, assistant surgeon in charge, and thence together with many other sick and wounded soldiers on board the hospital transport 'Seneca' for removal to the United States. The transport sailed from Cuba the day the surrender of Santiago was agreed upon by the Spanish and American commanders, and it became well known through the newspapers because of the extreme privations and hardships endured on the homeward voyage.

'It was first ordered to Tampa, but the restrictions of the health authorities there caused its destination to be changed to Fortress Monroe, where it was again refused a landing on account of yellow fever being reported on board, and after various vexatious delays it was eventually permitted to land in New York harbor, but its passengers were held in quarantine. Mrs. English, who had unsuccessfully but persistently and courageously sought and followed her husband to each of these ports, finally secured his release from quarantine. After the necessary rest

and recuperation in that city, to enable him to do so, Captain English returned to his home in Indianapolis, where his friends received him with congratulations and rejoicings, his death having been bulletined by the newspapers but a short time before his departure from Cuba. Shortly after his arrival home his enthusiastic friends of the Grand Army of the Republic veterans marched in a body to his residence to tender him their fraternal welcome on his return, which was followed a few days later by a public reception given to him by the Columbia Club, the leading organization of the city, and still later on his brethren of the Masonic fraternity, at a public assemblage, presented him a beautiful jeweled officer's sword, with the words, 'as a token of his services to his country', handsomely engraved upon it. A most striking and gracious welcome and greeting was extended by the Republican state convention, which, being then in session, invited Captain English to a seat on the stage near the presiding officer, and when he appeared before them, bronzed, feeble and emaciated from his Cuban experiences, gave him three rousing cheers and a patriotic ovation such as has seldom been witnessed in a political convention.

'Captain English continued in such bad health, as a result of the effects of the injury received and the illness contracted in Cuba, that he was granted an extended sick leave by the war department, and peace in the meantime having been formally declared he was finally, at his own request, honorably discharged from the army of the United States, December 31, 1898. On that evening, at a dinner in celebration of the event, highly flattering and complimentary letters were read from his old commander, General Wheeler, and from Governor Mount, Vice-President Fairbanks (then Senator) and Senator Turpie of Indiana, who were most largely responsible for his appointment to the army by the president of the United States.

'At the close of his service in the army Captain English patriotically decided that he would not accept the pay due him from the government therefor, and so notified the war department in the following letter (copied from the official records) addressed to the adjutant general of the army at Washington:

'Indianapolis, October 20, 1899.

'General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General U. S. A.

'Sir: I have drawn no pay at any time and do not know the amount due me from the government for my services as Captain U. S. V. and A. D. C. on the staff of Major

General Joseph Wheeler during the Spanish-American War. My active service was confined to the Santiago campaign, but whatever the amount due me is, I desire to turn it back into the United States treasury. This is simply a little matter of sentiment on my part, and if you will inform me as to the procedure necessary to cover it back into the treasury or forward me any papers which will be necessary for me to sign, I shall be under obligations to you.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH,
Late Captain U. S. V.

"In pursuance of these instructions the necessary papers were prepared, forwarded and promptly signed by Captain English whereby \$1,150, the full amount due him for his entire army service, was covered back into the United States treasury, as shown and attested by the official records of the auditor of the treasury for the war department and the assistant treasurer of the United States. On the day following his retirement from the United States army Governor Mount, in recognition of his services, honored Captain English still further by appointing him paymaster general on the staff of the governor of Indiana, with the rank of Colonel, and he was thereafter appointed inspector general with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Durbin and aide de camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Hanly.

"Captain English was one of the three founders of the National Association of 'United Spanish War Veterans' and was its first elected commander-in-chief. He gave it the name which it bears and was the most important factor in bringing it together as a strong and influential organization in every part of the country. He has not only served as commander-in-chief of the national organization of United Spanish War Veterans of the United States, but also as department commander of Indiana of the Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, vice-commander of Indiana Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and senior vice-commander-in-chief and department commander of Indiana Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, as well as a charter member of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, made up of soldiers who served honorably in the Santiago campaign. Captain English had the honor to be selected to command the division of Spanish War Veterans in the great inaugural parade incident to the inauguration of their distinguished comrade, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, as president of the United

States. He was also selected to serve as the aide representing the State of Indiana upon the staff of the chief marshal at the inauguration of President Taft. A warm personal friendship existed between Captain English and his beloved commander, General Joseph Wheeler, and at the time of the great soldier's death his family selected Captain English to serve as one of the pall-bearers at his funeral in the City of Washington."

Captain English was a young man when he first identified himself with military affairs in his native state. He was one of the charter members of the Indianapolis Light Infantry, whose charter he signed on the 14th of April, 1877, and he was mustered into the Indiana National Guard with the other members of the company on the 14th of the following July. For many years he was one of the most active and zealous members of this popular organization with which he served through the Coal Creek riots and on various important noteworthy occasions. The "William E. English Guards", named in his honor, was organized and mustered into the state service May 16, 1886, and was the first colored company in the state to enter the Indiana National Guard. The "William E. English Zouaves" of Indianapolis was likewise named in his honor and for many years was one of the crack organizations of its kind in the Union. In recognition of his services as an officer in the late war with Spain, the "Captain William E. English Camp" No. 64, of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans was named in his honor.

Captain English is one of the largest property-holders in Indianapolis and the major portion of his time and attention are now given to the supervision of his extensive interests in the City of Indianapolis, where he maintains his home in apartments comprising a suite of eleven rooms in the English Block, a magnificent building fronting on Monument place and extending for an entire square. This fine structure contains not only the Hotel English and the English Opera House, but provides a number of attractive places for use for business purposes. Though the cares of his private interests are of an exacting order, Captain English never abates his zealous and loyal interest in public affairs and his progressiveness and civic enthusiasm have made him a factor of distinctive value in connection with the civic and material advancement and upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis". He and his family pass a considerable portion of their time at their beautiful country seat, "Englishton Park", the old family homestead in Scott County, In-

diana, in which have been sheltered five generations of the English family. In 1902 the Captain and his wife made an extensive European tour incidental to his appointment, early in that year, by President Roosevelt as a delegate to the National Congress of Commerce, held at Ostend, Belgium.

On the 5th of January, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Captain English to Mrs. Helen Orr English, who was reared in Indiana, and who is a representative of the well known Orr and Worley families. Her grandfather, Colonel John M. Orr, was lieutenant colonel of the Sixteenth and colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War, and after a brilliant career as a brave and gallant officer, while leading his regiment at the battle of Arkansas Post received a severe wound in the head, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. His father, John Orr, was a member of a Kentucky regiment in the war of 1812. Mrs. English is also a descendant in the sixth generation from Peter Luke, who was a soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, from Frederick County, Virginia, and her direct Colonial ancestor, Thomas Brassey, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and an influential figure in the early history of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Society of Free Traders, organized in London by William Penn, and in that city on the 29th of May, 1862, he was elected head of the committee of twelve to reside in and represent that society in the State of Pennsylvania, where he served as a member of both the First and Second Colonial or Provincial Assemblies and also as a justice of the first court held in Chester County. Captain and Mrs. English have one child, Rosalind Orr English, who was born in Indianapolis on the 10th of March, 1903.

WILLET B. BLAIR. In manifold lines of industrial activity has Indianapolis gained a position of pre-eminence, and here are found represented practically all differentiated phases of business enterprise that other metropolitan centers can claim. With headquarters at the Union Stock Yards, the Blair-Baker Horse Company, incorporated, transact a large and important business as auction commission salesmen of horses and mules, auctional sales of draft, driving, saddle and farm horses, as well as mules, being held at the company's headquarters every Wednesday, and private sales being made daily. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1900, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and it succeeded to the

business of the firm of Blair & Baker, which was organized in 1889. Thus the enterprise under the corporate regime was instituted with ample capitalistic reinforcement and a high and well established reputation for fair and honorable dealings upon the part of the interested principals in the concern, all of whom are thoroughly experienced in their line of business, being authoritative judges of horses and mules of all type, and the company is one of the most important of its kind in the United States, its operations being of wide scope. Through the agency of this well known company, horses and mules are shipped to all the principal markets in the Union and a substantial export business also is controlled. The well equipped stables have a capacity for the accommodation of about eight hundred head of horses. The officers of this well ordered corporation are as here noted: Willet B. Blair, president; William W. Baker, vice-president and treasurer; and Harry Luft, secretary. Mr. Blair is also treasurer of the Indianapolis Sales Company, of which Mr. Baker is president, and both are numbered among the alert and progressive business men of the capital city.

Willet Burgess Blair was born at Avon, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 20th of January, 1861, and is a son of Clark and Mariam (Sanders) Blair, both of whom were born near Plainfield, Hendricks County, being representatives of honored pioneer families of that section of the state. Clark Blair was sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death, which occurred near the city of Indianapolis, where he became a pioneer in the pork-packing business, having been born and raised near Indianapolis. In his earlier business career he had been actively identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing in Hendricks County, and there he served for twelve years in the office of county commissioner. He was a man of insuperable integrity of purpose and ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife, who died at the age of thirty-nine years, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their five children four are living, and the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. Mr. Blair was affiliated with Bridgeport Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Bridgeport, Indiana, and his funeral was held under Masonic auspices.

Willet B. Blair gained his early educational discipline in the public schools and was nine years of age at the time of his mother's death. As a youth he assisted in the work

of the home farm and finally he began independent operations in the buying and shipping of cattle and hogs, devoting his attention to this line of enterprise during the winter season, and having also followed the trade of cobbler for some time, working at the same principally in the evenings.

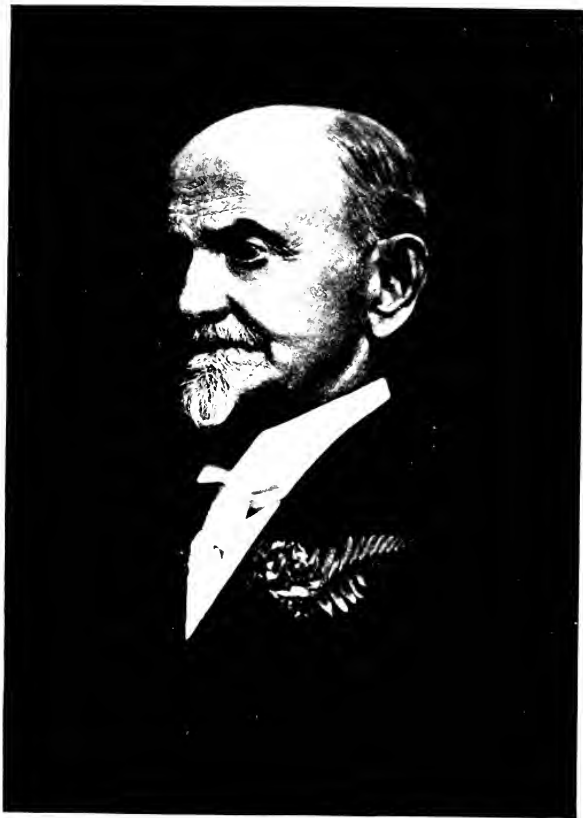
At the age of twenty-seven years Mr. Blair came to Indianapolis and engaged in the buying and selling of horses. He opened a retail sales stable on Capitol avenue, and in 1889 he formed a partnership with William W. Baker, with whom he has since continued to be intimately associated in his business enterprises. In 1893 the firm of Blair & Baker established headquarters at the Union Stock Yards, where their extensive operations have since been centered. As already stated, the Blair-Baker Horse Company succeeded to control of the firm's business in 1900, incorporation having been made to expand the commercial facilities of the enterprise. Mr. Blair is a substantial, thoroughgoing business man and his marked success represents the direct result of his own efforts. His course has been so ordered that he has never lacked popular confidence and esteem and his dealings have at all times been honorable and straightforward, so that the concern with which he is identified well merits its high reputation. The Indianapolis Sales Company forms an adjunct to the Blair-Baker Horse Company and its operations are in the handling of high class speed horses. In politics Mr. Blair accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, but he has never cared to enter the domain of so-called practical politics. He is a member of the Columbia, Commercial, Marion and Woodruff Clubs.

On the 28th of October, 1884, Mr. Blair was united in marriage to Miss Ida P. Pray, who was born in Morgan County, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph and ——— (Johnson) Pray, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana, where they passed their entire lives, Mr. Pray having been a tanner by trade and having conducted a tannery at Mooresville, this state, for many years. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends, in which they were zealous workers. Of their eleven children six are living, Mrs. Blair being the youngest child. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have one son, William B., who was reared and educated in Indianapolis and who is now a buyer for the Blair-Baker Horse Company, being one of the representative young business men of the city.

WILLIAM H. SPAHR. One of the staunch representatives of business activities of the capital city of Indiana is William H. Spahr, who is senior member of the firm of Wm. H. Spahr & Son, engaged in the handling of mortgage loans and real estate, with headquarters in the Talbot building, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets.

William H. Spahr claims the fine Old Dominion commonwealth as the place of his nativity, as he was born in the historic city of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 24th of July, 1842. He is a son of Jacob and Maria Spahr, the former of whom was born in Switzerland, on the 8th of February, 1808, and the latter in Lancaster City, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1810. In 1845, when the subject of this sketch was about three years of age, his parents came from Pennsylvania to Indiana and located at Millersville, Marion County. The future metropolis of the state was then a mere village, and Jacob Spahr was offered the quarter square on which the magnificent Claypool hotel in Indianapolis now stands, for the sum of four hundred dollars. He brought with him five thousand dollars in cash, an amount that was considered a comfortable fortune in those days. This he had accumulated through his operations as a contractor in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Upon coming to Indiana he purchased a flour mill and distillery in Millersville, and he conducted the same until 1847, when he rebuilt the mill, greatly increasing its capacity, and thereafter he operated the mill and distillery until the early '50s, when he disposed of the property and business, owing largely to his wife's opposition to the manufacture of whiskey.

Jacob Spahr was about eight years of age at the time of his parents' immigration from Switzerland to America, in 1816. They landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in that state his parents passed the remainder of their lives. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in May, 1810, and her maiden name was Miller. She was of Swiss French and Swiss German descent. Jacob Spahr was killed by a train on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, on his farm, near Millersville, Indiana, on the 22d of September, 1872, and his wife, who attained to the venerable age of eighty-seven years, passed the closing days of her life in Indianapolis. The father was an appreciative student of the bible and was well fortified in his views in regard to political and religious matters. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty years. They became the



Wm. A. ...
H. ...

parents of three children, of whom William H. is now the only one surviving. George W., one of the sons, became a representative member of the bar of Indianapolis, dying on the 15th of January, 1909, while delivering an address in a local auditorium. He was a graduate of Butler College (which was known at the time as the Northwestern Christian University), and also of the Indiana Law School. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. John M., another son, died about thirty-five years ago, at the age of forty years; he had been a successful farmer and stock dealer.

It has been the privilege of William H. Spahr to witness the development and up-building of Indianapolis from a mere village to a metropolitan city, and he accounts himself fortunate to have been so closely identified with its business and civic interests during the period of progress and growth. Practically his entire life has been passed within the limits of Marion County, and the capital city can claim no citizen who is more thoroughly appreciative and loyal. His early educational training was secured in the primitive log schoolhouse of the pioneer days, and he early began to assist his father in the operation of the mill and also in the work of the home farm, his father having secured a large tract of land near Millersville at the time when he purchased the mill previously mentioned. In the late '50s he was enabled to enter the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler College) at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, where he was a student about one year, after which he continued his studies in Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana. In 1861 he was graduated in Purdy's Commercial College, in Indianapolis. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Spahr began buying horses and mules for the United States army, and with this line of enterprise he was successfully identified until the close of the war. He then turned his attention to the buying of live stock, which he shipped to the markets in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Buffalo. With this line of enterprise he was connected for a period of about five years, in the meanwhile maintaining his home and headquarters in Indianapolis. His next business venture was in connection with the operation of a flour mill at 352 W. Washington street, this city, and later he engaged in the loan and real estate business, in which he has since continued, having both city and farm property and having built up a large and profitable enterprise. In the business he now has as his coadjutor his son Marcus R., and the agency is one of the best

known and most substantial of its kind in the capital city. Mr. Spahr has ever maintained a high reputation as a reliable, straight-forward and enterprising business man, and has never been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence. Though he has never been an aspirant for public office, he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor.

On the 27th of September, 1865, Mr. Spahr was united in marriage to Miss Amelia A. Hare, who was born in Noblesville, this state, and who was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Millard Hare, both of whom were likewise born in Indiana, being members of sterling pioneer families of the state. Her father was for many years engaged in the dry goods business in Noblesville and was a citizen of prominence and influence. Mrs. Spahr was the mother of eight children, seven of whom are now living. Concerning them the following brief data are given: Alice M. is the wife of John W. Morrison, Frankfort, Indiana, and they have six children; Nellie is the wife of Stanton Dawson, of Broad Ripple, Indiana; George M. is a bachelor and lives at Frankfort, Indiana, and Walter Q., married in 1909, resides in Indianapolis; Marcus R., who married Miss Maryette Norton, is associated with his father in business, as already noted, and is also city salesman for J. C. Perry & Co.; Clara Elizabeth (commonly known as Bessie) and Esther Teresa remain at the paternal home. The family enjoy marked popularity in the social life of the community, and the subject of this sketch is to be considered, at the present time, as one of the sterling pioneer business men of "Greater Indianapolis".

RICHARD OTTO JOHNSON. Among the sons of Indiana who are honoring their native commonwealth through their able and effective services in positions of distinctive trust and responsibility is Richard Otto Johnson, the popular superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Deaf, in Indianapolis, of which office he has been the valued incumbent for twenty-one years—a fact that offers the best voucher as to the value of his administration as the executive head of this noble institution of the state. He is a scion of honored pioneer families of Indiana, is a member of the bar of the state, but has found outside the work of his profession ample scope for productive endeavor in connection with the splendid institution of which he is superintendent, having gained prestige as one of the foremost and most successful educators of the deaf to be found in America.

Mr. Johnson was born at Lewisville, Henry County, Indiana, on the 17th of January, 1858, and is a son of Dr. Thornton A. and Mary (Freeman) Johnson. Dr. Thornton Aurelius Johnson, a cousin of General Mar-maduke Johnson, of Missouri, and a nephew of Edward Johnson, a noted jurist of Virginia, was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 22nd of February, 1823, and when he was a child his parents removed to Indiana and settled near Greenwood, Johnson County, numbering themselves among the pioneers of that section of the state, where the son was reared to manhood. He received the best educational advantages afforded in the schools of the locality and period and supplemented this by higher academic study and by preparing himself for the medical profession, in connection with which he became known as a successful and able physician and surgeon. He removed with his family to Indianapolis in 1862, and here his death occurred on the 17th of July, 1865, at which time he was but forty-two years of age. He was twice married, his second wife (1853) being the sister of the first (Emeline), who died in 1851. By the first marriage there were three children, Mary, Luciene and Charles, none of whom is now living; of the two children of the second marriage the subject of this review is the elder, and the other, Nellie, is now the wife of Hon. Charles M. Cooper, president of the United States Eneastic Tile Works, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Mary (Freeman) Johnson (born January 7, 1832) still survives her honored husband, and resides in Indianapolis, where she is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Of her the following appreciative statements have been made: "She is a woman of superior literary attainments, an occasional writer of verse, and was one of the first to suggest an annual offering in floral decoration of soldiers' graves, this suggestion having been made in a poem published in the *Indianapolis Journal* in 1868. She is referred to in terms of filial devotion by her son, and he reverts with appreciation to the fact that she has been his adviser as boy and man and that her admonition and loving influence will remain potent as long as memory abides with him."

Lawson William Johnson, paternal grandfather of Richard O. Johnson, was a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, and he married Margaret Anne Winslow Stubblefield, who was born in Frederick County, Virginia. He was of stanch English lineage and the family of which he was a worthy representative was

founded in the fine Old Dominion state in the very early colonial epoch of our national history. His wife was of Scottish ancestry and a member of a family that was established in Maryland in the eighteenth century, her maternal great-grandfather being Thomas Noble, of near Glasgow, Scotland, who came to this country in 1738, settling in Maryland on the banks of the Potomac opposite the home of Lawrence Washington (Mt. Vernon). Connected with many of the leading families of the Old Dominion, their descendants have filled many places of honor and trust, as statesmen, soldiers, and professional men. Mrs. Margaret Anne Winslow Johnson was a first cousin of James and Noah Noble, the former of whom served as United States senator from Indiana and the latter of whom became governor of this state. She was highly educated and at one time conducted a private school in Indianapolis.

Concerning the maternal ancestry of Richard O. Johnson, the following interesting data are available. He is in the maternal line a grandson of Lewis Crowell Freeman, who was a native of Morristown, New Jersey, and a scion of stanch Puritan stock. He was born on the 13th of April, 1794, and became a man of prominence and influence. He was a direct descendant of Stephen Freeman, who was born near Oxford, England, in 1614, and who emigrated thence to America in 1635, settling in the vicinity of the present city of Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1666, in company with other colonists, he removed to New Jersey and founded the town of Newark, on the Passaic River, and there he continued to abide until his death, which occurred in 1675. In that section of New Jersey are to be found today many descendants of this sterling ancestor. Lewis Crowell Freeman, however, left the ancestral home, serving as a lad at New Orleans in the War of 1812 and settling near Cincinnati, Ohio, after the close of that conflict. He acquired large tracts of land in that locality, and in Cincinnati, on the 25th of April, 1822, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Susan Harris, who was born at Trenton, New Jersey, September 28, 1796. She was of English and Irish descent, her father, Joseph Harris, being a younger son of Sir Robert Harris, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and her mother, Jemima (Drake) Harris, of Trenton, New Jersey, was a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, and a cousin of Andrew Johnson, who became president of the United States. Soon after his marriage Mr. Freeman left Ohio and came to Indiana, settling in the eastern part of the state, where, on Christmas day of the year

1820, he laid out a town upon his lands in Henry County, on the banks of Flat Rock River, and to this pioneer village was given the name of Lewisville, after his Christian name. He was identified with the building of the old Whitewater canal and of a railroad line between Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio—a line that is now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. He was a man of vigorous intellectuality, distinctive enterprise and public spirit, and of sterling worth of character, so that he not only wielded much influence in connection with public affairs, but also commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and he was known as a staunch advocate of popular education, while his home was notable for its gracious and unreserved hospitality. The family coat of arms, duly recorded in the English college of heraldry, has as its motto the words, *Liber et Audax*. Lewis C. Freeman was a relative of the gentle poets, Alice and Phoebe Carey. He died October 3, 1851, his wife having passed away on the 16th of the preceding month.

Richard O. Johnson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was a child of four years at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he prosecuted his studies in the public schools until he had attained to the age of twelve years, after which he continued his studies for one year in Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, and for a similar period in Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana. From 1872 to 1876 he was a cadet in the historic Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, an institution that was founded in 1839 and that has been familiarly designated as the "*West Point of the South*," as its curriculum and discipline have been maintained at the same relative standard as that of the United States Military Academy. In the institution mentioned Mr. Johnson was graduated on the 4th of July, 1876, the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He had served as a non-commissioned and also as a commissioned officer in the academy and was the youngest member of his class, having been eighteen years and six months of age at the time of his graduation, as one of a class of thirty-five.

After his graduation Mr. Johnson passed several months in travel in various sections of the union, and he then returned to Indianapolis, where, in the spring of 1877, he began the study of law under the able preceptorship of Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, who had but recently retired from the bench of the

Supreme Court of the state. Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar of his native state on his twenty-first birthday, in 1879, after which he devoted himself to the work of his profession, in Indianapolis, for three years. During the ensuing year he was a traveling representative of a leading house engaged in the publication of law books, and at the expiration of this period he returned to Indianapolis, with the intention of resuming the practice of his chosen profession. In 1883, however, he was induced to accept the position of secretary of the Indiana State School for the Deaf, with which institution he has been identified in an executive capacity during the long intervening years and to whose success and prestige he has contributed in generous measure through his earnest, faithful and able services. His intention had been to retain the office of secretary of the school for but one year, but he retained the incumbency until July, 1889, when he was appointed acting superintendent. In March of the following year he was formally chosen permanent superintendent for a term expiring September 1, 1891, and he has since been continued in office by successive re-elections, having thus been connected with the institution for more than a quarter of a century. He is the only native of the state of Indiana who has ever held the important position of superintendent of this great school, and he has signally honored the state through his services, which have been such as to emphatically justify his long retention in office.

Concerning Mr. Johnson's labors in connection with educational work and his zealous interest in all that touches the welfare of the institution of which he is the executive head, the following pertinent statements have been given and are well worthy of perpetuation in this article:

"Notwithstanding Mr. Johnson was active in politics for a number of years prior to his appointment as superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Deaf, he realized the necessity of a complete divorcement of the state's institutions from politics—particularly the benevolent and educational institutions of this commonwealth—and he promptly announced as his policy that during his incumbency of the office of superintendent non-partisan management should be maintained in every way, so far as lay within his power; that no one should be appointed or retained for political reasons; and that active participation in politics by the employees of the institution would not be tolerated. To this policy he has conscientiously adhered,

refraining from active participation himself, and he may be accounted one of the pioneers in non-partisan management of Indiana's state institutions. In 1895 Mr. Johnson was elected, and still continues, a member of the executive committee of the Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools for the Deaf, which committee has in charge the publication of the *American Annals of the Deaf*. In 1896 he was elected, and still continues, a member of the board of directors of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, organized, endowed and presided over by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and which publishes the *Association Review*. Mr. Johnson has written and compiled several pamphlets and brochures of a professional nature, including 'An Oral Reference Manual' for the guidance of oral teachers of the deaf; 'The Indiana School Manual', for teachers in the Indiana School of which he is superintendent; 'Concerning Pupils and Their Life at the Institution', for parents and others; 'Deaf Mutes and Education', a series of papers originally appearing in the *Inland Educator*; and various other matters of statistical order. He presented a paper on 'Business Methods in Public Institutions' before the National Conference of Charities, meeting in Indianapolis in 1891, and papers before several state conferences on the 'Education of the Deaf'. He presented papers of a professional nature at gatherings of the profession at Lake George, New York; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Columbus, Ohio. In 1897, at the meeting of the National Educational Association (Department 16) held in the city of Milwaukee, he was appointed one of a committee of three whose duty it should be to examine and compare courses of study in schools for the deaf throughout the United States and Canada, and then to compile an ideal and standard course. In addition to the above and in later years at conventions and elsewhere, Mr. Johnson has presented papers upon 'Kindergarten Methods', 'Industrial Training', 'Educational Evolution' and other subjects of professional nature. He has also presented papers upon 'Eye and Ear Deficiency', 'Defects of Childhood', 'Status of the Hearing-Mute', etc."

At the time of this writing, at the opening of the year 1910, Mr. Johnson, a widely recognized authority in his chosen field of endeavor, is president of the Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools for the Deaf and chairman of the

executive committee of this organization. He is a director of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, a member of the executive committee of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, a member of the National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education, a member of various standing committees of professional associations, and an active member of the National Education Association. His enthusiasm in his work is of the most unselfish and insistent order and his work has been of momentous benefit both to the state and to those unfortunates who have secured instruction under the beneficent provisions of the great institution whose affairs have been so admirably administered under his resourceful and able supervision. For many years he has been insistent that the education of the deaf is clearly a duty, devolving upon the state as a matter of right demanded by the deaf and not given as a charity upon the part of the state. Through his efforts the General Assembly of the state enacted a law in 1907 specifically stating that the state school for the deaf, and that for the blind, should not be considered nor classed as benevolent or charitable institutions, but as educational institutions of the state conducted wholly as such. In 1909 he procured an amendment to the general compulsory education law of the state whereby the deaf and the blind are now included in its provisions.

With all of his busy work Mr. Johnson has found time to contribute to professional magazines along educational lines, to supervise the publication of *The Silent Hoosier*, a semi-monthly paper issued by the school, to which he has contributed quite freely both in prose and poetry, and to put forth two small volumes, *Stray Blossoms of Posey* and *The Yellowstone Travellers*.

In politics Mr. Johnson has ever given a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and he has been an active worker in its cause in earlier years. In 1880 he was the nominee of his party for member of the city council of Indianapolis and in the election following materially reduced the usual Republican majority, though failing of election. He was secretary of the McDonald Club, organized for promoting the candidacy of Senator Joseph E. McDonald, for the presidency. He served four years as secretary of the Indianapolis Democratic city committee and two years as secretary of the Indiana Democratic state central committee. He was the caucus nominee for clerk of the house in the Fifty-fifth General Assembly of the legislature of Indiana, was one of the organizers

and early directors of the Hendricks Club, and frequently was called upon to serve on executive committees and in official capacity at party conventions.

As a citizen Mr. Johnson is essentially liberal, progressive, and public-spirited, taking a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the industrial and civic advancement of the city that has represented his home from his childhood days to the present, and in which he commands unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He is identified with various social organizations of representative order, is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Indianapolis Council, No. 2, R. & S. M.; Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Indiana Consistory, Valley of Indianapolis, S. P. R. S.; 32nd degree, Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and holds membership in the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being members of the parish of St. Paul's Church.

On the 26th of September, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Clara Ethel McBride, daughter of James W. and Sarah (Mock) McBride, of Kokomo, Indiana. Both her paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Kentucky, and her maternal grandmother was a cousin of Henry Clay. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children—Mary Virginia, who was born on the 8th of August, 1890, and is now a student of Wellesley College, Massachusetts; and Richard Kenelm, who was born April 7, 1896, and who is now attending the public schools of Indianapolis.

CALVIN K. EWING, M. D. A distinguished physician and surgeon of Indianapolis and founder of the Ewing Medical Institute, which has headquarters in the State Life building, Dr. Calvin K. Ewing has gained high reputation and splendid success and prestige in his exacting profession, and as one of its leading representatives in the capital city he is specially well entitled to consideration in this publication.

Dr. Ewing finds a due measure of pride and satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the state. He was born in the city of Bloomington, Indiana, on the 23rd of September, 1861, and is a son of W. C. and Rebecca (Shaw) Ewing, natives respectively of North Carolina and Ireland. The father was identified with the lumber business during the major portion of

his active business career and he passed the closing years of his life in Indianapolis, where he died when about fifty-eight years of age and where his wife passed away at the age of about sixty-one years. They became the parents of one child. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was a Republican in his political proclivities.

Dr. Ewing was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he was reared to maturity and where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. After completing the curriculum of the high school he entered Butler College, in which institution he was a student for two years, and in 1881 he was matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. As an undergraduate he manifested marked enthusiasm and applied himself with marked diligence, so that his record was admirable as a student, even as it has been as a practitioner and educator. He served his professional novitiate by engaging in practice at Malott Park, a suburb of Indianapolis, and in 1891 he did effective post-graduate work in the Polyclinic in New York City. His ambition and his devotion to his profession have never lagged and he has spared no pains or expense in furthering his technical knowledge and his facility in all departments of his chosen vocation. Thus, in 1887, he availed himself of the special advantages of the leading medical college and hospitals of the cities of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, where he devoted himself assiduously to familiarizing himself with the methods and scientific systems of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Europe. He gave special attention to study of the medicinal and surgical treatment of the diseases of the nose, throat and lungs, and he has been most successful in the treatment of this class of disorders. He has also made distinctive reputation in the field of electro-therapeutics, in which he has perfected a number of most valuable inventions for facilitating the application of electricity as a remedial agency. The Ewing Medical Institute, which he established in 1900, is specially well equipped with electrical appliances of the highest modern type, and in this department of practice the doctor has met with unqualified success, as has he also in general work of medicine and surgery. He has served as attending physician in charge of the nose, throat and lung department of the Indiana Medi-

cal Hospital, and he was incumbent of the chair of clinical medicine in the American Medical College of Indianapolis and a valued and popular member of its faculty. He is medical examiner for a large number of leading life-insurance companies and fraternal organizations, has served as treasurer of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he is a valued member, and the Indianapolis Academy of Medicine. He has been established in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis since 1890, and his close observance of the unwritten ethical code of the profession has retained to him the high regard of his confreres in the capital city.

Dr. Ewing is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Order of Toilers of the World. He has served as high physician of the Indiana organization of the Independent Order of Foresters and as supreme medical director of the Toilers of the World. He is also affiliated with Masonry, belonging to Monument Lodge, F. & A. M.; Indianapolis Chapter, R. A. M., and Raper Commandery, K. T.

In 1892 Dr. Ewing was married to Olive E. Smith, a daughter of William Smith, of Arcadia, Indiana.

AARON B. HOWE. Identified with the business and civic interests of Indianapolis for a period of fourteen years prior to his death, which occurred at his home in this city on the 1st of October, 1905, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, Aaron B. Howe left a definite impress upon the community by reason of his high standing as a business man and loyal and progressive citizen, and it is most consonant that in this volume be entered and perpetuated a brief tribute to his memory and a record concerning the more salient points in his career. He was at the time of his demise one of the interested principals in the McCoy-Howe Company, manufacturing chemists, and it was largely due to his earnest and able efforts that the business of this company was advanced to wide scope of operations and consequent commercial importance.

Mr. Howe was born in Cherry Valley, New York, on the 13th of December, 1854, and was thus in the very prime of his strong and useful manhood when he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. He was a son of Rev. Aaron B. and Melita (Rulison) Howe, who removed from the old Empire state to Moorefield, Switzerland County, Indiana, when he was a child. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was for many years engaged in the active

work of the ministry in Indiana, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. The lineage in both the paternal and maternal lines is traced back to staunch English origin. After the family removal to Indiana the father opened a general merchandise store at Moorefield, in which village Aaron B. of this memoir was reared to maturity. He was accorded the advantages of the public schools of the home village and his initial business experience was gained in his father's store, with whose affairs he continued to be identified until he was eighteen years of age, when he secured employment with the J. W. Harris Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for which concern, engaged in the wholesale drug business, he was a traveling salesman for some time, after which he was engaged in a similar capacity with the Harter Medicine Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. Still later he was a traveling representative of the William S. Merrill Chemical Company, a representative concern of Cincinnati.

The entire career of Mr. Howe was characterized not only by impregnable integrity of purpose but also by energy, persistence and close application, and to his own well directed efforts was due the splendid success which he eventually attained and which placed him among the honored and essentially representative business men of the Indiana capital. In 1891 Mr. Howe took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he soon afterward became associated with J. B. McCoy in the organization of the McCoy-Howe Company, manufacturing chemists. With great circumspection and ability he thereafter gave his undivided attention to the business of this company, which gained prestige as one of the substantial and important commercial concerns of the city, and in its active management he was an able and valued administrative officer until his sudden death, which came a few hours after he had been stricken with apoplexy, while sitting on the veranda of his home. He was not only a successful business man but was a citizen who was well worthy of the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he was held. He was the architect of his own fortunes and upon his entire career there rests no blemish, for he was true to the highest ideals and principles in both social and business life and was one of the world's noble army of productive workers.

A genial and gracious personality gained to Mr. Howe a wide circle of loyal friends and he never failed in deep appreciation of such friendship. He was a popular member of the Travelers' Protective Association and the United Commercial Travelers, was affiliate?



A. B. Howe

with the Royal Arcanum, and in the Masonic fraternity he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a consistent and liberal member of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis, of which Mrs. Howe also is a member, and his funeral services were conducted by the pastor of his church and by the Masonic fraternity, of whose exalted teachings he was most appreciative. His remains were laid to rest in Crown Hill cemetery. Though essentially a business man and never manifesting aught of ambition for public office, Mr. Howe ever took a loyal interest in public affairs, especially those of a local order, and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party.

On the 28th of June, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Howe to Mary J. Shank Armstrong, who was born in the State of Kentucky and who is a daughter of the late John E. and Mary (Dunstall) Shank, who passed the closing years of their lives in Pendleton County, Falmouth, Kentucky, her father having devoted the major portion of his active career to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Howe still retains her residence in Indianapolis, as do also her two children, Frederick and Marie, who remain with her.

THOMAS F. BARRETT. A record of thirty-five years of able and faithful service as a member of the fire department of Indianapolis stands to the credit of Thomas F. Barrett, an honored and popular representative of this important branch of municipal service, and he is now incumbent of the office of first assistant chief of the department, of which he was chief under a former regime. To him has been due much of the work of systematizing and building up of the fine metropolitan fire department of the capital city, and no member of the same enjoys a more unalloyed popularity.

Mr. Barrett was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 3rd of April, 1852, and is a son of Patrick D. and Catherine (Murphy) Barrett, both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in Indianapolis, where they took up their residence in 1866. Patrick Barrett was a successful contractor, and was for some time engaged in contract railroad work in the south. His death occurred in 1873 and his wife survived him by several years. The subject of this review received his rudimentary education in Indianapolis and was fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he studied not only in the public schools but also in the parochial school of St. Patrick's Church. Later he completed a thorough course in a local commercial col-

lege, and thus prepared himself for the practical duties of life. For a time he was associated with his father in railroad construction work in the south, and save for this interval he has continuously maintained his home in Indianapolis since 1866, so that he has been a witness of the upbuilding of the fine industrial and residence city, whose attractions are rivaled by few of our country's metropolitan centers.

On the 22nd of April, 1874, Mr. Barrett entered the fire department service of Indianapolis. He became a member of hose company No. 7, stationed on Maryland street. His ability and fidelity to duty soon attracted the attention of those in authority and as a result of his excellent record he was promoted to the rank of captain of company No. 6, stationed on West Washington street. On the first of January, 1891, he was appointed assistant chief and transferred to the fire department house on South Illinois street, where he continued incumbent of this position until 1896, on the 14th of November of which year Mayor Thomas Taggart appointed him chief of the fire department. He continuously held this important office until 1901, when he became first assistant chief, under the regime of Mayor John Holtzman. He was reappointed by the present mayor, Charles A. Bookwalter, and he had the earnest endorsement of the present chief of the department, Charles E. Coots. At the time when he became chief of the department the force comprised only about eighty men, and at the present time the department has fully two hundred and seventy men, with twenty-eight stations. During his long service as one of the brave and intrepid fire-fighters of the capital city, Mr. Barrett has labored faithfully and effectively for the expansion and improving of the service, and as an official he has accomplished much in this direction. While he was chief of the department a number of men were added to the same, as were also three new engines, three hose wagons and a hook-and-ladder truck. He is distinctively one of the most popular men ever incumbent of office in the department, and this is clearly indicated by his long tenure of official position in the same. Genial, generous and open-hearted, he has retained the inviolable confidence and esteem of the members of the department, though he is known as a strict disciplinarian when occasion demands. He has marked mechanical talent and is the inventor of an electric fire engine, upon which he has applied for a patent. The engine has been examined by experts in its model form and it is certain to

become a valuable acquisition to metropolitan fire service. In politics Mr. Barrett is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, his religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, in which he was reared, and he is a popular member of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOSEPH H. PATTISON. As a fiscal agent and dealer in high-grade securities Mr. Pattison holds distinctive prestige in his native city, where he is one of the interested principals in the corporation known as the Central Bond Company. He has handled financial matter of wide scope and importance and is one of the essentially representative business men of the capital city. He is progressive and public-spirited and takes a deep interest in all that tends to promote the civic and material welfare of the "Greater Indianapolis".

Joseph H. Pattison was born in Indianapolis on the 19th of June, 1869, and is a son of Coleman B. and Sarah J. (Hamilton) Pattison. Coleman Bates Pattison, who died September 27, 1880, long held a prominent position in connection with the civic and commercial interests of Indianapolis, where he became identified with the wholesale dry-goods business soon after the close of the Civil War and where he continued in this line of enterprise until his death, at which time he was a member of the well known firm of Hibben, Pattison & Company. He did much to forward the industrial growth of the city and was a man who ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community. He was a scion of a family founded in America in the early colonial epoch, and representatives of the same were found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Descendants of these valiant soldiers in the struggle for independence became governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and representatives of the name are now to be found in the most diverse states of the Union. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this review was of staunch Scotch-Irish lineage and came to America from the north of Ireland. He became one of the pioneer merchants of Rush County, Indiana, where he continued to reside until his death. The Pattison family was early founded in Kentucky, and from that state representatives of the same came to Indiana in 1817, settling in Rush County.

Joseph H. Pattison is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school, and he then entered the

Indianapolis Business University, where he received excellent training for the practical affairs of life. A most effectual supplement to his educational discipline was that involved in extensive travel throughout the United States, Mexico and Europe, and the broadening influence of such peregrinations at a time when his mind was most receptive was appreciably manifest.

As a youth Mr. Pattison gained through practical experience a thorough appreciation of the value and dignity of honest toil and endeavor. Each summer he passed about ten weeks on the farm, and he assisted in the work of the fields. In doing this he learned to work and was taught the lessons of thrift under the direction of men who knew nothing else except work. This training was very valuable to him in later years, and to the same he attributes much of the success he has gained in connection with the productive energies and interests of life. After leaving school Mr. Pattison secured employment in a wholesale house in Indianapolis, and his initial stipend was one and one-half dollars a week. While employed in this wholesale establishment Mr. Pattison formed the acquaintance of Samuel Phillips, to whom he was selling goods, and after he attained his legal majority this gentleman suggested that Mr. Pattison buy the interest owned by the former's partner in a small manufacturing and jobbing business. Mr. Pattison responded favorably to this overture and he and his partner greatly enlarged the scope of the enterprise and in a few years had a well equipped plant and were in control of a substantial and extensive business in the manufacturing and jobbing of shirts, coats, overalls and various other kinds of garments. While actively associated with this enterprise Mr. Pattison also did considerable business in the loaning of money on approved real estate security, having been entrusted with the management of several estates and thus having ample facilities for the placing of loans as noted. Finally he became associated in this business with one of the representative bankers of Indianapolis, and they have since made a regular business of the handling of trust funds and estates, under the corporate title of the Central Bond Company. In this fiduciary capacity they now control a large and representative business, in the investing of funds in mortgages and bonds. The concern handles not only a large individual business in the investments of its own funds, but has clients in all parts of the country. An unassailable reputation for reliability and correct business methods is enjoyed by the



James W. Lilly

company, and its operations show a constantly cumulative tendency. Mr. Pattison aided in the organization and incorporation of one of the principal trust companies of Indianapolis and continues as one of its stockholders, besides which he is a stockholder in other representative financial institutions of his native city. He has gained definite success as one of the world's workers, and his course has been guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he has never been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the community which has been his home from the time of his nativity to the present.

In politics Mr. Pattison usually supports the Republican national ticket, but in city and county affairs, where no definite issues are involved, he gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He is one of the charter members of the Commercial Club and has been an active factor in the affairs of this popular organization, which is an exponent of high civic ideals. For more than a score of years Mr. Pattison has been an active and valued member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a member of its board of trustees at the time when the old church edifice, at the corner of Pennsylvania and New York streets, which was erected on the site of the present fine government building, was sold to the government, and he had charge of removing the corner-stone and bell of the old church, which was erected fully sixty years ago.

On the 24th of October, 1894, Mr. Pattison was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Frances Young, of Troy, New York, a daughter of Dr. Edgar J. Young, who was a prominent dentist of the old Empire state and a member of one of the old and honored Holland Dutch families of that commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison have two children—Edgar Y., who was born on the 30th of May, 1897, and Coleman B., who was born on the 27th of January, 1900.

PRESTON C. RUBUSH stands at the head of the architectural profession in Indianapolis. He was born in Fairfield, Howard County, Indiana, March 30, 1867, a son of William G. and Marie E. (Wyrick) Rubush, who were born in Virginia and Ohio respectively on the 9th of August, 1836, and on the 30th of March, 1839. William G. Rubush was a general contractor up to the year of 1903, when he retired from business. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

From the early age of thirteen Preston C.

Rubush was a newsboy for three years, becoming an office boy for the Atlas Engine Works and also in various other pursuits earned money to continue his education in the public and high schools of Indianapolis, with a special course at the Illinois University. Thus equipped for the battle of life he secured employment with J. F. Alexander in his architectural office in Peoria, Illinois, and remained with that gentleman for two years. He was then in other offices until 1893, when the firm of Scharn and Rubush was organized, and after the retirement of Mr. Scharn from the association the business was continued under the name of P. C. Rubush & Company until 1905, the style then becoming Rubush & Hunter. This firm has had in charge the finest buildings in Indianapolis, including the Masonic Temple, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world and erected at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars. The building was completed in May of 1907, and is a magnificent structure 135 by 150 feet on the ground and 107 feet high, equal to eight stories. They were also the architects for the new City Hall, erected at a cost of seven hundred thousand dollars; the Odd Fellows building, a thirteen story structure; the Indiana State School for Deaf; the hospital for the pauper insane of Marion County; the K. of P. Castle Hall building; the K. of P. building; the Star Store building; the Bernard Realty Company building; the Colonial Hotel and Theater; the Stewart Drug Company building; the Deaconess Hospital, which was one of the first buildings they erected; the Arthur Jordan building; and many of the finest homes in Indianapolis. Mr. Rubush is a member of Oriental Lodge No. 500, F. & A. M., Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Indiana Consistory, Murat Temple, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Marion, Columbia and Commercial Clubs, and of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. His politics are Republican. Mr. Rubush married Renah J. Wilcox on October 12, 1898. She was born in Nebraska.

JAMES W. LILLY. Numbered among the essentially representative business men and popular citizens of the Indiana metropolis, the business career of James W. Lilly has been marked by consecutive progress, and this advancement is the direct result of the application of his splendid energies and powers, through which he has gained precedence as one of those sterling "captains of industry" through whose efforts has been brought about the upbuilding of the great industrial and

commercial City of Indianapolis. He is recognized as an alert and enterprising business man, a capable executive and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He is senior member of the well known firm of Lilly & Stalnaker, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, and thus is identified with one of the foremost industrial enterprises of its kind in the capital city.

James W. Lilly was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, on the 10th of November, 1862, and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of this favored commonwealth. He is a son of James W. and Mary (Kerper) Lilly, the former of whom was born in Geneva, New York, on the 10th of November, 1832, and the latter of whom was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of July, 1835. James W. Lilly, Sr., was a son of William and Catherine (Dey) Lilly, of whose fourteen children nine attained to years of maturity, namely: Samuel, Benjamin, Phoebe Ann, Jane, Charlotte, William, John O. D., and James W. John O. D. Lilly became a prominent business man and influential citizen of Indianapolis, and a sketch of his career appears on other pages of this work. The father, William Lilly, was a native of England, where he was born in the year 1789, and in 1794 his father, Rev. William Lilly, immigrated to America and settled in Albany, New York, whence he later removed to the historic old city of Elizabeth, New Jersey; he was a man of high intellectual attainments and in his native land had received holy orders as a clergyman of the Church of England, so that after coming to America he continued in the ministry, as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, representing the American branch of the established Anglican church.

When James W. Lilly, father of the subject of this review, was a child his parents removed from the State of New York to Parryville, Pennsylvania, where his boyhood and early youth were passed and where he received such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the period. In Reading, Pennsylvania, he learned the machinist's trade, and he followed the same as a journeyman in Pennsylvania for some time. His brother John Ogden Dey, had come to the west in 1849 and had become master mechanic of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. He had established his home in Madison, now known as Madison, Indiana, and in the early '50s James W. Lilly joined his brother in the Hoosier state and became a locomotive engineer on the railroad mentioned. About 1856 he removed from Madison to Lafayette,

this state, and accepted a position as engineer on the old Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad, of which his brother John had become superintendent. In 1865 he became associated with a man named Smith and engaged in the railway supply business at Memphis, Tennessee. He established a temporary home for his family in Indianapolis, with the intention of removing permanently to Memphis after his business there had been properly established. He remained in Memphis only a short time, however, when he contracted malarial fever, and for the purpose of recuperating his health he returned to Indianapolis, but he never recovered his health, as his death occurred in this city on the 19th of January, 1866, at which time he was in his thirty-fourth year. His wife, to whom he had been married at Reading, Pennsylvania, ever remained loyal to his memory and though she survived him by forty years she never contracted a second marriage. She died in Anderson, Maryland, on the 18th of January, 1908, at the age of seventy-two years. Both she and her husband were devoted members of the Episcopal Church. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter, and the latter died in infancy. Of the two sons James W. of this sketch is the younger, and his brother, George, is now a prominent and influential business man of the City of Anderson, Indiana. After the death of the father the widowed mother continued to maintain her home in Indianapolis, where she carefully reared her sons, both of whom ever accorded to her the deepest filial solicitude and honor in later years, being deeply appreciative of her devotion and self-abetting efforts in their behalf in their youthful days.

James W. Lilly (II), whose name initiates this article, was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of the capital city and supplemented this discipline by attending Butler College for one year. Upon leaving this institution he assumed a clerical position in the Indianapolis offices of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and he continued to be identified with railroad service about six years, at the expiration of which he resigned his position to initiate his independent business career. In 1885 he associated himself with Frank D. Stalnaker, under the firm name of Lilly & Stalnaker, and they effected the purchase of the retail hardware business of Vajen & New. They have from the beginning, maintained their headquarters at their present location, but have expanded the accommodation to meet the demands of the ever increasing business. Their establishment is located at Nos. 114, 116 and 118 East Wash-

ington street, where they utilize four floors of a building 45 by 195 feet in dimensions. They now do both a wholesale and retail business in the handling of heavy and shelf hardware, builders' supplies, stoves, ranges, etc., and the correct methods brought to bear have resulted in the upbuilding of a business whose average annual aggregate is about half a million dollars. The enterprise was one of modest order when the present firm assumed control, and the establishment is now one of the largest and most important of its kind in the state. Mr. Lilly has had a large part in the management of the business, and has formulated and directed its policy with consummate discrimination and ability. He is known as an able administrative officer and as a reliable and progressive business man. Both he and his long-time associate maintain an immutable hold upon the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have had dealings and occupy positions of security and prominence as able and honored business men of the capital city.

Mr. Lilly is essentially public-spirited and progressive in his attitude as an appreciative citizen of Indianapolis and none takes a deeper interest in all that touches the material and civic advancement of the city. Though never an aspirant for political office of any order, he is aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is actively identified with the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and holds membership in the Commercial and Columbia Clubs, two of the representative civic organizations of the capital city, and also in the Country Club. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Lilly has completed the circle of each the York and Scottish Rite, having in the former his maximum affiliation with Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and having attained to the thirty-third degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which his affiliation is with Indianapolis Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. In 1907-8-9 he served as thrice potent master of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, of the Scottish Rite, and he is also an appreciative member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

On the 15th of October, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lilly to Miss Blanche Dollens, who was born and reared in Indiana and who is a daughter of Robert W. and Nettie W. Dollens, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Lilly have two daughters, Julia M.,

born August 6, 1904, and Mary J., born October 8, 1906.

WILLIAM F. LANDES. The able and honored secretary of Crown Hill Cemetery is well known in the capital city and has been a potent factor in educational work, to which he devoted his attention for many years, and he rendered especially effective service in the office of superintendent of schools of Marion County, of which position he continued incumbent for a period of six years.

Mr. Landes is a native of Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, where he was born on the 15th of April, 1860, and he is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Keyes) Landes, both of whom were born in Ohio, being representatives of staunch pioneer families of the fine old Buckeye commonwealth. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Landes, Sr., was a native of Germany, where he was reared and educated, and upon coming to America he first located in Pennsylvania, whence he eventually removed to Ohio and became one of the pioneer settlers of Licking county. He passed the remainder of his life in that county, where he reclaimed a farm, and he was venerable in years at the time of his death, having reared a large family of children. Abel R. Keyes, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was of staunch English lineage and was a native of Virginia, where the family was founded in the colonial epoch of our national history. He located in Ohio in an early day and there followed his trade of blacksmith for many years. He was eighty-seven years of age at the time of his death, and he reared six children. Of the same family line Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner", was a representative, being a member of the branch that adopted a modified orthography of the family name.

Joseph Landes, Jr., father of him whose name initiates this article, was reared to maturity in Ohio, where he received the advantages of the common schools of the period and where he learned the trade of plasterer. He followed his trade for a number of years at New Philadelphia, Ohio, later removed to Charleston, Illinois, and in 1862 he settled at Lawrence, Marion County, Indiana, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business until his death, in 1874, at the age of forty-nine years. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by nearly a quarter of a century and passed the closing years of her life in Indianapolis, where she died in 1896, at the age of sixty-five years; both were earnest and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the two children

William F. is the elder, and Henry K. is successfully established in business as a manufacturers' agent in Indianapolis.

William F. Landes was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Lawrence, Marion County, Indiana, in 1862. In that village he secured his preliminary educational discipline and there also he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, at which he became a capable workman when but a youth. He followed his trade as a journeyman for a short time and then his ambition manifested itself in his determination to secure a broader education, with which worthy end in view he entered the Normal School at Danville, in which he continued his studies for two years, after which he was for one year a student in the Ohio Normal School at Zanesville. In 1878 Mr. Landes put his scholastic attainments to practical test and utilization by engaging as a teacher in the public schools of Marion County. In the pedagogic profession he was most popular and successful, and to the same he continued to devote his attention until 1903, having held various responsible positions in the public schools of Indiana and having gained prestige as an able, discriminating and enthusiastic worker in the domain of popular education. In 1897, at which time he was engaged as supervising principal in Center Township, Marion County, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Marion County, in which responsible office he gave an admirable administration, doing much to harmonize and systematize the work of the schools in his jurisdiction and also to raise the standard of the same. He was elected to this position by the county board of education and by successive re-elections was retained as incumbent of the office of superintendent until June, 1903. He maintained his home in Lawrence, this county, until 1886, and has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1886, being held in unequivocal confidence and esteem in the county that has represented his home from his childhood days to the present. In 1906 Mr. Landes became bookkeeper in the office of the Crown Hill Cemetery Association, and since 1908 he has been incumbent of the office of secretary of the association, to whose affairs he now devotes the major portion of his time and attention, maintaining his official headquarters at the beautiful cemetery and being recognized as an able and courteous executive.

In politics Mr. Landes accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and he served for five years as justice of the peace in Lawrence Township, Marion County. He

is affiliated with North Park Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The attractive family home, erected by Mr. Landes in 1905, is located at 922 West Thirty-first street and is a center of generous and gracious hospitality.

On the 22nd of June, 1886, Mr. Landes was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth W. Pfaffin, who was born at Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Walsh) Pfaffin. Mr. and Mrs. Landes became the parents of three children, of whom only one is living. Mabel died at the age of two and one-half years; Ethel is attending the public schools of Indianapolis; and Floyd died at the age of five years.

MERLE N. A. WALKER. An able member of the bar of the Indiana capital is Judge Walker, who had the distinction of being the first incumbent of the office of judge of the probate court of Marion County, a position which he held from the time of the establishing of said court, by legislative enactment, in 1907 to 1909.

Merle Newton Allen Walker was born at Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, on the 4th of April, 1871, and is a son of Rev. Wilbur Fisk Walker and Mary Florence (Morrison) Walker, the former a native of Pendleton and the latter of Greencastle, Indiana, in which state the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Wilbur Fisk Walker was born in the year 1846, and was graduated in old Asbury University, now known as DePauw University, at Greencastle, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and his wife have been for thirty years missionaries of this church in China, having been stationed in turn at Peking and Tien-Tsin. The mother is a daughter of Abisha L. and Amanda F. (Demotte) Morrison, who passed the closing years of their lives in Greencastle, Indiana.

Judge Walker was sent back to America to complete his education, and in 1891 he was graduated in DePauw University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having received his preliminary educational discipline in the American colony in China and thereafter continued his studies in the public schools of Greencastle, Indiana. Judge Walker was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1891, and he has gained success and prestige as one of the well fortified attorneys and counselors



Cortland Van Camp

of Indianapolis, where he has maintained his residence since 1891. From 1895 to 1898 he served as prosecuting attorney of Marion County, and in the latter year he became probate commissioner of Marion County. He held this position until 1907, when he organized and procured by legislative enactment the first probate court in Indiana—that of Marion County, and Governor Durbin appointed him the first judge of the newly created court. This position he held continuously until 1909, and thus he has had charge of the probate affairs of Marion County for more than a decade, as he succeeded to the position of judge upon retiring from that of probate commissioner. He has given a most admirable administration of the affairs of his court, having systematized the work and brought the same up to the highest standard of efficiency. He is now county attorney for the City of Indianapolis. In 1907 Judge Walker was the promoter of the Indianapolis bureau of municipal research, in connection with which he interested the leading commercial bodies of the city in forwarding the movement for a closer touch of business men with the civic affairs of the city.

In politics Judge Walker accords an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Judge Walker has his ancient-craft affiliation with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, and he has also attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is identified with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, besides which he is identified with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity.

On the 15th of June, 1905, was recorded the marriage of Judge Walker to Miss Ellaine Irene Hays, who was educated in DePauw University, and who is a daughter of Lewis D. and Kate B. (Carr) Hays, who now reside in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Hays having formerly been editor of the *Indianapolis Journal*. Judge and Mrs. Walker became the parents of two children, Max and Virginia, both of whom died in infancy.

ISAAC N. RICHIE has attained prominence in Indianapolis as a real estate operator. He was born in New Albany, Indiana, November 23, 1849, a son of William H. and Elizabeth A. (Akin) Richie, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. They were mar-

ried in Indiana, and Isaac N. was the fourth born of their family of five sons. William H. Richie was a steamboat carpenter and captain on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

After a short career in the public schools Isaac N. Richie at the age of thirteen entered upon a two years' employment in a grocery store, when he engaged in green grocery, fruit, vegetables, meats, poultry, etc. (when 15 years of age) for about two years, and following that period was for seventeen years with a wholesale millinery and fancy goods house in Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Before he had attained his eighteenth year he went on the road as a traveling salesman, and coming to Indianapolis in 1877 he became associated with Griffith Brothers, wholesale milliners, visiting the large cities as their salesman, and he was the first man to sell their line out of Indianapolis. In this capacity he visited Louisville, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee; Evansville, Indiana, and the larger cities in Illinois and Ohio. In 1882 Mr. Richie assisted in organizing the firm of Woche, Richie and Hanford, a wholesale millinery company located on South Meridian street, Indianapolis, the co-partnership continuing for five years, or until it expired by limitation in 1887, and Mr. Richie then engaged with S. Strauss and Company of St. Louis, Missouri, selling their goods in Indianapolis, Louisville, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Dayton and Springfield for about six years. During that time he invested what money he had in Indianapolis property, and severing his connection with the last named company in 1892 he embarked in the real estate business with offices at 108 East Market street, Indianapolis, and has since built up one of the largest real estate business houses in the city and has made a great many of the most important deals in the city. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club, Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, F. & A. M., Indiana Consistory, Murat Temple, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Republican.

Mr. Richie married Miss Ella Venemann January 15, 1879. She was born in Evansville, Indiana, and is a daughter of Joseph Venemann. A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richie, Claude G. Richie, associated in business with his father.

CORTLAND VAN CAMP. President of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company, Cortland Van Camp stands forth unmistakably as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Indianapolis, which has been his home from his boyhood days and to whose commercial and civic advancement he

has contributed in liberal measure, through his well directed business enterprises and his loyalty and liberality as a citizen.

He is a scion of one of the old and honored families of America, and, as the name implies, he is a representative of that sturdy Holland Dutch stock so admirably described by Washington Irving in his "Knickerbocker's New York". The original orthography of the name was Van Capen and the family was one of ancient lineage in the Netherlands, whence came the original progenitors in America, settling in New York and New Jersey in the seventeenth century. The prefix "Van" indicates the patrician status of the family in Holland. To those familiar with the history of New Amsterdam, the quaint Dutch village which was the nucleus of our national metropolis, there comes at the mention of these sterling old names a mental picture in which sturdy figures seem to leap forth from the midst of centuries, instinct with hearty, vigorous life, and representative of stalwart Christianity and sovereign integrity of character. The Van Camps were aggressive and liberty-loving, and their names are found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution. The name has ever stood symbolical of courage, fortitude and indomitable energy, and these sterling attributes have been significantly manifested in the career of Cortland Van Camp, who has wrought well under conditions almost incomparably different from those that compassed his early ancestors in America.

Records extant show that Charles Van Camp, whose father had been a captain of volunteers in the War of the Revolution, came from Trenton, New Jersey, to the territory of Indiana as early as 1804. He was among the first permanent settlers of the present County of Dearborn, and there he married Mary Halstead, daughter of James Halstead, who had brought his family overland from New York and settled at North Bend, Ohio. On Christmas day of the year 1817 there was born to Charles and Mary (Halstead) Van Camp a son, to whom was given the name of Gilbert C. Van Camp. He was reared under the conditions obtaining in the early pioneer epoch and concerning him the following pertinent statements have been written: "He possessed the very best traits for meeting successfully the difficult conditions of a new and undeveloped country. Economical, industrious and resourceful, he shaped to his own will the possibilities about him." He married Miss Hester Jane Raymond, whose birth occurred July 19, 1828,

in the State of New York, Westchester County, and whose parents were early settlers of Franklin County, Indiana, which was her home at the time of her marriage. In that county Gilbert C. Van Camp continued to reside, devoting his attention principally to milling and merchandising, until 1853, when he removed with his family to Greensburg, Indiana, continuing there until 1860, when he moved to Indianapolis, with whose business and civic life he became prominently identified. His life was one of signal usefulness and honor and he stood exponent of the highest type of loyal citizenship. He continued to reside in Indianapolis until his death, which occurred April 4, 1900. The mother is still living in Indianapolis. Of their children three sons and two daughters are now living.

Cortland Van Camp, the subject of this article, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, on the 25th of May, 1852, and was about eight years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he was reared to manhood and where he has continued to reside during the long intervening years, marked by worthy accomplishment and consecutive progress as one of the world's sterling workers. In the capital city he secured his earlier education in the public and private schools, after which he completed a course in a business college, having early manifested a predilection for active commercial life. At the age of sixteen years he became bookkeeper for George G. Holman, a prominent commission merchant of Indianapolis but he soon relinquished his position to take up an independent business career that has been marked by indefatigable application, pronounced discrimination and acumen, vigorous initiative and inflexible integrity of purpose. In 1869, when but seventeen years of age, Mr. Van Camp formed a partnership with his father and engaged in the fruit and vegetable commission business, the firm having originally been known as Van Camp & Jackson and later as G. C. Van Camp & Son. In 1876, after having been identified with this line of enterprise for a period of about seven years, Cortland Van Camp retired from the same, having determined to seek a field of business operations offering wider opportunities and less hazard than the commission trade, which involves the handling of perishable products. Upon mature reflection Mr. Van Camp decided upon the hardware business as opening encouraging avenues for the accomplishment of desired results, although he had no intimate knowledge of the details of the same as a branch of trade. In June,

1876, he purchased the hardware stock and business of the firm of Anderson, Bullock and Schofield. Upon entering this new field of enterprise Mr. Van Camp found that new methods were demanded to insure the effective and profitable operation of the business. His plans were quickly and wisely formulated and within a comparatively short time he had placed the business upon a substantial basis. Satiety of accomplishment has never been in evidence at any point in his business career, and thus we find that he soon found means for expanding the scope of his enterprise. This was done by the consolidation of his business with the iron house of Hanson & Bergunthall. This consolidation was accomplished in 1876 and in 1884 the business was incorporated under the title of the Hanson-Van Camp Company. In 1886 Mr. Hanson withdrew and thereupon a new corporation was formed, under the present title of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company, of which corporation Mr. Van Camp has been president from the beginning. The volume of trade was doubled within the three following years and the business of the company has continued to show a steady and substantial increase, so that the concern now ranks as one of the first of the kind in the west. The house does a wholesale business and its large and finely equipped establishment, one of the largest jobbing houses in the country, is located at 401-425 West Maryland street. In January, 1899, Mr. Bergunthall was compelled to retire from the business on account of impaired health, and Mr. Van Camp purchased his interest, since which time he has given the major portion of his attention to the supervision of this large and important business, of which he is the chief executive officer.

Meanwhile he achieved an equally notable business success. After entering the hardware business, in 1876, Mr. Van Camp, with his father, organized the Van Camp Packing Co., which by good management has developed into one of the leading packing companies of the country. He remained with this enterprise until 1900, when he surrendered the management to his brothers Frank and George.

Mr. Van Camp is not the type of man to vaunt his own success or accomplishments, and in view of this fact it is the more gratifying to offer the following estimate paid him by a prominent banker and influential citizen of Indianapolis, who said: "I have known Mr. Van Camp intimately throughout his business career and consider him a born merchant and financier. His is the leading hard-

ware and iron house in the state, and there are but few larger in the West. The concern is very aggressive and is constantly extending its trade into new territory. Mr. Van Camp is the man who deserves the credit for building up the business and putting it on its present sound financial footing. In my opinion this has required greater ability and more energy and persistence, in an inland city like Indianapolis, than would be needed in a city such as St. Louis or Chicago. Though of a very retiring disposition, Mr. Van Camp is strong and self-reliant in meeting the manifold problems of business life."

A man of broad mental horizon and of most practical ideas, Mr. Van Camp has been significantly liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, and his influence and capitalistic support have been given to numerous enterprises and measures aside from the splendid business which he has built up in his chosen field. Thus we find that he was one of the organizers and a director since the organization of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company, whose line, from Indianapolis to Effingham, Illinois, at which latter point connection is formed with the Illinois Central lines, gives Indianapolis a through-route to the South. This had added materially to the precedence of the city as a railroad and distributing center whose commercial facilities are of the highest grade. He has contributed in many ways to the industrial, commercial and civic progress of the capital city and no citizen is more loyal to its interests.

One who has had the power to achieve so noteworthy success cannot fail to have definite conviction in regard to matters of public policy, and thus Mr. Van Camp is found arrayed as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. His reverence for the spiritual verities represented by the Christian religion is of the most insistent and definite type, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as deacon and of whose board of trustees he is a member at the present time. He is a member of the University, Columbia, Country and Commercial clubs, and the Board of Trade.

Concerning the personality of the man no better estimate could be asked than that given by one who has known him thoroughly as a citizen and as a man among men: "He is nobly generous, giving cheerfully and abundantly to every worthy philanthropy, but always in a quiet way, shrinking from all ostentation and display. He may be termed a silent worker, letting not his left hand know

what his right hand doeth, and true as steel to whatever cause he may espouse. I have never known a man in whom there is so little of the ego as in Cortland Van Camp."

On May 28, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Camp to Miss Fannie A. Patterson, daughter of Samuel J. Patterson, who was a representative citizen of Indianapolis until the time of his death. Of the five children of this union three are living. Raymond Patterson Van Camp, the eldest son, was educated in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, and at the first call for troops upon the inception of the Spanish-American War he promptly tendered his services, enlisting in Battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and remaining in service with his command until the same was mustered out. He is now a vice-president of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company at Indianapolis. Ella D., the next in order of birth, is now the wife of John T. Martindale. Samuel Gilbert, the second son, is a vice-president and general manager of the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company; and Cortland Malott died in 1909. The home of Mr. Van Camp is the handsome residence known as 1324 North Delaware street.

DOUGLAS A. LEATHERS, M. D. A physician and surgeon of distinctive ability, Dr. Leathers is one of the representative members of his profession in the capital city of his native state, where he controls a large general practice and is held in unequivocal esteem as a leal and loyal citizen.

Dr. Douglas A. Leathers was born on a farm in Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 13th of September, 1859, and is a son of James M. and Martha J. (McDonald) Leathers, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, in 1813, and the latter was a native of Virginia, where she was born in the year 1818. Their marriage was solemnized in Indiana and of their nine children, five are living, the subject of this review being the eighth in order of birth. James Madison Leathers was a son of Charles Leathers and the lineage is traced back to stanch old English origin. Five brothers of the name came to America from England, and one of the number, Paul, took up his residence in Kentucky. From him the subject of this review is a direct descendant. William McDonald, maternal grandfather of the doctor, was a native of Scotland, and upon his immigration to America located in the State of Virginia, whence he later removed to Indiana, where he continued to reside until his demise. Charles Leathers became a successful farmer in Kentucky, where he continued to reside

until about 1833, when he removed with his family to Indiana and located in Morgan County, where he purchased a tract of land and developed a good farm, passing the remainder of his life in that county.

James Madison Leathers was reared to maturity in Kentucky and he was twenty years of age at the time when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Morgan county, Indiana, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, after which he removed to Hendricks County, where he was identified with the same line of industry for a period of about six years. He then returned to Morgan County, where he became the owner of an excellent landed estate and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1880, his devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1873. Both were zealous members of the Christian Church, he was a Democrat in his political proclivities, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He was a man of strong mentality and forceful individuality, and through his well directed endeavors as a farmer and stock-grower he attained to a large measure of success. Such was his integrity of character and his genial personality that he gained the friendship and good will of all with whom he came in contact, and his life was one of signal worthiness in all its relations.

Dr. Leathers was a child at the time of his parents' removal from his native county of Hendricks to Morgan County, in which latter he was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, early beginning to lend his aid in its work and in the meanwhile availing himself of the advantages of the district school. This discipline he supplemented by a course of study in the high school at Mooresville, Morgan County, and at the age of twenty years he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Amos W. Reagan, of that place. During the session of 1881-2 he attended lectures in the Indiana Medical College, in Indianapolis, and he then entered the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He came forth admirably fortified for the work of his chosen profession, and his initial labors in the same were made as a partner of his former preceptor, Dr. Reagan, of Mooresville, where he continued in practice for five years, at the expiration of which, in February, 1891, he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in general practice and where

he has built up a large and representative professional business, based alike upon his unquestioned ability and his personal popularity. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society.

A man of broad views and loyal citizenship, Dr. Leathers naturally takes a definite interest in matters of public concern, though he has never sought or held political office. His allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is identified with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. In the Blue Lodge of the order he is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 25th of September, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Leathers to Miss Alice M. Morgan, who was born in Morgan County, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Griggs) Morgan, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Pennsylvania. Mr. Morgan was of Welsh descent and his wife of German lineage. He died at the age of sixty-five years and she was summoned to eternal rest in 1909, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Of the ten children Mrs. Leathers is the youngest, and of the number three are now living. Mr. Morgan became one of the successful farmers and influential citizens of his section and continued to reside on his fine homestead, near Brookland, Morgan County, until his demise. He was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and both he and his wife held membership in the Christian Church. Dr. and Mrs. Leathers have but one child, Paul Reagan, who was born on the 28th of February, 1887.

JOHN ROBERTS has been a resident of Indiana since his boyhood days and has been prominently identified with industrial and business interests in the capital city, where he now maintains his home and where he is living virtually retired, after many years of earnest and fruitful endeavor. He is the owner of much valuable realty in this city and in supervising his interests of this order he finds ample demands upon his time and attention.

Mr. Roberts is a native of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born on the 13th of December, 1831, and he is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Miller) Roberts, both of whom were born in England. Of their four chil-

dren two are living, of whom the subject of this review is the younger. The father was reared and educated in his native land and came to America when a young man, locating in Cincinnati, where he continued to follow his trade, that of stone-cutter, until his death. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party.

Soon after his mother's death, John Roberts went to the home of his uncle, Philip Hyde, a successful farmer in Franklin County, Indiana. There he was reared to maturity, early beginning to assist in the work of the farm, and securing his early educational discipline in the district school, two and one-half miles distant from his home. He remained with his uncle until he was about twenty years of age after which he was employed for eight months as teacher in the little school house in which he himself had received his training. Though corporal punishment was the approved form of discipline in those days Mr. Roberts did not sanction this method of correction, and during his entire service in the pedagogic profession he administered such chastisement to only one boy, whose incorrigibility made him a veritable "thorn in the flesh" to the patient teacher. After the conclusion of his labors as a teacher Mr. Roberts took up life as a farmer in Franklin County, whence he later removed to Wayne County, where he was engaged in the same industry, and where he was also engaged in the general merchandise business, as a country merchant, for a number of years. After the Civil War he removed to Indianapolis, where he purchased an interest in a planing mill, on New York street. He was associated in the operation of the same several years, at the expiration of which he returned to Wayne County, purchasing a farm near Richmond and making substantial improvements on the property. He there remained, industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits, about seven years, and he then returned to Indianapolis, where he became associated with his son-in-law in the purchase of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine building, in which he and his partners continued the manufacturing of the woodwork for the Wheeler & Wilson machines and also manufactured desks of various descriptions for about three years. Mr. Roberts disposed of his interest in this property and business, and he has since lived an essentially retired life, having an attractive home at 1404 Center avenue. He sold his farm in Wayne County after his return to Indianapolis. He has made extensive and judicious investments in Indianapolis real

estate, and to the management of his various properties he still continues to give his personal supervision. He is a liberal and loyal citizen, taking a consistent interest in all that concerns the civic and material welfare of the community, and in political matters he maintains an independent attitude. He is held in high esteem in the capital city and is worthy of much credit for the definite success to which he has attained through his own efforts as one of the world's workers. He and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Roberts married Miss Mary A. Nye, who was born and reared in Franklin County, this state, and who is a daughter of Joshua and Mary C. (Morehead) Nye, the former of whom was born on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and the latter in Oxford, Ohio. Mr. Nye became one of the successful farmers of Franklin County, Ohio, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. They were members of the Universalist Church and in politics Mr. Nye was aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Whig party. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have five children, namely: Flora L., wife of F. A. Coffin; Lydia R., wife of William E. Coffin; Annie, wife of August E. Dietrichs; John N., the maiden name of whose wife was Amy W. Willard, and Daisy, the wife of C. M. Foster.

ENOCH WARMAN is the pioneer in the livery business in Indianapolis, and his identification with the business life of this city covers many years. He was born on his father's farm in Marion County, Indiana, the land being now embraced in the city limits of Indianapolis, December 29, 1836, a son of Henry and Nancy (Parsons) Warman, natives respectively of Virginia and of New Jersey. They were married in Wayne County, Indiana, and of the nine children which blessed their union the following three are now living: Pheban J., Enoch and Amanda E., the daughter being the wife of Joseph Plock. Henry Warman, the father, moved with his parents to Ohio, and a number of years later to Wayne County, Indiana, where he was married in Hagerstown, and was engaged in farming there for some years. In 1833 he came to Marion County, and he spent the remainder of his life here, dying in 1854, when fifty-four years of age, and he was one of the pioneer farmers of the county. Mrs. Warman died in August of 1889.

The boyhood days of Enoch Warman were spent on his father's farm in Marion County, attending school during the winter months and helping on the home farm during the summers and when he reached the age of

twenty-five years he engaged in farming for himself. Coming to Indianapolis in 1869 he embarked in the livery business here, and with the exception of the eight or nine years when he was engaged in buying and selling horses at the Union Stock Yards, he has been identified with this business ever since, being the pioneer liveryman of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and in politics is a Democrat, although he is an independent local voter. Mr. Warman in March of 1869 married Martha J. Hedrich, born in Iowa, and they have had three children, two daughters and a son, but Frank, the only son, was drowned at Seattle, Washington, in July of 1904, when about thirty-two years of age. He had been engaged in the lumber and dry kiln business there, and was a young man of fine character and splendid ability. The two daughters are Nancy E. and Alice, but the younger died at the age of seven years. Mr. Warman is highly esteemed as a business man, and is honored as one of the pioneers of Indianapolis.

FREDERICK A. W. DAVIS. A man of strong and noble character, a citizen of distinguished loyalty and public spirit, a kindly and generous philanthropist, a business man of marked acumen and mature judgment—Frederick A. W. Davis gave much to the furthering of the best social and material interests of Indianapolis, which city was his home for more than half a century and which was the theater of his able and successful efforts as a business man and as one who did more than all others to give the capital city its present admirable water system—a work of lasting benefit in that it insures abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes, protection from fire and conservation of public health. His liberal policy and progressive ideas caused him to spare no effort to bring the waterworks system of Indianapolis up to the highest standard of efficiency. His labors as president and treasurer of the Indianapolis Water Company transcended mere commercialism to become fruitful in good for the entire community. Self-aggrandizement was never the object of this sterling citizen, and to those in the least familiar with his long and useful career there must ever remain a feeling of appreciation and admiration for the man himself and of reverent tribute to one who was ever ready to "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." Indianapolis was the center of his business activities during practically his entire career, and to the interests of the city his loyalty was of the most earnest order. He passed the closing days of his life in the home of his only son, Lewis K.



F. W. Law

Davis, at Pelham, New York, where he died on the 9th of April, 1909.

Frederick A. W. Davis was born at Jackson, Missouri, on the 24th of September, 1836. His parents were numbered among the worthy pioneers of that state. He received but limited educational advantages in his youth, but his receptive mind, his ambition and his well directed reading in later years proved conclusively that he had the power to make good the early handicap, for he became a man of broad and exact general information, acquired a wonderful command of correct English and gave the impression of excellent scholarship—an impression that was fully justified, even though he had been denied higher academic advantages.

In 1852, when but sixteen years of age, Mr. Davis came to Indianapolis, where he hoped to secure employment as a machinist. He was unsuccessful in his quest for a position of this order on account of his delicate physique and under these conditions he assumed a clerkship in the store conducted by John M. Talbott, at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets. Later he was similarly employed by Mr. Pernell, another of the early merchants of the city, and still later he was a valued salesman in the dry-goods establishment of G. G. Holman, on West Washington street. The industrious and honorable young salesman had in the meanwhile gained the confidence of the local business community, and larger opportunities soon opened to him. After leaving the employ of Mr. Holman he secured a position in the Indianapolis branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and he eventually became a well known and valued factor in connection with financial concerns in the Indiana capital. For some time he was both paying and receiving teller in the Fletcher & Sharpe Bank, from which was eventually evolved the present Fletcher National Bank. Later he became cashier of the Indiana Banking Company, a position of which he continued incumbent until the bank became insolvent. This unfortunate result came about through no fault of his, but was the outcome of the misguided ambition of some of his associates. The stern, honest and deep human sympathy of Mr. Davis were well exemplified at this time, for it became known that, though no obligation of the kind could legitimately be placed upon him, he voluntarily reimbursed from his private means many of the small creditors of the bank who would otherwise have lost their all in this failure of the bank.

In 1881 Mr. Davis was elected vice-president and treasurer of the Indianapolis Wa-

ter Company, and of this dual office he continued in tenure until 1904, when, upon the death of General Thomas A. Morris, he succeeded the latter in the office of president, which he held, together with that of treasurer, until his death. Mr. Davis' connection with the Indianapolis Water Company was brought about from the fact that the Indiana Banking Company, of which he was cashier, as already noted, had extended loans on the stock of the water company, and it was for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bank that he assumed active association with the affairs of the water company. His services in this connection, marked by broad and liberal policy and clear vision as to future demands, enabled him so to enhance the value of the bank's holdings that its loans, which were large, were to a considerable extent made good. In conserving the bank's interests Mr. Davis actively identified himself with the affairs of the water company, and in 1881 he assumed practical charge of the plant. He thus faced a work demanding superior administrative and constructive ability, and he well proved his resourcefulness and power in handling successfully the heavy and ever-increasing business burdens thus placed upon his shoulders. He not only reorganized the financial system of the company, but by his wise executive policy and determined progressiveness brought the waterworks of Indianapolis to the high metropolitan standard that is in evidence to-day—when Indianapolis has a water system that is excelled by those of few, if any, cities in the Union. Through his careful and wisely directed labors throughout a period of more than a quarter of a century the city has come into an abundant supply of water of unquestioned purity, and the people of the city are insured excellent service at reasonable rates. For his efforts in this one department of public utility Mr. Davis' name merits a place of lasting honor on the roll of those who have contributed to the advancement and upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis". He was an active member of the American Water Works Association, of which he was president in 1898. He took a deep interest in both the technical and practical work of this organization. At nearly every meeting of the association he presented a paper upon some relevant subject, and his contributions in this line were recognized by experts as being specially valuable in connection with progressive work in providing the most effective water systems. Not only did his articles show a broad and exact grasp of scientific and practical details, but it was also true that the purity and clarity of his diction ever

attracted admiring attention, even as it did in his ordinary conversation. His literary contributions were highly valued by technical magazines and other publications.

Mr. Davis by no means confined his attention to public affairs or private business interests. Notwithstanding the many and heavy exactions of his business affairs and his rather fragile physical powers, he accomplished more than could commonly be expected of any one man. In the field of religious work and practical philanthropy, his name will long be remembered and revered in Indianapolis. As a church and Sunday-school worker he was indefatigable, and his earnestness was that of definite consecration. He was one of the organizers of the Riverside Mission Sunday school, on McCarty street, and for nearly fifty years he was the active superintendent of the same. On every Sabbath he would set forth at an early hour for his mission work, and would remain busily engaged therewith until nearly noon. He was never happier than when engaged in this work. He made frequent visitations to the more humble and poverty-stricken districts of the city, striving to bring children into the mission Sunday schools and also doing all in his power to relieve, by personal aid and sympathy, those whom he found in affliction or distress. Not satisfied with the scope and possibilities of his own work, he induced numbers of his friends to assume personal responsibility and labor in the mission field, and he was thus able to build up a strong organization and to maintain the efficiency of its generous and noble work almost to the last day of his life. He was the friend of all humanity and was especially a lover of children, winning to himself the affection of the little ones of all classes and being most generous in providing for those in need. He held membership in the Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church. His devoted wife, who survived him, was his earnest coworker in all church and mission activities until the time when death severed the gracious ties that had united them for so many years.

In politics, though never a seeker of public office, Mr. Davis gave earnest support to the cause of the Republican party. His loyalty to the Union was of the most insistent order during the crucial period of the Civil War, and it was a matter of deep regret to him that his physical powers were such that he was ineligible for service at the front. Under these conditions it was his privilege, however, to do even greater service in behalf of the Union. It was largely through his assistance that Governor Morton was enabled to secure

loans to provide for the payment of the Indiana troops. The Knights of the Golden Circle and other northern organizations in sympathy with the southern cause made it virtually impossible for the governor to secure the requisite financial support at home, and in this emergency Mr. Davis, whose name was a power in financial affairs, aided the governor in securing loans from the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, of New York City. He also did much in divers other ways to uphold the hands of Governor Morton, and he was indefatigable in his efforts to further the cause of the Union. Governor Morton acknowledged that he had few more zealous and valued assistants than Mr. Davis during the time of the war. Mr. Davis was an active member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Commercial Club and the University Club. While he was essentially modest and unassuming, he left a definite and beneficent impress upon the history of Indiana's capital city, where his works constitute his most enduring monument.

In the year 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Elizabeth Ketcham, whose father was one of the pioneer business men and influential citizens of Indianapolis. Mrs. Davis survived her honored husband by only ten months, having been summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of February, 1910, at Covington, Louisiana, where she had a winter home. Of the children one son and one daughter are living—Lewis K., who is engaged in business in New York City, New York, and Suzette M., who is the wife of Hugh McK. Landon, of Indianapolis.

ORLANDO S. COFFIN, M. D. Not too often nor through the agency of too many vehicles can reference be made to the emphatic significance of the statement of Macaulay, that "A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants". Dr. Orlando S. Coffin, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, is not only a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Indiana, with whose annals the name has been honorably identified for more than seventy years, but he is also a representative of a lineage traced back in a distinguished and patrician way through many generations in the history of England. While the necessary limitations of an article of this order render impossible the detailed recording of the line of direct descent through the various generations, it may be stated that the Coffin family in America is descended from Sir Richard Coffin, knight, who accompanied

William the Conqueror from Normandy to England in the year 1066, being assigned to the manor of Alvington, in Devonshire. The famous Domesday Book gives ample record of illustrious service and relative distinction on the part of those who have borne the name in England, and the following excerpt from a record of the line is properly incorporated in this sketch: "The authorities respecting the County of Devonshire make honorable mention of Sir Elias Coffin, knight of Clist and Ingarby in the days of King John; Sir Richard Coffin, of Alvington, in the time of Henry II; of Sir Jeffery Coffin and Combe Coffin under Henry III, and other knights, descendants of these, during successive reigns, until the time of Henry VIII, when we find Sir William Coffin, sheriff of Devonshire, highly preferred at court and one of eighteen assistants chosen by the king to accompany him to a tournament in France in 1519. He was also high steward of the manor and liberties of Standon in Hertford. By his will he bequeathed his horses and hawks to the king and devised the manor of East Higgington, Devonshire, to his nephew, Richard Coffin, Esq., of Portledge." The ancient coat of arms of the family, is duly recorded in the College of Heraldry, and its motto is as follows: "Pest tenebris speramus lumen de lumine", or "After the shadows we hope for the light of light".

Dr. Coffin is in the tenth generation in direct descent from Nicholas Coffin, of Butler, Parish of Brixham, whose will bore date of September 12, 1603, and was proved at Tatness, in Devonshire, November 3rd of that year. His son Peter was the next in line and the latter's son Tristram, who was born in Brixham Parish, Devonshire, in 1605, married Dionis Stephens. They immigrated to America in 1642 and first settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, whence, in 1660, they removed to Nantucket Island. Thus it is assured that this Tristram Coffin was the founder of the family in America. From Tristram Coffin the line is traced through John (fourth generation), Samuel (fifth generation) and William (sixth generation). The last named was born in 1720 and married Priscilla, daughter of Nathaniel and Ann Paddock. He removed to New Garden, North Carolina, in 1773. His son Bethnel was born February 6, 1756, and married Hannah Dieks. They lived in Guilford County, North Carolina, where, on the 6th of April, 1782, was born their son Zacharias, who was the founder of this branch of the Coffin family in Indiana, and who died at Westland, Hancock County, this state, Au-

gust 21, 1845. His wife, Phoebe, daughter of William and Jane Starbuck, was born March 8, 1782, and died December 18, 1852. Of their eight children the youngest was Nathan Dix Coffin, father of him whose name initiates this article.

The following record concerning Nathan Dix Coffin is substantially that which appeared in a special memorial issued within a short period after his death, such paraphrase being made as to make the statements in keeping with the prescriptions of this article.

Nathan Dix Coffin was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, November 6, 1818, and died at his home near Westland, Hancock County, Indiana, September 13, 1908, aged nearly ninety years. He was of Quaker (Society of Friends) parentage and had a birthright in the Quaker Church, but having married outside the church, in opposition to its discipline at that time, he was expelled. Rather than say falsely that he was sorry for what he had done, he remained out of the church and afterward became a Universalist, having continued a firm believer in that faith for many years. Politically he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, with which he affiliated and remained until his death. His first presidential vote was cast for General William Henry Harrison, and he never missed exercising his franchise as an American citizen down through all the intervening years to the time of Theodore Roosevelt's election. He did not aspire to office, but from 1859 to 1861 he was trustee of Blue River Township, Hancock County. He was a progressive farmer, always interested in the introduction and use of new implements and appliances. By trade he was a cooper and during his early years of frontier life he followed his trade in Hancock county, as is evidenced by many specimens of his handiwork still in existence. In the later years of his life he became much interested in bee-keeping, and by close application and study won the distinction of being one of the best informed apiarists in the state. For almost three score years and ten he labored and lived on one farm. From the forest and cabin of logs he lived to see waving grain cover fertile fields, and enjoyed the comforts of a modern home. Amidst arduous duties he became a great reader, a clear thinker and guarded conversationalist, always in touch with the happenings of the world and ever ready to extend a helping hand of sympathy to the needy. It was with care that he and his cherished and devoted wife reared their eight children and with

inward pleasure saw them grow to maturity.

On the 30th of August, 1838, Nathan Dix Coffin was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Wheeler, who continued his faithful helpmeet and companion for fifty-three years, at the expiration of which the gracious ties were severed by her death, which occurred on the 22nd of December, 1891, at which time she was seventy-three years of age. She was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, October 25, 1818, and was a daughter of John and Keziah (Welch) Wheeler. In the early spring of 1839, only a few months after their marriage Nathan D. and Mary H. Coffin came to Indiana and located in Hancock County, settling on a farm—then a forest—where they began life's work with the strength and vigor characteristic of the pioneer. Together they toiled, and they lived to enjoy the fruits of their labors, in a well improved farm and modern home. They were members of the First Universalist Church of Indianapolis, and at the time of his death Mr. Coffin was the only remaining charter member of Hancock Lodge No. 101, F. & A. M., at Greenfield, Hancock County, which he assisted in organizing fully sixty years previously. Public-spirited, interested in all civic matters, he was always actively identified with every need of his community. In all the relations of life he worthily bore the character of God's noblest work, an honest man.

His memory is revered by all who knew him in the county which so long represented his home, and of his wife it may well be said that the deepest and most reverent affections was given by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except one son and one daughter. Of the twenty-one grandchildren eighteen are living, as is also one great-grandchild. Concerning the eight children the following brief record is entered: John Franklin, who resides at Westland, Hancock County, has been twice married and has three children. He was first married to Mary Rawls and two children were born to this union. He was again married to Mollie Stewart and one child was born of this union. Oliver Smith, who is a successful physician and surgeon of Indianapolis, has been twice married, first to Jennie Rawls and the second time to Caroline Thill, and he has three children; Anderson, a physician by profession, died in Hancock County, as did also his wife and their one child; Elmina is the wife of Walter S. Luse, of Fairmount, Indiana, and of their ten children eight are living;

Emily never married and after the death of her mother she cared for her father with deepest filial solicitude until her death, on the 18th of June, 1904; Clementine is the wife of William P. Marsh, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have two children; Orlando S. is the immediate subject of this review; and Mary Eldora is the wife of Ira Brothers, of Saxman, Kansas; she was first married to Lindley Newby, and of their two children one is living.

Dr. Orlando S. Coffin was born on the fine old homestead farm in Blue River Township, near the village of Wheatland, on the 7th of November, 1857, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he continued his studies in the well conducted academy at Spiceland, Indiana. In his youth he assisted in the work and management of the home farm and his ambition finally led him to seek a broader field of endeavor. He formulated definite plans and finally began the study of medicine under effective preceptorship. In 1881 he was matriculated in the Indiana Eclectic Medical College, in Indianapolis, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He valiantly faced possible application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country", for he began the active work of his profession in his native county, establishing himself in practice in Greenfield, the county seat, where he remained until 1887, when he removed to Carthage, Rush County, where he built up a large and representative practice and where he continued to reside until 1903, in the spring of which year he took an effective post-graduate course in New York Post-graduate Medical School. In August of the same year he took up his residence in Indianapolis, where his success and prestige in his profession are on a parity with his recognized skill and versatility. While engaged in general practice Dr. Coffin has realized the broad and ever expanding scope of the work of his profession and has realized that concentration rather than dissipation of energy is effective in this field as in all others, so that he is giving special attention to the treatment of the diseases of the stomach, in which connection he has gained marked success and precedence, being one of the representative exponents of his beneficent school of practice in the capital city. He is a valued member of the Marion County Eclectic Medical Society, of which he was president in 1909-10, and he is a former president

of the Indiana Eclectic Medical Association, in whose affairs he is prominent. He is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association and an honorary member of the Wisconsin Eclectic Medical Society. In the Masonic fraternity Dr. Coffin is a past master of Rush Lodge No. 580, Free and Accepted Masons, at Carthage, this state, and his original capitular and chivalric affiliations were respectively with Knightstown Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, and Knightstown Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, at Knightstown, Indiana. His present Masonic affiliations are all in Indianapolis and are here designated: Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398; Keystone Chapter No. 6, and Raper Commandery No. 1. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church. As a physician and as a citizen he is held in high esteem in the Indiana metropolis and he is well upholding the prestige of a name long honored in the history of this state.

On the 14th of April, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Coffin to Miss Mary Blackidge, who was born in Rush County, Indiana, on the 24th of October, 1862, and who is a daughter of Jacob S. and Elvira (Buell) Blackidge, sterling pioneers of that county. Dr. and Mrs. Coffin have one son, Kenneth Dix, who was born on the 11th of October, 1894.

GEORGE J. MAROTT. The great American republic owes its magnificent upbuilding to the fact that it has developed men of distinct initiative power. There has been room for such men in every progressive business, however crowded it might be. The strength of the man with initiative is one both of ideas and the ability to shape those ideas into concrete accomplishment. Such a man in the commercial life of the city of Indianapolis is George J. Marott, whose name has long been prominently identified with mercantile and financial interests in the capital city and whose advancement has come through his own ability, his own mastery of expedients. As one of the honored captains of industry in Indianapolis, he is especially entitled to representation in this publication.

Mr. Marott is a scion of one of the old and honored families of England, where the lineage is traced back through many generations, and he is himself a native of what Max O'Rell was pleased to term the "right little, tight little isle". He was born at Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, on the 10th of December, 1858, and thus is in the very prime of life, having made splendid

achievement while still a comparatively young man. He is a son of George P. and Elizabeth (Webb) Marott, being the second in order of birth of their six children. The names of the other children are here noted in order of birth: Elizabeth, Ellen, Frederick Currlia, Joseph E. and Katherine. Of the number, all are living excepting Frederick Currlia.

The parents continued to maintain their home in England where the father was manufacturer of boots and shoes, until the year of 1875, when his father came to the United States and took abode in Indianapolis, establishing himself in the shoe business at 16 N. Pennsylvania street, which he continued until retiring in the year of 1900.

George J. Marott gained his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native place, also having one year of college education in the grammar school at Northampton, England. George J. Marott and brothers and sisters were brought up Episcopalians, being baptized in that faith at Daventry, Northamptonshire, England. He initiated his association with practical business affairs when a mere boy, as he began work in his father's shoe factory before he had attained to the age of eleven years. He learned the business in every detail and by his merit won his advancement through the various departments. Save for the year in college, he continued to be thus actively associated with the business until 1875, when he joined his father in America, having been sixteen years of age at the time. He thereafter was employed as clerk in his father's store until 1884, when he gave inception to his independent business career, and that along the line in which he had been so thoroughly trained. He opened a retail shoe store at 22 East Washington street, Indianapolis, where he initiated operations on the diminutive capital of one hundred and sixty-seven dollars. From this small inception, he has built up a business that in its line, admittedly takes precedence of other representative concerns of the sort in the capital city. The finely appointed establishment now affords employment to a corps of nearly forty salesmen, and the trade controlled is of essentially representative order. His long and prominent identification with this line of business has caused him to be known to the local public as a successful shoe merchant of the capital city, but his business interests have by no means been confined to the one field of endeavor, and indeed, these other interests are of even greater importance. He is president of the Kokomo, Marion & West

ern Traction Company, and built the road in which he owns a controlling interest. This corporation not only owns and operates a fine electric line between Kokomo and Marion, Indiana, but also the local street car system and electric light plant in the City of Kokomo.

Without doubt, the prime movement creating the Citizens' Gas Company, was fathered by Mr. Marott, and without his leading work and personal expenditure of thousands of dollars, creating the organization of the Citizens' Gas Company, paying salaries for agents and legal fees, fighting the opposition, and causing mass meetings in the interest of creating the Citizens' Gas Company, whereby the citizens' support and that of the newspapers, with the association of prominent men assisting the cause, brought about the successful organization of the Citizens' Gas Company, which here has over a million and a half dollars capital subscribed by the people of Indianapolis, and the company is a pronounced success, selling gas for sixty cents per thousand feet while the people of Indianapolis were formerly compelled to pay ninety cents per thousand feet, to the competing company, and beyond question, millions of dollars will be saved to the people of Indianapolis, through the creation of the Citizens' Gas Company, and Mr. Marott looks with pride upon the success of the company and the citizens' ownership.

Mr. Marott, in 1890, became owner of the street railroad system of Logansport, Indiana, and assumed the office of president of the company, in which position he continued until 1902, when he disposed of the property. Mr. Marott is also vice-president of the Security Trust Company of Indianapolis, one of the important financial and fiduciary institutions of the state; is the owner of valuable real estate in the city; is interested in a number of large and successful industrial and business enterprises in Indianapolis and other cities of the state. His business interests have a total valuation of more than two million dollars. These statements are significant, as indicating the fine business and administrative ability of Mr. Marott, whose advancement from the position of owner of a small retail shoe store to that of controller of vast capitalistic interests has been accomplished within the past quarter of a century.

Mr. Marott became the owner of the Enterprise Hotel building, located on Massachusetts avenue, which was built in 1870, and which hotel was prominently known. He being convinced that Massachusetts avenue afforded a great opportunity for a department

store, tore down the hotel building and built a modern store in 1906, and after completion, owing to the panic of 1907, the building laid idle, and in the year of 1908, he organized the Marott Department Store Company and occupied the building, making one of the best up-to-date department stores in Indianapolis, having a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The elements that have led to the splendid success of this thoroughly representative and distinctively popular citizen of Indianapolis have been noted in appreciative estimates of the man made by John L. Holliday, one of the leading financiers of the state and founder of the Indianapolis *News*, and Volney T. Malott, president of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis and known as one of the most able financiers of the west. The statements of these two eminent citizens are here perpetuated as a proper supplement of this brief review of the career of Mr. Marott.

Mr. Malott has written as follows:

"George J. Marott is one of the leading business men of Indianapolis and through his active ability and foresight has placed himself in the foremost ranks of the merchants of the middle west. Starting with meager beginnings, he has by the strict observance of good business principles accumulated a large fortune. His operations have not been entirely confined to mercantile pursuits, but he has also been a heavy investor in real estate and in public utilities with the state."

An equally appreciative estimate is that given by Mr. Holliday, who has spoken as follows: "Mr. George J. Marott is one of our successful men and owes that success to his persistent energy, good judgment and close adherence to good business principles and methods. As a merchant, he has taken a comprehensive view of modern conditions and adapted his business accordingly. As an investor and promoter of enterprises, he has been shrewd and daring, yet at the same time conservative, putting money only in such things as promised well in the future and managing those concerns with extreme care and efficiency. He always calculates the cost, never goes beyond his depth, and makes no engagements that he does not keep."

Mr. Marott is a man of forceful individuality, as may well be understood, and his course has ever been dominated by the highest principles of integrity and honor—confined within the narrow boundaries of self advancement, but he has been a liberal and public-spirited citizen and has done all in his power to further the industrial and civic progress of his home city, where his circle of friends



Dr Carl G. Winter

is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is identified with representative civic organizations and fraternal bodies in Indianapolis, is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, though he has never cared to enter the domain of "practical politics", and in his religious views, he is broad and tolerant, with a deep appreciation of and reverence for the spiritual verities, he is opposed to denomination religion and loves the religion of Masonry, which is for God without creed. Mr. Marott is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and Masonry is his church.

On the 27th of November, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Marott to Miss Ella Meek, daughter of Jesse and Nancy Meek, of Richmond, Indiana, where her father was long a prominent and honored citizen and business man.

CARL G. WINTER, M. D. In one of the most exacting and responsible vocations to which man may devote his attention it has been the privilege of Dr. Carl G. Winter to withhold himself from the stifling atmosphere of mediocrity and to attain to signal success and prestige. He is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the fair capital city of Indiana, where he enjoys marked professional and personal popularity.

Dr. Winter was born in Shelby County, Indiana, on the 28th of September, 1873, and is a son of Rev. Gustave G. and Rosa (Theobald) Winter. His father has long held the position of minister of the two German Evangelical Zion's congregations in Shelby County and he and his wife now maintain their home in Shelbyville, where they are revered and held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of their gracious influence. Rev. Gustave Winter is a man of most scholarly attainments, being a graduate of the University of Halle, Germany, and having a facile command of the German, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and having one of the largest and most select private libraries in his section of the state. He was a teacher of German, Latin and Greek in the public schools of Shelbyville for twenty-four years. He was born in Leimbach, Germany, and is sixty-eight years of age at the time of this writing. He is one of the most prominent and influential clergymen of his denomination in Indiana and has long been influential in the councils of his church. His father served with distinction in the German army, in which he took part in the war against Napoleon—1813-15. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his son, Rev. Gustave G. Winter, has possession of the ancient Masonic medal won by the fa-

ther nearly one hundred years ago, so that the family name has been identified with the history of the time-honored fraternity for fully a century.

The mother of Dr. Winter was born in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1856, and is a daughter of Michael and Catherine (Haehl) Theobald, who were numbered among the early settlers of that county, where they took up their abode prior to the construction of railroads and at a time when the old Michigan road constituted the only outlet for the products of the pioneer farms of that section, the same being largely transferred by this highway to the market in Aurora, Indiana.

Dr. Winter gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Shelbyville, where he duly completed the curriculum of the high school, after which he passed one year as a student in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. Thereafter he was matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1895 he completed an effective course in the Post-Graduate School and Hospital, in New York City, and in this celebrated institution he again took a post-graduate course in 1908. During his youth Dr. Winter passed much of his time on the farm owned by his father, but he always attended the schools in Shelbyville during the winters. He early manifested a distinctive predilection for the medical profession, and he formulated definite plans for his future career, by directing his entire reading and education with a view to preparing himself for the profession in which it has been his to attain to so much of success. He was signally favored in the influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement and in having the admonition and counsel of a father of the highest intellectuality. He feels a perpetual debt of gratitude to his honored sire for his care in directing such preliminary study and investigation, as well as his general solicitude at the formative period of his character.

After his graduation in the medical college Dr. Winter located at Pymont, Carroll County, Indiana. After completing his post-graduate course in New York City, as already noted, he there received a call to become a member of the faculty of the Indiana Eclectic Medical College, in Indianapolis, and in favorable response to this overture he came to this city in 1895, to assume the chair of diseases of the eye and ear in the college mentioned. To this special type of diseases he

also devoted his attention more particularly in his practice for some time, and he then engaged in general practice, besides which he became professor of general medicine in the institution with which he has identified himself upon coming to the city. He retained this professorship, as a valued member of the faculty of the college, until 1902, when he resigned the position, owing to the exactions of his private practice. In 1906 he was honored with a special lectureship by his alma mater, the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, and he delivered a series of lectures before the student body of that institution, choosing as his subjects orificial surgery and the diseases of the rectum. From 1905 to 1907, inclusive, Dr. Winter held the office of great medical director for the Indiana organization of the Knights of the Maccabees, and in this order he has been examining physician for Tent No. 88, in Indianapolis, since 1897. Since 1902 he has held the position of official physician of Indianapolis Aerie, No. 211, Fraternal Order of Eagles, being one of the prominent and influential members of both of these fraternal organizations. He is a member of the directorate of the German Protestant Home for the Aged, and he is deputy coroner of Marion County, of which position he has been incumbent since 1909. In national affairs he has ever given his allegiance to the Democratic party, but in local matters he maintains an attitude independent of partisan lines. He is a valued member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, of which he is third vice-president, is active in the work of the Indiana Eclectic Medical Association, of which he served as president in 1903, and is also a former president of the Marion County Eclectic Medical Association. His interest in political matters is signified by his membership in the Indiana Democratic Club.

The various fraternal affiliations of Dr. Winter are here designated: Sigma Chi college fraternity; Capital City Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons; Indianapolis Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Indianapolis Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Indiana Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, of the Valley of Indianapolis; Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Capital City Tent, No. 88, Knights of the Maccabees; Indianapolis Aerie, No. 211, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Indianapolis Lodge, No. 17, Loyal Order of Moose; and Indianapolis Council, No. 328, Royal Arcanum.

On the 10th of May, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Winter to Miss Wilhelmina Backemeyer, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, in whose public schools she secured her educational training. She is a daughter of Frederick G. and Christina (Roebke) Backemeyer, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came to America when young, their marriage having been solemnized in this country. They have been residents of Indianapolis for more than forty years and are here held in high esteem by all who know them. Dr. and Mrs. Winter have one child, Margaret, who was born on the 3rd of May, 1897.

M. J. SPENCER, M. D. At this juncture is entered a brief review of another of the popular and essentially representative physicians and surgeons of "Greater Indianapolis", Dr. M. J. Spencer, who is a native son of the Hoosier state and who has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis for nearly a decade and a half. He was born on a farm in Shelby Township, near the City of Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 29th of July, 1871, and is a son of David I. and Nancy (Means) Spencer, both of whom were born in the state of Indiana. Dr. Spencer's father was a man of fine mentality and good education and for a number of years he continued to teach school at intervals while still actively concerned in the work and management of his well improved farm. He was identified with the pedagogical profession for fully twenty years and was one of the successful and popular teachers in the public schools of Indiana. Through his well directed endeavors he accumulated a competency and he and his wife are now residing at Canaan, Indiana. The paternal grandmother of Dr. Spencer was born in Scotland, in 1816, and was a child at the time of the family emigration to America. She has lived to attain the venerable age of ninety-four years and retains her mental and physical faculties to a wonderful degree. She was an appreciative reader of the writings of Robert Burns and had even in her advanced years marked facility in quoting from his immortal poems and songs. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Spencer was born in Kentucky and his parents were natives of Ireland. Though born in America, the doctor's maternal grandfather, Harrison Means, was a typical Irishman—a man of alert mentality, quick and appreciative humor and a volatile and buoyant nature. Through his operations as a farmer and dealer in real estate, he accumulated substantial property and he was a

resident of Indiana for many years prior to his death, which occurred on the 20th of March, 1897, at which time he was eighty-two years of age. His wife was a native of Ireland and was a child at the time of the family removal to America, where her father became a successful farmer.

Dr. Spencer was reared to the age of sixteen on the homestead farm and his earliest associations with the practical duties of life were those connected with the work of the farm. In the meanwhile he had duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, which he attended during the winter months, and in the summer seasons he assisted his father in the work and management of the old homestead. When fourteen years of age he completed the curriculum of the district schools and later he was for two years a student in the Southern Indiana Normal School, at Mitchell, Indiana. That he made good use of the opportunities afforded him is evident when recognition is had of the fact that at the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the district schools and he continued to be thus engaged for some time, during the winter terms. On the 30th of May, 1890, when nineteen years of age, Dr. Spencer initiated the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. James Christie, of Canaan, Indiana, and on the 9th of February, 1892, he was matriculated in the Kentucky School of Medicine in the City of Louisville, in which institution he continued his technical studies for two terms. In 1895 he came to Indianapolis and entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he was graduated on the 23rd of March, 1896, and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

From the time of his graduation to the present, Dr. Spencer has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where his novitiate was of brief duration, as his ability, energy and devotion soon gained him a substantial clientele. He had been engaged in practice less than two years when, on the 1st of November, 1897, he received an appointment to the position of superintendent of the Indianapolis city dispensary, of which position he was incumbent for three years, and in September, 1898, he was made instructor in physiology in his alma mater, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. He continued as able and popular instructor in this institution until 1901 and since that time he has found the demands of his private practice so exacting as to require his undivided time and attention. Dr. Spencer is a member of the Marion County

Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. For four years he held the office of superintendent of the Indianapolis Hospital. In June, 1907, he was appointed a member of the city board of health and is still the incumbent of that office.

In politics Dr. Spencer gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and in the Masonic fraternity he is identified with Capital Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, and Indiana Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; besides which he holds membership in the adjunct organization, Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On the 9th of November, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Spencer to Miss Bertha M. Kealing, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of Peter and Phebe (Bloomer) Kealing. The father was born in Germany and came to America when young. He located in Indianapolis many years ago and was here engaged for a long period in the work of the blacksmith trade. He died at the age of seventy-one years and was a man who ever commanded the unqualified respect of the community. His venerable widow, who was born in Ohio, still resides in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Kealing became the parents of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Spencer was the eleventh in order of birth. Dr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the English Lutheran Church. They have one daughter, Marjorie Mae.

CHARLES F. MOFFITT. In the matter of industrial development Indianapolis has made wonderful progress within the first decade of the twentieth century. Among the city's larger industries in the specialty line that of the Bee Hive Paper Box Company is one of the most important. The subject of this brief sketch figures as the founder of this enterprise and has been president and treasurer of the company from the time of its inception. George H. Stubbs is vice-president and superintendent and S. Morrison is secretary. The company manufacture all kinds of folding and set-up paper boxes and the well equipped factory is located at 615-617 South Delaware street. The output of the concern includes clothing, millinery, cake and florist boxes, special folding boxes in colors, bucket fillers, grease-proof packages, advertising novelties, waterproof signs, embossed boxes, shells, and desk-file, shelf and sample boxes.

It will thus be seen that the concern admirably covers its field of production, and it now controls a large and widely disseminated trade. The company was organized in 1890 and was incorporated under its present title on the 21st of February, 1896. Operations are based on a capital stock of \$75,000, and in the establishment employment is given to an average of one hundred persons.

Charles F. Moffitt is a native son of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth and is a member of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born in the city of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 22nd of January, 1857, and is a son of Abijah and Lydia (Townsend) Moffitt, the former of whom was likewise a native of Richmond, this state, where he was born in 1823, and the latter of whom was born in the vicinity of that city, which was then a mere village, in the year 1827. The honored father, was summoned to the life eternal in 1891, at the age of sixty-eight years and the mother passed away on the 1st of January, 1894, at the age of sixty-seven years, so that "in death they were not long divided". Of their three children Charles F. is the elder of the two surviving, and Anna is unmarried. Abijah Moffitt was the owner of a large landed estate in Wayne County and also had valuable property in the City of Richmond. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of his native county and both he and his wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends, in which they were faithful and zealous workers. Their respective parents were numbered among the founders of the historic old Quaker colony in Wayne County, which continues to the present time a stronghold of the noble faith of the Society of Friends. The father devoted the major portion of his active business career to farming and in real estate, was a man of signal integrity and honor and ever commanded the unqualified esteem of the community in which practically his entire life was passed.

Charles F. Moffitt gained his early education in the public schools of his native city, where he also completed the curriculum of Earlham College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. He finally engaged in farming, in Boone County, this state, where he continued operations in this line until April, 1890, when he assumed control of a flouring mill at Noblesville, Indiana, later being identified with the same line of enterprise at Kalispell, Montana, where he remained about two years. He then returned to his native state and took up his residence in Indianapolis, where, in February, 1896,

he established the enterprise of which he has since been the executive head, having then effected the organization of the Bee Hive Paper Box Company, whose business had grown from one of modest order to one of wide scope and importance. Mr. Moffitt is known as an alert and progressive business man and loyal citizen, is a Republican in his political allegiance, is identified with Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church.

On the 20th of September, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moffitt to Miss Caroline Davis, who was born at Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Dr. William H. and Mary (Powner) Davis, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana, where they passed their entire lives and where the father was long engaged in the practice of his profession, having been one of the able and honored physicians and surgeons of his native state, and also having been a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity. Of the two children of the first marriage Mrs. Moffitt alone survives. After the death of his first wife Dr. Davis married Miss Marcia Larsh, who survives him, as do also their two children. Dr. Davis was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and he was summoned to eternal rest in July, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt have one daughter, Vera M., who was a student in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio.

DR. FREDERIC CARROLL HEATH is widely recognized as one of the prominent members of the medical profession of Indianapolis and as a specialist in the diseases of the eye and ear. He descends from sterling ancestors, and is a grandson of a physician of wide reputation in the state of Maine. His father, the able editor and publisher of the *Gardiner* (Maine) *Home Journal*, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg during his service in the Civil War. The Grand Army Post of Gardiner was named in his honor.

Dr. Frederic Carroll Heath, born at Gardiner, Maine, January 19, 1857, prepared for college in the schools of his home city, and graduated at Amherst College in 1878, while a few years later he received from his alma mater the degree of A. M. At the close of his junior year in college he won the Hutchins prize for the best examination in Greek of the sophomore and junior years, and was appointed to the Phi Beta Kappa society for high general rank. After serving a few years as principal of the Granby High School, the Gardiner Grammar School and the Washing-



DANIEL A. RICHARDSON

ton Academy, Dr. Heath entered the medical department of Bowdoin College and graduated at the head of its class of 1884, and on that occasion delivered a valedictory address that was published in whole or in part in some of the leading papers of the state. During the two years following his graduation he served as steward and acting assistant surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, and in 1886 was appointed an assistant surgeon ranking first among a large class of applicants before the examining board at Washington, D. C., and as such served at Chicago, Mobile, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, but in 1890 he resigned that position to enter upon the practice of his specialty, the diseases of the eye and ear, for he had previously given considerable attention to these subjects and had taken long courses of clinical work and study in the post-graduate schools and eye and ear hospitals in New York. Locating for practice at LaFayette, Indiana, he was soon made oculist and aurist in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and moving to Indianapolis in October of 1891, he has since been rapidly acquiring a large practice, and in his specialties has few superiors. Dr. Heath is eye and ear surgeon to the Indianapolis Polyclinic, and is a well known contributor to medical journals. Among his contributions to the literature of his profession may be mentioned the following: A Case of Aneurism of the Pulmonary Artery; Two Interesting Cases of Enteric Fever; Heart Tonics; The Physician's First Indication; Nasal Reflexes; Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia; Steel in the Iris for Twenty-Seven Years; Benefits and Evils of Glasses; The Eye in Relation to General Disease; Medical Harmony; Practical Suggestions to the General Practitioner in Ear Troubles; and the Pathogeny of Sympathetic Ophthalmia. Honored alike by his profession and the general public, Dr. Heath is a man well worthy to be represented among the prominent men of his city. He is a member of and was president of Indianapolis Medical Society, 1905; secretary of the Indianapolis State Medical Association for fourteen years, and still holding that office in 1910; member of the American Medical Association, member of the Indianapolis Literary Club and the Indiana Democratic Club.

DANIEL A. RICHARDSON was long numbered among the representative business men of Indianapolis and he contributed materially to its commercial and civic progress, while his personal integrity and honor were such as to retain to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of the community in which he thus

elected to establish his home and centralize his well directed endeavors. He was a type of the ideal American citizen—of strong mentality, of fine moral fiber, of unquestioned ability in business and of engaging social qualities. His career, too, was typical of American enterprise and ambition, and he sustained in his well rounded life the traditions of a line of ancestors who have figured in the history of America from its early colonial epoch. The Richardson family lineage is traced back to three brothers of the name who came from Kent, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century and who were members of the committee of seven men commissioned by the church of Charlestown, Massachusetts, to erect a new town and church at what is now Woburn, that state, where they settled, and whence representatives of the name later removed to New Hampshire.

Daniel Austin Richardson was born on a farm near Lebanon, Grafton County, New Hampshire, about 1828, and was a son of Daniel and Nancy Richardson, who continued to reside in Grafton County until their death, the father having there been a successful farmer of the sturdy New England type and having been a man who ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. The subject of this memoir was reared to the invigorating though arduous discipline of the home farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of the locality and period. As a youth he went to White River Junction, Vermont, where he became identified with railroad interests and where he eventually became agent for one of the railroads entering the place. He retained this incumbency for eighteen years, and impaired health then led him to seek a location in the west. He came to Indianapolis and here he maintained his home for more than two-score years, within which he became intimately and prominently identified with local business and civic interests. Soon after coming to the Indiana capital he here became associated with the late Mr. Geisendorf in the milling business and eventually he became the virtual owner of the extensive and profitable business conducted under the title of the Acme Milling Company, with which he continued to be actively identified until his death, which occurred in 1892. It was largely due to his indefatigable efforts and marked administrative ability that this important enterprise was raised to the plane of so great success and made one of the worthy contributions to the industrial prestige of the city.

In local business circles Mr. Richardson ever maintained high standing, and no shadow rests upon any portion of his career as a business man or as a citizen. Though never a seeker of public office he was signally true to all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and ever ready to give his co-operation and influence in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. His political allegiance was accorded to the Republican party and he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, as is also his widow. He was a stockholder in the Meridian National Bank and was a member of its directorate at the time of his demise, besides which he had other capitalistic interests and was the owner of valuable realty, including the beautiful residence, on North Meridian street, which his widow sold a short time ago. Mr. Richardson was a valued member of various clubs and other civic organizations of representative order and was affiliated with both the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In the spring of 1851, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Richardson to Miss Sarah A. Currier, who was born at Raymond, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and who is a daughter of the late Asa and Lydia (Richardson) Currier, who likewise were born and reared in the old Granite state, where the father was a prosperous farmer and representative citizen of Rockingham County at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson had no children. Mrs. Richardson, a woman of most gracious personality, exemplifies the sterling characteristics that have made the women of New England such important factors in the social life of the various communities where they have been found, from the pioneer days to the present, and she has a wide circle of friends in the capital city of Indiana, where she is prominent in church and benevolent work and extends in her home an unostentatious, kindly and refined hospitality.

DANIEL STEWART. No citizen who has honored Indianapolis through productive activities and civic loyalty is more worthy of recognition in this publication than the late Daniel Stewart, whose death here occurred on the 25th of February, 1892, as the sequel of a stroke of apoplexy. His was a strong and noble character and he exerted an emphatic and beneficent influence in connection with commercial and civic affairs in the capital city of his native state during the course of a long and significantly successful career. The major part of his life was passed in In-

dianapolis and he achieved success through his individual ability and application, the while he stood exemplar of that integrity of purpose that ever figures as the plumb of character and makes for objective valuation in connection with the varied relations of life. His strength was as the number of his days and he was summoned to the life eternal in the fullness of years and well earned honors—one of the pioneer business men of the Indiana metropolis and one who contributed in generous measure to its social and material development and upbuilding.

Daniel Stewart was born in Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, on February 3, 1824, and was a son of Silas and Mary (Hendricks) Stewart, both representatives of old and distinguished pioneer families that were founded in America in the colonial epoch and that found representation in Indiana in the early pioneer days. In the Stewart line the genealogy is traced back to staunch Scottish origin, and the Stewart clan has played an important part in the annals of Scotland, as the pages of history and romance well indicate. The ancestors of the subject of this memoir were followers of King Charles and were compelled to flee their native country, whence they made their way to Holland, where the original American representatives of the name set sail on the primitive sailing vessel "Caledonia", by means of which they voyaged to the new world. They made settlement on the Raritan River, in New Jersey, and representatives of the family later became pioneers of Pennsylvania. The name has been one of prominence in America both in peace and war, and not a few have attained to marked distinction in public life. This is also significantly true in regard to the Hendricks family, with which Mr. Stewart was allied in the maternal line. Two of the name have filled the office of governor and one, the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, a cousin of the subject of this memoir, was vice-president of the United States. The tract of land occupied by the thriving little city of Greensburg, Indiana, was once the property of Col. Thomas Hendricks, maternal grandfather of Mr. Stewart, and this worthy pioneer was the founder of the city, which he named in honor of his native town of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Stewart secured his early educational training in the pioneer schools of his native town, and this training was most adequately amplified in the course of a long and earnest life, devoted not alone to successful endeavor as a business man, but also

to reading and study and to appreciation of the ideals which touch the real aims and values of human existence. His was a well rounded character, sane, distinct and exalted, and he made his life count for good in its every relation. It is worthy of special record that his protracted business career was one of consecutive identification with the drug business, from which he was defected for only three years, during which he was engaged in the daguerreotype business. At the age of sixteen years he secured a position in a drug store in Greensburg, whence he removed to Indianapolis in 1863. In Greensburg he was associated with his brother, John H. Stewart, in the retail drug business for several years, and he then formed a partnership with Stephen Morgan and Thomas G. Barry, with whom he established a wholesale and retail drug store in 1863, at 40 East Washington street, Indianapolis. After a number of years Mr. Morgan retired from the firm, and the title was thereupon changed to Stewart & Barry. Under this name the enterprise, expanded to large wholesale functions, was continued until 1885, after which it was conducted under the title of Daniel Stewart, and in 1896 it was incorporated under the name of Daniel Stewart Company, which name is still retained. In 1883, two years after the business was removed to the new block at the corner of Meridian and Maryland streets, Mr. Barry retired from the firm. A man of prodigious energy and of great constructive and administrative ability, Daniel Stewart was the force employed in building up a wholesale business that has long held rank among the most substantial and extensive of its kind in the west—involving the handling of drugs, paints, plate glass, etc. The enterprise under the personal direction of Mr. Stewart eventually controlled a trade amounting to nearly a million dollars annually, and the business was disseminated throughout a territory far exceeding the normal tributary of Indianapolis, by reason of the high reputation and effective service. In 1890 Mr. Stewart was chosen president of the National Druggists' Association, and none was better known in his particular branch of commercial enterprise than was he. Concerning him the following statements were made in an Indianapolis paper at the time of his death, and the same are worthy of perpetuation in this volume: "Mr. Stewart was recognized as a generous, considerate employer—one who recognized the value of service done for him and who returned its equivalent. He was charitable, and his long business career, extending over

half a century, was marked by honorable dealing. His devotion to his business no doubt impaired his health and superinduced the attack that resulted in his death."

Dominated by the highest principles of integrity and honor was the course of this honored and veteran citizen of Indianapolis, and he placed true values upon men and affairs, so that he was essentially democratic and unassuming and showed the intrinsic strength and loyalty of his character. His benevolences and charities were large and were ever unostentatious and admirably placed. He knew the spring of human motive and action, so that he was kindly and tolerant in his judgment and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in affliction or distress. He was a most zealous member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of whose official board he was for many years a valued member and whose Sunday school he was long the loved superintendent. His benefactions, however, were not confined within denominational lines, but whenever time and influence and means could help social problems he was every ready to aid. His long residence in Indianapolis, his upright life and mature judgment, and the many services he rendered have made his name a synonym for character and worth. Though never a seeker of public office Mr. Stewart was imbued with the deepest and most helpful public spirit and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He was well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity and gave of his best to the furthering of good government, as he was neglectful of no civic duty. He attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, was identified with the representative civic associations of Indianapolis, and his popularity in all circles was of the most unequivocal order.

It is scarcely necessary to say that in the inviolable precincts of an ideal home the true nobility of Daniel Stewart found perfect apotheosis. Thus there is no desire in this connection to lift the gracious veil of the home life, but merely to enter brief record concerning the marriage and children of him to whom this memorial tribute is dedicated.

On the 18th of May, 1858, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stewart to Miss Martha Tarkington, who was born at Corydon, Indiana, and who is a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Tarkington, of Greensburg, who was one of the honored and pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana, whither he came in the year 1816, establishing his home in Bloomington and later

being called to other pastoral charges in the state. Mrs. Stewart survives her honored husband and still resides in the attractive homestead, on North Delaware street—a home endeared to her by the hallowed memories and associations of the past. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart became the parents of two children, both of whom are living—Mary is the wife of John N. Carey, of Indianapolis, and Martha is the wife of William Scott, also of Indianapolis.

GEORGE A. GAY. Never before has Indianapolis been so big or so conspicuous in the eyes of the world, never have elements of strength been better organized and worked more effectively than in the first decade of the twentieth century, marked with opulent achievement along all lines of business activity and civic advancement. Indiana's capital has reason to be proud of its representative retail establishments, which compare favorably with those in the leading metropolitan centers of the country, and among those that are ably conserving the high prestige of the city in this important line is what is known as the New York Store, a large and finely appointed establishment, thoroughly systematized into various departments, and conducted by the strong and reliable business men whose associate alliance is maintained under the corporate title of the Pettis Dry Goods Company. The house is now a general department store and its trade is drawn from all classes of citizens, appreciative of the absolute reliability of the concern. Of this company George A. Gay is now the president, and his rise to such prominence as one of the representative business men of Indianapolis has been gained through his own abilities and well directed efforts, and that within the compass of comparatively few years. He is an able exponent of that alert progressive policy which has brought Indianapolis to the forefront as one of the leading commercial centers of the Union, and such is his standing as a citizen and business man that he is eminently entitled to representation in this historic publication touching Greater Indianapolis and its people.

In both the paternal and maternal lines Mr. Gay is a scion of families founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. He himself is a native of the fine old Bay state, having been born in Dedham, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on the 18th of June, 1859, and being the eldest of three children of Ebenezer and Seviah (Fisher) Gay, the former of whom was born in the state of Maine and the latter in Vermont. The parents now reside in Portland,

Maine, and are well preserved in both mental and physical powers. Both are devout members of the Congregational Church, and in politics the father is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party. He has long been engaged in business as a cabinet manufacturer and is a man of sterling character, commanding the unqualified esteem of all who know him and being a citizen of influence in his community. He has for many years been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has taken an active interest in its work.

George A. Gay was about six years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Massachusetts to the City of Portland, Maine, where he was reared to maturity and where he was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools. He initiated his business career by securing a position as clerk in the dry-goods establishment of Eastman Brothers, of Portland, where he was advanced to a position of responsibility as an executive and where he gained careful and comprehensive business training. He remained with this house, an honored and valued employe, for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he went to the City of Boston, where he was identified with the large dry goods house of R. H. White for the ensuing eight years.

Having become impressed with the superior attractions of the middle west in offering advantages for business enterprise of a productive order, Mr. Gay came to Indianapolis in 1892 and here assumed the position of general manager of the business of the Pettis Dry Goods Company. He has wielded large and beneficent influence in the expanding of the scope of the company's business and in building up its large and substantial trade, being recognized as an executive of much foresight, courage and progressiveness, and having so thorough a knowledge of the details of the business that he is able to keep all matters well in hand. He was made vice-president of the company in 1899, and in 1902 became its president, of which office he has since remained the able and popular incumbent. Mr. Gay has demonstrated in no uncertain way his constructive and initiative powers, and his advancement in the world of business stands as the diametrical result of his own ability and admirably directed energies. Though loyal to the historic section of our country in which he was born and reared, Mr. Gay is thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the west, and Indianapolis has no citizen more deeply appreciative or more thoroughly interested in all that tends to conserve her material and social progress.



Barey M. Pherson

He has gained a secure place in popular esteem in the capital city and has the confidence and good will of the business community.

Though never active in the domain of political manœuvring Mr. Gay is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, is identified with the German House and the Maennerchor, and holds membership in the Commercial, University, Columbia, and Country clubs. In the Masonic fraternity his affiliations are as here noted: Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Indiana Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

On the 3rd of July, 1881, Mr. Gay was united in marriage to Miss Annie Kimball, who was born at Monmouth, Maine, in which state she was reared and educated, and who is the younger of the two children of George and ——— (Hodgdon) Kimball. Mr. and Mrs. Gay have two children—Howard N. and Clifford W.

CAREY MCPHERSON. Among the substantial and beneficent institutions whose interests are centered in Indianapolis is the Indiana Travelers' Accident Association, of which Carey McPherson is the efficient and popular secretary and treasurer, and his interest in the functions of this company is emphasized from the fact that for more than a quarter of a century he was himself a traveling commercial salesman.

Carey McPherson is of Scotch Quaker ancestry and was born on a farm in Brown Township, Morgan County, Indiana, on the 28th of December, 1843, thus becoming a slightly belated Christmas guest in the home of his parents, Oliver H. and Polly (Matthews) McPherson. His father was born in North Carolina and was but six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the State of Indiana, where he was reared to manhood under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch. His entire active career was devoted to agricultural pursuits and he was one of the substantial farmers of Morgan County at the time of his death. His widow, now eighty-six years of age (1910), still resides on the old homestead upon which she was born and reared, in Morgan County, the same having been secured from the government by her father, Hiram

Matthews, who was an early settler and sterling and influential citizen of that county, where he was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, including that of county judge. Oliver H. and Polly (Matthews) McPherson became the parents of a large family of children and of these six are surviving and the eldest is the subject of this review. Two of the sons served as valiant soldiers in the Civil War and another son, Smith McPherson, is now judge of the United States district court of southern Iowa.

Carey McPherson was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of his native county. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was attending the high school at Mooresville, and on the 7th of August, 1862, he, in company with twenty-three other students of that school, enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the company being known in the ranks as the "student company". Its first engagement was at Richmond, Kentucky, and here Mr. McPherson received a severe gunshot wound, the bullet entering his head near the right corner of the left eye and issuing at the hinge of the right upper jaw bone. He was abandoned on the field as dead and was captured by the enemy. He was held a prisoner for about nine weeks and then his exchange was effected. The wound received had destroyed the sight of his right eye, and by reason of this physical disability, he received his honorable discharge on the 28th of November, 1862, at the recommendation of Governor Oliver P. Morton.

The youthful soldier, who had thus early suffered irreparable injury while fighting for a righteous cause, returned to his home in Morgan County and soon afterward became a clerk in a general store at Mooresville, a position which he retained until the first of January, 1869, when he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Indianapolis. He made an excellent record and thereafter continued to be thus identified with the wholesale grocery trade, with different houses, until 1897—a period of nearly twenty-eight years. He resigned his position as a commercial salesman January 1, 1897, and accepted his present office of secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Travelers' Accident Association, in the organization of which he had been prominently concerned, in 1892, and of which he was president from the start until he assumed his present dual executive office. He has shown marked administrative ability and capacity for detail work, and under his able management the

association has shown a consecutive and substantial growth in the volume of its business and in the extending of its ramifications among the representative traveling salesmen of this and other states.

Mr. McPherson is familiarly known as "Mack" and it is probable that no traveling salesman has been better known or enjoyed a higher degree of popularity throughout central and southern Indiana than has he, for this territory was "covered" by him for more than a quarter of a century. He has maintained his home in Indianapolis since he began his service as a commercial traveler, in 1869, and in the capital city his circle of friends finds its limitations only when that of his acquaintanceship finds its boundaries.

In politics Mr. McPherson gives an unflinching allegiance to the Republican party. He is an honored member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, and he is also a member of the Union Veteran Legion. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McPherson to Miss Ausewell Day, of Terre Haute, Indiana. She was born in Ohio and was a daughter of John Day, who removed from that state to Indiana when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson had no children, and after thirteen years of gracious companionship the marital ties were severed by her death, in 1904, at the age of fifty-one years.

JOHN F. WALLICK. A noteworthy record in connection with the development and operation of the telegraph business in the United States is that which stands to the credit of John F. Wallick, an honored and well known citizen of Indianapolis. Mr. Wallick, who has held for more than forty-five years the office of superintendent of the business of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Indianapolis, has been identified with the telegraphic industry for nearly sixty years without interruption, and he has witnessed the development of the business from the status of primitive and ineffective service to its present condition as a vehicle of communication throughout the entire world. It is evident in a prima facie way that there are few men whose service in this important field can equal in duration that of the honored superintendent of the Western Union affairs in the Indiana capital, and it is gratifying to the publishers of this historical compilation to be able to offer within its pages at least a brief résumé of his career.

Mr. Wallick claims the old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, on the 2nd of March, 1830, and being a son of Samuel and Mary (Glenn) Wallick. His father was likewise a native of Pennsylvania and was a prosperous farmer and merchant of Tuscarora Valley, where he died in 1841, at the age of fifty years. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community, where he ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem—the result of the rectitude and honor that characterized him in all the relations of life—and he was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, including that of justice of the peace. His devoted wife was likewise born and reared in the old Keystone state, and she survived him by half a century, passing the closing years of her life in Seville, Medina County, Ohio, where she died in 1891, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Both were devout and zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. Of their seven children six are living, and concerning them the following brief data are consistently perpetuated in this article: Margaret is the widow of Stewart McCulloch and resides at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; John F. is the immediate subject of this review; Mary is the widow of James Stokes and resides in Seville, Ohio; Samuel is a representative citizen of McKavitt, Texas; Miss Amanda resides in Seville, Ohio; and Alfred R. is a resident of McKavitt, Texas.

Samuel Wallick was a son of John W. Wallick, who was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to America in his youth, taking up his residence in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, where he developed a farm and where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits during his entire active career. He was more than three-score and ten years of age at the time of his death. In his family there were five children. William Glenn, the maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was a member of one of the early pioneer families of Pennsylvania, where he passed his entire life, being called to his reward at an advanced age. He was a farmer by vocation and it is a matter of record that he and his devoted wife became the parents of twelve children.

John F. Wallick was reared to maturity in his native place and his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. That he made good use of his opportunities in this line is shown by the fact that he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors,

having been employed as a teacher in a district school during one winter term. In 1849, when nineteen years of age, he severed the gracious home ties and set forth to win his own way in the world. He came westward to Ohio and located first in Fredericksburg, Ohio, where he was employed for a year as a clerk in a dry-goods store, after which he was for a time incumbent of a clerical position in the postoffice at Wooster, that state. In 1851 Mr. Wallick initiated his identification with the line of enterprise that has ever since engrossed his attention as a business man. In that year he entered the employ of the Wade Telegraph Company, at Wooster, where he received instructions from and worked under the supervision of General Eckert, who is now chairman of the board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1852, still in the employ of the Wade Telegraph Company, Mr. Wallick was transferred to its office in Indianapolis. The company was later merged into the Ohio, Indiana & Illinois Telegraph Company, and the latter eventually became a part of the great Western Union Telegraph Company, in 1856. During all the long intervening years Mr. Wallick has continued in service in Indianapolis, where he held the position of manager of the business of his company until 1864, since which time he has been superintendent of the Indianapolis office. Ability, discrimination and fidelity have characterized his entire business career in his semi-public office, and he has ever held the unequivocal confidence of the officials of the company and the esteem and good will of the people of Indianapolis.

Mr. Wallick has never had aught of desire to bask in the light of publicity, but he has been essentially and deeply loyal to all the duties of citizenship and has taken much interest in all that has tended to conserve the progress and prosperity of his home city. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party, has attained to the fourteenth degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and has been prominent and influential in the fraternity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held membership in the grand lodge of the state and also in the sovereign grand lodge of the United States. His direct affiliation is with Capitol Lodge, No. 124, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member for a great many years. Both he and his wife are earnest and zealous members of the Second Presbyterian Church and both are held in affectionate regard by all who have come with-

in the immediate sphere of their gracious and kindly influence.

On the 10th of June, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wallick to Miss Mary A. Martin, who was born and reared in Rahway, New Jersey, and who is a daughter of the late Dr. John and Mary A. (Brockfield) Martin, of Rahway, Union County, New Jersey. In conclusion is entered a brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wallick, the names being in the respective order of birth: Martin Henry, Edward, Mary A., Adele, Katherine P., John G., Edith, Frederick W., Edwin E. Martin H. is identified with a stove manufactory in Indianapolis. Edward died in infancy; Mary A. is the wife of John A. Butler, of Indianapolis, and they have two children—Noble C. and Mary; Katherine P. is the wife of Louis Lathrope, of Indianapolis; John G. is assistant superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company, of Indiana; Frederick W. and Edwin E. are in business in New York City; and the other children remain at the parental home.

FREDERICK P. RUSH. The late Frederick P. Rush, who died at his home in Indianapolis on Thursday, April 29, 1909, was one of those favored mortals whom nature launches into the world with the heritage of sturdy ancestry, a splendid physique, a masterful mind and energy enough for many men. For more than half a century he was identified with business and civic interests in the Indiana capital, where he rose to a position of distinctive prominence in connection with commercial affairs of broad scope and importance and where he accumulated a competency through his own well directed efforts. Progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, he so ordered his life in all its relations as to retain the inviolable confidence and respect of his fellow men. He was one of the pioneer citizens of German birth in Indianapolis and in his life and accomplishment well showed how valuable an element the great empire of Germany has contributed to the complex social fabric of America. Unwavering rectitude, generous and noble spirit and splendid business ability characterized this honored citizen, and so large a part did he play in the development and upbuilding of the capital city that he specially merits a tribute in this history of the city that so long represented his home and the center of his varied interests.

Frederick Paul Rush was born on the 10th of May, 1834, and the place of his nativity was Telgte, Westphalia, Germany, where his parents passed their entire lives and where

the family had been established for many generations. In the excellent schools of his native town he received his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by a course of study in a well ordered institution at Osnabruck, kingdom of Hanover. In 1853, when nineteen years of age, he severed the home ties and, like many another of the sturdy sons of his fatherland, set forth to avail himself of the superior advantages afforded in America, whither he came without financial reinforcement but well fortified with courage, ambition, industrious habits and marked mental and physical vigor. He made Indianapolis his destination and arrived in this city in November of the year mentioned. Here he came as a veritable stranger in a strange land, but he soon adjusted himself to existing conditions and found employment in the hardware and grocery establishment of Vollmer & Vonnegut, West Washington street. The ambitious young man was not long in formulating plans for an independent career, and his courage was one of definite action. In May, 1855, he entered into partnership with Henry Schnull and they engaged in the retail grocery business, in which they continued to be associated until August, 1856. The keen observative powers and marked business acumen and judgment of Mr. Rush manifested themselves in this early stage of his business career, as he was even then able to discern opportunities and even to make them. Upon retiring from the grocery business he succeeded the firm of Lockhart Brothers and engaged in dealing in flour, feed and garden seeds, with headquarters in the old Masonic Hall building, at the southeast corner of Washington street and Capitol avenue. The inception of his business in this line was modest, but his energy, progressive policy and careful and honorable methods enabled him to soon build up a large and prosperous enterprise. In the autumn of 1857 he amplified the scope of his business by the buying and shipping of grain, and he was the first dealer in Indianapolis to develop this important line of industry and conduct operations on an extensive scale. In the earlier period of his identification with this business he made shipments to Cincinnati, Louisville and Cleveland, but he soon extended his transactions to leading city markets on the Atlantic seaboard. In 1862 Mr. Rush erected a grain elevator on South Delaware street, facing Georgia street, and this property he sold a number of years later to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He subsequently built elevator B on the Vandalia and Belt Railroads, west of the White River. This

elevator was destroyed by fire on the night of January 23, 1893, entailing a heavy loss. The elevator was not rebuilt.

Concerning the business career of Mr. Rush the following statements were made in an article appearing in the Indianapolis *News* at the time of his death, and the same are consistently perpetuated in this volume: "Mr. Rush, who bore the honored title of 'Father of the Indianapolis Board of Trade', was the first president of the organization. He took offices in the old Board of Trade building in 1874, and there continued until January, 1901, when, because of ill health, he sold his business to Frank L. Murphy & Company, after which time he lived virtually retired until his death. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Edmond F. Gall, who died in 1893, and with George E. Towuley, who died in September, 1900. Although he had many losses, Mr. Rush retired with a competency. It is said that within a period of ten years, beginning in 1873, his losses exceeded five hundred thousand dollars. Notwithstanding this long period of bad luck he never failed to meet all of his financial obligations. A number of the present prominent grain dealers of the Board of Trade were graduated from his office, and they, as well as all others familiar with the career of Mr. Rush, bear testimony not only to his inflexible integrity in all dealings and transactions but also to his admirable discrimination and sagacity as a man capable of handling affairs of broad scope. For several years Mr. Rush had been in ill health, a sufferer from hay fever and several attacks of asthma. In search of relief from his ailments he spent much of his time away from Indianapolis. He made several trips to Europe, went to California, South and North Carolina and elsewhere, and at times occupied his attractive summer home at Wawasee, Indiana. Mr. Rush was the last survivor of the seven or eight young Germans who, fifty-six years ago, formed the singing society out of which grew the Indianapolis Maennerchor. The only instrument owned by this little band, which met in a dingy, candle-lighted room up two flights of stairs, in East Washington street, to sing the songs of the German fatherland, was a guitar, which, if it could now be found, would be considered by the Maennerchor a treasure of inestimable value."

At the time when he was summoned to the life eternal Mr. Rush was one of the oldest and best known Indianapolis citizens of German birth, and in private life and business circles none held a more secure vantage place in popular confidence and esteem. He was

a man of gracious personality, kindly instincts, utmost generosity and unquestioned probity. He gained through his own energies and ability a large measure of success in temporal affairs and stood as a fine type of the self-made man. He was not self-centered, but took a deep interest in the welfare of his fellowmen, was tolerant in his judgment and ever ready to extend aid to those in need. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, and while never a seeker of office he ever showed a loyal interest in public affairs and was essentially progressive and liberal in his attitude as a citizen of the country in which it was given him to achieve so marked success. He was one of the valued members of the Board of Trade until the time of his death, and held membership in the Commercial Club, the German House and the Indianapolis Maennerchor, of which last, as already intimated, he was one of the founders. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church.

On the 18th of December, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rush to Miss Bertha Gall, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and came to Indianapolis as a child, and who is a daughter of the late Dr. Alois D. Gall, a distinguished pioneer physician and surgeon to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. Mr. Rush is survived by no children and his widow still maintains her residence in the beautiful home at 716 North Capitol avenue.

Mr. Rush indelibly impressed his influence upon the civic and industrial life of Indianapolis, was a force in the commercial world, and was one who ever appreciated the responsibilities which personal success imposes. He ordered his life upon a high plane of integrity and honor and even this brief record of his career can not but offer both lesson and incentive.

ALOIS D. GALL, M. D. Among those who have stood as distinguished types of the world's workers was the late Dr. Alois D. Gall, who was one of the able and honored pioneer physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, who served with distinction as United States consul at Antwerp, Belgium, and who showed his unqualified loyalty to the land of his adoption by his effective interposition as a surgeon in the Union army in the Civil War. He was a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, of most gracious personality, of strong and noble character, and one who labored with all of zeal and devotion in the alleviation of human suffering. As one of those who have lent dignity and honor to the medical profession in Indian-

apolis and who brought to his chosen vocation the strength and devotion of a great soul and a great mind, it is most consonant that in this publication be entered and perpetuated a tribute to his memory.

In the town of Weil-de-Stadt, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Dr. Alois D. Gall was born on the 16th of March, 1814, and he bore the full patronymic of his father, Alois D. Gall, who was a prosperous merchant in the town mentioned and who there continued to reside until his death. In the schools of his native place Dr. Gall secured his early educational discipline and later he continued his studies in an excellently conducted educational institution in the city of Stuttgart. He was a close and appreciative student in his youth, as was he also in his maturer years, and he had gained a liberal education in his native land before he decided to come to America to establish his home and work out his destiny. In 1842, at the age of twenty-four years, he emigrated to the United States, and within the same year he settled in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in which locality he purchased a tract of land. After remaining in the Badger state for one year he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he took up the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. Gross, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Keystone state at that time. He later completed his technical studies in one of the best of the Pennsylvania medical colleges, and after his graduation he initiated the practice of his profession at Zelenople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Slippery Rock, in the same county, and still later to Portersville, that county, in both of which latter towns he followed the work of his profession. In 1847 he took up his residence in Indianapolis, and here he soon gained a large and profitable practice, to which he continued to devote his attention until 1853, when he was appointed United States consul at Antwerp, Belgium, which office he held during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He showed much diplomatic ability in this important governmental post, and was specially popular with the various American sea captains whose vessels visited the port of Antwerp. As an expression of their appreciation of his personal consideration and of his loyalty and discrimination as a representative of the United States Government, a number of these representative members of the American maritime service presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane, which ever afterward was one of his most valued

treasures. He retired from his consular post in 1860, and forthwith returned to Indianapolis, where he resumed the active practice of his profession. Soon, however, he felt the call of higher duty, and he subordinated personal interests to show his loyalty to the Union when its integrity was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was given the office of surgeon, and later he was made brigade surgeon and medical director of General Peck's corps. He continued with his command in active service for three years, within which he came in touch with a number of the most notable battles marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and south, and at the expiration of that period he resigned his office and was given an honorable discharge. Prior to returning to his home in Indianapolis the officers of his regiment gave evidence of their high regard for the man and the surgeon by presenting to him a magnificent sword, with appropriate inscription. After his retirement from military service, in which his record was one marked by the highest honor and ability, he resumed the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where he continued in the harness until a short time prior to his death, which here occurred on the 11th of February, 1867.

Not only did Dr. Gall have high standing as a representative of his exacting profession but he was also held in unequivocal esteem as a broad-minded, liberal and loyal citizen of his adopted country. His popularity in Indianapolis was significantly shown in the affectionate regard accorded to him by all who knew him, and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of the sterling pioneer physicians of the Indiana capital. In politics the doctor was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but public office never had aught of allurements for him. He was one of the prominent and appreciative members of the Masonic fraternity in Indianapolis, where he was affiliated with Center Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; and Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, of which last organization he served at one time as generalissimo.

In the year 1839 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Gall to Miss Caroline E. Hock, of Paris, France, but afterward of Stuttgart, Germany, where she was reared. Three years after his marriage his wife accompanied him on his immigration to the United States. Mrs. Gall was summoned to eternal rest on April

5, 1898, at the age of seventy-one years, and concerning the children the following brief record is given: Bertha is the widow of Frederick P. Rush, of whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this publication, and she still resides in Indianapolis; John Wallace Albert is dead, as is also Edmund F., and Louis Washington died in infancy.

JOHN KOLMER, M. D. It has been through his own exertions and the applications of his own powers that Dr. Kolmer has risen to a position as one of the able and popular members of his profession in the country to which he came from a foreign land when a young man, without financial resources but imbued with self-reliance, courage and ambition, which are the concomitants of power and progress. He is now one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the city of Indianapolis, where he has a large and successful practice.

Dr. Kolmer was born in Zotzenbach, Province of Preuse, Germany, on the 15th of December, 1865, and is the son of George and Marguerite (Eckert) Kolmer, the former of whom died in Germany, and the latter of whom came with her son, of this review, to America, in 1881. She died in the state of Maryland, in 1883. Dr. Kolmer was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his native land, where he duly pursued his studies in the common and high school. In 1881 he emigrated to America, being accompanied by his mother, as has already been noted, and he landed in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 14th of June of that year. He was employed about six months on a farm near Barton, that state, and in the meanwhile attended the public schools of the locality for a short interval, in order to gain a better knowledge of the English language. He worked at any honorable occupation he could secure during the early years of his residence in the United States, bending his every energy to advancing his knowledge and to the attaining of a definite purpose. Success is the natural prerogative of such valiant souls, and out of the turmoil and struggle of the former days, Dr. Kolmer has emerged triumphant, realizing his ambition and meriting the title of self-made man, which is one ever honored in our great American republic. For nearly two years the doctor was employed in coal mines in the State of Maryland, and after the death of his devoted mother, in 1883, he was clerk in a general store at Eckhart Mines, that state, until 1886, when he came to Indiana and entered the Central Normal School, at Danville, where he continued his studies for a brief period. In the spring of



John Kolmer M.D.

1887 he came to Indianapolis, where he entered the employ of Kipp Brothers, engaged in the druggist sundries business. He remained with this firm until 1891, and in the meanwhile attended night school with the utmost regularity, and in the year mentioned he went to the City of Philadelphia, where he was matriculated in historic old Jefferson Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he furthered his knowledge of his chosen profession by serving as interne in Jefferson Hospital, at Philadelphia, and St. Joseph's Hospital, at Reading, Pennsylvania, in which institution he gained most valuable clinical experience.

In 1896, Dr. Kolmer returned to Indianapolis, where he established an office and engaged in the active work of the profession for which he had fitted himself through his own well-directed endeavors and earnest application. In 1899 he made a trip to his native land, and while there he did most effective post-graduate work in leading hospitals and medical schools in Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, and Munich. He returned to the United States in the autumn of 1899, after an absence of about six months, four of which were spent in hospital work and the balance in traveling. He has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in Indianapolis, making a specialty of the surgical branch of the same and being recognized as a particularly skillful and versatile operator. He is an appreciative, and valued member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a life member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Germany. Dr. Kolmer was among the first surgeons who operated on children for criminal intent; this branch of surgery, as is well known, is one of utmost delicacy.

In politics Dr. Kolmer gives his allegiance to the Republican party, taking a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour and being well fortified in his convictions as to matter of public polity. He and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which his affiliation is with the consistory of the valley of Indianapolis. In the York Rite branch of the order his supreme affiliation is with Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, and he is enrolled as a member of the adjunct organ-

ization, Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias.

On the 16th of October, 1901, Dr. Kolmer was united in marriage to Miss May Aufderheide, of Indianapolis, where she was born and reared, being a daughter of William Aufderheide. Dr. and Mrs. Kolmer have one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born on the 8th of November, 1902.

LEO M. RAPPAFORT. One of the representative younger members of the bar of the capital city of Indiana, is Leo M. Rappaport, who is a native of this city and a member of one of its honored families of German lineage. He is established in the successful practice of his profession and has well-equipped offices in the Law building.

Leo M. Rappaport was born in Indianapolis on the 19th of June, 1879, and to the public schools of this city he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school. At the age of eighteen years he was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he completed the prescribed course and graduated as a member of the class of 1900. He made an excellent record in the law school and from the same received his well-earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of his native city and established himself in the general practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where his novitiate was of short duration and where he now controls a substantial and representative business in the law profession. He is a member of the Marion County Bar Association and the Indiana State Bar Association. He is prominently identified with various civic organizations of representative character and is popular in both the social and business circles of his native city. He holds membership in the Columbia, the Marion and the Commercial clubs, as well as the German House, of which last named organization he is secretary. In politics he is a Republican. On June 15, 1909, Mr. Rappaport was united in marriage to Charlotte Adam, a daughter of William Adam, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Rappaport is the son of Philip and Babette (Oppenheimer) Rappaport. His father was born in Fuerth, Germany, on the 10th of March, 1845, and is now living virtually retired in Indianapolis, where he has maintained his home for more than thirty years and where he holds a secure place in public confidence and esteem. He was reared and educated in his native land, and as a

young man he immigrated to America and located in West Virginia. He took up the study of law and at Wheeling, that state, was finally admitted to the bar. There he was engaged in the practice of his profession for some time, but in 1871 he removed to Indianapolis, where he followed the work of his profession until 1873, when he became editor and publisher of the *Indiana Tribune*, a German evening paper. He continued actively identified with newspaper work until 1900, since which time he has lived retired. He is known as a man of fine intellectual ability and as one admirably fortified in his views in regard to matters of public policy. In politics he maintains an independent attitude. In 1868, in the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Babette Oppenheimer, who died in Berlin, Germany, on the 17th of December, 1908, having gone abroad for a visit with two of her sisters. She was born in Fuerth, Bavaria, on the 15th of January, 1846. Mrs. Babette Rappaport occupied a position of distinctive prominence in connection with philanthropic and charitable work in the City of Indianapolis and was a woman of most noble and gracious personality. Her intellectuality was of a high order, her judgment was mature, and she placed true valuations upon life and its problems. Her sympathy was ever of the most practical order and she extended her benevolences and largesses in such a way as to aid others to help themselves. Her life was one of signal gentleness and purity, and when she was summoned to the life eternal her loss was deeply deplored in the city which so long represented her home. She was a prominent member of the Local Council of Women in Indianapolis and was most active in the various departments of its work.

Philip and Babette Rappaport became the parents of three children—Emma, who is the wife of Richard Lieber, of Indianapolis; Thekla, who died at the age of fifteen years; and Leo M., who is the immediate subject of this sketch.

In conclusion of this review, there is eminent consistency in offering the following extract from a tribute accorded her by Mrs. Grace Julian Clark, of Indianapolis, shortly after the death of Mrs. Rappaport:

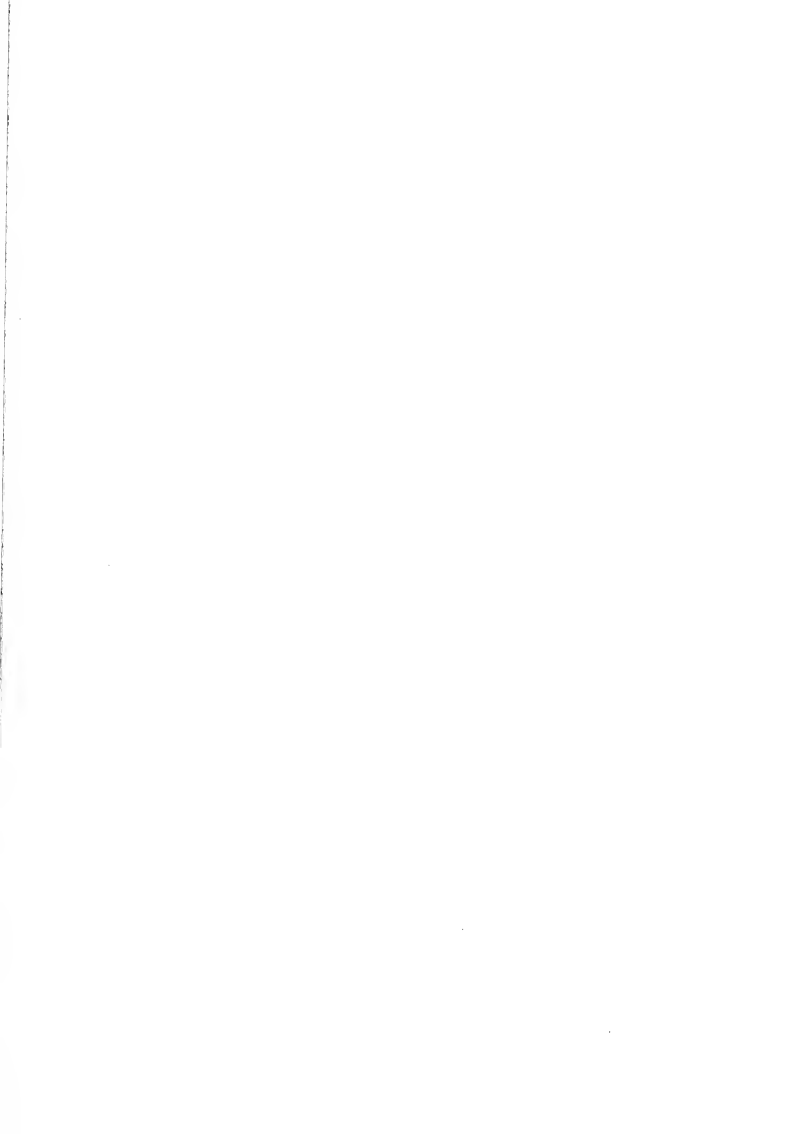
"I have just read with deep regret the notice of the death of Mrs. Babette Rappaport, and the spirit moves me to speak a word of appreciation. Personally, I know that I have lost a friend, and this means much. From my first meeting with her, years ago, to the last good-by, a few months since, I

was conscious of a certain sympathy and understanding that made me always glad when our paths crossed. It was the Local Council of Women that introduced us to each other, and the acquaintance was chiefly confined to that body, both serving on its board of directors for a number of years. I know of no finer basis for friendship than the common service of a worthy cause; indeed, 'cleaving the battles of men', from the time of Achilles down to the present, has been a most active agent in the formation and cultivation of this relation.

"Mrs. Rappaport's two most pronounced characteristics were honesty and sympathy. She hated shams of all kinds and was capable of self-sacrifice to the last degree in the effort to help the unfortunate. She was uncompromising in her loyalty to the cause in which she had enlisted, as well as in her opposition to what seemed to her unworthy, and her fearlessness and outspoken manner were refreshing in these days of sugar-coated antagonism and half-hearted support. Children made a special appeal to her and she was constantly on the lookout to help them. Her last effort in the local council was a plea for a longer noon hour so that children living far from schoolhouses might eat their dinner in a leisurely manner and not feel obliged to race through the meal and then run all the way back to school. Our last conversation was on the subject of woman's enfranchisement, a cause which she ardently supported and in which she never failed to exert herself when opportunity offered.

"In the death of this good woman Indianapolis has lost much. She gave meat to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothes to the naked; the stranger she took in, she visited the sick, and also those who were in prison. The contemplation of such life may well inspire to renewed exertions in the works to which she so unsparingly dedicated herself."

CHARLES R. MYERS, well known as a successful practitioner in the civil courts of Indianapolis and Indiana, for a number of years has held the position of chief claim agent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, with headquarters in Indianapolis. He is a native of the last named city; obtained his literary education at the Northwestern Christian University of Indianapolis, and, after studying law with A. C. Harris, of Indianapolis, completed a course at the Indiana Law School, from which he obtained his professional degree. Soon after his graduation Mr. Myers was appointed to the position with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road





Frank Van Lanck

which he still holds. In politics he is a Democrat, and in Masonry a member of the Oriental Lodge No. 500.

Mr. Myers is a son of L. F. and Christina, B. Myers, both natives of Germany. The father died at the age of sixty years and the mother, aged eighty-two, having been the parents of nine children, of whom Charles R. was the seventh. L. F. Myers emigrated to the United States when a young man, and was long engaged in the confectionery business at Indianapolis. He was an earnest member of the First English Lutheran Church, and a man of moral and sound character.

MERRITT A. POTTER, the treasurer of the E. C. Atkins Company of Indianapolis, was born in Clarkston, Michigan, August 1, 1855, a son of Aaron and Frances A. (Shaw) Potter, the father born in Waterford, New York, April 9, 1820, and the mother in Fort Edward, that state, May 31, 1830. They were married in 1851, and six of their eight children are now living, namely: Frances Adelia, the wife of Henry S. Reynolds; Merritt A.; Aaron Harris, Pacific Coast sales manager for the Atkins Company and living in Portland, Oregon; Harriet Amanda, the wife of Jonathan H. Bartlet, living in Thomson, Georgia; Albert Temple, purchasing agent for the Atkins Company and living in Indianapolis; and Edna Adeline, the wife of Lawrence H. Sinclair, of Helena, Montana. Rev. Aaron Potter, the father, was educated at Union College in Schenectady, New York, and in the theological school at Hamilton, that state, now the Colgate University, and moving to Michigan in 1851 he soon afterward became a pastor in the Baptist Church. But after spending some years in that state he moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and later to Champaign, Illinois, where he died in 1873. His widow survives him and is living in Indianapolis with her son Merritt. Rev. Potter was associated with the University of Illinois from the opening of the institution until his retirement to private life. He was very finely educated, as is also his wife, and was loved for his nobility and integrity of character and his promptness in all things.

Merritt A. Potter received his educational training in the public schools of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and in the University of Illinois, and his first business experience was as a bookkeeper with a dry goods house, thus continuing from 1869 to 1873, when he became a traveling salesman for a paper house and blank book manufacturers. Coming to Indianapolis in 1874, he taught school during the winter of 1874-5, and then was employed

as a clerk in a carpet house until engaging with E. C. Atkins and Company in the fall of 1878. In 1881 he became a partner in the business, and since 1885 has served as the treasurer of the association. He is a member of the Columbia and Commercial clubs, of the Board of Trade, of the Republican party and is a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Potter married Miss Dora A. Butterfield October 17, 1881. She was born in Laporte, Indiana, December 15, 1858, and died on the 26th of June, 1890, the mother of three children: Helen Frances, Justin Albert and Laura Agnes. Mr. Potter married Miss Mary Katherine Stemmel June 29, 1909. She was born in Columbus, Ohio.

FRANK VAN CAMP. An able exponent of the progressive spirit and strong initiative power that have caused Indianapolis to forge so rapidly forward as an industrial and commercial center, is Frank Van Camp, who is president of the Van Camp Packing Company. He is a native son of the Indiana capital and has here attained to a position of special prominence and influence as a loyal and public-spirited citizen and as an aggressive and resourceful man of affairs. History is made rapidly in these latter days, representing ceaseless toil and endeavor, the proudest achievements and the most electrical progress in all normal lines, and thus it is gratifying to mark the records of those whose influence has impressed itself along the various channels through which the swelling tide of accomplishment makes its way. As the head of one of the greatest industrial institutions of the Indiana metropolis and as a representative of that class of men who have given an enduring character to the industrial and civic makeup of "Greater Indianapolis", Mr. Van Camp is well worthy of consideration in this publication. He has shown both the power of initiative and that of concentration, and has made for himself a secure place as one of the leaders in local industrial circles.

Frank Van Camp was born in the City of Indianapolis, on the 21st of January, 1863, and is a son of Gilbert C. and Hester J. (Raymond) Van Camp. In the sketch of the career of his brother, Cortland Van Camp, president of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company, appearing on other pages of this work, is given a resumé of the family history, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the article at hand. Frank Van Camp is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the Shortridge high school. When sixteen years of age

he found employment in connection with the packing and canning business established by his honored father, and with this important line of industrial enterprise he has been actively identified during his entire business career, being familiar with every detail and thus being especially well fortified for the exercising of his executive and administrative functions as head of one of the great packing and canning institutions of the United States, one whose products find sale in the most diverse sections of the world and whose facilities are of the highest order. The name Van Camp represents in this line the highest standard of excellence, and it may well be understood that the name has borne the fame of Indianapolis far and wide and has thus contributed in large measure to the city's prestige as an industrial and commercial center.

The Van Camp Packing Company has an immense plant in Indianapolis and nine branch plants are maintained,—in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Vermont—to facilitate the handling of the immense business of the corporation, whose headquarters has ever been maintained in Indianapolis. It is not necessary in this personal sketch to make reference in detail to the extent and variety of the products of this great concern, but it should be observed that the company unmistakably constitutes one of the most important of the industrial corporations of "Greater Indianapolis".

Frank Van Camp is essentially liberal, progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and business man, and his aid and influence have been freely extended in the promotion and support of enterprises and measures through which the advancement of his home city has been conserved. He was prominently associated with his brother, Cortland Van Camp, and other representative citizens in the projection and building of the Indianapolis Southern Railway, which affords to the capital city direct transportation communication with south, the line extending from Indianapolis to Effingham, Illinois, at which latter point conjunction is made with the Illinois Central lines. Mr. Van Camp is an active member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, is a valued member of the Columbia Club, of which he served as president in 1908 and 1909, and is identified with various other civic organizations of representative order. He is a dominating factor in connection with local business affairs and his enterprise and definite achievement have redounded greatly to his own credit and to the benefit of the city

that has ever been his home and the center of his interests.

On the 27th of October, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Camp to Miss Clara E. Lintner, who likewise was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Christian and Anna E. (Bombarger) Lintner. Her father, who is now deceased, was for many years a representative merchant in Indianapolis, where he was engaged in the retail dry goods and shoe business, and in this city the venerable mother still maintains her home. Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp have two children, Gilbert C. and Marguerite.

AMOS K. HOLLOWELL. It has been the portion of Amos K. Hollowell of this sketch to attain to a large measure of success and prominence in connection with industrial enterprises of important order, and he has made a definite impress upon the business activities of the capital city of Indiana, where he holds prestige as a leal and loyal citizen and as a business man whose record has been one marked by inflexible integrity and honor in all the relations of life. He is a native of Indiana and a scion of one of its early pioneer families. He has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears and is well entitled to consideration in this publication as one of the representative business men of Indianapolis, where he is president and treasurer of the Harris Air Pump Company, and where he was formerly president of the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company, of which he was the founder and which is the most extensive concern of its kind in the world. He has various capitalistic interests of importance in Indianapolis, and his pronounced success in connection with material affairs represents the direct results of his own ability and well ordered endeavors.

Mr. Hollowell was born at Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, on the 19th of August, 1844, and is a son of James and Celia (Thomas) Hollowell, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the fine old Hoosier state. James Hollowell was a son of Nathan Hollowell, who was a native of North Carolina and a son of Robert Hollowell, who also was born in North Carolina and who was, in turn, a son of Thomas Hollowell, a native of England and the founder of the family in America. Nathan Hollowell was a child at the time of his parents' removal from the old North state to Indiana, and the family became early settlers in Orange County, where Nathan was reared to manhood and where he continued to maintain his home until past middle life, when he removed to New London, Howard County, where he passed the

residue of his life, having been more than seventy years of age at the time of his death. During the major portion of his active career he was engaged in the general merchandise business, and he was a man of influence in his community, standing exponent of the loftiest principles of integrity. He reared a large family of children and many of his descendants are residents of Indiana at the present time.

Stephen Thomas, the maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was a native of North Carolina, was a zealous and devout member of the Society of Friends and was of staunch Welsh lineage. He likewise was numbered among the very early settlers of Orange County, Indiana, where he died when venerable in years, having reared a large family of children.

James Hollowell was born in the year 1821, in Orange County, this state, where he was reared and educated and where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Washington County, where he continued to be identified with the same basic line of industry during the residue of his long, active and honorable career as one of the world's noble army of productive workers. He died on his homestead farm, near Salem, that county, in 1896, at the age of seventy-five years, and his name is held in lasting honor in that part of the state, where he lived and labored to goodly ends. His first wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1858, at the age of forty-one years. She was a woman of gentle and noble character, was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, whose simple and exalted faith she well exemplified in her daily life. Her husband was also a birthright member of the Society of Friends. James and Celia (Thomas) Hollowell became the parents of four sons and one daughter, and of the two now living the subject of this sketch is the elder; James S. is a representative citizen of Montezuma, this state. For his second wife James Hollowell married Mrs. Amanda Lindley, who died in 1900, and of their four children two are now living, John J., of Farmer City, Illinois, and Mary, who is the wife of Ora M. Morris, with whom she lives on the old homestead of her father, near Salem, Washington County.

Amos K. Hollowell secured his early educational training in the common schools of Orange County and was fourteen years of age at the time of the death of his loved and devoted mother. Thereafter he lived for a time in Hendricks County, where he continued to attend school, and later he was

afforded the advantages of Bloomingdale Academy. After leaving school he was employed about four years as a clerk in a dry goods store at Paoli and Kokomo, this state, and in 1865 he came to Indianapolis, where he entered upon a clerkship in a wholesale house and where later he held the position of bookkeeper in a wholesale hardware establishment, retaining this incumbency for a period of four years. After his marriage, in 1870, Mr. Hollowell located at Newport, Wayne County, Indiana, which place is now known as Fountain City, and there he conducted a general store for a period of about five years. Thereafter he took up his residence in the City of Richmond, Wayne County, where he became associated with Nordyke, Marmon & Company in the manufacturing of flour milling machinery. He was one of the interested principals in this concern from 1875 until 1895, and during this interval continuously held the office of treasurer of the company. He disposed of his interest in the business in 1895. In 1876 the company removed to Indianapolis, where it has since continued operations and where it represents one of the important industrial enterprises of the city.

Mr. Hollowell took up his residence in the capital city in 1876, and in 1892 he established the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company, of which he continued president for many years and in which he is still a stockholder. The concern is the largest of the kind in the world and its products are sold in all parts of the United States and command a large trade in Europe and other foreign countries. Mr. Hollowell was president and one of the principal stockholders of the Jenney Electric Motor Company until the destruction of its plant by fire, in 1897. He was one of the heavy stockholders in the New Long Distance Telephone Company, and in 1904, he effected the organization and incorporation of the Harris Air Pump Company, of which he has since been president and treasurer. This company, whose business has attained to wide scope and importance, is engaged in the manufacturing of pumps devised for the raising of water from artesian and other deep wells, and also air pumps for pumping water from open cisterns, lakes or streams. All of the pumps are operated by compressed air and the products of the factory are finding large and appreciative demand in affording the necessary facilities for supplying large quantities of water. They are thus utilized by cities, towns and irrigating companies, and the business has within the short period of its existence grown to be

one offering an important contribution to the industrial and commercial activities of Indianapolis.

As a citizen Mr. Hollowell has not hedged himself in with selfish interests, but has stood exponent of broad, liberal and generous public spirit. He has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office but is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends and has been most zealous in its work and in the support of its various benevolences. His cherished and devoted wife, who was summoned to the life eternal on April 21, 1900, was likewise a most zealous worker in the same religious organization.

On the 19th of October, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hollowell to Miss Adaline H. Parker, who was born and reared in Wayne County, this state, and who was a daughter of the late Joel and Mary (Maris) Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Hollowell became the parents of one son, Lynden P., who is now one of the representative business men of the younger generation in Indianapolis. On July 22, 1901, Mr. Hollowell was married to Mary I. Nordyke Kramer, a daughter of Thomas Nordyke of New Vienna, Ohio.

CHARLES T. HANNA. Numbered among the practitioners at the bar of Indianapolis is Charles T. Hanna, a lawyer of high attainments and a member of a distinguished family in the United States. General Robert Hanna, his paternal great-great-grandfather, was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was a personal friend and classmate of Thomas Jefferson. He was born in Virginia and moving to South Carolina he was made the surveyor general of the state. He had a son Robert Hanna, who in 1816 was a member of the constitutional body which organized the State of Indiana and served as United States senator from Indiana, while another son, John Hanna, was also a Revolutionary War soldier and was later associate judge of the Circuit Court at Brookville, Indiana. Henry Clay Hanna, a grandson of General Robert Hanna, was also a judge of that court, and the latter's brother, Samuel McClean Hanna, was judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. John Hanna, a son of James P. Hanna, and the great-grandson of General Robert Hanna, was United States attorney under Abraham Lincoln and a congressman from Indiana. The parents of Charles T. Hanna were George A. and Eliza (Springsteen) Hanna, the former born in Franklin County, Indiana, and the latter in Indianapolis. George A. Hanna is deceased,

dying in 1901, but his wife is yet living. Their family numbered four children, two sons and two daughters—Enoch B., Anna M., Ida and Charles T. George A. Hanna was a farmer and stock dealer at Fortville, Indiana.

Charles T. Hanna was born at Fortville, this state, December 27, 1869, and following his literary training in the public schools and the state university he matriculated in the Indiana Law School and was graduated at the head of its class of 1897. He began the practice of his profession in association with John R. Wilson, and in 1899 formed a partnership with Thomas A. Daily. In April, 1907, he was honored with the appointment of judge of the Superior Court, and served in that office for one year and seven months, and has since followed the general practice of law, a member of the well known firm of Hanna and Daily. Mr. Hanna is a member of the Marion County Bar Association, of the State Bar Association, of the Lawyers' Club of Indianapolis, of the Commercial and Marion Clubs, and of many other of the prominent organizations of this city. He upholds the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Hanna married on the 28th of October, 1903, May L. Coots, born in Indianapolis and a daughter of Charles E. and Sarah (Morton) Coots. Charles E. Coots is the chief of the Indianapolis fire department.

JOSEPH F. FLACK is a member of a family whose history touches the pioneer epoch of the City of Indianapolis. Moses Flack, his father, born in Ohio, was a contractor and builder of prominence in Indianapolis during the period of its early development, and among other structures which he erected may be mentioned the first railroad depot and the first planing mill, which was built on Massachusetts avenue. He took up his abode here in 1842, and soon became the leading contractor of the city, but death claimed him when he was but thirty-seven years of age. His first wife, nee Frances Starrett, was born in Virginia, and died in June of 1843, Joseph F. being the last born of their three children. For his second wife Mr. Flack married Mary Ann Linconfelter, and a son Moses was born to them. Mr. Flack was a member of Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was allied with the Democratic party.

Joseph F. Flack, born in Madisonville, Ohio, June 22, 1843, was but two years of age when brought by Harvey Hosbrook to his father in Indianapolis, the latter's home being then on the corner of East and Market streets. When he reached the age of twelve years he became a member of the household of Percy and Phoebe Hosbrook, his aunt and



Joseph J. Slack

uncle, with whom he lived until his marriage in March of 1867. From that time until 1874 he followed agricultural pursuits, and then turning his attention to the manufacture of brick he made about fifty-five million, all of which were used in buildings in this city, a million and a half being consumed in the construction of the building for insane women in 1874. In 1895 he became associated with the dairy business, starting with seventy acres of land, and at one time he afterward farmed as high as five hundred, the most of this land being the old James Johnson farm, which he had entered in 1835. The farm was mainly covered with timber, and it became the property of Mr. Flack in 1885. He burned his brick with the trees when cut down, and the timber paid for the land. The first seventy-two acres he bought cost him but four hundred dollars an acre, and the tract was sold to Arthur V. Brown for seventy-eight thousand dollars. He embarked in his dairy business with four cows, but he rapidly enlarged the scope of his business and at one time had as many as four hundred and fifty cows in his pasture, while at the present time he has a herd of about three hundred. He owns four business corners in the city, the first having been purchased from Schrader Bros., the second corner he bought of H. J. Milligan, the third of Attorney General Miller, and the fourth from George J. Marott. He also bought an addition to the first from Mrs. Street. Mr. Flack is one of the prominent business men of Indianapolis, and he may well be proud of the success he has achieved in the world of finance.

On the 27th of March, 1867, Mr. Flack was married to Amanda Warman, who was born in Wayne Township, Marion County, Indiana, on what was then known as the National road, but the place is now within the city limits of Indianapolis, 2302 West Washington street. She is a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Parsons) Warman, whose history is given in the sketch of E. Warman. A sister of Mrs. Flack, Phoebe J. Warman, is now living with the family on the old homestead. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Flack are Viola, the wife of Harry M. Haldeman, and Warman. A daughter, Bertha, was also born of this union, but died when eighteen years of age. The family reside in the old homestead at 2302 W. Washington street, Indianapolis.

DAVID W. COFFIN. It was within the province of the late David Worth Coffin to have wielded a beneficent influence in the industrial, commercial, civic and religious affairs of the City of Indianapolis, and he was

an exponent of that high type of manhood which ever stands indicative of usefulness and subjective honor. He was a native son of Indiana and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. It can not be doubted that he contributed in generous measure to the development and upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis", for he was actively and prominently identified with local business interests for nearly half a century,—a period marked by generous and worthy accomplishment on his part. He was a man of broad and tolerant views, generous, benevolent and philanthropic, and his personality ever showed his high appreciation of his stewardship and his desire to aid and encourage his fellow men in their efforts to live up to those ideals which alone make life worth the living. In his death, on the 21st of March, 1910, there passed away one of the essentially noble, popular and honored citizens of Indianapolis, and it is most consonant that in this publication be incorporated a brief tribute to his memory.

David Worth Coffin was born at Economy, Wayne County, Indiana, June 24, 1841, and was a son of the late Barnabas and Marian (Worth) Coffin, representatives of old and prominent Quaker families that came from North Carolina and settled in Wayne County in the early pioneer epoch of Indiana's history. Barnabas Coffin eventually removed with his family to Indianapolis and became one of its substantial business men. Both he and his wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends and held to the simple and noble faith of the same until their death. The subject of this memoir gained his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native county and thereafter completed a course of study in "Friends Boarding School," now Earlham College, at Richmond, that county. Soon after attaining to his legal majority Mr. Coffin engaged in the dry goods business at Kokomo, this state, and soon after the close of the Civil War he removed with his young bride to Indianapolis, where he became one of the interested principals in the firm of Connelly, Wiles & Company, the title of which firm was later changed to Wiles Brothers & Company. With this house, which was for many-years one of the leading wholesale grocery concerns of the state, he continued to be actively identified and finally the name of the firm was changed to Wiles, Coffin & Company. He continued in the wholesale grocery trade for approximately thirty years and retired therefrom about 1895, when he became the Indianapolis representative of the great sugar house of

Havemeyer, Elder & Company, whose interests he effectively represented in this field for several years. Owing to impaired health he was not actively identified with business affairs during the last four years of his life. For a number of years he was secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Wholesale Grocers' Association and he also served for several years as secretary of the Indiana Commercial Travelers' Association. In the business community of the capital city no man held a higher degree of confidence and esteem and none enjoyed greater personal popularity.

Mr. Coffin was a man of affairs and achieved success in the business world, but his true individuality showed itself most significantly in connection with his ideals and labors as an earnest Christian gentleman—one of well fortified convictions and one intolerant of wrong and injustice in every form, but one who knew the frailty of human nature and was thus kindly and charitable in his judgment and ever ready to extend a helping hand to those "in any ways afflicted, in mind, body or estate". Those who sat in the shadow found in him a friend, as did also those whose errors he recognized but for whose salvation he hoped and prayed. He was specially interested in the youth and children of his home city and was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Boys' Club, an organization that has done much to aid and uplift boys dependent upon their own exertions or reared in impoverished homes. Soon after coming to Indianapolis he and his wife united with the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and he ever afterward was a most zealous and devoted worker in the same, taking an active interest in all departments of church work and contributing liberally of time, effort and money to the same. His religion was one of consecration and his was the faith that makes faithful in all things. He was for many years an elder of his church and continued incumbent of this office until his death. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church. He took great interest in the work and upbuilding of the Mayer mission, in South West street and was also active in the support and direction of the work of the Boys' Club, previously mentioned. At one time he was treasurer of the Indiana Humane Society. He was a charter member of the Columbia Club, but he severed his active association with the same several years prior to his death. He also held membership in the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and ever showed a lively interest in all that

tended to advance the civic and commercial prestige of Indianapolis. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In politics, though never an aspirant for public office, he gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party. He was a man of broad mental ken and fine literary tastes, and he found his chief solace in the gracious associations of his home.

On the 4th of April, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coffin to Miss Anna R. Morrison, who was born at Salem, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Hon. John I. and Catherine (Morris) Morrison. John Irwin Morrison was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 22nd of June, 1806, and died at Knightstown, Henry County, Indiana, on the 15th of July, 1882. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and was long a prominent and honored figure in connection with educational affairs in Indiana, where he took up his residence when a young man. He first settled in Washington County, where he assumed the position of teacher in the Walnut Ridge school. In the following spring he was elected principal of the Salem Grammar School, at Salem, this state, and so notably prosperous was this institution under his supervision that it was finally evolved into a county seminary, for which a substantial and commodious building was erected. This seminary, of which he was principal, gained a reputation that extended throughout the west and in the same many men who were destined to achieve prominence in public and business life received instruction from Mr. Morrison, to whom they ever manifested a feeling of gratitude for his kindly encouragement and his effective labors as a teacher, as well as a guide, counselor and friend. In Washington County Mr. Morrison served as county treasurer and his hold upon popular confidence and esteem was further shown when he was called upon to serve in both branches of the state legislature. He was a delegate from Washington County to the state constitutional convention of 1850, and in this convention he was appointed chairman of the committee on education. As such he was the sole author of the section of the constitution that provides for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction. From 1840 to 1843 he was a valued member of the faculty of the University of Indiana and was simultaneously president of its board of trustees. At the time of the Civil War he received appointment from President Lincoln as a member of the board of enrollment

commissioners for Indiana. While thus serving he was nominated in the Union Republican convention of Indiana for the office of state treasurer, to which he was duly elected and in which he served one term. In assuming the duties of this office he removed to Indianapolis in 1865, and here he maintained his home until 1873, when he removed to Knightstown, Henry County, where he was appointed a member of the school board and where he continued to reside until his death. His cherished and devoted wife passed to the life eternal in 1886; both were devout members of the Friends Church and in politics Mr. Morrison was an uncompromising Republican, having united with the party at the time of its organization. Of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison three sons and four daughters are now living. Their daughter Sarah P. was the first woman to be graduated in the state university of Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Coffin became the parents of two children, Mrs. Minnie Murphy and Miss Florence, who remains with her widowed mother in Indianapolis.

ARTHUR M. HOOD. Holding precedence in his special line of professional work, Arthur M. Hood devotes his attention exclusively to patent and trade-mark law and is junior member of the firm of Bradford & Hood, patent and trade-mark attorneys and solicitors, with offices in the State Life building, Indianapolis. Mr. Hood not only gained practical experience in connection with applied mechanics but in his preparation for his chosen profession he also gave particular attention to the special lines along which he has directed his efforts as a practitioner.

Arthur Merrill Hood was born in Indianapolis, on the 25th of December, 1871, and is a son of Harrison P. and Vesta J. (Merrill) Hood, the former of whom was born in the historic old town of Salem, Massachusetts, on the 27th of February, 1841, and the latter near Lewiston, Maine, on the 1st of February, 1840. The Hood family is of staunch English lineage and at least nine generations have been represented in America, with whose annals the name has been identified since the early colonial epoch. The original progenitors in this country settled in New England, and in that section of the country are still to be found many representatives of the name. It is a matter of record that the paternal ancestors of Arthur M. Hood bought the stretch of land known as Nahant Neck, Massachusetts. They utilized the land for the raising of sheep and secured the property principally by reason of the fact that it was so nearly surrounded by water as to require

but little fencing. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Hood is of either Scotch or French extraction, presumably a blending of the two strains.

Harrison P. Hood, who attained to prominence and success as a patent solicitor, came with his family to Indianapolis in 1869 and here he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred on the 7th of August, 1897. His widow still resides in this city, and it may be recorded that their marriage was solemnized in the City of Lowell, Massachusetts. Harrison P. Hood was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil War, in which he served as a member of Company D, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was a Republican in his political allegiance and was a member of Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, now known as the First Congregational Church, of which his wife also has long been a devoted member. They became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Ozni Porter Hood, who was born on the 15th of June, 1865, is now professor of engineering and electricity in the Michigan State College of Mines, at Houghton; Arthur M., whose name initiates this article, was the next in order of birth; Ernest K., who was born on the 1st of May, 1873, is manager of the Climax Machinery Company, of Indianapolis; and Mabel Vesta, who was born on the 3rd of December, 1877, is the wife of L. Guy Long, of this city.

Arthur M. Hood is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational training, which included two years of study in the high school. When but ten years of age he announced his intention of adopting the profession in which his father had gained success and high reputation, and in this ambition he met with earnest encouragement from his father. Thus, at the age of fourteen years, he withdrew from the high school to enter upon a thorough three years' apprenticeship at the trade of pattern-making. He began his service in the shops of a leading machinery manufacturing concern in Indianapolis, and within his three years of apprenticeship he became skilled in pattern-making and machinery construction. This training was secured with the direct purpose of fortifying him in the practical details of mechanical work, so that he might have the technical knowledge essential to success in practice as a patent lawyer. In September, 1889, Mr. Hood entered Rose Polytechnic Institute, in the City of Terre Haute, Indiana, where he completed the prescribed course in mechanical engineering and was graduated in June,

1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Hood was now ready to take up his technical study of law, with particular reference to the department of patent and trade-mark practice. In October, 1893, he entered the law department of Columbian University (now George Washington University), in the City of Washington, D. C., and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In June, 1898, his alma mater, Rose Polytechnic Institute, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

In October, 1895, about five months after his graduation in Columbian University, Mr. Hood was appointed fourth assistant examiner in the United States patent office. He retained this position until July of the following year, when he resigned the office, in which he had gained valuable experience. He then returned to Indianapolis, where he entered into partnership with his father and began the practice of patent and trade-mark law. He has confined his attention exclusively to this one department of professional work, and has gained definite success in the same. He continued to be associated with his father until the death of the latter, in 1897, after which he conducted an individual practice until January, 1902, when he formed his present partnership alliance with Chester Bradford, under the firm name of Bradford & Hood. They control a large and substantial business in their special field and their clientele is of representative order. Mr. Hood has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the higher courts of the state of Indiana and the state of New Hampshire, and to various circuit courts and courts of appeal in divers other sections of the Union. His professional labors have thus been somewhat widely disseminated, especially in the field of expert practice and counsel.

In a generic sense Mr. Hood is a staunch Republican, but in local affairs, where no issues are involved, he maintains an independent attitude. He is a member of the Indiana Bar Association, is identified with the Century Club, and both he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

On the 16th of April, 1895, Mr. Hood was united in marriage to Miss Alice Burges Johnson, of Washington, D. C., in which city she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Arnold B. Johnson, who was at one time private secretary to Senator Sumner, and in his arms that renowned statesman breathed his last. Mr. Johnson is connected with the United States light-house service, in

which he was chief clerk for thirty-nine years. Mrs. Hood is of the ninth generation in line of direct descent from the historic Puritan characters, John and Priscilla Alden, and is also a descendant of Tristan Burges, an early justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Hood have three children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: Mary Arnold, March 7, 1896; Dorothy Merrill, October 25, 1899; and Harold Burges, September 24, 1902.

JOHN A. KURTZ. In no branch of science pertinent to practical industrialism and public utilitarian purposes has been accomplished so wonderful a work as in the field of applied electricity, and through its mediums have been developed innumerable industrial enterprises of importance. The city of Indianapolis does not lag behind other leading commercial centers in the fostering of enterprises of this character, and one that is worthy of special note is that conducted by the Hercules Electric Company, of which John A. Kurtz is president. In the well equipped plant of this corporation, at 2128 Northwestern avenue, are manufactured the Hercules ignition magnetos for stationary, automobile and marine gas or gasoline engines. The indubitable superiority of the Hercules magnetos constitutes the foundation on which has been built up a large and successful industry that contributes materially to the commercial preedence of the capital city, and in the promotion of this enterprise Mr. Kurtz has been the dominating factor, being known as one of the progressive and essentially representative business men of Greater Indianapolis.

Mr. Kurtz was born at Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of March, 1850, and is a son of the late John G. Kurtz, who likewise was a native of the old Keystone state and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families of German lineage. The subject of this review was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native state, where he gained also his early business experience. In 1873, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to Indianapolis, where for a number of years he was identified with the wholesale saddlery business of the Gordon-Kurtz Company. This concern, in which he became a stockholder, was later reorganized as the Indianapolis Saddlery Company, and Mr. Kurtz continued as one of the interested principals in the same, still retaining his interest up to the present time.

In 1905 Mr. Kurtz effected the organization of the Hercules Electric Company, of which he has since been the president, and



J. A. A. A.

through his well directed energies and excellent administrative ability, assisted by his son, T. H. Kurtz, who is secretary and general manager, and Mr. Herman Hess, superintendent, the admirable products of the concern have gained a wide sale and met with unqualified appreciation. The "Wizard" tubular magnetos and other designs manufactured by the company represent a noteworthy advance in the line of electric sparking appliances, and the efficiency of the device has proved its best advertiser, creating a demand that is constantly expanding in scope and importance. It is now within the province of this article to enter into details concerning the superior products of the Hercules Electric Company, but the literature issued by the corporation affords all requisite information, including the unqualified commendation of those who have utilized the devices turned out in its factory.

In politics Mr. Kurtz gives his support to the Republican party, and is identified with various fraternal and social organizations in his home city, and here he is recognized as a substantial and successful business man who has gained advancement through his own well directed endeavors and whose course has been such as to retain to him the high regard of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life.

On the 22nd of November, 1879 Mr. Kurtz was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Blake, daughter of William Blake, of Indianapolis, and they have five children, namely: Stewart H., Mary J., Lila F., Helen H. and Margaret M.

PETER LIEBER. It is a well recognized fact that the great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the cosmopolitan social fabric of our American republic, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose from this source. Among those of German birth and ancestry who have attained to success and precedence in connection with business affairs in the capital city of Indiana and who have honored the state by their lives and services is Peter Lieber, who was prominently identified with industrial and civic affairs in Indianapolis for more than a quarter of a century and who was a citizen of sterling character, honored by all who knew him. It is fitting that in this publication there be incorporated a brief review of his career, though he now maintains his home in his native city of Dusseldorf, Germany, where he served as United States consul for fifteen years, honoring both his native land and that of his adoption through his able handling of the affairs of this diplomatic post. He manifested his loyalty

to the Union by serving as a soldier in the Civil War and in the "piping times of peace" the same spirit of loyalty dominated him and made him representative of the best type of citizenship.

Peter Lieber was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, on the 27th of May, 1834, and is a son of John and Caroline Lieber, both of whom passed their entire lives in that section of the German empire, where the respective families have been established for many generations. Mr. Lieber received the advantages of the excellent schools of his native city and also attended an institution of higher learning in the City of Achen. When about nineteen years of age he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortune in America. He first located in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he later removed to Hamilton, that state. In his native land he had learned the trade of brush-making, and at Hamilton he became foreman in a brush factory, in which he had the supervision of the work of about three hundred workmen. In Cincinnati he had united with the Social Turnverein and after remaining about one year in Hamilton he joined a large party of other members of this order and went to the State of Minnesota, where the company of sturdy Germans founded the social settlement or colony of New Ulm, which has figured prominently and honorably in the annals of that commonwealth. In New Ulm Mr. Lieber engaged in the general merchandise business and also in dealing in furs, which he purchased from the Indians. He also gave his attention for some time to the development of a farm in that locality. At the time of the Civil War Mr. Lieber tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Union, having enlisted, in 1860, in the Twenty-second Minnesota Battery of Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He was with his command in the south and participated in a number of engagements with the enemy during the closing period of the great conflict through which the integrity of the Union was preserved. In Indianapolis he was a valued member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, and he ever took a lively interest in the affairs of the old "boys in blue", who had defended the republic on the sanguinary battle fields of the south.

After the close of the war Mr. Lieber became private secretary to Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, a position which he retained for some time, and he ever afterward held the friendship of the distinguished war governor of the Hoosier state. While a resi-

dent of New Ulm, Minnesota, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sophia Andre, who was born at Freiburg, Germany, of French lineage, and their marriage was solemnized in 1860. While he was in service in the Civil War his wife came to Indianapolis, where his brother Herman had established his home, and the presence of his wife in the Indiana capital is the cause that led to his making a permanent location in this city. At New Ulm he had built up a prosperous business and accumulated a good estate, but through the failure of a bank in St. Paul he met with serious financial reverses, so that after the war he was practically compelled to make an entirely new start, but his inherent courage and ambition were equal to the facing of all emergencies encountered at this time, as ever afterward in his career.

After retiring from the position of private secretary to the governor, Mr. Lieber became associated with his brother Herman and with Charles Mayer in the purchase of the old Gack brewery, in Indianapolis, and operation of the same was continued for some time under the title of P. Lieber & Company. The enterprise was handled with much discrimination and ability and, with the installation of improved facilities and the general expansion of the plant, the business increased rapidly in scope and importance, so that finally a stock company was formed, the same being incorporated under the title of the P. Lieber Brewing Company. The subject of this review became president of the company and continued the chief executive officer of the concern under various changes for about twenty years. He was president at the time the present title, the Indianapolis Brewing Company, was adopted, and the upbuilding of the business was in large measure due to his energy, discretion and able administration. Impaired health finally led Mr. Lieber to retire from active business, in 1888, and he returned, in company with his devoted wife, to his native city of Dusseldorf, where he has since maintained his home. In 1893, President Cleveland appointed him United States consul for that city, and he held this important consular post until 1908, when the office was abolished. He made an admirable record as a representative of the interests of the United States in his jurisdiction and his retention of office for so long a period and under varying political regimes, offers adequate evidence of the estimate placed upon his services by the governmental officials of his adopted country, in which his interest has never flagged, though he has long been absent therefrom.

Originally a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in 1882 Mr. Lieber trans-

ferred his allegiance from the same to the Democratic party, in whose ranks he became a zealous worker and a valued counselor. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1884, and in the same was a valiant supporter of the candidacy of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for the presidency, but when it became evident that Mr. Hendricks could not be selected as the head of the ticket he gave a hearty support to Cleveland, who was nominated and elected. Mr. Lieber is a man of alert mentality and strong convictions, in the courage of which he has never been found lacking, and while a resident of the United States he kept in close touch with the questions and issues of the hour. He held a secure place in the confidence and regard of the citizens of Indianapolis and here was especially prominent in fostering the interests of the various German social organizations, while he was ever liberal and public-spirited as a citizen and business man.

Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Lieber it may be recorded that Caroline is the wife of Frederick Francke, of Indianapolis; Albert is a representative citizen of the Indiana capital and is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Laura is with her parents in Germany; Rudolph, though a native of Indianapolis, has until recently held a commission as lieutenant in the German army; and Emma is the wife of Lieutenant Ervin Herber, a member of the German army, with residence in Dusseldorf.

ALBERT LIEBER, is a native son of Indianapolis and is one of its representative business men, having shown a distinctive interest in the promotion of all interests and projects which make for the upbuilding of the larger and greater industrial city. He is a son of Hon. Peter Lieber, who was long one of the influential and honored citizens of Indianapolis and who served for full a decade and a half as United States consul in his native city of Dusseldorf, Germany, where he still maintains his home. Of him individual mention is made on other pages of this volume, so that further review of his career or the family genealogy is not demanded in the present sketch. Albert Lieber has been for twenty years president of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, representing one of the most important industrial enterprises of its kind in the state, and he also has other important capitalistic interests in the Indiana metropolis.

Mr. Lieber was born in Indianapolis on the 16th day of August, 1863, and here he was afforded the advantages of German-American schools and the high school, after which he completed a course in the Indianapolis Busi-



Chas. L. Fisher

ness College. After leaving school he became identified with the affairs of the brewery of which his father had been the founder, and with this line of enterprise he has been continuously identified during the intervening years, marked by definite accomplishment and by the final attainment of prestige as one of the substantial and influential business men of his native city, where he has ever enjoyed the most unequivocal popular confidence and esteem. For more than twenty years he has been president of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, whose plant is the largest and best equipped in the city, and he is interested in various other industrial, commercial and financial concerns which are conservators of the high prestige of the capital city as a business center and as one of the important manufacturing and commercial centers of the country. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank and the Indiana Trust Company, as well as other financial institutions of the city.

Mr. Lieber has, from the time of attaining to his legal majority, been a zealous and effective worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in 1892 he was presidential elector from Indiana on the party ticket, in which connection he was further honored in being chosen messenger to deliver the Indiana vote for President Cleveland at the national capital. He was a member of the Indianapolis park board for one year, and has ever given his influence and tangible co-operation in support of all measures and enterprises which have tended to promote the civic and industrial advancement of his native city, though he has never been a seeker of public office. He holds membership in the Columbia Club, the University Club, the Indianapolis Maennerchor, the German House, and the Social Turnverein.

In 1887 Mr. Lieber was united in marriage to Miss Alice Barus, daughter of Professor Carl Barus, of Indianapolis, and her death occurred in 1897. She is survived by three children—Edith, Peter Carl, and Rudolph. In 1900 Mr. Lieber contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Ora Lane, of Zanesville, Ohio, who presides most graciously over the attractive home, which is known for its generous hospitality.

JOHN McFADYEN. In enlisting the efforts and energies of men of distinctive resourcefulness and ability has Indianapolis made so great advancement along industrial and commercial lines with the last decade, and a typical representative of this class was John McFadyen, who at the time of his death on May 7, 1910, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, was vice-president of the Vandalia Coal Company. In February he suffered from an at-

tack of quinsy, from which blood poisoning developed later, resulting in his death. Depending upon his own energies and powers for his advancement, Mr. McFadyen had been prominently identified with the coal, iron and steel industries, and in connection therewith he won his way from positions of obscurity to those of high administrative and executive order, so that he merited consideration not only as the architect of his own fortunes, but also as a veritable "captain of industry."

John McFadyen is a scion of staunch Scottish stock in both paternal and maternal lines, and is himself a native of the land of hills and heather, as he was born in Kilburnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 18th of October, 1849. He is the youngest child of Michael and Margaret (Craig) McFadyen and his father was a skilled and successful mining engineer. When John McFadyen was a lad of about seven years his widowed mother came with her five children to the United States, settling in the State of Maryland, where she remained until after the close of the Civil War. She then removed to Pennsylvania, where she passed the remainder of her life. She died at the age of sixty-five years and her memory is revered by her children, to whose welfare she was ever devoted. Of the five children two are now living.

John McFadyen gained his earlier educational discipline in the public schools of Maryland, and at the age of eighteen years he was matriculated in the Johns Hopkins University, from which celebrated institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. Mr. McFadyen's father had been a mining engineer, as has already been noted in this context, and this fact undoubtedly had much to do in influencing the son when he formulated plans for his future career. After leaving the university Mr. McFadyen identified himself with practical operations in connection with the coal and coke industry in Pennsylvania, beginning at the bottom and working his way upward through the various grades of promotion. He thus gained a technical knowledge of all details of the industry and his keen business acumen soon marked him as eligible for positions of distinctive trust and responsibility. In 1875, when twenty-five years of age, he became manager of the fuel department of the business of the Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and later he was promoted to the office of general agent for this company, with which he continued to be identified about fourteen years. He then became general manager of the Keystone Manganese Iron Company, of Pennsylvania. re-

taining this incumbency two years and maintaining his residence in the City of Pittsburg, whither he had removed from Johnstown. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. McFadyen became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Hostetter Coke Company and the Puritan Coke Company, both of which were incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, and later he was an influential factor in connection with the organization of the American Steel & Wire Company, which controlled large and important interests, and he was vice-president of three of the subsidiary companies represented in this syndicate, which eventually became a part of the great United Steel Company, with which latter Mr. McFadyen continued in an executive capacity of importance until impaired health rendered it practically imperative to make a change, as his incidental responsibilities placed exacting demands upon his time and attention. He then organized the Fort Pitt Coke & Coal Company, of which he became one of the principal stockholders and of which he was president until 1905, and of which his son Rush is now secretary and treasurer. In 1905 Mr. McFadyen removed from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, in which latter city he since maintained his home and with whose industrial and commercial activities he identified himself in a prominent and prolific way.

Mr. McFadyen was interested in the development of several coal fields in Ohio, and upon coming to the Indiana capital he promoted and effected the organization of the Vandalia Coal Company, of which he was vice-president and general manager at the time of his death, and in which office he had active supervision of the administration of the large and important business controlled by the corporation. The offices of the company are located in the State Life building and its business comprises the handling of coal at wholesale and upon a large scale. The business career of Mr. McFadyen was one marked by cumulative success and precedence, and by untiring energy and close application. The great coke plants of Hostetter, Whitney, Baggaley and Dorothy, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, stand as proof of his business foresight and sagacity. He was a promoter, but in the true sense of the word and not as the world interprets it, being a maker of wealth for others, not for himself. He had broad capacity for the conducting of large business affairs, and he proved such a valuable acquisition to the business community of Indianapolis, where he was known and honored as a progressive and reliable bus-

ness man and loyal and public-spirited citizen, that his death was of more than passing moment. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, first becoming a member of the Masons in 1876 at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was a member of Cambria Lodge, No. 278, of Portage Royal Arch Chapter No. 195 and Oriental Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, all of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Commercial, Columbia and Country clubs, leading civic organizations of the capital city, and a staunch Republican in politics. As he was essentially a business man he has had naught of ambition for public office and never entered the arena of practical politics.

In the year 1875 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McFadyen to Miss Mary A. Rush, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and they had six children, namely: John W., attorney of Latrobe, Pennsylvania; Rush, secretary and treasurer of Fort Pitt Coal Company, Pittsburg; Craig, member of Allen Exchange Insurance Company, Latrobe; Father Bertrand, O. S. B., of St. Vincent's Archabbey, Beatty, Pennsylvania; and Misses Louise and Regina, at home. Mr. McFadyen was twice married, the second marriage being solemnized in 1900 with Miss Anna R. Walsh, who was born and reared in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

JOHN LAMOTT KRING came to Indianapolis many years ago, and since then both as a business man and citizen he has been highly esteemed and sincerely respected. He was born at Thorntown, in Boone County, Indiana, January 26, 1844, a son of Phillip B. and a grandson of Henry Kring, a physician who died at Troy, Ohio. Phillip B. Kring, born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1815, spent the first sixteen years of his life in that state, and then going to Troy, Ohio, with his parents, he was bound out to James Adams, a wagon maker, with whom he lived for about two years. Running away from that home he made his way to Madison, Indiana, and obtained work with William Dunn, a wagon maker. This was in the year of 1833, and in 1839 he came to Indianapolis and was offered by old Mr. Huggins an acre of ground where the city now stands for one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Huggins occupied a blacksmith shop where the present Claypool Hotel now stands, and in those early days Mr. Kring shot squirrel in what is now the very heart of this prosperous city. But after a few months he went from here to Thorntown and was engaged in the wagon making business there until 1860. He opened a general wagon shop, and in 1855 was one

of the organizers and founders of the Thortown Academy, he having received the contract to erect the academy building, which he completed in 1856. He continued his contracting and building operations until 1861, transferring his operations then to the lumber business, and in 1865 he moved to Indianapolis and resumed the work of a contractor and builder. Going in the fall of 1866 to Atlanta, Indiana, Mr. Kring became identified with saw milling and the furniture business, but in 1879 he was obliged to lay aside all business considerations on account of the loss of his eyesight and he died in 1900, after almost a life-long membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also served his religious home as a class leader, and was an active and earnest church worker. He advocated Whig principles until within the last fifteen years of his life, transferring then his political allegiance to the Prohibition party. Phillip B. Kring married in 1840, in Thortown, Josinah Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania April 26, 1816, and she died in 1894. Eight children were born of their marriage union, four sons and four daughters, but only four are now living: John L., mentioned below; Sarah K., the wife of William Good and a resident of Atlanta, Indiana; Laura E., the widow of Sylvester Essig; and Mary, the wife of Austin B. Cochian and living at Atlanta, this state.

John L. Kring received his educational training in Thortown Academy, and when eleven years of age he began work for his father at the carpenter's trade. Before reaching the age of twenty-one his father gave him a year's time, and continuing at the carpenter's trade he erected him a home in Thortown, but on the 9th of March, 1865, he came from that city to Indianapolis. His first work here was with his father, and after the latter's removal to Atlanta in the fall of 1866 he continued on as a contractor and builder until 1881, in the meantime erecting many buildings in Indianapolis, including the Martindale Block, where the Lemeke building now stands, the Hubbard building, where the L. S. Ayres store now stands, and many homes and apartment buildings. In 1881 he accepted the foremanship of the business of M. S. Huey and Sons, and was with them as foreman until becoming general superintendent of their plant in 1890. From 1898 until 1904 he was in business for himself, during the following year was estimator for Huey and Sons, and in 1905 began building apartment buildings. On the 1st of May, 1908, he accepted the superintendency of the Capital

Lumber Company's plant No. 3, and is the present incumbent of that office.

Mr. Kring was made an Odd Fellow in Osceola Lodge No. 178 at Thortown, Indiana, in 1865, and demitting from that order in 1875 he became a member of Center Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., at Indianapolis, and is now identified with Metropolitan Camp, the Order of Rebekahs, and has been deputy grand master of the state of Indiana, district deputy, and state representative to the Grand Lodge. He is also prominently associated with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and has served in the principal offices of the order. He married Sarah L. Taylor on December 26, 1864. She was born on a farm adjoining that of ex-Governor Mount's in Montgomery County, Indiana, May 23, 1846, and she died on the 8th of February, 1908. William Taylor, her father, spent his days as a farmer in Montgomery County, Indiana, prominently identified with the life of that community and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died on his farm in 1854, and his wife passed away in 1866 in Thortown, this state. She was before marriage Sarah Wilson, born in Kentucky, and she came from that state to Indiana on horseback during the early history of this commonwealth, her parents having been among the Kentucky pioneers. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor only one, William Taylor, is now living, and he is a resident of Potomac, Illinois. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kring, Jessie Jasinah and Grace Lamott. The elder daughter is the wife of John B. Wood, of Indianapolis, and the younger daughter is the wife of Joseph W. Selvage, also of this city. Mr. Kring has five grandchildren, and he has reared a family of which he may well be proud. He is a representative citizen of Indianapolis, honored and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WALTER S. BALLENGER. One of the loyal and progressive business men of the younger generation in Greater Indianapolis is Walter S. Ballenger, who stands distinctively exponent of that aggressive and vital spirit that has been so potent in forwarding the progress of the capital city as a commercial and industrial center, and he is president of the Holt Ice & Cold Storage Company, which represents one of the most important enterprises of its kind in Indianapolis.

Walter Sylvester Ballenger is a native son of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth, as he was born at Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 12th of August, 1871. He is a son of Charles and Jennie (Lamb) Ballenger,

the former of whom died in 1881, at the age of thirty-eight years, and the latter of whom now maintains her home in the city of Port Huron, Michigan. Of the two children of this union the subject of this sketch was the first-born, and Earl died at the age of two and one-half years. The father was a lawyer of marked ability, having been graduated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and for a time he was engaged in practice in Cambridge City, Indiana, whence he removed to Indianapolis in 1876, here continuing in the active work of his profession until his death. In politics he was a staunch Republican and he was an active worker in its local ranks. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his widow also has long been a devoted member.

Walter S. Ballenger was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, in whose public schools he gained his early education. Upon initiating his career as one of the world's workers he secured employment in a grocery store in this city, and later he became messenger boy in the old Bank of Commerce, in which he was later promoted to the position of bookkeeper. He remained with this institution for two and one-half years, and for the ensuing three years he was bookkeeper in the State Bank of Indiana. At the expiration of the period noted he became secretary in the office of Sterling R. Holt, long recognized as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Indianapolis. This incumbency he retained for two years, and he then identified himself in an executive capacity with the Holt Ice & Cold Storage Company, with the management of whose large and important interests he has since been actively concerned and of which company he has been president since 1905. His success represents the diametrical result of his own well directed efforts and he is one of the substantial and popular business men of the city that has been his home from his childhood days. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities, is identified with the Columbia and Commercial Clubs, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 11th of December, 1896, Mr. Ballenger was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Bedford, who was born in Indianapolis, on the 10th of November, 1875, and who is the only survivor of the four children of Dr. Collins T. and Narina (Pink) Bedford, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana. Dr. Bedford is one of the able and

prominent physicians and surgeons of this city, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Ballenger have one child, Nancy A.

GEORGE J. COOK, M. D. An honored and distinguished representative of the medical profession in the City of Indianapolis is Dr. George Jameson Cook, who is incumbent of the professorship of gastro-intestinal and rectal surgery in the Indiana University College of Medicine. In the special department of practice designated in his official connection with this institution he has gained a reputation that places him among the leaders in the same, and he is a recognized authority in surgical treatments of diseases of this type. His well directed and original research and his development of original methods in this connection have brought him into prominence as one of the best known representatives in his special field of practice in the civilized world, and his unselfish zeal in his profession has been fecund in results of great and permanent value. The marked prestige which is his and the splendid scope of his service in his chosen vocation render specially consonant a review of his career in this publication, devoted to the city that has so long represented his home and been the field of his earnest and fruitful endeavors in his responsible and exacting profession.

Dr. Cook was born on the homestead farm of his father, near Noblestown, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and the date of his nativity was February 12, 1844. He is a son of John and Mary (Kelso) Cook. His father was born in or near the City of Belfast, Ireland, and there he was reared and educated. As a young man John Cook, in company with his brothers, Jameson and Robert, immigrated to America, and all of them took up their abode in the western part of Pennsylvania, where John and Jameson established permanent homes, but Robert finally went west and was never again heard from by his brothers. John Cook became the owner of a good farm about twelve miles west of the City of Pittsburg, where he passed the residue of his life and where his death occurred in the year 1863. There was solemnized his marriage to Mary Kelso, a daughter of John Kelso, who was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom the doctor was the youngest in order of birth, and of the number two daughters are now living. The parents were devout members of the Presbyterian church, and the father, a man of superior intellectual force and marked individuality, gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party.

Dr. Cook was reared to the sturdy discipline



George J. Cook

of the farm and imbibed deep draughts of inspiration and self-reliance while thus living close to nature in "her visible forms". He attended the district schools during the winter terms and contributed his quota to the work of the farm during the summer seasons. Concerning this period of his life the following pertinent statements have been written: "Like many a man successful in later years, he laid the foundation for a strong constitution and rugged health in this outdoor work, which developed his physical strength. But the intellectual side of his nature was not neglected, and, having inherited mental qualities of a high order, he naturally improved every opportunity for broadening his education. Dr. Cook has always been characterized specially by his practical and unassuming disposition, and this was no less apparent in his young manhood than now. Without any ostentation or any flourishes he has pursued his way quietly and evenly, letting his work speak for itself".

Dr. Cook was seventeen years of age at the time of his father's death, and after completing the curriculum of the common schools he removed to Ohio, where he continued his studies for two years in Vermillion Institute, in the town of Hayesville. He began reading medicine under effective preceptorship in 1864, and in 1866 he was graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the City of Louisville, receiving from this well ordered institution his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, and this preferment indicated the official appreciation of his special ability and his effective work while an undergraduate. He continued a member of the faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine until 1882, and in the meanwhile he had built up a large and representative private practice in the City of Louisville. He had been advanced to the chair of professor of anatomy in the college, and he resigned this position in the year mentioned. He then removed to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his residence and professional headquarters and where he has added materially to his precedence in his profession. He forthwith began practice as a specialist in the surgical treatment of gastro-intestinal and rectal disorders, and he has become in this field one of the most widely known specialists in the United States, while his name is also familiar to the members of his profession in foreign countries. After serving two years as lecturer in the Indiana Medical College he was advanced to the professorship of gastro-intestinal and rectal surgery, in which position he has since continued as the able

and popular incumbent. In 1908, by a merging of the interests of the different state medical schools, the title of the Indiana University College of Medicine was adopted, and the school is now the official medical department of the state university. Dr. Cook continues to hold his original chair and is a valued member of the faculty of the newly constituted institution, which holds rank among the best in the middle west. He was secretary of the Indiana Medical College from 1896 to 1905, and as an educator in connection with his profession his success has been of the most unequivocal order.

An appreciative estimate of the work of Dr. Cook appeared in a recent publication and is well worthy of reproduction in this volume, but slight change being made in the subject matter as here offered: "Dr. Cook has done a surprising amount of work, and that he has no superior in his specialty in the state and stands second to none in the United States is due directly to years of untiring devotion to his chosen calling. While his duties as college professor and general practitioner would have occupied the entire attention of one less enthusiastic and indefatigable, he has found time for study and investigation that have brought him to the forefront. His analytical and well trained mind, supported by a physique of unusual endurance, has enabled him to give to his work a steady attention. In his careful and thorough labors as an investigator Dr. Cook has perhaps done his best permanent work. Naturally of an inquiring turn of mind, he has continued his search for knowledge mainly along original lines, not disdaining precedent but following it only when it has seemed the part of wisdom so to do. Dr. Cook was one of the first surgeons in the United States to go deeply into the subject of gastro-intestinal and rectal surgery, and among his own profession he has won a reputation that extends all over the world. He has been active in every branch of the particular line to which he has devoted himself, being an investigator, an instructor, a practitioner, the inventor of various devices for insuring the success of operations in his special line, and a contributor of valuable material to medical literature, both standard and periodical. With all his success he retains a modest exterior, having none of the pomp and aggressive independence that mark so many men who have attained to high place and who never fail to manifest subjective appreciation of the fact".

From an authoritative source, that of Dr. Alembert Winthron Brayton, of Indianapolis, comes the following commendation: "Dr. George J. Cook has practiced gastro-intestinal

surgery and medicine in Indianapolis for twenty years. He was the second to devote himself to this specialty in the United States, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, being the first. Dr. Cook has been professor of this specialty in the Medical College of Indiana for fifteen years. He has devised a number of clamps, speculums and rectal dilators, widely used by the profession. Dr. Cook is regarded as a leader in Indiana in surgery of the bowels and in appendicitis. He is one of the charter members of the American Proctologic Society, and has great influence in a large circle of friends in the local state and national societies of his profession".

Dr. Cook holds membership in the Indianapolis Medical Society; the Indiana State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1906-7; the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, of which he is a former president; the American Medical Association, and the American Proctologic Society.

It can not be malapropos to mention briefly the more intimate or personal characteristics of Dr. Cook. He is essentially human, if the expression may be used, and his sympathy and tolerance are of the most insistent type. Knowing the well springs of thought and action, he places true valuations upon men and has shown an intensive desire to be helpful to his fellow men. In his profession his sympathy transcends mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness, and many are the deeds of unostentatious benevolence that stand to his credit as a physician and as a man. He is held in unqualified esteem by his professional confreres and his circle of friends outside the profession is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He has never been active in political affairs, but gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

In June, 1892, Dr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Ella Henderson, of Martinsville, Indiana, and she was summoned to eternal rest in June, 1896, leaving no children. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Henderson, a well known and influential citizen of Indiana and a former incumbent of the office of state auditor.

THOMAS C. WHALLON. Judge Whallon, who retired from the bench of the police court of the city of Indianapolis in January, 1910, has presided over this important municipal tribunal for nearly seven years and his course on the bench has been marked by great discrimination, fidelity and judicial acumen, so that his official record stands to his perpetual credit and becomes a worthy part of the judicial history of the capital city. He is recognized as one of the ably equipped

and thoroughly representative members of the bar of the state and since his retirement from the bench is giving his undivided attention to the work of his profession.

Thomas C. Whallon is a native son of the state of Indiana, having been born in the village of Liberty, Union County, on the 12th of August, 1876, and being a son of Rev. Edward P. Whallon, D. D., and Margaret E. (Kitchel) Whallon, the former of whom was born in Tipton and the latter in Union County, Indiana. The genealogy of the Whallon family is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin and the name has been identified with the annals of American history for several generations. Rev. Thomas Whallon, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born near the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was one of the able and honored clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana in the pioneer epoch. He was graduated in Miami University, and among his principal pastoral charges in Indiana were those at Richmond, Tipton, Rensselaer, Lexington and Vevay, besides which he was for some time pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton, Ohio, when a young man. He passed the golden evening of his long and useful life at Oak Park, Illinois, a beautiful suburb of the City of Chicago, where he died in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. It was his to render to the nation the loyal and faithful service of a true patriot at the time of the Civil War, in which he served as chaplain of the One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His widow, whose maiden name was Harriet S. Bickle, died in August, 1908. She was born in Virginia, whence the family came to Indiana in the pioneer days, making the trip by wagon, then the only means of transportation, and the pioneer home was established in Wayne County, this state, where the name has since been one of prominence in civic and business affairs. The Bickle family is of French-Huguenot descent and was early founded in the Old Dominion commonwealth of Virginia. Mrs. Whallon was a sister of the late Judge William A. Bickle, of Richmond, Indiana, who was one of the representative jurists and legists of the state.

Rev. Edward P. Whallon, D. D., father of Judge Whallon is distinguished as a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and has also attained prominence and great influence in connection with the publishing of religious papers, being one of the leading editors of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and being known as a man of high intellectual attainments as well as of consecrated de-

votion to the cause of human uplift. For more than a decade and a half he has been the editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, published in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, and prior to assuming his present work he had been editor and publisher of the *Church at Work*, which he conducted as the organ of the Presbyterian Church in the state of Indiana. This paper was merged with the *Herald and Presbyterian* at the time when he assumed the editorial charge of the latter. Dr. Whallon was graduated in Hanover College as a member of the class of 1868, received his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1892, and is a man of recondite knowledge—one who has made a magnificent record in the ministry and as an editor. He is a forceful and eloquent public speaker and is one of the leading pulpit orators of his church in the middle west. For several years he maintained his home in Indianapolis, having served as pastor of the East Washington Street Presbyterian Church and later of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. His wife, a woman of gracious personality and devoted zeal, is a daughter of Jacob Kitchel, who was born in the state of Ohio and died at Liberty, Indiana, January 21, 1908, having attained to venerable age. He has long been identified with the great basic art of agriculture and at the time of his death owned a fine landed estate in Union County, where he took up his residence in the pioneer days. He first married Miss Rebecca E. Bennett, and they became the parents of three daughters. She was a sister of General Thomas Bennett, who was a distinguished officer in the Union army in the Civil War, in which he went forth as a member of an Indiana regiment, and who was an intimate friend of Oliver P. Morton, the "war governor" of Indiana. General Bennett also represented this state in Congress, and was mayor of the city of Richmond, Indiana, for some time, and later became territorial governor of the present State of Idaho. For his second wife Mr. Kitchel married Miss Caroline Allen, and they became the parents of three sons. The lineage is traced back to Robert Kitchel, the stanch and historic Puritan, who was a friend and associate of Oliver Cromwell, and who was one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639; later he also became one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey. Rev. Dr. Edward P. and Margaret E. (Kitchel) Whallon became the parents of five children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Philip S. died in infancy; Thomas C. is the immediate subject of this review; Walter L. is a resident of Altoona, Pennsyl-

vania; Albert K. maintains his home at Wyoming, Ohio; and Arthur J. is a resident of the same Ohio town.

When Judge Thomas C. Whallon was a child of two years his parents removed from his native town of Liberty, Indiana, to the historic old city of Vincennes, in whose public schools he gained his early educational discipline. At the age of twelve years he came with his parents to Indianapolis, and after completing the curriculum of the Shortridge high school he was matriculated in his father's alma mater, Hanover College, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1901 this institution also conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In the meanwhile Judge Whallon has been matriculated in the Indianapolis Law School, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1900. He received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws, but prior to this, in June, 1899, he had secured admission to the bar, so that he was able to devote his attention to the active practice of his profession during his senior year in the law school.

Judge Whallon soon gained recognition as one of the ambitious, versatile and admirably fortified younger members of the Indianapolis bar, and on the 10th of October, 1901, he received appointment to the office of deputy city attorney, of which position he continued incumbent until March 23, 1903, when he resigned the same to accept the appointment of the city or police court, to fill out an unexpired term. This preferment was conferred upon him by Governor Durbin. Three days after receiving the appointment he was nominated by the Republican city convention to succeed himself, and was elected on the 13th of October, 1903. He had the distinction of being the only candidate on the ticket to be elected, with the exception of certain members of the city board of aldermen. On the 30th of June, 1905, the Republican city convention unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Judge Whallon as his own successor, and on the 7th of the following November he was re-elected for a four-years' term, receiving a gratifying majority at the polls. He continued on the bench of the municipal court until January 1, 1910, when he retired, with an unblemished record for able and faithful service, through which the cause of justice had been signally upheld. Since his retirement, as already noted, he has resumed the active practice of his profession, and such is his reputation and prestige that his clientage

is certain to be cumulative in scope and importance. The judge accords an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and has rendered yeomen service in the promotion of its cause. He is identified with several business enterprises in his home city and as a citizen he is essentially loyal, progressive and public-spirited.

The fraternal affiliations of Judge Whallon are here briefly noted: Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias; Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity; and the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His eligibility for membership in the last mentioned organization has ample basis, as five of his ancestors were enrolled as patriot soldiers in the Continental line in the great struggle through which our nation hurled oppression back and gained the boon of liberty. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were thus represented in the War of the Revolution. Judge Whallon is identified with the Columbia and Marion clubs and other representative civic organizations, and both he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in whose work they take a deep interest. Mrs. Whallon is contralto soloist of the choir of this church and is known as one of the leading contraltos of the city, being prominent in musical and social affairs and enjoying marked popularity.

On the 3rd of September, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Whallon to Mrs. Alice (Fleming) Evans, who was born and reared in the state of Indiana and who is a daughter of John C. and Harriet (Schaeffer) Fleming, both of whom were born in Frederick County, Maryland. Judge and Mrs. Whallon have one son, Thomas C., Jr.

ANDREW STEFFEN. In the business circles of Indianapolis is found ample evidence of the loyalty of native sons of Indiana to the state, for here are found many representative citizens whose entire lives have been passed within the borders of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth. In this category Mr. Steffen finds classification, and he has been identified with the business activities of the capital city for nearly forty years, as a manufacturer of and dealer in cigars. Through his

own energies and well directed endeavors he has built up a large and prosperous enterprise and his finely equipped establishment, devoted to the manufacturing of and wholesale and retail dealing in cigars, represents one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city.

Mr. Steffen was born in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 4th of March, 1850, and is a son of Andrew and Katherine (Klein) Steffen, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized. In 1846 they emigrated to America, landing in the City of New Orleans and thence coming up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Indiana. They settled in the village of Madison, where the father engaged in the work of his trade, that of stone mason, to which he devoted his attention during his entire active career. His wife died in Madison, at the age of sixty-eight years, and he there continued to maintain his home, an honored pioneer citizen, until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Catholic Church. They became the parents of fourteen children, of whom nine attained to years of maturity and of whom the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Andrew Steffen, Jr., to whom this sketch is dedicated, was reared to manhood in his native town, where his early educational training was secured in the common schools. He was but nine years of age, however, when he initiated his efforts as one of the world's workers, and it is interesting to note the fact that during his long and successful business career he has been consecutively identified with the line of enterprise to which he directed his attention as a boy. While still attending school he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of cigarmaking, beginning his efforts as a tobacco-striper when but nine years of age, as already intimated. When but fourteen years of age, at the time of the Civil War, he was found engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer of cigars, and from the modest little enterprise thus established he has built up his present large and flourishing business, making advancement by conservative and legitimate degrees and never being deflected along speculative or unfamiliar lines. He has exemplified fully the truth of the statement that skilled hands and industry constitute the master-key of success, and his entire career has been marked by sturdy integrity of purpose and by utmost fairness and loyalty in his relations with his fellow men.

In June, 1870, Mr. Steffen was married, and on the same day he came with his bride to Indianapolis, which city has been his home during the long intervening years. Here he was identified with the cigar business in the employ of others until March 22, 1875, when he initiated business upon his own account, having but limited capital and thus finding it expedient, if not imperative, to begin operations on a small scale. The story of his advancement and success is one unmarked by spectacular phases but is one which tells of the earnest application of individual energies and abilities along well defined lines. The result has been the upbuilding of a business which has long ranked among the foremost of its kind in the capital city, where today Mr. Steffen has a large and well equipped establishment in which is conducted his well ordered manufacturing and wholesale business, besides which he has long controlled a representative retail business. In 1898 he erected, at the corner of East Washington and New Jersey streets, his substantial and attractive brick and stone business block, which is three stories in height and thirty-four by one hundred and ninety-five feet in lateral dimensions, and the entire building is utilized by his business.

As a citizen, though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Steffen has ever been loyal and progressive, and he is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club and takes a lively interest in the party cause. He also holds membership in that representative civic organization, the Commercial Club, and he and his family are communicants of St. Mary's Catholic Church. He is essentially and primarily a business man, and his devotion to his chosen vocation has brought to him a well merited measure of success.

On the 14th of June, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Steffen to Miss Barbara Pfau, who was born and reared in Madison, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Sylvester and Charlotte (Nodler) Pfau, both natives of Germany. In conclusion of this brief sketch is entered record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Steffen: Charitas is the wife of Edward A. Rink, a representative business man of Indianapolis; Miss Mary A. remains at the parental home; Charles L. is engaged in the manufacturing of cigars in Indianapolis; George S. is deceased; and Elmer A. is in the employ of the Eli Lilly Company, manufacturing chemists and pharmacists in Indianapolis.

ELIZA G. BROWNING. To few of us is it given to come within sight of the gracious castles of our dreams, but there can be no measure of doubt that to Miss Eliza G. Browning, the able and honored librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, has been granted a tangible realization of many of her ideals, which have been crystallized into worthy accomplishment in connection with the affairs of a work-a-day world. A woman of gracious presence and intellectual attainments, she is eminently qualified for the responsible position of which she is incumbent. Concerning her the following pertinent words have been written: "Undoubtedly Miss Browning's mental qualities are inherited from a long line of intellectual ancestors—men and women who have been leaders of thought and progressive movements in their day. They were Americans of the highest type—persons characterized by strength of mind, breadth of view, high-minded patriotism and distinguished public services. Miss Browning's immediate ancestors, both paternal and maternal, have been notable men in public life in Indiana, identified with political, civic and literary interests in the City of Indianapolis and throughout the state."

Eliza Gordon Browning was born at Fortville, Hancock County, Indiana, on the 23rd of September, 1856, and is a daughter of Woodville and Mary Ann (Brown) Browning, who removed to Indianapolis when she was but a few months old; the capital city has ever since represented her home and the center of her interests. Her father, who was a merchant, died in 1861, and her mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1875. Her paternal grandfather, Edmund Browning, was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lewright) Browning, and was born in Culpeper, Virginia, in 1795. As a lad he served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was for many years proprietor of a hotel that stood on the site of the present New York Store, on Washington street, Indianapolis, and from 1860 until the office was abolished, about six years later, he was register of public lands in Indiana. His death occurred in 1877. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Gordon, was a daughter of George and Sarah Wynn (Moss) Gordon and a granddaughter of Major Hugh and Jane (Ford) Moss.

The maternal grandfather of Miss Browning was Hon. William John Brown, who was a son of George and Hannah (John) Brown and a grandson of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown and John and Barbara (Evans) John. William J. Brown was a distinguished lawyer and journalist of Indiana; he was editor of

the Indianapolis *Sentinel* from 1850 to 1855, and was prominent in public affairs of both the state and nation. He was a member of the Indiana legislature from 1829 to 1832; was prosecuting attorney for the Indiana district from 1832 to 1836; was secretary of state from 1836 to 1840; was a member of the general assembly again in 1841-2; and was a member of Congress in 1843-4 and in 1849-50. Between his terms in Congress he served as assistant postmaster-general of the United States, from 1845 to 1849. Concerning him the following statements of appreciation have previously been published: "Mr. Brown's high sense of personal responsibility in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him, his thorough comprehension of the people he represented, and his desire to fulfill to the utmost their expectations regarding his services, made him an admirable public servant, and he maintained a position of power and prominence for many years."

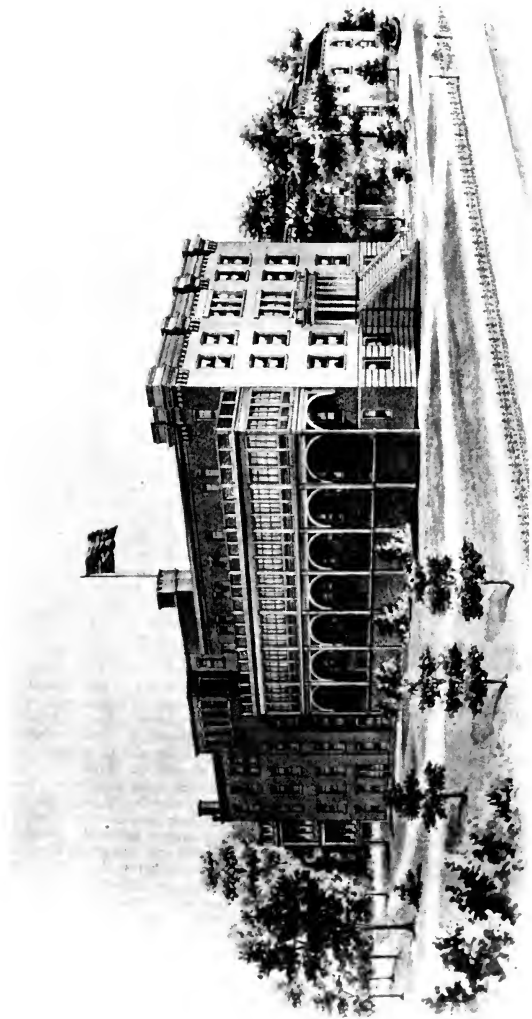
Hon. William J. Brown married Miss Susan Tompkins, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Wyatt) Tompkins, and her paternal grandfather was a near relative of Vice-President Daniel D. Tompkins. Admiral George Brown, of the United States navy, in which he has attained world-wide reputation, was a son of Hon. William J. and Susan (Tompkins) Brown, and his brother, Hon. Austin H. Brown has also reached high distinction in public affairs in Indiana and the nation. The Browning, Lewright, Moss, Brown, John and Wyatt families were all early founded in Virginia, representing pioneer stock of the historic Old Dominion, and the Gordons are of Philadelphia, and the Tompkins of Staten Island, New York. Four of Miss Browning's great-great-grandfathers, Thomas Brown, Hugh Moss, John Wyatt and John John, and also her great-grandfather, George Brown, were all numbered as patriot soldiers in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. George Brown also served in the Indian wars subsequent to 1783 and also in the War of 1812. In 1825 his wife, Hannah (John) Brown, was left a widow with a number of little children, and her home as then in the pioneer wilds of Rush County, Indiana, here she bravely reared her family. It is a matter of definite record that, by reason of the inaccessibility of physicians, she sent to Cincinnati for the necessary books, studied medicine and became an adept in therapeutics and materia medica according to the standard of the locality and period. She ministered unselfishly and ably to those in affliction and distress in her neighborhood, and undoubtedly she was the first woman physi-

cian in the state of Indiana. Her second son, Dr. Ryland T. Brown, gained his fundamental knowledge of medicine under the instruction of his mother and later was a student in the Ohio Medical College. He gained distinction in professional and public life and attained a national reputation in scientific lines. He served as state geologist of Indiana; was later chemist in chief in the Department of Agriculture, in Washington; and still later was appointed by the government to make a survey of Indiana to reveal the variety and extent of the natural resources of the state. During the final years of his long and useful life he occupied the chair of natural science in the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University), and the chair of chemistry and physiology in the Indiana Medical College, both of which are Indianapolis institutions.

Miss Eliza Gordon Browning, the immediate subject of this review, is indebted to public and private schools of Indianapolis for her early educational discipline, and this has been most effectively supplemented by wide and well directed study and reading in later years, so that few there are who have a broader or more exact fund of information or a more secure literary education. In 1880, when twenty-four years of age, Miss Browning entered the Indianapolis Public Library in the capacity of substitute, and she gave her services the first year without compensation. Apropos of her labors we cannot, perhaps, do better than to quote from an appreciative resumé of her career published in the *Commemorative Biographical Record of Indianapolis and Vicinity*, published in 1908: "Her peculiar adaptability to the work—the result of a combination of energy and executive ability with a thorough knowledge of and love for books—soon developed, and she rose steadily until, in April, 1892, she was honored with election to the position of librarian. The next year she was re-elected by acclamation; and she has held the position continuously ever since. Miss Browning's administration of this trust has met with the heartiest approval among the citizens of Indianapolis. She has proved herself to be the possessor of excellent business qualities as well as the necessary literary appreciation required for the proper discharge of her duties. The conveniences of the library—facilities for speedy and accurate attention to the numerous details of the work and for serving patrons with the least possible waste of time—have been greatly improved under her management. She is ever on the alert to investigate promising new methods which may



Mary Angela Spink



NEURONHURST. DR. W. B. FLETCHER'S SANATORIUM, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
DR. MARY A. SPINK, SUPERINTENDENT

be adopted or adapted, as the case may be, into her work with good results, and the effect is that the institution under her charge is thoroughly systematized and judiciously equipped. Miss Browning has an analytical mind, is a close reader and deep thinker, and a most interesting conversationalist. She is an accomplished musician. Her Revolutionary ancestry entitles her to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she has become state historian of the Indiana society of that organization and joint editor, with Mrs. Harriet (McIntire) Foster, of the *Year Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution* in Indiana. She also belongs to the Fortnightly Literary Club of Indianapolis, and to the American Library Association."

It is but in justice due to state that the gracious personality of Miss Browning has won and retained to her the most inviolable of friendships, and no woman in Indianapolis is better known or enjoys more unequivocal popularity. She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which she is a member of the parish of Christ Church. Her dominating interests center in the finely equipped institution over which she is placed in charge, and she is to be designated as one of the representative librarians of the Union. In conclusion is consistently reproduced a previously published estimate contributed by Charles W. Moores, one of the leading members of the Indianapolis bar and one who is familiar with the official career of her to whom this sketch is dedicated:

"Miss Eliza G. Browning, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, carries greater responsibilities in the library world than any other woman and has held her position longer perhaps than any woman ever has. Her wide acquaintance as a library expert among library people in this country and abroad and her large circle of friends in Indianapolis have made her a most acceptable public official and have added greatly to the reputation of the library abroad and to its popularity at home. She has grown up in the atmosphere of books and has given many years of an active and useful life to the service of the people, so that it goes without saying that no librarian is better liked than she is or secures more loyal and efficient co-operation from assistants. She has been particularly active in the promotion of public movements among librarians and the reading people, and is the only woman that has ever been enrolled in the membership of the Indiana Historical Society."

MARY A. SPINK, M. D. In a generic sense Dr. Mary A. Spink is well entitled to classification among the distinguished and able representatives of the medical profession in the State of Indiana, and specifically she holds prestige as one of the leading women physicians and surgeons of the Union. She is president of the Dr. W. B. Fletcher Sanatorium of Indianapolis, a private institution, and has gained wide recognition as a specialist in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. It is a matter of gratification to the publishers of this work to be able to here accord to her due consideration as one of the able exponents of medicine and surgery in the capital city of Indiana.

Mary Angela Spink was born in the village of Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, on the 18th of November, 1863, and is a daughter of Michael U. and Rose (Morgan) Spink, both of whom were born in the State of Indiana. The father was a druggist by vocation and both he and his wife resided in Washington for some years and removed to Indianapolis in 1903 and he died in 1907 at that place.

Dr. Spink was afforded the advantages of the public schools of her native town, where she also attended St. Simon's Academy, a well ordered institution in which she continued her studies until she was fourteen years of age. She early manifested that self-reliance and independence of thought and action that have so signally conserved her success in the work of her chosen profession, and when a girl of but fifteen years she administered a severe shock to the staid and conservative people of her native town by announcing her intention of preparing herself for the medical profession. The independent young woman was looked upon in the community as an iconoclast and she endured with patience and amusement the storm of criticism which her course of action precipitated. Her ambition was one of definite action, and it was through her own efforts that Dr. Spink defrayed the expenses of her professional education. The initial and well-taken step was that of securing a position as nurse in a hospital, and in this connection she gained valuable experience in a preliminary way. In 1882 she went to Cincinnati and started her studies in the Pulte Medical College and also had practical experience in the city hospital. In 1884 she came to Indianapolis and entered the Central Hospital for the Insane as special night nurse and here had splendid advantages in studying this class of diseases and also in laboratory and post-mortem work. In 1885 Dr. Spink entered the Medical College of Indiana, in which institution she completed the prescribed course and

was graduated, as a member of the class of 1887. She was granted her well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 2d of March of that year and received high honors at the time of her graduation. In this connection it may be mentioned that she took the prize for dissecting. On the day following the receipt of her diploma she opened an office for general practice and was in practice one year, being very successful and having a large acquaintance with the best families in Indianapolis, which she had gained by giving massage treatment and doing special nursing, and afterwards was employed by these same people as their physician. In July, 1888, she assisted Dr. W. B. Fletcher in opening the present sanatorium and took the position as his assistant. Three years later she became a partner in the institution. She eventually became superintendent of the woman's department of this finely equipped hospital, as well as part owner of the institution, and since the death of Dr. Fletcher in 1907 she has been the manager and general superintendent of the hospital, which has long commanded a large and representative patronage and whose effective service has gained to it a very high reputation.

Dr. Spink has naturally given special study and investigation to the class of disorders to which the hospital is devoted, and as a neurologist and specialist in the treatment of mental diseases she has gained a position of prominence and authority. She has done much original research in her special field of practice and her system of preserving the inter-cranial circulation has gained to her the highest endorsement on the part of the medical profession, as this original method devised by her has added materially to the practical and theoretical work of psychiatry. Dr. Spink has been unflinching in her enthusiasm for and devotion to her noble profession, and her faithful labors have counted for much in the alleviation of human suffering and distress. Imbued with the deepest sympathy and exemplifying the most generous and kindly attributes of gracious womanhood, she has uplifted her sympathy from the plane of mere sentiment to the more lofty level of actuating motives for helpfulness. She has been a valued member of the Indiana State Board of Charities and has served on the medical staff of each the Indianapolis City Hospital and city dispensary. She holds membership in the American Medical Association, the American Microscopical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis (Marion County) Medical Society, and before each of these she has presented excellent and pertinent papers, especially touching the work in her chosen field of

special practice. She has also been a valued contributor to the American Journal of Microscopy, the Woman's Medical Journal, of which she was for several years an associate editor, and to other leading periodicals of her profession. In 1888 Dr. Spink completed an effective post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York City, and she has remained a close and self-exacting student of both branches of her profession, so that she has kept in close touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery. Though never seeking priority in the domain of operative surgery, Dr. Spink has performed a number of very delicate and expert operations, among the most successful of which have been those for lacerations of the cervix uteri and perineum as well as those for the radical cure of hernia and operations for laparotomies. As the head of the Fletcher Sanitarium Dr. Spink has ably upheld its high prestige since the death of its honored founder, and she has the unqualified confidence and esteem of her professional confreres in the city which has so long represented her home and been the scene of her earnest and effective endeavors in the work of her profession.

Dr. DAVID ROSS has gained precedence as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native City of Indianapolis, and now devotes his attention exclusively to the surgical branch of his profession and to the general treatment of abdominal diseases. He controls a large practice and is recognized as a surgeon of marked skill and of fine technical training.

A scion of staunch Scottish ancestry of historic and distinguished order, Dr. Ross was born in Indianapolis, on the 20th of November, 1865, and he is a son of Charles B. and Catherine (King) Ross, the former of whom was born in Rosshire and the latter in Perthshire, Scotland. They were reared and educated in the brave old land of hills and heather and there their marriage was solemnized. Charles B. Ross was born in the year 1827, and his death occurred in 1902, at Brazil, Indiana, where his venerable widow still maintains her home. They came to America in 1861 and soon after their arrival they took up their residence a few miles south of the City of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where they remained until 1863, when they removed to Indianapolis, where Mr. Ross followed his profession of land scape gardening until 1870, when he removed to the vicinity of Coatesville, Hendricks County, this state, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he continued to be identified during the remainder of his active busi-

ness career. In 1877 he removed to Brazil, Clay County, and located near the city of Brazil, where he became the owner of a farm, to whose cultivation he gave his personal supervision until a short time before his death. He was a man of sterling character and ever commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men. He was a Republican in his political proclivities and was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife. Of their nine children all are now living, and the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Dr. David Ross was reared to maturity on the home farm, and after completing the curriculum of the district school he continued his studies in the public schools of the City of Brazil. That he made good use of his opportunities is evident when recognition is taken of the fact that he soon proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. For a period of five years he was numbered among the successful and popular teachers in the public schools of Clay County, and during a portion of this time he taught in the city schools of Brazil. He continued to teach and attend school at intervals, and through his labors as a teacher he earned the money with which to defray the expenses of both his academic and technical education. In 1891 Dr. Ross was graduated in the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the following year he was matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, in the city of Indianapolis, and he here completed the prescribed technical course in 1895, on March 31 of which year he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately became an interne in the Indianapolis City Hospital, in which he remained for one year, gaining valuable clinical experience. In 1896 he engaged in the general practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and his novitiate was of short duration, as he soon gained to himself a definite reputation for ability in his chosen vocation, so that his success followed as a natural result. He has retained a distinctly representative clientage during all the years of his professional work in the Indiana capital, and his personal popularity has remained on a parity with his professional skill and advancement. In the spring of 1900 Dr. Ross took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York, in the City of New York, and through close study of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession, as well as through personal investigations and scientific work, he has kept

at all times abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery. He now finds ample demands upon his time and attention in devoting himself exclusively to the surgical branch of practice—especially to abdominal surgery. Dr. Ross holds membership in the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is consulting surgeon to the Indianapolis City Hospital and also to St. Vincent's Hospital, and is associate professor of surgery in the Indiana School of Medicine, representing the medical department of Indiana University. In politics the doctor is aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party and he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

On the 24th of September, 1901, Dr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Gertrude Goodhart, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Julia H. (Wright) Goodhart, of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Ross have one son, Andrew Franklin, who was born on the 16th of July, 1906.

FRANK D. STALNAKER. Well exemplifying that spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that has conserved the splendid advancement of "Greater Indianapolis", Frank D. Stalnakier is numbered among the representative business men of the city in which he has achieved noteworthy success through his own well directed endeavors, having here maintained his home since 1879, so that his advancement in connection with business affairs has been coincident with the growth of the capital city, to whose interests no citizen is more loyal than he whose name initiates this paragraph.

Frank D. Stalnakier, president of the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis and junior member of the wholesale and retail hardware firm of Lilly & Stalnakier, was born at Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa, on the 31st of December, 1859, and is a son of Lemuel E. and Martha J. (Jamieson) Stalnakier. His father was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was a scion of one of the old and patrician families of the historic Old Dominion commonwealth. He passed the closing years of his life at McMinnville, Tennessee, where he died at the age of sixty-eight years. He was reared and educated in West Virginia, which was then an integral part of the State of Virginia, and as a young man he removed to the west, becoming one of the pioneers of the State of Iowa. In Sioux City, that state, his marriage was solemnized, and there he was engaged in business as a

contractor and builder for some time. He then removed with his family to Cambridge City, Indiana, where he became superintendent of the car works and where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Indianapolis and assumed the position of superintendent of the old car works located on the site now occupied by the Atlas Engine Works. Finally the manufacturing of cars was abandoned in these shops and he then removed to Tennessee, where he passed the residue of his life. After his death his wife, who was a native of the State of Indiana, returned to Indianapolis, where she continued to maintain her home until she too was summoned to the life eternal, when sixty-five years of age. Of the three children Frank D. is the eldest; William E. is a resident of the City of Chicago; and Olive is the wife of Charles Faulkner, of Sardis, Mississippi.

Frank D. Stalnaker gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Sioux City, Iowa, and Cambridge City, Indiana, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he took an effective course in a business college at Indianapolis. He was twenty years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, and here he has since directed his energies along normal lines of enterprise, through the agency of which he has attained to splendid success, while incidentally gaining an impregnable hold upon popular confidence and esteem—a fact that indicates that his course has been marked by integrity and honor in all the relations of life. After being graduated in business college Mr. Stalnaker secured a clerical position in a local banking institution, and he continued to be actively associated with banking affairs in various executive capacities until the death of William Wallace, when he was appointed to succeed the latter in the responsible office of receiver of the Fletcher & Sharpe Bank. He handled the affairs thus entrusted to his charge with marked ability and discrimination, and he continued incumbent of the position of receiver until the business of the institution was finally settled, in 1893.

In 1885, when twenty-six years of age, Mr. Stalnaker associated himself with James W. Lilly under the firm name of Lilly & Stalnaker, and engaged in the hardware business. They initiated operations on a somewhat modest scale, and through careful and able administration and progressive methods the business expanded rapidly in scope and importance, with the eventual result that the concern became one of the leading wholesale and retail hardware houses of Indianapolis—

a position that it retains today, thus serving as a valuable factor in contributing to the commercial prestige of the capital city. In the meanwhile Mr. Stalnaker had continued to be identified with banking interests, and in June, 1906, he was elected president of the Capital National Bank. As head of this substantial financial institution he has directed its policy along conservative lines and done much to conserve its substantial progress and popularity, and through his association therewith he had become a prominent factor in the banking circles of the state. Enthusiastic and loyal in all that touches the welfare of Indianapolis, Mr. Stalnaker has given his influence and tangible co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises tending to conserve the civic and material advancement of the city, and he is a valued member of various civic organizations that have contributed in large degree to such advancement, including the Merchants' Association, of which he is president, and the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of which he served as president for two years, within which was compassed the erection of its present fine building. He was one of the charter members of the Commercial Club, served as a member of its first board of directors and is still actively identified with this effective organization. Of that essentially representative organization, the Columbia Club, he was secretary for two years and in 1903 he was president of the same. He is also identified with the University Club and the Country Club. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rites, in which latter he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is also identified with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Even these brief statements indicate how thoroughly and close Mr. Stalnaker is identified with the best business and civic interests of "Greater Indianapolis", where he is looked upon as an essentially representative citizen. In politics he accords an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party and he has been a zealous worker in behalf of its cause. For several years he served as treasurer of the Republican state central committee of Indiana.

On the 8th of October, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stalnaker to Miss Maude Hill, who was born in Indianapolis and reared in Milwaukee and Chicago and who is a daughter of the late James B. Hill, who was general freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Stalnaker have one daughter, Marjory.



JOHN R. MAROT

JOHN R. MAROT. For more than a quarter of a century the late John Richards Marot was actively and prominently identified with the industrial and commercial interests of Indiana's capital city, and his standing as an honored and representative citizen well justifies the slight memorial tribute that is here entered.

John Richards Marot was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of December, 1831, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Richards) Marot, both of whom were likewise natives of the historic old City of Philadelphia, where the respective families were early founded. The lineage of the Marot family is traced back to remote French origin but the original representatives in America came from France and were members of the Society of Friends. Joseph Marot devoted the major portion of his active career to the printing and book-binding business and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Dayton, Ohio, to which place they removed when the subject of this memoir was a child. John R. Marot was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Dayton and he eventually completed a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated. As a young man he engaged in the manufacturing of chairs, and for a number of years he successfully operated a chair factory in Dayton, Ohio. He disposed of this industrial enterprise in 1864, in which year he removed to Indianapolis, where he forthwith identified himself with local business interests, and for many years he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture and show cases, at 87 East Washington street, where he continued in business until about six years prior to the time of his death, which occurred on the 9th of December, 1899.

Mr. Marot was known as a conservative, careful and conscientious business man and as a citizen of unbounded loyalty and public spirit. Through his well directed energies he gained temporal success worthy the name, and his life was ordered upon the loftiest plane of integrity and honor, so that he was never denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. In politics, though never ambitious for office of any description, he gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he was ever ready to lend his aid and influence in support of measures projected for the general good of the community. He was essentially democratic and cordial in his association with his fellow men, and his generous and kindly attributes of character gained to him a wide circle of loyal friends. He was

fond of outdoor sports and found special pleasure in his frequent fishing excursions and in traveling in various sections of the country. His interests centered in his home, whose life was of ideal order, and the great loss and bereavement in the life of his devoted wife was that which came when he was summoned to eternal rest. He was identified with various fraternal and civic organizations in his home city and was a zealous member of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow.

On the 15th of November, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Marot to Miss Rebecca C. Harris, who was born at Goshen, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Henry and Jemima J. (McQuiston) Harris, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was a pioneer manufacturer of saddle-trees at Goshen, that state, and was a member of a family that was founded in Virginia in the colonial era of our national history. The McQuiston family lineage is traced back to Scottish origin. The parents of Mrs. Marot passed the many years of their lives at Dayton, Ohio, leaving there a few years before their death and going to Bloomington, Illinois.

ROBERT H. BRYSON. The popular and efficient postmaster of Indianapolis, Robert H. Bryson, who assumed the duties of his office May 12, 1908, is in the prime of early middle life, when the strong man has had the benefit of experience without having suffered a diminution of his energies under the stress of years of monotony. With a thorough business experience and a sufficient contact with public affairs to give him facility in leading men and movements, Postmaster Bryson is a postal executive admirably fitted to handling the affairs of this vital department of a great metropolis.

A native of Warren County, Ohio, born near Lebanon on the 1st of September, 1864, Mr. Bryson's early home was in Dayton, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, whither his parents removed in his infancy. In 1878, when he was fourteen years old, the family moved to Davenport, Iowa, from whose high school course the youth graduated in 1881. Mr. Bryson entered the employ of the Fleischmann Company in 1886, locating as its representative at Galveston and Dallas, Texas, in the latter city as its state agent. He knew no hours, but only the interests of his house, and in September, 1887, the company transferred him to its important field centering in Indianapolis. In fact, he has served no other private employer than the Fleischmann Company, being recognized as one of its leading promoters when he was appointed to the

postmastership in 1908. His severance of his long and harmonious connection with the house, at that time, was the cause of deep mutual regret.

In the meantime his activity, ability and popularity in Republican politics and civic matters were bringing him wide influence in the public field. As president of the Marion Club, the most powerful political organization in the state, he materially advanced his prospects, already bright, and in 1901-3, as a member of the board of public safety under Mayor Bookwalter, he became even more widely appreciated and admired. Since taking charge of the Indianapolis postoffice he has clearly and forcibly demonstrated the value of his business training and also maintained his old-time reputation for popularity and for making his employes "hostile good-naturedly", which was one of his strongest traits as a private business promoter. As a loyal body of friends, the letter carriers and their union are solidly behind him, as was evinced by the grand banquet tendered him by Branch 39, in August following his induction to office. Upon that occasion not only was there a full attendance of the "letter carriers themselves, but three of the national officers of the organization (including the president) were present to heartily toast him and give him their support. The postmaster is an active member of the Columbia Club and of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen, and is one of the real forward marching citizens of Indianapolis.

WILLIAM H. FOX. The refining and idealistic influences which mark Indianapolis as a metropolitan center have an emphatic exemplification in the John Herron Art Institute, of which finely equipped and valued institution the subject of this sketch is the able and popular director. He is widely known in the art circles of the country and it is largely due to his well directed efforts that the institution of which he has charge has gained so high standing and so much popular appreciation.

William Henry Fox was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of November, 1858, and is a son of Daniel M. and Elizabeth Caroline (Korn) Fox. He is a scion of staunch Revolutionary stock and by reason of this fact is eligible for and holds membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The Fox family traces its lineage to English origin and in the maternal line the father of the subject of this review was descended from the Miller family, of German lineage, the name having originally been spelled Mueller. This family was

prominently identified with the settlement of what is still known as Germantown, near the City of Philadelphia, the name itself bearing its own significance. Mr. Fox traces his ancestry in the maternal line to Henry Korn, who came to this country from England in 1809 and who became a prominent manufacturer and influential citizen of Philadelphia.

Daniel Miller Fox, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, as was also his wife. He was a representative member of the bar of the old Keystone state and controlled a large practice in Philadelphia, of which city he had the distinction of serving as mayor, having been the first Democrat to be chosen for that office after the close of the Civil War. He was a commissioner of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, in his native city, and later became a member of the United States Postal Commission, this appointment having been conferred by President Grant. At a later period he became superintendent of the United States mint in Philadelphia. Both he and his wife continued to reside in that city until their death. Of their five children four are now living.

William Henry Fox is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational privileges, which were effectively supplemented by a course in the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1883 he was graduated in the law department of the same institution, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of his native state and instituted the active practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he became associated in practice with his brother Henry K. Fox. Having marked artistic talent in an appreciative way and having given considerable attention to productive work as a painter, though not in a professional way, his predilections finally led him to assume the position of art critic in connection with newspaper work in Philadelphia. He greatly developed his talent as a critic and connoisseur and finally recognition of distinctive order came to him in 1903, when he was appointed secretary of the department of fine arts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in the City of St. Louis, besides receiving appointment as representative of Russia on the international jury of awards, composed of sixty-two members. He also organized the art representation of Pennsylvania and the east-southern states for the exposition mentioned, and through these as-



C. A. Wallingford

sociations he gained marked prestige in art affairs, with which he has since been prominently identified. In April, 1905, he accepted his present executive position of director of the John Herron Art Institute, and he is giving to his work the utmost enthusiasm and zeal, having done much to popularize the institution and to make it assume rank among the leading art institutes of the Union. He gives much time to instructive work and one of his noteworthy and recent efforts was in securing to the institute the temporary exhibition of the magnificent sculptural works of St. Gaudens, in the early part of the year 1910. He is a member of the Philadelphia Art Club and of the National Art Club, in New York City.

In 1903 Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Thomas Dobbins, daughter of L. Russell Dobbins, of Philadelphia, and they are prominent and popular in the best social life of the Indiana capital.

CHARLES A. WALLINGFORD. It was given the late Charles Augustus Wallingford to achieve marked distinction in his profession and his effective efforts as an architect are shown in many of the fine buildings in Indiana and other states of the Union. He also brought to bear much constructive and administrative ability and all of the resources of a strong and worthy manhood. He was known as one of the leading representatives of his profession in Indiana at the time of his death, which occurred at the Methodist hospital, in his home City of Indianapolis, March 21, 1909, following a surgical operation. He gave to the world the best of an essentially virile, loyal and noble nature and his standard of integrity and honor was ever inflexible. He was a citizen of high civic ideals, and ever manifested his liberality in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He lived and labored to worthy ends and as one of the sterling citizens and representative business men of Indianapolis he merits a tribute of honor in this publication.

Charles Augustus Wallingford was born in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 3d of February, 1854, and was a son of Estes and Catherine (McCurdy) Wallingford, representatives of families founded in America many generations ago. The father was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil War, in which he served as adjutant in the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he sacrificed his life in behalf of his country, as he was captured by the enemy and confined in historic Libby prison, at Richmond, Virginia, where he died. His widow long survived him and

passed the closing years of her life in Indianapolis. Of the children two are still living: Mrs. J. N. Rogers, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Constantine Rieger, of New York City.

Mr. Wallingford was indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational training, and he next entered the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. After the completion of his naval service Mr. Wallingford returned to Indianapolis and here began the study of architecture in the office and under the able direction of the late Edwin May, who was architect of the magnificent state capitol of Indiana. The subject of this memoir showed marked predilection for the science and art of architecture, the most ancient and enduring of all, and after initiating the active practice of his profession his success was of the most unequivocal order. He began his work as an architect in Indianapolis, and this city represented his home during the major part of his life. For about eleven years he resided in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, and there he was architect of a number of important business buildings and private residences, as well as of the splendid ice palace which proved so great an attraction in that city in 1887. He was the architect of the fine court house of Lewis and Clarke County, Montana, in Helena, the capital city of that state, and within his period of operations in the northwest he was also architect for a large and substantial bank building at Bismarck, North Dakota.

Mr. Wallingford returned to Indianapolis in 1896, and here he continued his effective professional endeavors during the remainder of his active career, within which he not only furnished the plans and working specifications for many residences, apartment houses and business blocks in the capital city, but also for important buildings erected elsewhere in the state. He was earnest and zealous in seeing to it that all of his plans were faithfully carried out in the constructive work, much of which he personally supervised, and upon his reputation as a business man there rests no blemish or mark of equivocal dealing. He was signally true in all the relations of life, and his generous attributes of character gained him staunch friends and admirers. He was endowed with specially artistic tastes, shown not only in his professional work but also in his home, his study and his suggestions relative to civic improvements. He was an appreciative student of the best in literature and was especially well informed in ancient and modern history. He was a delegate to the World's Congress of Architects in the City of London, England, was a director of the Com-

mercial Club of St. Paul, Minnesota, at the time of his residence in that city, and in Indianapolis he was identified with various representative civic organizations, including the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Civic League. His political allegiance, never indicated by ambition for public office, was given to the Republican party, and he was a member of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, as is also his widow, who still maintains her home in the attractive family residence at 1629 Talbott avenue.

On the 4th of May, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wallingford to Miss Minnie Coffin, a daughter of Zachariah and Caroline (Armfield) Coffin, of Bloomington, Indiana. Both the Coffin and Armfield families were founded in Indiana in the pioneer epoch of its history, and the mother of Mrs. Wallingford was a niece of Governor Dunning of this state. The Coffin family was founded in New England in the early colonial days and Tristram Coffin, pioneer of Nantucket, Massachusetts, traced his ancestry back to the year 1066, A. D. He came from England to America and figured as the founder of the line in which Mrs. Wallingford is a descendant. The honored subject of this memoir is survived by one son, Daniel, who is now a student in the historic old academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he is preparing for entrance to Yale University. Mrs. Wallingford was born and reared in Indiana and in its capital city she is actively concerned in religious and social affairs of a representative order.

CHARLES E. KREGELO. A native son of the Indiana capital and a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state, Charles Edward Kregelo passed his entire life in Indianapolis, where he ever stood exponent of that personal integrity and civic loyalty that invariably beget popular confidence and esteem and where he attained to success and prominence in business circles. At the time of his death, which occurred at St. Vincent's Infirmary, Indianapolis, on the 22nd of August, 1905, Mr. Kregelo held prestige as the pioneer funeral director of the capital city, even as he was known as one of the oldest representatives of this line of business in the entire state. In a genuine and kindly and eminently unostentatious way Mr. Kregelo literally "went about doing good", and his practical benevolences were the direct expression of his deep and abiding human sympathy, which made him ever ready to do all that he could for the succor and the uplifting of his fellow men.

Mr. Kregelo was born in a small frame house that stood on the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and New York street, and the date of his nativity was October 16, 1843. His father, David Kregelo, was a native of the State of Maryland, whence he came to Indianapolis in an early day, taking up his residence in the future metropolis of the state when the same was a mere village. David Kregelo left his native state when eighteen years of age and made his way on foot from the City of Baltimore to Chicago and thence to Joliet, Illinois. He finally returned to Baltimore, and upon coming to Indianapolis he made the trip on horseback, as this was before the era of railroad development or other effective means of transportation into the inland sections of the middle west. In Indianapolis he finally engaged in business for himself, and he thus initiated his independent career by borrowing two thousand dollars from John L. Ketcham, to whom he was able to give no security other than his promise that the money would be repaid. He established a lumber yard and later began the operation of a planing mill in connection therewith. In 1858 the little frame house in which was born the subject of this memoir, as noted in this paragraph, was replaced by a three-story brick building, which is still standing. It was in this building that Charles E. Kregelo first began business, after he had duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of his native city. When he was eighteen years of age he became associated with his father in the opening of a grocery store in the building just mentioned, and he assumed charge of the enterprise, which was conducted under the firm name of Kregelo & Son and of which he made a distinctive success, as he brought to bear the energy, determination, integrity of purpose and keen discrimination that so significantly marked his entire business career. Concerning the progressive stages in the activities of Mr. Kregelo the following record is substantially that which appeared in the *Indianapolis News* at the time of his death, and the appreciative statements from such local authority are well worthy of preservation in this memoir.

Five years after the initiation of the business just noted the father and son, under the same firm title, engaged in the undertaking business, which they conducted for the first eight years in a building on East Market street. For the ensuing decade headquarters was maintained in a building erected by Charles E. Kregelo just north of Tomlinson Hall. After his father's retirement from



Chas^r E. King

business Mr. Kregelo conducted the enterprise individually for some years.

In 1893 Mr. Kregelo sold his interest in the establishment and business and went to California, where he expected to retire from active business and enjoy the attractions of ranch life. The inactivity, however, soon palled upon him, and he purchased an interest in the undertaking business of the firm of Breese Brothers, in the City of Los Angeles. Five years later he determined to return to Indianapolis, and he accordingly sold his interest in the business mentioned. He owned considerable property in California, including a fine ranch and a residence in Los Angeles. On his return to Indianapolis he again identified himself with the undertaking business.

Mr. Kregelo was always interested in movements for the improvement of the city. When he alighted from the train on his return from California he said to his wife: "Well, we are again back in the best country on earth." and this statement well expressed his loyalty to and affection for the city and state in which he was born and reared. He always took a deep interest in his profession. From the crude methods employed by undertakers when he entered the business he watched and assisted in the development of its facilities and methods. Two of his incidental inventions are in general use. He was the inventor of the funeral card, by means of which those properly to be supplied with carriages on the occasion of funerals are assigned to their respective vehicles, thereby doing away with the old and unfortunate custom of providing for "professional funeralgoers". Another important invention which Mr. Kregelo originated is the wheeled truck, on which caskets are moved down narrow church aisles and through doorways. He was one of the first to introduce embalming in Indianapolis. As a funeral director he had charge of the interment of more than twenty-three thousand persons, and he was the first undertaker in Indianapolis to utilize a white hearse. None has more fully appreciated the delicacy of the business than did he, and his punctilious care and actuating sympathy did much to lighten the burdens of those bereaved at the time when the loved ones were laid to rest. In his business his attitude was one far too seldom emulated, even in a minor degree, by those associated with the same line of enterprise. Many burials were made by him and full equipment and provisions made therefor in cases where he never rendered a bill for services or caskets furnished, as he felt that the circumstances of the families

were such that payment would work intolerable hardship and that he could himself better afford to assume the entire responsibility. These generous acts were never made public and represented only the genuineness of his sympathy and the intrinsic kindness of his nature, which made him the friend of the friendless, one who "remembered those who were forgotten".

As a citizen Mr. Kregelo was essentially progressive and public-spirited, and he was also earnest in the support of charitable and benevolent objects and institutions, liberal and sympathetic in his private benefactions and genial and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow men in all walks of life. He was especially interested in young men and was ever ready to aid them by advice and influence as well as by the extending of tangible aid when the same was justified. He realized to the full the dire effects of indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and there are many men who are to-day honored and useful citizens and who owe their redemption from intemperance to the kindly influence of Mr. Kregelo. He was never censorious in his admonition to such young men but he earnestly besought them to make the most of their lives, giving to them unqualified sympathy and good will and proving to them a veritable guide, counselor and friend. He never failed to remember when a contribution was needed from him in connection with the work of charitable institutions which were the regular recipients of his liberal benefactions, and even on the day prior to his death he mentioned and directed the sending of a check to a local home for women. He had an intuitive appreciation of the oriental nature, and the Chinese of Indianapolis looked upon him as their valued friend and adviser. He was held in specially high regard by E. Lung, head of the local Chinese Masonic body. Mr. Kregelo was a prominent figure in business circles in Indianapolis for many years and he well merited the distinctive success which it was his to gain through his own well directed endeavors.

In politics, though never a seeker of official preferment. Mr. Kregelo gave a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party. He was an earnest member of the Second Presbyterian Church, as is also his widow, but he was tolerant in his religious views, finding good in all denominations and being liberal in his support of all worthy causes. His genial and courteous personality gained to him staunch friends and made him distinctively popular in both business and social circles. In the Masonic fraternity he attained to the thirty-

second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and was also identified with the local temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was actively affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, besides which he held membership in such representative Indianapolis organizations as the Board of Trade, the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club and the Country Club.

The interests and affections of Mr. Kregelo centered in his home, whose associations, ideal in character, afforded him the most unequivocal solace and delight, even as it has long been known for its generous hospitality. On the 6th of September, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kregelo to Miss Laura J. McCune, who was born and reared at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of James and Susanna Catherine (Wills) McCune, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Keystone state and representatives of families that contributed valiant patriots to the Continental forces in the War of the Revolution. By reason of such ancestral service in the cause of national independence Mrs. Kregelo is eligible for and holds membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Both the McCune and Wills families have had many distinguished representatives in the various generations in America, and the lineage of Mrs. Kregelo is of essentially patrician order. She has been a prominent and popular factor in connection with social, religious and charitable activities in Indianapolis, where her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances. The oldest daughter, Carrie Wilson, was born in Indianapolis on the 9th of November, 1868, and died in this city on the 4th of February, 1892, at the age of twenty-four years; the second, Katherine Louise, was born in Indianapolis on the 5th of May, 1874, and is now the wife of Harry Beckwith, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Charles Wilbur, the son, died in infancy. Katherine Louise has two children by her first marriage, Dorothy Kregelo Martin, born August 17, 1897, and Charles Kregelo Martin, born April 7, 1899.

Mr. Kregelo was a man of many admirable traits and had a host of friends among whom it is safe to say are numbered all those whom he served in their time of sorrow. He dignified his calling and what better could be said of any man in any field of labor?

The loss of their daughter Carrie Kregelo proved an irreparable bereavement to Mr. and Mrs. Kregelo, and her gentle and beautiful character gained to her the affectionate

regard of all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. From many tributes to her memory given at the time of her death it is possible to present in this brief sketch only one, that given by the late Frances E. Willard, the loved head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and an intimate friend of the Kregelo family. This noble woman wrote as follows: "My Dear, Kind Friends:—In the great grief that has come to you so suddenly it seems almost an intrusion to write or speak. Some sorrows set us apart and put a sacredness upon us that is felt by all around. Yours is of such a nature, for your lives have been happy, your home secure, your loved ones spared to you. But, after all, the only changeless thing is change. Here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come. The eternal stars shine on as soon as it is dark enough, and our Heavenly Father draws us by sorrow nearer to himself, if we but take it right. My own heart has learned by what it suffered to look up from the graveside of my dearest and best, saying, 'Some day we shall meet again, and for that day I will live'. May you have the help from on high to make that holy vow, so shall the grave not cheat you of the bright and loving spirit that has gone. The days fly fast, the years sweep by; our treasure is not here, it is in heaven."

JOHN S. BERRYHILL. For a period of more than thirty years has John S. Berryhill been engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis and he is recognized as one of the able and essentially representative members of the Indiana bar. He has a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community that has so long represented his home and as a citizen he has ever stood exponent of the most unequivocal loyalty and public spirit.

Mr. Berryhill is a native of the City of Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, which was a mere village at the time when he was there ushered into the world, on the 27th of December, 1849. He is a son of John S. and Irene (Fry) Berryhill, the former of whom was born in Ohio, a scion of an old and honored family of that historic commonwealth, and the latter was also born in Ohio; their marriage was solemnized at Lafayette, Indiana, and they there continued to reside until summoned to the life eternal. Of their two children one, a daughter, died at the age of fourteen years, so that the subject of this review is now the only living representative of the immediate family circle. John S. Berryhill, Sr., had the supervision of the construction of the old Wabash & Erie canal,



Bernard Voronogov.

and was its superintendent for a number of years after its completion. He was a man of marked ability and of sterling integrity of character, and he became one of the honored and influential citizens of his section of the state. At the time of his death he was candidate for state senator, on the Democratic ticket. The latter part of his active career was devoted principally to the marble business, and his life was one of signal usefulness and uprightness. He died in 1849 and his devoted wife is still living at the age of eighty-one years, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, as was her husband.

John S. Berryhill, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native town and thereafter entered old Asbury University, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1879 the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. After his graduation he was for one year principal of the public schools of Frankfort, Indiana, and he then returned to Lafayette, where he began reading law under the preceptorship of James R. Carnahan, being thus engaged until April, 1876, when he came to Indianapolis and became a student and clerk in the law office of the firm of Hanna & Knefer, then one of the foremost in the capital city. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and in 1879 he became associated with his former preceptors as a partner in practice, under the firm name of Hanna, Knefer & Berryhill. This alliance continued until the death of Mr. Hanna, in 1882, and thereafter the firm of Knefer & Berryhill continued in control of the large and representative professional business until the death of the senior member of the firm, in about 1899, since which time Mr. Berryhill has conducted an individual practice, with offices in the Hereth building, 134 East Washington street. He has gained much prestige as an able and versatile trial lawyer and has been concerned in much important litigation in the state and federal courts, besides which he has been retained as counsel to a large and representative clientele. The extent and importance of his business offers the most effective voucher for his ability and fidelity in the work of his chosen profession. He is a valued member of the Indianapolis Bar Association, is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, though never imbued with ambition for political office, and both he and his wife

are members of Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 2nd of October, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Berryhill to Miss Mary L. Hanna, who was born in Greencastle, Indiana, and who is a daughter of John and Mahala (Sherfey) Hanna, both likewise natives of Indiana and members of honored pioneer families of this commonwealth. Mr. Hanna, who was senior member of the firm of Hanna, Knefer & Berryhill, was for many years one of the leading members of the Indianapolis bar and was a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence. He gained wide reputation as a trial lawyer and he served one term as a member of Congress from the Indianapolis district. Both he and his wife died in Greencastle. Mrs. Berryhill was a student in Asbury University at the same time as was her husband, and she was graduated in that institution as a member of the class of 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Berryhill have two children, John H., who is superintendent of the Vulcan Plow Works, at Evansville, Indiana, and Irene, who is a graduate of De Pauw University and who is now the wife of Earl E. Young, of Anderson, Indiana.

BERNARD VONNEGUT. Throughout the State of Indiana are left many enduring monuments to the technical skill and professional ability of Bernard Vonnegut, who attained marked distinction as an architect and who was a man signally loyal and loyal in all the relations of life. Apostasy from the strictest principles of integrity and honor never marked the career of this worthy and honored citizen of Indianapolis, and his standing in the community was such as to render most consistent a brief tribute to his memory in this publication, devoted as it is to the fine city to whose civic and material upbuilding he contributed to the fullest of his splendid powers. He died at his home in Indianapolis, 618 East Thirteenth street, on Friday afternoon, August 7, 1908, and on the following day he would have celebrated his fifty-third birthday, so that he was called from the scene of life's endeavors at the very zenith of his strong and noble manhood. He was a native son of the Indiana capital, and its every interest ever lay close to his heart.

Bernard Vonnegut was born in Indianapolis on the 8th of August, 1855, and was a son of Clemens and Katrina (Blank) Vonnegut, the former of whom was a native of Prussia, whence he came to America when a young man, becoming one of the pioneer German settlers of Indianapolis, with whose business interests he was long identified. The father was a man of ability and sterling character.

and he played well his part as a citizen of his adopted country. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Indianapolis until their death. Bernard Vonnegut was indebted to the German-English schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, and later he continued his studies in what is now the Shortridge high school. He early manifested a high artistic appreciation and marked creative talent, and he was signally favored in that he was afforded the best of opportunities for preparing himself for the work of his chosen profession. He studied architecture for several years in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the City of Boston, and supplemented this by an effective course in the Polytechnic Institute of Hanover, Germany. Concerning his work as a student the following pertinent statement has been made: "At both of these schools he worked with distinction and developed fine ability as a technical as well as an artistic draughtsman. He was strong as an architectural water-colorist".

After his return from Germany Mr. Vonnegut entered upon the practical work of his profession, and he wisely initiated the same in New York City, where he had the best opportunity to expand and mature his powers. In the national metropolis he entered the office of George B. Post, one of the leading architects of the east, and under the preceptorship and direction of Mr. Post he had opportunity to work on the famous Vanderbilt houses, the Produce Exchange and other important buildings. After remaining in the east for several years Mr. Vonnegut returned to Indianapolis, where, in 1888, he entered into partnership with Arthur Bohn, under the firm name of Vonnegut & Bohn. This grateful alliance continued until it was severed by the death of Mr. Vonnegut, and the firm attained to high rank, even as its senior member achieved marked distinction in his profession, as architect of his firm. He was the designer of many of the most ornate and important buildings in Indianapolis, as well as in other parts of the state. Among those that stand specifically as monuments to his genius may be mentioned the L. S. Ayres building, the German House, Pembroke Arcade, the Hollweg & Reese buildings in South Meridian street, and the Indianapolis *Star* building, all in Indianapolis, as well as the students' building of the University of Indiana, and Eliza Fowler hall, at Purdue University. All of his work was carefully detailed and bore evidence of his scholarly tastes as an architect as well as of his superior technical ability. In a brief review of his career published in the Indianapolis *Star* at the time of his death were found

the following words of appreciation: "Personally he was highly esteemed among the men in the building trades, by reason of his honesty and his honorable methods of practice". He was a member of the Architectural League of New York and the American Institute of Architects. Loyal and liberal in his attitude as a citizen. Mr. Vonnegut took a deep interest in all that touched the welfare of his native city, and while never an aspirant for public office he accorded a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party. He was identified with various civic and social organizations of representative character in Indianapolis. In all of its expressions he was a lover of art, and he was more of a connoisseur than a dilettante in this connection, aside from the specific work of his profession, which represents one of the noblest forms of art expression. In personality he was genial, democratic and companionable, and he drew to himself inviolable friendships in his associations socially and in a business way.

On the 19th of September, 1883, Mr. Vonnegut was married to Miss Nannie Schnull, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of the late Henry Schnull, who was long a prominent wholesale merchant and influential citizen of the Indiana capital and metropolis. Mrs. Vonnegut still retains her residence in Indianapolis, as do also the three children,—Kurt, Alex and Irma.

ELIAS J. JACOBY was born on a farm near Marion, Ohio. He became a school teacher when seventeen and a half years old and taught three terms; entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the B. A. degree. While in the university he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and became the Master of the Chapter in his senior year. He was one of the editors of the college paper and editor-in-chief of his fraternity journal. Five years later he received from the same University the degree of M. A. Immediately following his University course he entered the Law School of Cincinnati College from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., and received the prize for forensic discussion.

On the day of his graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan he first met Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, who was then general attorney for a railway company with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Fairbanks later invited him to a position in his office, which he accepted immediately following his graduation from the Law School and soon thereafter became assistant general attorney of the rail-

way company. He became general attorney of the T. H. & P. Ry. Company, operating one hundred and seventy-eight miles of road. He served for a number of years as one of the directors on several lines of railway; and is local trustee in some railway mortgages. During this same period he served as president of two manufacturing companies, covering a period of seven years. He was actively associated with Mr. Fairbanks until the latter became United States Senator and has been more or less associated with him ever since. Soon after taking service with the railway company he assisted in organizing The Railroadmen's Building and Savings Association. He has served as attorney and director of that association ever since its organization and for a number of years has also been its vice president. This institution is the largest of its kind in Indiana, having assets of over two million dollars. During the last two years he has assisted in the organization of the Prudential Casualty Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Indiana with an authorized capital of one million dollars and of which more than one-half has been subscribed and with actual assets of more than a half million dollars. He is its president and counsel.

Mr. Jacoby is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar. He was High Priest of Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., in 1905, was T. I. Master of Indianapolis Council No. 2, R. and S. M., in 1907 and in the same year was Eminent Commander of Raper Commandery No. 1, K. T., of Indianapolis. He is Second Officer in St. James Conclave No. 16, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. In 1910 he became Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Indiana. In Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., he has served as Assistant Rabban three years, as Chief Rabban one year, and is now serving his fourth year as Illustrious Potentate of the Temple. He has served his Temple five years as Representative to the Imperial Council and at the Thirty-fifth Annual Session of that body, held in Louisville, Kentucky, in June, 1909, he was elected Imperial Outer Guard. In the order of succession he will become the principal officer in the National organization.

He was instrumental in organizing The Indianapolis Masonic Temple Association, composed of eleven Masonic bodies. He drafted the law that was passed by the legislature authorizing such a corporation. He served as chairman of the Building Committee of that Association, which with the Grand Lodge of Indiana erected the new Masonic Temple in

Indianapolis at a total cost of over six hundred thousand dollars. That Temple was dedicated on May 24, 1909. For two years he has served as president of that Temple Association.

At a Ceremonial Session of Murat Temple in April, 1908, without previously consulting anyone, he proposed the erection of a Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The proposal met with enthusiastic favor. He then organized Murat Temple Association of which he was made president, and which association holds the title to the property purchased for the Temple. Plans were adopted and work was begun in the late fall of 1908. The corner stone of Murat Temple situated at the corner of New Jersey and Michigan streets in the City of Indianapolis, was laid on March 13, 1909, that being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Charter of Murat Temple. This Temple was dedicated on May 16th, 1910. The entire cost of the property was over four hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM D. ALLISON has been identified with manufacturing interests in Indianapolis for a quarter of a century and is now the prime factor and sole owner of the business conducted under the title of the W. D. Allison Company. This industrial enterprise is that of manufacturing physician's furniture, and as the products of its plant go into all sections of the Union and many foreign countries, it contributes its quota to the commercial prestige of "Greater Indianapolis", in whose continued advancement along civic and industrial lines Mr. Allison has unbounded confidence.

William David Allison was born on a farm in Coles County, Illinois, on the 10th of February, 1854, and is a son of Andrew H. and Hannah E. (Dryden) Allison. His father was a native of North Carolina and died at the age of forty-one years. The mother was born in Tennessee and now maintains her home in Coles County, Illinois, being eighty-seven years of age at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1909. After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state the subject of this review continued his studies in Lee's Academy, at Loxa, Illinois, and later was for two years a student in the University of Wisconsin, in the beautiful little lake city of Madison.

After leaving the university Mr. Allison engaged in the musical-instrument business at Mattoon, Illinois, where he continued to be identified with this line of enterprise about eight years, at the expiration of which, in 1884, he took up his residence in Indianapo-

lis, where he has since maintained his home and where he has been successful in the building up of a prosperous and important industrial enterprise. In September of the year mentioned he here became associated with Joseph H. Clark in the manufacturing of a high grade of physician's furniture, including operating chairs, under the title of J. H. Clark & Company. In 1886 Richard B. Roberts purchased Mr. Clark's interest in the business, and thereafter the firm was known as Roberts & Allison until 1891, when Mr. Allison bought his partner's interest. He then adopted the title of the W. D. Allison Company, which has since been maintained, and under which the enterprise has been ably advanced to a position of definite priority in its line. The original location of the plant was near the old Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad depot, where operations were continued until 1902, when the present eligible and finely equipped plant was secured, at 905-15 North Alabama street, where employment is now given to about seventy workmen, the greater proportion of whom are skilled mechanics. In addition to a trade extending into the most diverse sections of the United States a constantly expanding foreign business is controlled.

As a citizen Mr. Allison is intrinsically loyal and public-spirited, and in politics his allegiance is given to the Republican party. In April, 1907, he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the state reformatory by Governor Hanley, for a term of four years. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club and has served as a member of its board of directors. He and his wife hold membership in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and in the Masonic fraternity his affiliations are as here noted: Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree.

On the 11th of October, 1882, Mr. Allison was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Robbins, daughter of Captain Moses W. Robbins, of Charleston, Illinois, and concerning the children of this union the following brief data are entered: Frances L. is the wife of Frank A. Preston, of Indianapolis; Lila E. is the wife of Dr. Chas. D. Humes; Charles W. is a member of the class of 1913, in Wabash College; Ruth H. is attending Ogontz College

near Philadelphia, and Mary A. is attending Knickerbocker Hall, Indianapolis.

GUSTAVUS H. VOSS. Among the many noble figures that have lent dignity and honor to the legal profession in the State of Indiana a place of special distinction must be accorded to Judge Gustavus H. Voss, who was long recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of this commonwealth. His life was one of large, generous and distinct accomplishment, and our later generation may well pause to contemplate his exalted and useful career and pay due tribute to his memory. He attained high honors as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and his appreciation of his stewardship was on a parity with the distinctive success which it was his to gain through the proper application of his own energies and talents.

Gustavus Henry Voss was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 14, 1822, and his death occurred at his home in the City of Indianapolis on the 15th of March, 1883. He was a son of Andrew and Jane (Tier) Voss, the former of whom was born in Charleston, South Carolina, of stanch Danish extraction, and the latter of whom was a native of North Carolina and a member of one of the patrician families of the historic Old Dominion, being a descendant of the Doty family which came over in the Mayflower. Andrew Voss became a substantial business man of Cincinnati. After due preliminary discipline the subject of this sketch entered Woodward College, in Cincinnati, in which he was graduated. Thereafter he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, and he had the distinction of being a member of the first class graduated in this department of the state university, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Having an analytical, receptive mind and a natural predilection for dialectics, Judge Voss had early determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and after duly fortifying himself in its learning he engaged in the practice of law at Noblesville, Indiana, where he met with immediate success and proved himself admirably equipped both as a trial lawyer and counselor. Later he removed to Greencastle, this state, where he continued in practice for six years, within which he gained a professional reputation that far transcended local limitations. Ever aggressive, enterprising and public-spirited as a citizen, he contributed generously to the promotion of the civic and material progress of Greencastle, and there he erected a large and substantial business block. He finally sought a broader field of endeavor, and in 1868 he



G. W. Bess

removed to Indianapolis, where he soon assumed a place of leadership in his profession, to whose work he long continued to give his attention and in connection with which he appeared in much important litigation in the state and federal courts. He is remembered as a lawyer of profound erudition and great forensic versatility, and his name shall ever hold a place of honor on the roll of those whose able efforts and exalted characters have given dignity to the bar of this state.

Though ever a close devotee of his profession, Judge Voss found many other avenues in which to exert his splendid energies, and he did much to further the progress and prosperity of the capital city of Indiana. He identified himself with various business enterprises and showed marked discrimination in the buying of local real estate as well as in the improving of the same. Through the appreciation in the value of his real estate holdings here and in other parts of the state he acquired a substantial fortune,—the tangible results of his own discernment and business sagacity. He was essentially liberal and loyal as a citizen, and his aid and influence were ever extended in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare and promote the commercial and civic progress of his home city. During the crucial period of the Civil War he was unremitting in his efforts to uphold the cause of the Union, and his zeal was one of definite action and great liberality. In the promotion of enlistments for the service he made vigorous and fruitful speeches throughout the state, and his fervid patriotism did much to quicken loyal response on the part of volunteers. During the absence of soldiers at the front he personally provided from his own means for the expenses of many families who thus became dependent, while in many other ways his aid was extended in furtherance of the righteous cause.

Judge Voss was the owner of a fine farm property near Noblesville and there he indulged himself in the breeding of fine horses, for which he ever had a great admiration and fondness. He was a man of fine social qualities, and his genial and gracious personality gained to him stanch friends among all classes, as he was most democratic in his attitude and placed true valuations on all sorts and conditions of men. He had naught of intellectual intolerance or bigotry, though he was a man of recondit knowledge along manifold lines; he was a great reader and close student, and he kept also in touch with the current events and issues of the hour, so that he was invariably well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public import and political expediency. His support

was given to the Republican party and he was an able exponent of its principles and policies. Judge Voss was a man of deep spirituality and was a devout and zealous member of the Christian Church. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also held membership in various social and professional organizations of representative character.

In 1845 Judge Voss was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Evans, who was born in Kentucky, whence she came with her parents to Indiana when a girl. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1880, and concerning the four children of this union the following brief data are given: Theresa Herriott is the widow of the late Weller B. Smith, of Indianapolis, where she still resides; Corinna is the widow of Isaac S. Randolph and now resides at Noblesville; and Miss Tarquinia and Jay G. are both residents of Indianapolis.

ORANGE S. RUNNELS, M. D. Among the representative physicians and surgeons of the capital city of Indiana to whom it has been given to gain especial distinction in their profession is Dr. Orange Scott Runnels, who is one of the leading exponents of the beneficent system of Homœopathy in Indiana, and who has held many important preferments in the line of his profession and in civic positions of trust. He owns and conducts a finely equipped and appointed private surgical hospital at No. 522 North Illinois street and the same receives a large and representative support. A man of distinctive academic and professional attainments Dr. Runnels well merits consideration in this work, which gives special recognition to those who mark leadership in the various fields of human endeavor in the designated province of the publication.

Dr. Orange Scott Runnels was born in Fredonia, McKean Township, Licking County, Ohio, on the 11th of June, 1847, and is a son of Edwin and Lydia (Eaton) Runnels, the former of whom was born in Vermont and the latter in the State of New York.

The Runnels family is of stanch Scotch and English descent and has been established in America since the colonial epoch of our national history. The name has been spelled both Runnels and Reynolds, according to the Scotch or Irish lineage of the branches, but the original Scotch orthography is that which is retained by him whose name initiates this article. The original representatives of the family in America came from Scotland and first settled in Nova Scotia, whence migration was later made to the State of Vermont, many years prior to the War of the Revolution. Stephen Runnels, great-grandfather of the doctor, was a gallant soldier in the Con-

tinental line and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he lost the gun which he had used with decisive effect. According to the New Hampshire provincial records he gained the office of corporal. Colonel Daniel Runnels (or Reynolds), great-great-uncle of the subject of this review, was captain of Company I in Colonel Nichols' regiment, which accompanied General Stark to Bennington, Vermont, in 1776, and later he became in turn major and colonel of that regiment, attaining high distinction as one of the able and gallant officers in the great struggle through which oppression was hurled back and the boon of liberty achieved. Revolutionary records also bear evidence of the valiant service of another representative of the Runnels family, and concerning him the following has been written: "Enos Runnels also was in the battle of Bunker Hill, in Captain Moore's company, Colonel Stark's regiment. They started from Medford early in the morning and reached Bunker Hill 'along in the forenoon'. They marched to the redoubt, which was then full. Orders were given to the regiment to take the post on the left when the rail fence was commenced, and he helped to make it. He afterward enlisted for three years, and served in the Northern army, under General Schuyler: he was taken prisoner by the Indians and delivered to the British. He escaped imprisonment at Ticonderoga, rejoined the army under General Gates, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga. At the time of Arnold's treachery he was stationed at West Point, and he performed guard duty in the same room with Major Andre on the last night of the latter's life."

Dr. Runnels is a grandson of Stephen Runnels, who was born at Topsham, Vermont, where his father followed the vocation of farming, and he himself was reared in the sturdy discipline of the old New England farm, continuing to be identified with the great basic industry of agriculture in Vermont until 1819, when he severed the home ties and with his family set forth for the wilds of Ohio. He secured a tract of wild land in Licking County and there instituted the reclamation of a farm, continuing to reside on this homestead until his death, at which time he was fifty years of age. At Cambridge, Vermont, on the 26th of January, 1806, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Brown, who survived him by a number of years. Of their children six sons and three daughters attained to years of maturity.

Edwin Runnels, father of the doctor, gained his rudimentary education in the com-

mon schools of the old Green Mountain state and was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family removal to Ohio, where he was reared to manhood under the scenes and influences of the pioneer era. He lived up to the full tension of arduous toil, but his alert mind and distinctive ambition enabled him to effectively supplement his early educational training, and he became a man of mature judgment and broad information. He reclaimed a farm in Licking County, being one of the honored and influential citizens of his community, and there continued to reside until he was well advanced in years, when he removed to Red Oak, Iowa, where he died in 1879, at the age of seventy-two years. His cherished and devoted wife preceded him to the life eternal by three years, and was sixty-seven years of age at the time of her death. In religious faith they were originally Baptists, but they later identified themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edwin Runnels was a forceful public speaker and took active part in political affairs. In the climacteric period, leading up to and culminating in the Civil War he was an uncompromising abolitionist, and he was an efficient conductor on the historic "underground railway", through the agency of which many a poor slave was assisted to freedom. Of his eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, six are now living (1909): Celestia is the wife of Rev. George H. Hicks, of Sidney, Iowa; Ormond is a resident of Red Oak, Iowa; Annie P. is the wife of Charles McFarland, of Nipomo, California; Dr. Orange S. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Dr. Moses T. is a leading physician and surgeon of Kansas City, Missouri; and Sherwin T. is a resident of Nipomo, California. Mrs. Lydia (Eaton) Runnels, mother of these children, was a daughter of Sidney Eaton, who was a native of Connecticut, of English lineage, and who removed from that state to Rome, New York, from which place he came to Licking County, Ohio, in an early day, there developing a farm and passing the residue of his life, which was prolonged to an advanced age.

Orange Scott Runnels was reared on the old homestead farm in Licking County, Ohio, and as a boy and youth was not denied the privilege of contributing his quota to the various departments of farm work, the while he attended the district schools during the winter terms. Later he was at intervals a student in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, but impaired health prevented him from completing the course upon which he had entered with all of zeal and ambition. During

his years of study in this institution he taught in the district schools each winter and by this means defrayed his college expenses. He began the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. John B. Hunt, of Columbus, Ohio, and after due preliminary reading he was matriculated in the Cleveland University of Medicine, in the City of Cleveland, in which he was graduated in February, 1871, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the following April he took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he has been engaged in the successful work of his profession during the long intervening period of nearly forty years, marked by earnest devotion to his exacting vocation and by that broad human sympathy which transcends mere sentiment to become an actuating motive in the relief of distress and suffering. Since 1885 he has devoted himself exclusively to the surgical branch of his profession, and in the same his reputation is far from being one of local order. He has taken effective post-graduate courses in leading medical schools in Chicago and New York and attended important clinics of the most renowned surgeons in Europe. In 1890 he established the Runnels Surgical Hospital, and the same is now one of the best equipped and most ably managed private institutions of its kind in the Union—in fact its facilities are on a parity with those of many of the leading public or semi-public hospitals. The doctor has been an extensive and valued contributor to the standard and periodical literature of his profession and has been called upon to present papers before the various professional organizations with which he is identified. In 1894 he received from Oberlin College the honorary degree of Master of Arts, a fitting recognition of his ability and his generous services to humanity.

Dr. Runnels was incumbent of the office of surgeon general of the Indiana National Guard during the administration of Governor Mount, 1897-1901, and established and had supervision of Camp Mount military hospital, in Indianapolis, after the return of the Indiana troops from the Spanish-American War. The doctor is identified with the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and the Marion County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1886 he was president of the National Surgical and Gynecological Society, was president of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1886, and president of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy in 1884. He is also an honorary member of the Massachusetts Surgical & Gynecological Society, the

New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the Kentucky Homœopathic Society, and the Southern Homœopathic Association. He is also identified with the American Association of Official Surgeons, of which he was president in 1894. The doctor was chairman of the delegates from the American Institute of Homœopathy to the World's Homœopathic Congress held in Basle, Switzerland, in 1886, and was made vice-president of that notable body.

In politics Dr. Runnels is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and while the exactings of his profession and his devotion to the same have precluded his entering the domain of practical politics, he is essentially public-spirited and progressive as a citizen and lends his cooperation in the promotion of enterprises and measures tending to advance the general welfare. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, is a director and vice-president of the Inter-State Life Assurance Society of Indianapolis, and is examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, and of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts. He enjoys marked popular esteem in his home city and is connected with representative social organizations of local order, including the Commercial Club, the University Club, and the Indianapolis Literary Club. He and his wife hold membership in the First Congregational Church.

On the 20th of June, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Runnels to Miss Dora Clark, of Columbus, Ohio. She was born and reared in that state and was a daughter of the late Sumner Clark, a representative citizen of Columbus. Of the four children of this union the first born, Edwin C., died at the age of five years; Walter died at the age of eight months; Scott C. is now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Indianapolis; and Clark was nine years of age at the time of his death. Mrs. Runnels was summoned to the life eternal on March 24, 1891, at the age of forty-five years, having been a devout member of the Congregational Church.

June 28, 1893, Dr. Runnels was united in marriage to Mrs. Alice (Bartau) McCulloch, widow of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, who was minister of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Indianapolis, and a resident of Indianapolis at the time of his death. Mrs. Runnels was born at Ellington, Connecticut,

November 15, 1854, and is a daughter of Morris R. Barteau, an influential citizen of Appleton, Wisconsin. No children have been born of the second marriage.

JOHN NEWMAN CAREY. A prominent figure in connection with industrial enterprises of distinctive scope and importance and a member of one of the old and honored families of Indianapolis, which has been his home from his boyhood days, Mr. Carey well merits representation in this work, which has to do with the history of the capital city and its people.

John Newman Carey was born in the City of Dayton, Ohio, on the 4th of March, 1855, and is a son of Dr. Harvey G. and Mary (Newman) Carey, the former of whom was born in Sidney, Ohio, and the latter in Centerville, Indiana. The former was sixty-eight years at the time of his death, which occurred in Indianapolis, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-seven years. Of their four children two are now living, of whom the subject of this sketch is the younger; Gertrude C. is the wife of Dr. Henry Jameson, a representative physician and surgeon of Indianapolis. Dr. Carey was engaged in the practice of medicine in Dayton, Ohio, until 1863, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he became superintendent of the Indiana Central Railroad, of which his father-in-law, John S. Newman was at the time president. Later the doctor became president of the Merchants' National Bank and he was otherwise conspicuously identified with business and civic affairs in the capital city. He was vice-president of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company, and prior to assuming this position had been one of the interested principals in the firm of Layman, Carey & Company, wholesale hardware dealers. He retired from active business about two years prior to his demise. He was for some time a member of the city council and also of the board of education, and was a member of the committee which had charge of the organizing and equipping of the public library, which is still maintained under the supervision of the board of education. He was deeply interested in educational and religious affairs, was a close friend and adviser of Professor A. C. Shortridge, in whose honor the Shortridge high school was named, and he and his wife were zealous and valued members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Dr. Carey was aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and he was a citizen who ever commanded an invincible hold upon the confidence and

esteem of the city in which he so long maintained his home and to whose material and social advancement he contributed in no insignificant degree.

John N. Carey, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early educational training in the public schools of Indianapolis, and completed the curriculum of the high school, after which he attended Brown University, in the City of Providence, Rhode Island. After leaving college Mr. Carey returned to Indianapolis and identified himself with the wholesale hardware business of Layman, Carey & Company, of which firm his father was a member, as already noted. In 1883 Mr. Carey became manager of the wholesale drug business of Daniel Stewart, and with this large and important concern he was identified as a stockholder and executive officer until the 1st of October, 1908, when he severed his association with the same and founded the Stewart-Carey Glass Company, of which he is president and treasurer. The company are manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in decorative window glass and the highest grades of polished plate and window glass, art glass and mirrors, and the concern represents one of the important industrial enterprises of the city. Mr. Carey is also president and treasurer of the Diamond Flint Glass Company, of Jackson, Ohio, manufacturers of flint glass bottles.

Mr. Carey is known as one of the most enthusiastic and zealous workers in the local Young Men's Christian Association, of whose board of directors he has been a member for fifteen years. He served for some time as vice-president of the association, and has been president of the same since 1907. Of the first mentioned office he was incumbent at the time of the celebrated "whirlwind campaign", in which two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars were raised in eighteen days for the erection of the new association building, which is one of the finest in the Union and which was dedicated in February, 1909. In politics, though never a seeker of public office, Mr. Carey is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is a member of the National Druggists' Association, of which he served as president, having been elected to this office at the meeting held in the City of Washington, D. C., in 1906. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Columbia Club, the Commercial Club, and of the Indianapolis Dramatic Club, of which he served one term as president, and as a loyal and progressive citizen he takes a deep interest in all that makes for the advancement and gen-



JAMES A. BRUCE

eral prosperity of Indianapolis. He and his wife are active in the various departments of work in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which both are members, and he has been a member of the official board of this church for the past thirty years. In all the relations of life he is well upholding the honors of the family name and he is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Indianapolis, in whose social circles he and his wife maintain a prominent place.

On the 1st of May, 1879, Mr. Carey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stewart, who was born in Greensburg, Indiana, on the 5th of March, 1859, and who is a daughter of Daniel and Martha (Tarkington) Stewart. When she was a child her parents removed to Indianapolis, and her father was long and prominently identified with business interests in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have four children, Martha, Eleanor, Ruth and Mary.

JAMES A. BRUCE. The late James A. Bruce, who died at the beautiful old family homestead, at the corner of Twenty-third street and College avenue, in Indianapolis, on the 12th of December, 1892, was a native son of the old Hoosier state and a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Marion County. It was his to achieve marked success in connection with farming and floriculture, from which he supplied an extensive and appreciative patronage. Though he was virtually an invalid for a number of years before his death, he did not abate his interest in his business affairs and gave to them his personal supervision, and he was recognized as one of the sterling and loyal citizens of Indianapolis, where he ever held a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

James Austin Bruce was born on the old Bruce homestead, which is now within the city limits of Indianapolis,—at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Park avenue, and the date of his nativity was September 27, 1859. He was one of the two sons of George and Dove (Reagan) Bruce, both natives of Ohio. His father was born in Butler County, that state, in 1802, and was a member, as the date indicates, of a family that was founded in that commonwealth before it was admitted to statehood. The lineage is traced back to stanch Scottish origin. George Bruce was reared to maturity in the old Buckeye state and for many years he was a successful buyer of cattle, which he drove through from Ohio and Indiana to the market in Philadelphia, before the era of railroad transportation. He established his home in Center Township, Marion County, Indiana, in the pioneer days, and, as already in-

timated, the old homestead is now within the corporate limits of the city. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-two years of age; his devoted wife preceded him to the life eternal, and of their children none are now living.

James A. Bruce was reared to maturity on the home farm which was the place of his birth, and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he continued his studies in the old Northwestern Christian University, now Butler University, at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, in which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For several years he devoted a portion of his time to the pedagogic profession, becoming one of the successful and popular teachers in the country schools of his native state for three terms. He then turned his attention to farming, and became the owner of a valuable farm property on Fall Creek, in Center Township, Marion County. His tastes and inclinations finally led him to engage in floriculture. He passed ten years on the farm and then returned to the city, where he devoted his attention to the management of his greenhouses and attendant business during the remainder of his active career. He became the owner of much valuable real estate, including city property, and gained a competence through his well ordered endeavors as a reliable and progressive business man. He was but fifty-three years of age at the time of his death, and upon the record of his life there rests no shadow of wrong or suspicion of injustice, so that he well merited the confidence and esteem in which he was held in the community that ever represented his home. He was quiet and unassuming in his characteristics, generous and tolerant in his judgment and devoted to his home and family. He was a stanch adherent of the Republican party and at one time he served as deputy assessor of Marion County. He was not formally identified with any religious organization and held membership in no fraternal or social orders.

On the 10th of October, 1865, Mr. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Thomson, who was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, and who still resides in the attractive homestead in Indianapolis. She is a daughter of Quintin and Charlotte (Cathcart) Thomson, both of whom were born and reared in Ayrshire, Scotland. After coming to America Mr. Thomson was engaged in the lumber business in Cincinnati for a number of years, and later he was identified with the fishing industry at Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio. In 1860 he removed to Indianapolis, where he was engaged in the bakery business during the period

of the Civil War. He finally removed to the State of Kansas and purchased a large cattle ranch, to the management of which he gave his attention until his death, in 1891, when more than seventy years of age. His wife died in 1886, and of their children three are now living, all in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce became the parents of seven children, of whom only three are now living,—George Q., who is engaged in the real estate business; Dr. Charles L., who is engaged in farming in the famous Wood River valley of Oregon; and Margaret T., who remains with her widowed mother.

HARRY B. GATES. Numbered among the veritable captains of industry in Greater Indianapolis, where he has varied and important capitalistic interests, is Harry B. Gates, who is president of the Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Company, one of the important wholesale and jobbing concerns of the city, and who has been prominently identified with other lines of business enterprise in the capital city of his native state.

Mr. Gates was born in Fayette County, Indiana, on the 5th of September, 1858, and is a son of Alfred B. and Elizabeth M. (Murdock) Gates, the former of whom was born in Fayette County, this state, in 1822, before the county was organized under this title, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, in 1838. From the date and place of the father's nativity it will be seen that the Gates family was founded in Indiana in the early pioneer epoch of its history, and the name has since been prominently identified with the progress and upbuilding of this sovereign commonwealth of the Union. In 1864 Alfred B. Gates removed with his family to the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in business until 1868, when he returned to Indiana and located in Indianapolis, where he engaged in the retail grocery business. He later broadened the scope of his enterprise by the establishing of a wholesale business in the same line, and he continued to be identified in an active way with this substantial business until 1894, after which he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1901. He was long one of the representative business men of Indianapolis and his course, characterized by inviolable integrity and honor in all the relations of life, was so directed as to retain to him the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. His venerable widow still maintains her home in Indianapolis, and all of their four children are living, the subject of this review having been the second in order of birth. In politics Alfred B. Gates was a staunch adherent of the

Republican party, he was affiliated with the Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity.

Harry B. Gates was six years of age at the time of the family removal to the City of Philadelphia, and to the public schools of that city and Indianapolis he is indebted for his early educational discipline. In 1871 he found employment in his father's wholesale grocery and coffee establishment, and in 1882 he was admitted to partnership in the business, which was thereafter conducted under the title of A. B. Gates & Co. Upon his father's retirement from the business Mr. Gates continued to be identified with the same until 1894, when he disposed of his interests and organized the Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Company, of which he is president, to conduct the manufactory branch of their grocery business, and through his wise administrative policy and progressive ideas the enterprise has been pushed forward with ever increasing success, until it is now one of the leading concerns of the kind in the middle west, controlling a substantial trade throughout the territory normally tributary to Indianapolis as a distributing center.

To Mr. Gates also belongs the credit of having been the organizer of the New Telephone Co. and the New Long Distance Telephone Company, in 1897, and it was mainly through his energy and aggressive management that the lines of these companies were installed and its plant established upon the highest modern standard. He became secretary of the companies and held this position until 1903, when he disposed of his holdings in the corporations. He is also president of the American Color Company, a successful concern engaged in the manufacturing of Easy Dyer; is director in the Columbia National Bank and other financial institutions. He gives his active support to all measures that tend to promote the progress and material and civic prosperity of his home city.

In politics Mr. Gates has ever accorded an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and he has taken a zealous interest in its cause. He was a delegate to the national convention of the party in 1900. Among the representative local organizations with which he is identified may be mentioned the Columbia, Commercial, Marion and Country Clubs, and the German House. He is also affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons, and Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons.

On November 6, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gates to Miss Carrie E. Patrick, daughter of the late E. W. Patrick, of

Evansville, Indiana, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1901, being survived by one son, A. Bennett Gates, who married Miss Lena Hemmingway, daughter of Hon. James A. Hemmingway, United States Senator from Indiana. A. Bennett Gates is now associated with his father in the management of the Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.

GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, M. D. He whose name initiates this review has gained marked prestige and wide reputation through his able services as superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis. He has been most successful in the technical and administrative management of the noble institution over which he is placed in charge and has otherwise accomplished much for the care of the unfortunate wards of the state.

Dr. Edenharter claims as the place of his nativity, the old Buckeye state, as he was born in the city of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, on the 13th of June, 1857. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Roseberg) Edenharter, both natives of Germany, the father having been born in Bavaria and the mother in Saxony. John Edenharter was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, which he there followed until about the year 1848, when he emigrated to the United States. He first took up his abode in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he later removed to Piqua, that state, and finally to Dayton, where he continued to reside until about 1875, when he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he maintained his home until death, in 1898, at the age of seventy-four years. His devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1889, when about sixty-three years of age. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, and of the two now living, Dr. George F. is the elder; Frank is a resident of Indianapolis and is a representative member of its bar.

Dr. Edenharter gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town, and he was about ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Dayton, Ohio, where he continued his studies in the public schools, making the best use of the advantages thus afforded him. In 1878 he came to Indianapolis, where his parents had taken up their residence about three years previously. Here he began to prepare himself for the work in which he has gained so great distinction, finally being matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, in this city, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In 1904, in recognition of his ability and distinguished services in the cause of humanity, and his efforts in behalf of higher medical education and research work, Wabash College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Edenharter engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and his novitiate was of brief duration, as he soon demonstrated his powers and gained unqualified prestige as an able physician and surgeon and as one essentially devoted to its work. In the capital city, he continued in active general practice until recognition of his ability and high professional standing was accorded in a significant way, by his appointment, on the 7th of April, 1893, to the responsible office of Superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, of which position he has since continued incumbent. His admirable administration has well justified the honor conferred and it is but consistent to say that no man in the history of the state has accomplished a more humane and beneficent work in connection with the care and treatment of the insane,—the most pitiable of all governmental wards. The doctor was elected for a fifth term on the 26th of March, 1909. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on the date mentioned, the following significant and appreciative resolution was adopted by that body:

“Resolved: That in the re-employment of Dr. George F. Edenharter as Superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and at the beginning of his seventeenth year of continuous service as such, the Board of Trustees desire to and hereby do, spread upon the records of their meeting, held this day, their unqualified approval and commendation of his administration. The wards of the state intrusted to this institution, receive the most modern and progressive treatment known to hospital practice; in fact, the work being done here is so favorably received by the profession that many leading alienists of not only this country, but of other countries, visit this hospital, and in written communications and otherwise, evidence their most hearty and enthusiastic approval of methods employed and results accomplished. These results are the outgrowth of the theories and plans of Dr. George F. Edenharter put into practice, and in thus expressing ourselves, we are endeavoring to do but simple justice to him without over-laudation.”

Commenting editorially on the above, *The Indianapolis News* of March 27, 1909, used the following language:

"Dr. George F. Edenharter has for five times been elected Superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane. He has served in that office for sixteen years. He is now, under the new law, elected for an indefinite period. This means as long as he prefers to hold the office. The people of all parties have recognized that in Dr. Edenharter the state has found a man of unusual executive abilities and devotion to the public service. Many suggestions have been made that his services be drawn on for larger duties. Possibly in the opinion of those who have the affairs of this hospital most at heart, there can be no greater service to the state than to see that the inmates have proper care and attention. At any rate, Dr. Edenharter has practically given his professional career to this work. The state owes much to such men as he. It knows that with such a man in charge, an institution will be administered with the highest degree of efficiency and success. To supervise such a hospital involves self-sacrificing labor and a lofty humanitarian spirit. Having found in Dr. Edenharter these qualities in eminent degree, it is fortunate that the state can command his services. The Board of Trustees did well yesterday in placing on its record a minute expressing appreciation of the spirit and methods that have made Dr. Edenharter's administration notable."

All who have been familiar with the work and services of Dr. Edenharter in his present office, as well as in the practice of his profession in a private way, realize that he has been animated by the highest motives as a practical humanitarian and that he has subordinated personal interests and self-advancement for the sake of serving humanity, in which connection his appreciation of the responsibilities and dignity of his profession has ever been of the most insistent order. For a period of two years, he was attending physician and surgeon to the Marion County Asylum, and for one year held a similar position in connection with the County Workhouse. He also served two years as Superintendent of the Indianapolis City Hospital, a position in which he gave distinctive evidence of his fine administrative ability and which he resigned to resume the office of which he is now incumbent, after having been re-appointed for a second term.

In a comparative or relative sense, the standing of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane is so high and its reputation so widely disseminated, that in this sketch there is eminent propriety in making somewhat specified mention of certain features of its

equipment and administration that have brought about its marked precedence among similar institutions, and also to note the part taken by the present superintendent in rendering its functions more comprehensive and efficacious. Apropos of these points are the following words of special commendation from an authoritative source:

"The work of the hospital has been greatly changed since the advent of Dr. Edenharter and has been advanced along much more scientific lines. The pathological laboratory and the new hospital for the sick insane have been constructed under his regime, and in their design, scope and appliances are receiving the highest praise from many sources. Under his management, the institution has become essentially a teaching hospital, its facilities being extended alike to student and practitioner. One afternoon of each week, the students of the Indianapolis Medical Colleges attend clinical lectures upon mental and nervous diseases and neuro-pathology, the vast number of patients in this institution offering unexcelled clinical advantages. The pathological department was dedicated by the Marion County Medical Society December 18, 1896, and in the address delivered by Prof. Ludwig Hektoen, M. D., of Chicago, were made the following appreciative statements:

"The present occasion marks a most significant step in the advancement and improvement of the humanitarian work in which institutions like the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane are engaged. The inauguration, under the present auspicious circumstances, of a fully equipped, substantial department of this hospital, built in accordance with the best modern views, reflects great credit upon the development of American alienism, upon the intelligence of the Board of Control of this institution and of its Superintendent."

In an address before the Marion County Medical Society, on the 5th day of December, 1899, Prof. C. B. Burr, M. D., of Flint, Michigan, spoke as follows:

"Indiana has done wisely in christening her institutions, 'state hospitals'. She has done wisely to emphasize the hospital idea by erecting in connection with the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane, this superb, and in many respects, unique, pathological laboratory, which in the perfection of its design and equipment will ever remain a monument to the enthusiasm, sagacity and philanthropy of our esteemed confrere, generous host and worthy friend, Dr. George F. Edenharter."

Further words of earnest commendation

were those uttered in an address delivered before the same society on the 5th of April, 1904, by Prof. F. W. Langdon, M. D., of Cincinnati, who said:

"We shall see at a glance the importance of the laboratory for general pathology in institutions for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. I congratulate you, members of the Indianapolis Medical Society, that you have in your midst a pioneer in this work in the West. How well it has been organized and how well it is fulfilling its mission it is not necessary for me to tell you. The Superintendent of this hospital is building his monument from day to day and year to year, not alone in the material structures devoted to pathological anatomy and the sick insane, but also by his devotion for the higher researches of neurologic and psychiatric medicine. These annual meetings of the leading medical society of Indiana under the roof of the most complete laboratory for psychiatric research of any hospital for the insane in our country are in themselves unique; they are also equally helpful and stimulating to the practitioner and the special students of nervous and mental diseases".

Endorsements of like nature might be indefinitely multiplied were the essential limitations of this article not circumscribed, and it is but consonant that there be reproduced one more such mark of appreciation and one of somewhat more intimate order, since it was contained in a personal letter received by Dr. Edenharter from that distinguished physician and educator, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after a visit to the institution in the year 1900:

"I feel it my duty and it is a great pleasure, I assure you, to express my congratulations to you on the splendid arrangements you have provided by way of bacteriological, chemical and pathological laboratories at that institution, as well as many other improvements which you have been engaged in constructing. I know of no other hospital for the insane in this country for which there has been supplied such grand facilities for studying the obscure and sad diseases that are found in all hospitals for the insane, and not since the time when Pinel and Esquirol worked their great reforms in the treatment of the insane, have there been greater steps taken for the benefit of this unfortunate class than you have taken in providing such complete scientific methods for studying and understanding mental diseases. You have, my dear doctor, reared a monument to your reputation and name more lasting than bronze or

marble, and you merit not only the approbation of every intelligent citizen of Indiana but your work is entitled to the greatest praise by the medical profession throughout the country and the unfortunate insane and their friends should rise up and call you blessed, and I am sure they would if they could understand, as those of our profession do, what a great and lasting benefit will result from your splendid efforts".

There is all of consistency in giving a high place of representation to Dr. Edenharter as one of the really great practical philanthropists of our country, and it is fortunate that the State of Indiana has been able to enlist his interposition in the management of the noble institution of which he is the executive head and to whose most effective development to the highest state of efficiency he has given the best of himself and his fine professional and administrative powers. His work has its practical value in another direction, since it is certain to prove cumulative in the curing and preventing of insanity and the various types of neurotic diseases and thus cannot but save to the State of Indiana large expenditures in the future. He has not confined his attention to the one great hospital of which he is superintendent and which has an average enrollment of fully two thousand patients, but through personal initiative and influence he has accomplished a noteworthy work in the promotion of measures looking to affording still further and more enlightened provisions for the care of the unfortunate. He wielded much influence in the legislature of 1905 in connection with the proposition to create a new district for the insane population, to supplement the hospitals already established and to be known as the Southeastern Hospital. The suggestion for the founding of the new hospital was made by him; and he was also an uncompromising advocate for amending the bill providing for an epileptic village in such a way as to provide for the hopeful or curable cases rather than for the incurably insane epileptics assigned to the regular hospitals for the insane. Though his suggestions met with strong opposition from various sources, it is gratifying to record that all of them were adopted by the general assembly.

Dr. Edenharter is identified with representative professional organizations, including the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, and the New York Medico-

Legal Society, of which last mentioned he is vice-president for Indiana.

In politics, the doctor is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and he represented the Eighth ward in the Indianapolis City Council from 1883 to 1887, in which latter year he was made the nominee of his party for the office of Mayor. He received a flattering endorsement at the polls but was unable to overcome the very considerable and normal Republican majority and thus met with defeat. It is significant of his personal popularity that two years later he received the unanimous vote of both the Republicans and Democrats in the City Council for the office of Superintendent of the City Hospital, an incumbency of which mention has already been made in this context.

In the time-honored Masonic fraternity, Dr. Edenharter has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having, as a matter of course, completed the circle of the York Rite, in which his initial affiliation is with Capital City Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 6th day of June, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Edenharter to Miss Marion E. Swadener, of Dayton, Ohio, in which state she was born and reared, being a daughter of Michael and Marie (Michel) Swadener. Dr. and Mrs. Edenharter had but one child, Ralph, born July 19, 1889. Mrs. George F. Edenharter died September 27, 1909.

LYNN B. MILLIKAN. In according recognition to those who have contributed to the up-building of Greater Indianapolis there is special consistency in offering record concerning the life and labors of this well known and honored citizen, who holds a position of distinctive precedence as a building contractor and who has done a large and important work in the erection of many of the finest residences and most modern business buildings in the capital city, where he has a position of leadership in his chosen sphere of enterprise.

Mr. Millikan is a native son of the Hoosier commonwealth, having been born at Newcastle, Henry County, Indiana, on the 20th of March, 1860, and being a son of Eli B. and Margaret C. (Martindale) Millikan, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Indiana. The father came to Indiana when young and after his marriage he built up an extensive business as a buyer of live stock, which he sold to a meat-packing concern at Cambridge City, this state. Later he located on a farm in Liberty Township, Henry County, where he developed a fine property, and he there continued

to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of his community, was a staunch Democrat in politics, was identified with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity at New Castle, and both he and his wife held membership in the Christian Church. Mrs. Millikan survived her honored husband by more than a decade, having been summoned to the life eternal in 1894, at the age of seventy years. Of the five sons of this marriage the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth, and of the number five are now living.

Lynn B. Millikan was reared to manhood on the homestead farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota of assistance, and in the meanwhile availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to his legal majority and he then served an apprenticeship of one year at the carpenter's trade, at New Castle. In 1882 he came to Indianapolis, where he continued his apprenticeship during the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which, in 1884, he engaged in contracting and building on his own responsibility. His filial devotion was signally manifested at this time, as he built for himself a modest home and brought his loved and widowed mother to the same. She continued to reside with him during the remainder of her life, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gracious and gentle influence. During the first twelve years of his independent operations Mr. Millikan gave his attention principally to the building of houses and then selling the properties thus improved. He disposed of the first house thus erected for \$1,100, and it is worthy of record that the last residence which he thus built and sold commanded a price of \$35,000. In the exclusive and attractive residence district between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth streets on Meridian street Mr. Millikan erected sixteen fine houses, and the most of these were sold to persons who have established their homes in Indianapolis since 1895.

As a general contractor and builder Mr. Millikan has brought his abilities and energies into most effective play, and he is recognized as one of the most extensive and successful contractors of the city. In 1906-7 he did more than one million dollars' worth of business, and his reputation and work in his chosen vocation far transcend local limitations, as he has not only held large and important contracts in the capital city, but has also erected many



Lynn B. Sullivan

uildings in other cities of the state and has carried out large building contracts for the New York Central Railroad Company in the cities of Buffalo and Albany, New York. His energy, ambition and initiative power have been the elements through which he has achieved so large a measure of success and prestige, and he has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, as he came to Indianapolis with financial resources represented in the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he had earned by work on the farm. He is known as a progressive, reliable and honorable business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, taking deep interest in all that touches the material and civic welfare of his home city. In addition to residences of the best modern type, including a number erected at great cost, Mr. Millikan has built a large number of the most substantial and modern factory and business buildings in Indianapolis. His own residence, at 1723 North Meridian street, is one of the magnificent homes of that beautiful section of the city.

In politics, while never an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Millikan accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Baptist Church. He is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, and Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and the Shrine, besides which he is identified with various civic and social organizations of representative character.

On the 9th of December, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Millikan to Miss Madora Maud Pierson, who is a daughter of John C. and Martha Jane (Fowler) Pierson, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana, being representatives of honored pioneer families of this state. They still maintain their home at 2210 N. Meridian street, in Indianapolis, where Mr. Pierson has long been a successful contractor and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Millikan have one child,—Gaylord Barton.

JAMES P. BAKER. This honored member of the bar of the Indiana capital has here been engaged in the general practice of his profession for nearly forty years, and while there has been nothing meteoric or sensational in his career he has shown distinctive ability in and devotion to his profession and has gained precedence as one of the essentially representative members of the local bar, where he has ever commanded the unequivocal respect and confidence of his confreres.

James P. Baker is a native son of the old

Hoosier commonwealth and a member of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born on the parental farmstead, in Sand Creek Township, near the Village of Azalia, Bartholomew County, Indiana, August 27, 1844, and he recalls with pleasure and appreciation the little community, the major portion of whose inhabitants were members of the Society of Friends, presenting the sterling traits ever characteristic of that gentle sect. His parents, Samuel and Jincy Baker, were natives of North Carolina, where the respective families were early founded. In 1831 they removed to Indiana and numbered themselves among the pioneers of Bartholomew County, where they passed the residue of their lives. In politics the father was a Whig, and both he and his wife were zealous and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being instant in good works and kindly deeds. They became the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth, and of the number three sons and two daughters are now living. The honored father passed to the life eternal in 1849, leaving his wife to care for their family of dependent children, none of whom had attained maturity. The widowed mother had but slender means of support, but her courage, unflinching Christian fortitude and maternal solicitude gave her the strength to face the ordeal presented, and bravely and with great self-abnegation did she plan and labor to make proper provision for her children. She died in 1873, at the age of sixty-three years, and her memory is held in gracious reverence by all who came within the sphere of her influence.

James P. Baker, whose name introduces this article, was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, and in his boyhood and youth he devoted his attention to work on the farm during the summer months, while in the winter seasons he availed himself of the advantages of the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. In the spring of 1861 he became a student in a well conducted academy at Columbus, the county-seat of his native county, and there he pursued his studies until the summer of 1863, thus realizing in part his insatiate ambition for a broader education. In the autumn of the year mentioned he was matriculated in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1866 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the ensuing two years he devoted himself to the pedagogic profession, in which he

met with success and gained much popularity, having first been engaged as a teacher in a private school at Marshall, Illinois, and later in the public schools of Bloomington and New Albany, Indiana. In the summer of 1868 Mr. Baker took up his residence in Indianapolis, and in the ensuing autumn he here began the study of law, becoming a student in the excellent law school conducted by Judge Samuel E. Perkins and Hon. Lucian Barbour. He was duly admitted to the bar of his native state in 1871 and came to his profession well equipped in his knowledge of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, so that his novitiate in practice was of comparatively short duration. He proved his powers as a discriminating trial lawyer and duly conservative counsellor, and he has long retained a representative clientele in the city which has been the field of his professional endeavors from the time of his admission to the bar to the present day. He has permitted no extraneous influence to cause him to deviate from the direct line of his profession, which he has ever found worthy of his best efforts and unqualified allegiance, and thus he has never sought or held public office of any description.

In October, 1879, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Mary R. Parvin, daughter of the late Dr. Theophilus Parvin, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Baker became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living. Mr. Baker and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Commercial Club since its organization and an active member and at one time he was president of the Indianapolis Bar Association.

RICHARD LIEBER. European by birth but American by choice, was born at St. Johann-Saarbruecken, September 5, 1869. His father, Otto Lieber, was a Private Councillor of the Prussian government, stationed at that point. As the opening of the Franco-Prussian war was in this immediate vicinity, his mother, whose maiden name was Maria Richter, retired with her infant son to her father's home in the valley of the Moselle. After the close of the war the father of Richard Lieber was transferred to Duesseldorf, and here young Richard had the advantages of the excellent schools until 1890, when he went to London to complete his studies and learn English. Here he decided to visit the United States, and especially Indianapolis, which was the home of his uncles Hermann and Peter Lieber. He arrived here on February 1,

1891, and found the place so attractive in various ways that he has since made it his home.

In 1893 Richard Lieber was married to Miss Emma Rappaport, daughter of Philip and Babette Rappaport, both of whom were influential factors in the social development of the city. Mr. Rappaport was a well-known journalist and leader of German-American thought. Mrs. Rappaport was a notable worker in charity and social reform, and particularly in behalf of children. She was one of the founders, and first president of the German Women's Relief Society, an active member of the Local Council of Women, a visitor for the Charity Organization Society, a probation officer of the Juvenile Court, and an enthusiastic member of the Day Nursery Association, the Pure Milk Commission, and the Children's Aid Association. With all this she was a model wife and mother, for it was well said of her by a prominent co-worker: "Philanthropy to Mrs. Rappaport was a passion, not a pastime; a religion, not a recreation". After her death, on December 12, 1908, numbers of her friends in good works assembled and paid warm tributes to her noble and unselfish life.

Since locating in Indianapolis Mr. Lieber has shown a keen interest in public affairs. In national politics he is a Republican, and has long been a member of the Columbia Club. He is also a member of the Maennerchor, the German House, the Musikverein and the Social Turnverein. Of the latter he is president (sprecher). He has three children, Otto Walter, Ralph Willard, and Marie Jeanette.

ISAIAH MANSUR. Invulnerable integrity and high purpose characterized the life of Isaiah Mansur, an honored citizen and representative business man of Indianapolis, who left an indelible impress upon the civic and industrial annals of the city and upon whose record there rests no shadow or blemish. His strength was as the number of his days, and not only did he accomplish much in connection with the practical affairs of life, but his nature, strong and vigorous, found denotement in kindly tolerance and human sympathy, generous deeds and worthy service. He was a lawyer by profession, but the greater part of his long and active career was one of close and fruitful identification with business interests, especially in the line of banking, in which he gained marked prestige. He was a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of Indiana and the name which he bore has been identified with American history from the early colonial epoch. Measured by its accomplishment, it



Isiah Mansur

beneficence and its helpful optimism, the life of Mr. Mansur had wide and emphatic significance.

Isaiah Mansur was born near the village of Salsburg, which was then the county-seat of Wayne County, Indiana, and the date of his nativity was April 16, 1824. He was a son of Jeremy and Jane (Carr) Mansur, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire and the latter in Virginia, so that in the blood of their descendants are represented the sturdy elements of the Puritan stock and those of patrician ancestry in the Old Dominion,—the two sections of our country in which the major portion of its history was cradled. Jeremy Mansur was one of the eleven children of William Mansur, of Temple, New Hampshire, and the latter was a gallant soldier in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution, in which he served under General Burgoyne in the siege of Ticonderoga. Jeremy Mansur came to Indiana in 1816 and became one of the pioneers and influential citizens of Wayne County. He first settled in the vicinity of Salsburg, the center of the sterling colony founded in that county by members of the Society of Friends, and he turned his attention to the reclaiming and development of a farm, besides which he found demand for his work as an ax-maker. He had learned the trade in New England and gained wide reputation as a skilled artisan in this line. In 1825, when the subject of this memoir was about one year old, the family removed from the farm to Richmond, now the beautiful county-seat of Wayne County, and there the father engaged in the general merchandise business, in connection with which he built up an excellent trade, as he was known as a man of inviolable integrity and commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He continued in business in Richmond until 1847, when he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he became one of the first representatives of the pork-packing industry, in which he was associated with his son William. They established their business in a building near the old Madison depot and he continued to be actively associated with this line of enterprise until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' National Bank, in 1863, and was otherwise an influential factor in the business and civic affairs of the capital city. Indefatigable in his efforts, equipped with splendid business ability, he was one of the prominent men of Indianapolis from the time he here took up his abode until he was summoned from the scene of his mortal endeavors. His wife died about 1881, and none of their children are now living. The parents were

members of the First Presbyterian Church and the father was aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his demise.

Isaiah Mansur early learned the habits of industry and productive energy, through the discipline given by his honored father, and the highest principles of integrity and honor were inculcated in the home under whose gracious influences he was reared. His early educational training was secured in the common schools of the City of Richmond, which was then a mere village, but one of far more advanced educational standard than that of the greater part of the state, as the members of the Society of Friends in that section were persons of superior intelligence and of high ideals. He finally entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he continued his higher studies until 1845. There one of his classmates and roommate was Hon. Oliver P. Morton, who later became the war governor of Indiana and finally a member of the United States Senate. It was largely due to the assistance of Mr. Mansur that Governor Morton was enabled to complete his college work, and their friendship continued intimate and mutually valued until the death of the governor.

After leaving college Mr. Mansur became associated with the work of the pork-packing establishment of his father and elder brother, by whom he was employed for wages during one season. In the meanwhile he had determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and with this end in view he entered the office of Hon. John S. Newman, under whose able preceptorship he initiated his study of the science of jurisprudence. Here also he had as a fellow-student his friend Oliver P. Morton. For about eighteen months Mr. Mansur continued his legal studies under the direction of Judge Newman, and at the expiration of this period the failing health of his father rendered it expedient for him to assume charge of the latter's business interests, which had reached wide proportions. For nine years thereafter Mr. Mansur gave his attention to the pork-packing industry established by his father, and he thus had much to do with the upbuilding of a branch of enterprise that has become one of the most important in connection with the industrial precedence of "Greater Indianapolis". In 1862 Mr. Mansur was the promoter of the organization of the Citizens' National Bank, of which he became one of the incorporators and in which he was associated with his father, his brother William, Daniel Yandes and other representative men of the city. He was chosen president of the new institution and continued incumbent of this office

since until 1868, when he severed his connection with the institution and immediately thereafter established a private banking house, of which he was the sole owner. His high reputation as a careful, conservative and upright business man made the business of the bank rapidly expand in scope and importance, and it became one of the leading financial institutions of the city. He continued in control of this bank until his death and none of the many distinguished figures that have been identified with financial interests in the capital city has held higher standing or more unqualified esteem than Isaiah Mansur. Though a strict business man and one who was exacting with himself and others in meeting the exigencies of business affairs, Mr. Mansur did not permit his mental horizon to become narrowed, but placed true values upon men and affairs, and was liberal, tolerant and kindly in his judgment. In addition to his banking business he acquired large real estate holdings in the city and elsewhere in the state, and he found ample demands upon his time and attention in the supervision of his large and important interests. His industry and close application were proverbial, and his word was as good as any bond that was ever executed and vouched for. His influence touched with beneficence the civic and business life of the community, and his name merits a place of honor on the roster of those who have contributed in generous measure to the development and progress of the city that was so long the scene of his earnest and effective endeavors. He had much to do with shaping the material destiny of Indianapolis and he is to be remembered as a man of distinctive ability and noble attributes of character. He had the power of gaining and retaining close and inviolable friendships, and this fact sufficiently indicates the true worth of the man.

Though never a seeker of public office, Mr. Mansur ever accorded an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, to whose cause he gave an earnest support. His fidelity to the Union during the climacteric period of the Civil War was of the most insistent order, and it was his to render to his valued and honored friend, Governor Morton, much assistance. He was appointed commissary general of the state at the inception of the war, and as such he provided from his personal resources for the care of the soldiers in the recruiting camp in Indianapolis at a time when there was not a dollar in the state treasury available for giving sustenance to the soldiers. He was ready at all times to give his influence and co-operation in the support of worthy charities and benevolences of both generic and specific order.

He died at his home, 10 East Vermont street, on the 3rd of December, 1880, and the city lost one of its most honored and valued citizens, while those with whom his relations had been more intimate, in business and social lines, felt a deep sense of personal bereavement when he was thus called to his reward. A sane, clean, direct and sincere life was that of Isaiah Mansur, and the same offers both lesson and incentive to those appreciative of all that is true and ennobling.

JOHN STOUGH BOBBS, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born at Green Village, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1809, and died at his place of residence May 1, 1870. One of his most intimate friends and biographers (the late Dr. G. W. Mears, of Indiana,) writes that the boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent, his parents being poor, in the acquisition of such knowledge as could be obtained at the then very common schools of a country village. "At the age of eighteen he wended his way on foot to Harrisburg, then, as now, the seat of government of Pennsylvania, in quest of employment. Being a lad of much more than ordinary intelligence, he attracted the attention of Dr. Martin Luther, then a practitioner of some eminence in that city. Upon a more thorough acquaintance, the doctor's interest increased, and feeling that the delicate and slender physique of his young friend unfitted him for the more rugged encounter with the world, proposed, upon the most liberal terms, his entrance to his office as a student of medicine. Unhappily, this noble patron did not long survive to see with what fidelity to his own interest, and with what devotion to study his protegee had rewarded his generosity. Such indeed was the diligence with which he applied himself to books, that, notwithstanding the obstacles of a deficient preliminary education, he fitted himself, with the aid of a single course of lectures, for the successful practice of his profession in less than three years. His first essay in this direction was made at Middletown, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. Having early determined to make surgery a specialty, he found the locality he had chosen unsuited for the work, and soon decided upon selecting some point in the great West as the field of his future labors. In 1835, he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, with a view of making that city his permanent residence. True to his great purpose of securing for himself distinction in his chosen profession, he now gave himself up to the most laborious and unremitting study of books, both classical and professional. Soon sufficiently familiar with the

languages, he bent his entire energies to investigations in his favorite department. As a means of furthering the objects of his very earnest pursuit after surgical knowledge, he concluded to avail himself of the advantages of a winter's dissection and clinical observation at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him in the spring of 1836. Rapidly attaining a reputation throughout the length and breadth of Indiana which might satisfy the most vaulting ambition, he was tendered by the trustees of Asbury University a chair in the medical department of that institution, then about being established at Indianapolis. The position was accepted.

"How well he acquitted himself in his new relations has been well stated by the late Hon. J. W. Gordon, one of his former students who long enjoyed his most intimate friendship. To quote his exact language, he says: 'I made the acquaintance of Professor Bobbs during the winter of 1850. He was then professor of surgery in the Indiana Central Medical College and dean of the faculty. I was a member of the class and, while making all due allowance for the partiality likely to arise in my mind from the relation between us as professor and student, I believe I but express the judgment of a fair and just appreciation of his lectures and operations before his class, when I say, that in both respects he was fully up to the highest standards of the profession. His description of healthy and diseased action and the changes from the one to the other have never been surpassed in point of clearness, accuracy, graphic force and eloquence. All that is possible for words to accomplish in bringing before the mind those great changes upon which health or disease, life of death depend, was effected by him in his lectures. The student who did not carry away in his memory such a portrait of each disease described by the professor as to be able to detect the original when presented for examination, must have lacked some mental endowment essential for success in his profession. Nor was he less remarkable for self-possession, steadiness, rapidity and accuracy in the use of the knife. No man ever saw his hand tremble or his cheek lose its color, in the presence of the most terrible complications attendant upon great and dangerous operations. But his self-control on such occasions was never the result either of ignorance or indifference to the consequence threatened and imminent in such cases, for he combined the clearest insight with the most thorough knowledge of the situation in which he was placed, and with a tender sensi-

bility almost feminine in its character, felt every pang which disease or his efforts to remove it inflicted upon his patient. Shallow observers, incapable of penetrating through the mask which his stern self-command held up between them and his profound soul of love and pity, often pronounced him harsh and insensible to human suffering. Nor did he ever stop in the high career of duty to correct their unjust judgments, satisfied that it is better to "feel another's woe," and labor effectually to relieve it, than to receive the applause of the multitude for services never rendered, and pity never felt for the suffering children of men. He scorned to seem, but labored to be a true benefactor of mankind. Such was the impression of the man, which I carried away with me at the close of the term in the spring of 1851; and an intimate acquaintance of nearly twenty subsequent years never presented a single fact or ground to lead me to doubt its entire accuracy.'

"He always held his profession sacred, high above all trickery and quackery, and labored with incessant diligence to place it in public estimation upon the same footing it held in his own regard. The most earnest and eloquent words that I have ever heard came from his heart and lips, when urging upon the minds of his classes the duty of fidelity to the cause of scientific medicine. In that duty he was ever faithful even to the moment of his death, and left his brethren, both in his words and deeds, a lesson they should never forget, to be true to the great field of truth and duty committed to their culture. To the poor and needy he was always wisely kind and beneficent. When called upon professionally to attend the sick of this class, he was known in innumerable instances to furnish, besides gratuitous service and necessary medicine, the means of life during their illness. The great beauty of his character in this respect was that his charities were always rendered without display or ostentation. Many illustrations of this are worthy of record: One pathetic instance of this is related by a resident physician, who invited the professor, not long before his death, to a consultation in the country. Returning from the object of their visit, the doctor was hailed by a person from a cabin on the wayside, and requested to see a sick child. Discovering that the case was a bad one, he slipped to the door and asked the professor to see it. Having examined the patient he returned to his carriage, leaving the doctor to make out his prescription. As the latter approached the carriage, he said to him: 'Doctor, this child

is going to die, and the poor woman will not have wherewith to bury it.' Withdrawing his hand from his pocket, and presenting it with the palm downward, as if to conceal from the left what the right hand was doing, he dropped into the extended hand of the narrator a ten-dollar gold piece. 'Give that,' he said, 'to the widow; it will comfort her in the approaching extremity.' In this pharisaic age, it is indeed refreshing to find instances of unobtrusive charity which tell of the exercise of that noble virtue without public demonstration. He was a model friend: He saw the real character of all whom he admitted to his intimacy, and while to all the outside world he faithfully hid their faults, he candidly and fully presented them to him whose character they marred. This duty, the highest and most delicate and difficult of all, the duties of friendship and of love, owed by man to man, he had the good sense, discrimination and tact, to perform always without insulting or wounding his friends. He was superior to all dissimulation, and spoke the truth with such frankness and earnestness that it was impossible to take offense at it. His friendships all stood upon a higher plane than any mere selfish interest. He accepted or rejected men as friends for their manhood, or want of it. The personal or social trappings and circumstances of men neither attracted nor repelled him. He felt and knew that

'The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.'

And selected his friends not for the image and superscription which family or position had impressed upon them, but for the original metal. So selected, he grappled them with hooks of steel, and never gave them up until they had shown, by some violation of principle, that they were unworthy of his regard. He discriminated wisely the faults that proceeded from impulse and enthusiasm from those that grew out of calculation and self-interest. To the former he was as kind and forgiving as a mother to the faults of her child. The latter he never forgave.

"For a short time he engaged in politics; not, however, as a matter of choice, but from a sense of duty. He carried with him in the political arena the same thorough and exhaustive preparation, the same scrupulous regard for truth and fair dealing, the same severe devotion to reason, and the same lofty and fiery eloquence that lent such a charm to his professional address. It is almost needless to say that in this episode of his life he met the obligations of his position and per-

formed them so as to win the confidence and approbation of his constituents. Dr. Bobbs was a man of the highest and coolest courage. Nothing could daunt him. During the first campaign of the Civil War in West Virginia, he accompanied the command of General Morris, and on one occasion, while the army was engaged in irregular skirmishing with the enemy in the woods that lay between the lines at Laurel Hill, he accompanied the skirmishers to the front. There being no regular line maintained on either side, every man acted pretty much upon the suggestion of his own inclination. In this way one young soldier got far in advance of the rest and thus isolated was fatally shot by one of the enemy. His screams when struck created a momentary panic in those who were nearest him, and they all started on a precipitate retreat. Dr. Bobbs was near and promptly stopped the retreat, led the party to the spot whence the screams had come, and brought off the remains of the young man who was found dead. Throughout the entire affair he bore himself as a veteran and won the admiration of the entire party which he led to the rescue. He was a man of indefatigable industry. Up to the period of his death he was a devoted student, laboring at his books as few men work. With a slender constitution at best, and a system worn down by disease contracted in the army, he labored incessantly. His days were given to the duties of an ardent surgical practice, his nights spent almost wholly in his library, the arsenal's morning gun very frequently summoned him to the few hours of repose allowed himself." Nothing daunted by his enfeebled health, Dr. Bobbs did not hesitate to enter with his usual spirits into the project of a new medical school in his city, giving to the enterprise the prestige of his high reputation, and to the faculty the aid of his distinguished ability as a teacher. The very able and conclusive manner in his inaugural address before the Indiana State Medical Society (three years previous) in which he combated the arguments directed against the establishment in his state of a journal and a school in the interest of medical progress, and the very liberal bequest to the college his efforts had contributed so largely to found are among the numerous proofs he has left behind of his loyalty to legitimate medicine and earnest zeal in the cause of a science he so much loved, and to the advancement of which he had devoted his short but active and useful life. Dr. Bobbs was appointed by Governor Morton during the Rebellion as an agent for his state and in this capacity he visited

the soldiers of Indiana in fields and hospitals and had supervision of their medical and surgical treatment, and did valuable service in looking after their general welfare. As has been mentioned, he was the professor of surgery in the first medical college organized in Indiana. He was a forcible writer on all questions that engaged his attention and wrote much on professional and public subjects both in newspapers and medical journals. In all public movements affecting the interest of his city, whether concerning him professionally or not, he was always active and effective. He was an adroit and thorough politician, as well as a skillful and accomplished physician. He was the first surgeon to perform the operation of cholecystotomy.

The account given by Dr. Kemper derived from the "Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for 1868," should be noted in this connection as affording not only the initial step, but the earliest result on record of the fulfilment of a radical measure for the relief of occlusion of the gall bladder, and serves as an illustration of the practical insight gained by this successful operative procedure of Dr. Bobbs. "His patient was a lady thirty years of age. The growth of the gall bladder had been gradual for about four years. The true nature of the enlargement was in doubt, prior to the operation, but the patient insisted upon operative measures. Accordingly, on June 15, 1867, assisted by a number of medical gentlemen, Dr. Bobbs performed the operation as follows: An exploratory incision was made through the abdominal wall, extending from the umbilicus to the pubis. This revealed extensive adhesions of the omentum to the adjacent tissues. The incision was then extended two and a half centimeters above the umbilicus and laterally over the most prominent point of the tumor. Tearing through the adhesions with his fingers he reached a sack about thirteen centimeters long and five centimeters in diameter evidently containing a pellucid fluid. As no pedicle could be discovered, the lower point of the sac was incised, when a perfectly limpid fluid escaped, propelling with considerable force several solid bodies about the size of ordinary rifle bullets.' The gall bladder was thus emptied, the incision in its walls stitched, and the end cut closely and returned into the abdominal cavity. The external wound was properly closed. Her recovery was rapid without an untoward symptom. In four weeks she was able to ride out." Referring to this case, Dr. Kemper, in Woods' "Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sci-

ences" (Vol. II, p. 118), says: "When the operation of cholecystotomy shall have been placed on a firm and scientific basis, and recognized and acknowledged by our profession—as assuredly it will—and its literature fully considered, the luster of no name on its roll shall exceed that of Dr. Bobbs." In his recent address before the New York State Medical Society, Dr. D. F. Dennis, speaking of the operation under consideration, gives full credit to the subject of this sketch for having first performed it, and several times of late in historical addresses the same credit has been given, and the fact is now well established and understood. Referring to this case, Dr. Gaston writes: "Though not a premeditated cholecystotomy, it serves to guide us in similar proceedings, authorizing in suitable cases the suturing of the opening in the gall bladder separately from the abdominal wall and dropping it back into the abdominal cavity. With a practical outlook as it is at present, we can glance back to the illusions of Sharke, Goode, Black, Morgagni, Andre, Petit and Morand as paving the way to the more precise suggestions of Thudicum, Daly and Maunder, which preceded the performance of the first cholecystotomy in due form by Bobbs."

Dr. Bobbs was married in 1840 to Miss Catherine Cameron, a sister of the Hon. Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bobbs has left the record of a life fragrant with kindly deeds and memorable for its usefulness. He bequeathed \$2,000 to establish the Bobbs Dispensary for the benefit of the suffering poor of Indianapolis, managed by the faculty of the Medical College of Indiana. He also founded the Bobbs Library, which is under the same direction and contains the most valuable collection of medical works in the state.

HENRY WARRUM, a native son of the Hoosier state, a member of one of its sterling pioneer families, a well known and popular citizen of Indianapolis, has attained to no equivocal prestige as one of the able and representative members of the bar of the capital city and he has also been a resourceful and potent factor in connection with the maneuvering of political forces, being a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party and having effectively championed its cause as a public speaker in this and other states. He gave an able administration of the office of city attorney of Indianapolis, of which position he was incumbent for two years, and he has been prominently identified with much important litigation in both the State and Federal courts.

Henry Warrum was born on the old homestead farm of the family, in Jackson Township, Hancock County, Indiana, four miles east of the City of Greenfield, and the date of his nativity was June 19, 1867. He was the second in order of birth of the four children of Noble and Anna M. (Wood) Warrum, the former a native of Wayne County, Indiana, and the latter of Virginia. Noble Warrum was one of the early settlers of Hancock County, where he developed a valuable farm and became a citizen of prominence and influence, having several times represented his county in the lower house of the state legislature and having also served in various offices of local trust and responsibility, indicating the high regard in which he was held in his community. His wife was a representative of an old and honored Virginia family, being a lineal descendant of Patrick Henry's sister Lucy, who married Valentine Wood, a gallant colonel in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution. The paternal grandmother of the subject of this review was Edith (Butler) Warrum, a member of the stanch old Butler family of South Carolina, long prominent in the Society of Friends, both in that state and in Indiana. Noble Warrum and his devoted wife continued to reside in Hancock County until their death, and their names are inscribed on the roll of the honored pioneers of that section of the state.

Henry Warrum paid due fealty to the great basic art of agriculture during his boyhood and early youth, and his preliminary educational discipline was received in the district school near the old homestead farm. In 1885 he was matriculated in De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he completed the work of his sophomore year, after which he began his preparation for the legal profession, pursuing his studies for some time under effective private preceptorship and then entering the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, in which he continued his technical studies during the collegiate year of 1887-8. In the latter year he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state and his novitiate in the practical work of his profession was served in the City of Greenfield, where he continued in practice until 1893, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since continued in practice and where he has gained distinctive success and precedence as an able and versatile advocate and well fortified counselor. In 1896 Mr. Warrum received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office of reporter of the Su-

preme Court of Indiana, and two years later he was the party candidate for the position of clerk of this tribunal. In the latter year he made a vigorous and state-wide campaign, but he met with defeat, as in the former election, the Republican victories having been decisive in Indiana in both of these elections. In 1903 Mayor John W. Holtzman appointed Mr. Warrum city attorney, and in this office the latter did much important legal work for the city. He drafted the track-elevation statute and thus inaugurated the greatly needed improvement providing for the elevation of railroad tracks at grade crossings in the City of Indianapolis. He also drafted the ordinance granting a municipal franchise to a company for the furnishing of gas at the rate of sixty cents a thousand feet and successfully handled the important litigation incidental thereto. This franchise provides for municipal control and ultimate ownership of the gas plant and has been a subject of considerable comment throughout the country. In his private practice, to which he has devoted his attention since his retirement from the office of city attorney, Mr. Warrum retains a large and representative clientele, and he is recognized as one of the able and valued members of the bar of the capital city.

The services of Mr. Warrum as a campaign speaker have been in requisition in the various national campaigns of late years, especially that of 1908, when he did much active work on the stump in a number of the western states, as well as in Indiana. He is a forceful and interesting public speaker, utilizing a graceful and classical diction, and he has done no little work on the lecture platform, especially in the delivering of his effective lecture on the life and works of Robert Burns. He has fine literary taste and discrimination, and has read widely and with marked appreciation. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Warrum has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he is also identified with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which his affiliation is with Murat Temple, in Indianapolis.

On the 23rd of April, 1889, Mr. Warrum was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Mattler, daughter of Stephen Mattler, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they have one child, Helen, who is one of the popular young ladies in the social circles of the capital city.

THOMAS C. DAY, who for some time has been at the head of a prosperous business consisting of the loaning of money on farm lands in Indiana and other states, was long known

throughout the state as an energetic and prominent man in financial circles as well as in religious and charitable enterprises. He is also well known for his leadership in the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis. Mr. Day is an Englishman of pure stock, born February 28, 1844, to Thomas and Mary A. (Gould) Day. His ancestors were prominent manufacturers of Devonshire, and owners of the famous Stoke Mills. For twelve years Thomas Day, the father, was connected with a widely known grocery house of H. H. and S. Budgett & Company of Bristol and London, England, rising from an inferior position to the head of its spice department. In 1848 he brought his family to the United States and settled near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but urged by the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to take the step, he abandoned all business and entered the ministry of that denomination. He was very successful as an organizer and church builder. Retiring from the ministry, he died at Indianapolis, at the age of ninety-three.

Thomas C. entered the preparatory department of the Hamline University then located at Red Wing, Minnesota, and was making good progress in his studies when overtaken by the financial crisis of 1857-8 which swept away his father's property and forced the youth to become self-supporting. He therefore commenced to teach in connection with his studies, and had completed his freshman year when he was obliged to abandon all hopes for a higher education. At this period of his life his only brother enlisted in the Civil War and he himself was very desirous of entering the Union army, but as his health was delicate his parents dissuaded him from doing so. Later with the outbreak of the Sioux War in the northwest, young Day joined the United States cavalry and served in that branch of the service until the conclusion of the Indian troubles. At the age of nineteen he was sent to England by a Hartford, Connecticut, publishing house, and after remaining in the mother country for one year returned to the United States to engage in the life insurance business. In this field his success was prompt and decided, and it was not long before he was acting as state agent for Minnesota and Northern Iowa for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. At the latter date he and his brother formed a partnership, receiving the appointment of general agents for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa. In 1872 Thomas C. was placed in charge of the Chicago office of the Aetna Company, which agency included the northern half of Indiana. While residing in Minnesota he had induced the Aetna Life Insurance Com-

pany to make certain loans upon farm lands. This venture resulted so favorably in that state that Mr. Day was induced to establish the same line of business in the State of Indiana. In 1877 he located at Indianapolis and has since given his entire business attention to the loaning of money upon agricultural lands and city properties in various states. In 1882 he formed a partnership with William C. Griffith, and the business was thereafter conducted under the name of Thomas C. Day and Company until its dissolution by the death of Mr. Griffith in January, 1892. It has since been conducted under the style of Thomas C. Day and Company, Mr. George W. Wishard and William E. Day, a son of Thomas C. Day, being the other partners in the firm.

Since coming to Indianapolis Mr. Day has been active both in religious and charitable work. For years he has been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of that city and his faithful and effective labors in the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis have been highly appreciated by his associates and the general public. For three years he served as president of the local association and for another two years was at the head of the Boys Club. Mr. Day was a vigorous advocate of a Compulsory Education Law, and, as a member of the committee having in charge a bill for that purpose, advocated its passage before the general assembly of 1896-7. He was also a persistent advocate of a Juvenile Court for Marion County and took an active part in pushing the passage of the bill introduced in the legislature of 1902-3 which resulted in the present law in force in Indiana. Mr. Day also served as chairman of the general committee which prepared the present school law of Indianapolis. Besides his business connections already noted Mr. Day was a charter member of the Commercial Club and one of the organizers, and has long been a director and member of the executive committee of the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis. On February 10, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Huntington, daughter of the late Rev. William P. Huntington, and their five children are Florence, Dwight Huntington, William Edwards, Frederick Huntington and Helen Huntington. All the members of the family are well known in social circles of Indianapolis, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut.

ALFRED M. GLOSSBRENNER. In reviewing the record of the life and achievements of Alfred M. Glossbrenner, the vice-president and manager of the Levey Brothers and Company, Indianapolis, and a former legislator, it is found that the course he has followed has gained him respect and admiration, for

it was in comparative obscurity that he started out on life's journey for himself. Dominated by a progressive and enterprising spirit, energy and industry stood him instead of capital and crowned his efforts with prosperity.

Mr. Glossbrenner has spent his life in the State of Indiana. He was born in its town of Jeffersonville August 15, 1869, and with the exception of six years he spent in its public schools he is entirely self-educated. Moving with his parents and their family to Indianapolis in January of 1882, he here found employment as a newsboy, later as a cash boy in a large store, and while beginning this upward climb on life's ladder he lost no opportunity to gain knowledge, his evenings being devoted to the study of book-keeping and accounting and other branches of learning which were denied him at school. After a year's residence in this city he secured a somewhat humble position in an office, and while thus employed spent five nights of the week in the study of commercial law and other branches intended to fit him for a business life. On attaining the age of eighteen he secured the position of bookkeeper and general office man with the printing house of Levey Brothers and Company, a corporation which had moved from Madison to Indianapolis and embarked in the printing business here on a small scale. Young Glossbrenner at once made himself valuable to the concern by directing his entire energy to the improvement of its business, and his advancement with the house was steady and even until he finally became the secretary and treasurer of the company and lastly and at present its vice-president and manager. During these years the business of the corporation has grown to splendid proportions, commensurate with the life and standing of its official head.

Throughout nearly his entire identification with Indianapolis Mr. Glossbrenner has exhibited an interest in political activity, and his influence in the councils of the Republican party have been far-reaching and effective. In 1898 the legislative nomination was tendered him without his seeking it, and accepting the honor, although at a sacrifice to his business interests, he conducted a good campaign and was elected to the Sixty-first General Assembly. During this session he was known as an active, careful and influential member, honored for his steadfastness of purpose and rigid adherence to his convictions, and his influence was felt in the promotion of many good measures. To him belongs the distinction of being the first to suggest the name

of Albert J. Beveridge as an available candidate for United States Senator, and he assisted materially in organizing and directing the campaign which terminated in the election of this senator on April 28, 1906. Mr. Glossbrenner was appointed by Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter a member of the City Sinking Fund Commission in October, 1908, and by re-appointment is the present incumbent of that office. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Commercial Club, a member and was the treasurer of the Marion Club four years, having held this office longer than that of any other of its members, and is a member of the Columbia and other Republican clubs and the Governing Committee of the Board of Trade. Few men are leaving an example more worthy of emulation than he, and he enjoys a place in the business, political and social life of Indianapolis accorded to but few.

Mr. Glossbrenner married Miss Minnie M. Stroup, of Waldron, Indiana, November 14, 1894, and they have three sons, Daniel Independence Glossbrenner, born July 4, 1896; Alfred Stroup, June 6, 1901, and George Levey, September 15, 1904.

EDWARD J. ROBISON was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 18th of September, 1855, and is a member of one of the representative families of the historic old Western Reserve. He is a son of Decker David Robison, who was born in the State of New York, and of Harriet (Young) Robison, who was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, whither her parents removed from New York State. The genealogy of the Robison family is traced in the direct agnatic line to stanch Scotch ancestors, with an intermingling of English and German strains in later generations. The Young family is of English lineage. The parents of the subject of this review were married in Bedford, Ohio, and his father became one of the prominent and influential business men of that place; there he maintained his home until his death, at the early age of thirty-eight years, his wife surviving him by about seven years. He conducted a prosperous business as a buyer, packer and exporter of beef, with which line of enterprise he was identified at the time of his death. Of the two sons and three daughters born to these parents, all of whom are now living, he whose name initiates this article is the second child and the second son.

Edward J. Robison was eight years of age at the time of his father's death, and when he had attained to the age of fifteen years his



W. J. Bellis

devoted mother likewise was summoned to the life eternal. He grew to maturity in his native town and duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. He was matriculated at historic old Hiram College, at Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, in 1873 and from this college he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, having the distinction of being valedictorian of his class. It will be recalled that Hiram College, which was originally known as the Eclectic Institute, conducted under the auspices of the Christian, or Disciples', Church, was a school from which the martyred president, General James A. Garfield, was graduated and of which he later became the president. He and the father of the subject of this review were intimate friends and maintained this relationship until the death of the latter.

When but sixteen years of age Edward J. Robison entered the pedagogic profession, to which he devoted his attention for several years, teaching in the schools of his native state at intervals and thus securing the funds to defray the expenses of his collegiate course. After graduation he took up his residence in the City of Cleveland, where he devoted his attention to the study of law for the ensuing two years. During his college vacations he had previously traveled as a salesman for Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, of Cincinnati, publishers of school books, and this concern finally made to him so flattering a proposition to re-enter their employ that he abandoned the reading of law and, in 1883, came to Indiana as representative of this publishing house. In 1886 he removed to Indianapolis, and continued in the employ of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company until 1890, when he severed his connection with this company to devote his attention to his private interests. He was one of the organizers of the Fidelity Building & Savings Union, of Indianapolis, of which he was secretary for seven years, handling its affairs with marked discrimination and ability and contributing materially to the upbuilding of a flourishing business. In 1898 he resigned his position with this corporation and engaged in general contracting, with which line of enterprise he has since been more or less actively identified.

In 1895 Mr. Robison was elected treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he was a member for several years. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis, in which capacity he served until 1900. Mr. Robison has been a most zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and in

1906 he was made the nominee of the party for the office of treasurer of Marion County. In the ensuing election he received a gratifying majority at the polls, and assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1908, having been elected for the regular term of two years. In 1908 he was nominated as his own successor, but he met defeat with the rest of the Republican county ticket in the regular election in the fall of that year. In the time-honored fraternity of Free Masonry Mr. Robison has attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being therein identified with the consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis. In the New York Rite circle his maximum affiliation is with Warsaw Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, at Warsaw, Indiana. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Columbia Club, the Marion Club, the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade and the Indianapolis Maennerehor.

On the 19th of October, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Robison to Miss Helen Pettibone, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two sons, Bruce P. and Burke.

Mr. Robison and his wife are members of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis, in which he is a deacon.

WILLIAM K. BELLIS stands as a worthy example of that element of aggressive and versatile business men who have contributed so much to the civic and material advancement of Indiana's capital city within the last two decades. He has here maintained his home since 1877, has been identified with the promotion of business enterprises of marked importance, commands high esteem in his home city and is here classified among the thoroughly representative citizens.

William K. Bellis was born in the City of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 5th of August, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Mary K. Bellis, the former of whom was born in Yorkshire, England, and the latter in Richmond, Indiana. Samuel Bellis was reared and educated in his native land, whence he came to America when a young man. He came to Indiana more than half a century ago and through his ability and well directed efforts gained prominence in the life insurance business, in connection with which he was finally advanced to the position of general manager of one of the leading life insurance companies with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. He continued to be actively identified with this important line of enterprise throughout the major portion of his active business

career. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Of their two children, the subject of this sketch is the younger and the elder, Winifred, is the widow of the late Horace Hotchkiss.

William K. Bellis was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Richmond, Indiana, after which he was matriculated in Earlham College, a stanch educational institution of his native city, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon afterward he initiated his business career by assuming a position as solicitor for the art department of the great publishing house of D. Appleton & Company, with which concern he continued to be identified for a period of three years, within which he traveled extensively and gained valuable experience in connection with men and affairs. He has been especially strong and versatile in connection with the promotion of important business enterprises and on the 5th of August, 1884, his thirtieth birthday, he effected the organization of the Railroad Officials' and Employes' Accident Association and the Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company, both of which have headquarters in Indianapolis. He became secretary and treasurer of each of these corporations and the able administration of their affairs devolved much upon him. He proved equal to all the exacting responsibilities thus imposed and to him was in large measure due the upbuilding of the substantial business of the corporations. The Railroad Officials' and Employes' Accident Association, now the Continental Casualty Company of Chicago, covers more than one hundred and twenty-five different railroad systems and has issued more than 200,000 policies while it gives employment to more than three hundred persons. Besides being secretary and treasurer of the Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company, Mr. Bellis is also president of the Martinsville Sanitarium Company, which owns and controls what is familiarly known as the Martinsville Sanitarium, a most popular health and pleasure resort, located at Martinsville, Indiana. He has directed the affairs of this company with so much of discrimination and ability as to have brought the Springs resort into prominence as one of the most effective and popular of the kind in the Union. As a citizen, he is essentially progressive and public spirited and he takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of the city in which he maintains his home. Though never a seeker of political office, he is a stanch supporter of the principle and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he is a valued member of a number of fraternal

and civic organizations, including the Columbia Club. He and his wife hold membership in the Friends Church and their attractive home on North Meridian Street is the recognized center of gracious hospitality.

On the 22nd of February, 1877, Mr. Bellis was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. Brooks, who was born and reared in Wayne County, this state, and who is a daughter of the late John Brooks, a substantial capitalist and banker of Washington, that county. Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks had three children born to them. Jesse W. Brooks, born in Wayne County, is now located at Martinsville, Indiana, as manager of the Martinsville Sanitarium; Emma Brooks Bellis, wife of William K. Bellis; Flora Brooks Worl, deceased wife of Martin Worl, a retired farmer, now residing in New Castle. Wilbur B. Worl, only child of Martin and Flora B. Worl, also resides in New Castle.

JOSEPH T. ELLIOTT. Far from uneventful has been the life history of Joseph T. Elliott, an honored citizen and representative business man of Indianapolis, in which city he has maintained his home for nearly sixty years. He served with marked gallantry as a soldier of the Union in the Civil War, and the same loyalty and patriotism have characterized his course in the "piping times of peace," in which connection may well be recalled the statement of Sumner, that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Mr. Elliott has been an influential factor in business affairs of importance in the capital city and his influence has ever been on the side of progress and civic righteousness. He is now head of the firm of Joseph T. Elliott & Sons, investment brokers and dealers in high-grade stocks and bonds, was for many years engaged in the abstract business in this city and for several years was president of the Marion Trust Company.

Joseph Taylor Elliott was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1837, and is a son of William J. and Mary (Taylor) Elliott, both of whom were likewise natives of Ohio and members of sterling pioneer families of the old Buckeye commonwealth. The Elliott family of which the subject of this review is a worthy scion was early founded in America and is one that has given to the work of the world men of force, ability and rectitude, as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life. The original American progenitor was of Scotch-Irish blood and became one of the early settlers in Pennsylvania. A number of representatives of the family were found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution, and the annals of early history bear record of the

worthy lives and worthy deeds of many scions of this sturdy stock.

William J. Elliott was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 27th of August, 1810, and he passed the closing years of his long and useful life in Indianapolis, where he died in 1890, at the venerable age of four-score years. Mrs. Mary (Taylor) Elliott, born in Preble County, Ohio, died in Butler County, Ohio, in 1849. William J. Elliott was a son of James Elliott, who immigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1799, becoming one of the first settlers of Butler County, where he passed the residue of his life. In 1844 William J. Elliott was elected sheriff of Butler County, Ohio, and he remained incumbent of this office for two terms. In 1849, soon after the death of his wife, he removed to the City of Cincinnati, but in the following year he came with his family to Indianapolis, where he was engaged in the hotel business until 1863, having within this interval conducted two or more of the leading hotels of the city and having gained distinctive popularity in his chosen field of endeavor. In 1857, like many other business men, he met with financial reverses, through which he lost the major part of his property. He was a war Democrat during the climacteric period leading up to the Rebellion, but he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party and supported Lincoln for the presidency at the time of the latter's second nomination. In 1863, as candidate on the Republican ticket, Mr. Elliott was elected recorder of Marion County, and he remained incumbent of this office for eight years, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He was a man of strong individuality and superior intellectual powers, taking a deep interest in the questions and issues of the hour and having been a close friend of Governor Morton during the Civil War, as well as after the retirement of that honored executive from the gubernatorial chair. After retiring from the office of county recorder he was identified with various lines of business enterprise for a number of years, and at the time of his demise he was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of Indianapolis, where he ever held a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Joseph Taylor Elliott was about thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he was reared to maturity and where his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools. His early business experience was that gained as clerk in his father's hotel, and in 1859 he became imbued with a spirit of adventure,

which found exemplification in his joining a company which made its way across the plains to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where the recent discovery of gold had become a lure to argonauts from the east. His success in the quest of the precious metal was of negative quality, and the year 1860 found him installed as clerk in a hotel in Montgomery, Alabama. This was the year of Lincoln's campaign for the presidency and as the dark cloud of civil war had begun to obscure the national horizon Mr. Elliott's anti-slavery opinions caused him to become *persona non grata* in the south. He accordingly returned to Indianapolis, and in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers he tendered his services in defense of the Union. On the 19th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, commanded by Col. Lew Wallace, Robert S. Foster being captain of Company A. Mr. Elliott received his honorable discharge on the 4th of August, 1861, at the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment. On the 5th of January, 1864, he again entered the service, enlisting as a member of Company C (Capt. David D. Negley), One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which John H. Obr became colonel on the resignation of Col. James Burgess. With this gallant command Mr. Elliott was destined to see much active and hazardous service, and his record was marked by many thrilling experiences and by signal fidelity to duty. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and was with Sherman's army until the fall of Atlanta and Jonesboro. On the 1st of September, 1864, he was commissioned second lieutenant of his company, and his regiment was a part of Ruger's Brigade, Cox's Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, said corps having been in command of General Schofield. When General Hood's army advanced upon Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Elliott and the other members of his company were captured by the enemy, on the 30th of November, 1864, near Spring Hill,—this occurring on the afternoon of the last battle of Franklin. He and his comrades were incarcerated in the Confederate fortress at Columbia, Tennessee, until after the battle of Nashville, after which they fell back with the Confederate forces to Corinth, Mississippi, thence to Meridian, that state, from which place they were taken to Montgomery, Alabama. From this city they were taken to the historic prison pen at Andersonville, Georgia, where it was the misfortune of Mr. Elliott to be held in duress until the latter part of March, 1865, when he was released on

parole, with a number of other prisoners. They were provided with transportation by rail through Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, to Meridian, Mississippi, from which point they were transferred on foot to the parole camp at Vicksburg, that state. While there waiting for exchange they received the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and several days later Mr. Elliott was one of about nineteen hundred prisoners who were placed on the ill-fated steamboat "Sultana", with Columbus, Ohio, as their destination. On the morning of the 27th of April, 1865, eleven miles above Memphis, Tennessee, one of the boilers of the overloaded transport vessel exploded and the boat burned to the water's edge, entailing the loss of at least fifteen hundred lives, including passengers and prisoners of war. Mr. Elliott was one of the few that escaped, and it is needless to say that the disaster is one that will ever remain fresh in his memory. His description of the catastrophe is most vivid, and his own escape was almost miraculous. He was asleep on the floor of the cabin deck at the time of the explosion and with many others threw himself overboard into the icy water. After assisting others in their efforts to secure precarious refuge on floating wreckage, he himself, clad only in his underclothing, swam along the side of a portion of the floating stairs of the wrecked steamer. On this he and three companions floated down the river, and two of the men finally transferred themselves to a large tree that floated near their apologetic raft. He never learned whether or not they escaped with their lives. His one companion finally could hold on no longer and sank to a watery grave. Mr. Elliott drifted from one swift current to another for a distance of about fourteen miles, and finally, when about three miles south of Memphis, he was rescued unconscious by a boat sent out from a gunboat. He was more nearly dead than alive when carried to the deck of the gunboat, where he was wrapped in a blanket and laid in front of the boilers near the furnace fire. He later resigned his blanket to another unfortunate who was rescued in a similar way. Left with nothing in the clothing line, Mr. Elliott was provided with a suit of red flannel, by some Sisters of Mercy, and with a pair of trousers and a jacket by one of the officers of the gunboat. He landed at Memphis, and while walking barefooted and bareheaded through the streets of that city a merchant provided him with a hat, and a little later the attendants at the Gayoso Hospital showed their sympathy and kindness by securing for

him shoes and stockings, and he has ever been mindful of their kindness.

Upon arriving in Indianapolis, en route to Columbus, Ohio, he was permitted to remain in the former city, through the kindly intervention of Governor Morton, but the war closed and peace was declared before his exchange was effected. On the 31st of August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, receiving his honorable discharge.

In 1866 Mr. Elliott engaged in the abstract business in Indianapolis, and with this important line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified until 1900, when he sold the business, which he had developed into the best and most successful in the city. Since 1904 he has been the senior member of the firm of Joseph T. Elliott & Sons, which conducts a large and substantial business in the handling of stocks and bonds and other high-grade securities. Mr. Elliott has been prominent in the business activities of Indianapolis for many years, and his record is one marked by worthy accomplishment and by that sterling integrity of purpose that ever begets objective confidence and esteem. He was elected president of the Marion Trust Company in 1899, and retained this incumbency until 1904, since which time his business interests have been primarily represented in the operations of the firm of Joseph T. Elliott & Sons. In politics Mr. Elliott is arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and though he has never been a seeker of office he has shown a lively interest in all that has tended to conserve the progress and prosperity of his home city. On the 1st of January, 1906, he was appointed a member of the board of public works of Indianapolis, for a term of four years, and served as president of that body, giving careful and discriminating attention to the administration of this important department of the municipal government. He is a valued and appreciative member of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, besides which he is identified with various civic organizations of representative order, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 15th of May, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Elliott to Miss Annetta Langsdale, who was born in Indianapolis, on the 9th of October, 1846, and who is a daughter of the late Joshua M. W. Langsdale, who was born in Kentucky and who came to Indianapolis in the early '30s. He became a



Edmund D Casey

prominent and influential citizen of Indianapolis and was for many years extensively engaged in the real estate business. He died in this city in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott became the parents of three sons and one daughter—George B., Joseph T., Jr., Charles Edgar, and Florence. The only daughter died at the age of three years and nine months, and two sons, George B. and C. Edgar, are associated with their father in business, as implied in previous statements in this article. A brief sketch of the career of George B. Elliott appears on other pages of this volume.

FRANK S. FISHBACK. Incumbent of the office of treasurer of Marion County, Frank S. Fishback is giving an able and conservative administration of the fiscal affairs of his native county, and his official preferment well indicates the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the city and county that have represented his home from the time of his nativity to the present. He is one of the substantial and progressive business men who have implicit confidence in the still more noteworthy advancement of the "Greater Indianapolis" as a commercial and industrial center, and he is here proprietor of an extensive merchandise brokerage business, conducted under the title of The Frank S. Fishback Co. and proprietor of the Fishback Warehouse Company.

Frank S. Fishback was born in Indianapolis on the 14th of May, 1866, and is a son of John and Sarah E. (Riddle) Fishback, the former of whom was born in Batavia, Ohio, in 1825, and the latter in Kingston, Ohio, July 27, 1832. The father died in 1884 and his widow now maintains her home in Indianapolis. Of their five children four are living and the subject of this review is the youngest of the number. John Fishback took up his residence in Indianapolis in 1855 and he became one of the honored and influential citizens and prominent business men of the capital city, which continued to represent his home until the time of his death. Upon coming to Indianapolis he established a tannery and conducted the same in connection with a wholesale leather business, to which he gave his attention for a number of years. From 1872 to 1875 he was the owner and publisher of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and he was otherwise prominent in connection with business activities and civic affairs in the city. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and he was active in connection with the promotion of its interests. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church, of which his widow also has long been a devoted member.

Frank S. Fishback was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Indianapolis, and his initial experience in connection with the practical duties of life was gained through association with the Indianapolis *Times*. For two years he held the position of assistant bookkeeper in the office of this paper, which, like the *Sentinel*, previously mentioned, is now defunct, and at the expiration of this period, in 1887, he engaged in the merchandise brokerage business, with which line of enterprise he has since been actively identified. He began operations upon a modest scale and has built up a large and important enterprise.

Mr. Fishback has been a most zealous worker in the local ranks of the Democratic party and he has served in various offices of public trust. In 1903 he was elected councilman-at-large, being the only one of six councilmanic candidates elected on the Democratic ticket. He served during the administration of Mayor John W. Holtzman and proved a loyal and efficient member of the city council. In 1908 he was elected county treasurer, receiving a gratifying majority at the polls, and he has given a most able and satisfactory administration of this office, in which his term will expire December 31, 1911. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club, the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and is affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, Free & Accepted Masons, as well as with Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian Church.

On the 12th of June, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fishback to Miss Mary E. Stone, who was born in the City of Washington, D. C., being the eldest of the six children of Daniel E. and Abbie (Stocker) Stone, the former of whom now resides in Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter is deceased. Of the six children five are living. Mr. Stone was born in Vermont, being a member of a family founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history, and he is now president of a company engaged in the manufacturing of veneers in the City of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Fishback have three children—John S., Frank C. and Martha L.

EDMUND D. CLARK, M. D., has attained to distinctive success and prestige in the exacting profession to which his honored father has given his service for fully half a century, being still engaged in active practice at Economy, Wayne County, Indiana. Dr. Clark has fortified himself for his chosen vocation through the best of preliminary technical discipline and he is essentially one of the representative physicians.

and surgeons of Indianapolis, where he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession for nearly a decade and a half.

Dr. Clark was born in the village of Economy, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 28th of November, 1869, and is a son of Dr. Jonathan B. and Matilda (Conley) Clark, the former of whom was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, and the latter in Union County, Indiana, the father being a birthright member of the Society of Friends, whose simple and noble faith and teachings he has well exemplified in his earnest and well ordered life. Prior to her marriage, the mother had been raised in the Methodist faith but after marriage adopted the faith of her husband. Dr. Jonathan B. Clark was graduated in New Garden Academy, an historic and ably conducted school under the auspices of the Society of Friends, at New Garden, North Carolina, and he later entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. For fully fifty years he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Economy, Indiana, where his ministrations have extended with all of unselfish zeal and earnestness and where he is held in affectionate regard by the entire community. Self-abnegation and deep human sympathy have characterized his career, and he has labored to promote not only the physical but also the moral well-being of those about him. He is seventy-five years of age at the time of this writing, in 1910, and is admirably preserved in both physical and mental faculties, still finding satisfaction and ample spiritual reward in ministering to those "in any ways afflicted or distressed, in mind, body or estate." He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is honored as one of the able pioneer physicians and surgeons of the state in which he has maintained his home for many years. Both he and his wife are zealous in the work of the Society of Friends and in politics he has accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its organization to the present. The four children—one son and three daughters—are all living, and of the number the one son, Edmund D. of this sketch, was the second in order of birth.

Dr. Edmund D. Clark gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native town and supplemented this by one year's course of study in the Ohio Wesleyan University, in the City of Delaware, and a two years' course in Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. He thereafter was matricu-

lated in the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he passed one year in the State of Wyoming, and he then went to the City of Baltimore, Maryland, where he passed two and one-half years in service as assistant surgeon in the Johns Hopkins hospital. In this position he gained wide, varied and especially valuable clinical experience, and the same gave him excellent reinforcement for splendid service in the independent work of his profession. In 1896 he established his home in Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in active practice and where he devotes his attention largely to the surgical branch of his profession, having gained a high reputation for his skill and general efficiency in the handling of difficult and critical surgical cases. He is held in high esteem by his professional confreres in the capital city and his popularity in a general way is of the most unequivocal type. He continued a close student of his profession, has prosecuted much original research and investigation and has been a valuable contributor to medical literature, both standard and periodical. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis (or Marion County) Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Clark is found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Friends Church. He is affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry he has attained to the thirty-second degree, being affiliated with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He also holds membership in the adjunct organization, Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Clark is secretary of the Indiana School of Medicine and is professor of surgery in the same institution. He has been president of the Indianapolis Board of Health for the past five years. During five years of Thomas Taggart's administration Dr. Clark acted as secretary for the Board of Health.

On the 1st of June, 1893, Dr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Lewis, who was born near the City of Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, a daughter of the late William Lewis, a well known and highly honored citizen of that section of the state. Dr. and

Mrs. Clark have one child, Helen Mary, who is now attending the Tudor Hall.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D., LL. D. A distinguished representative of the medical profession and one whose name is honored as that of one of the greatest authorities in obstetrical science known in the history of his profession, Dr. Theophilus Parvin left a definite impress upon the annals of the State of Indiana and the City of Indianapolis, so that there is eminent propriety in according to him a tribute of respect and honor in this compilation. He was a man of high professional and intellectual attainments, was widely known as an educator in his technical field and was endowed with those sterling attributes of character that ever command to their possessor the most unqualified popular confidence and regard.

Dr. Theophilus Parvin, who died in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of January, 1898, was born in the City of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, on the 9th of January, 1829. His father, Rev. Theophilus Parvin, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and afterward of Princeton Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey, had gone to South America as a missionary of his church and was a resident of Buenos Ayres at the time of the birth of his son and namesake, the subject of this memoir. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Rodney, was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and she died a few days after the birth of her son Theophilus. Mary Rodney was the daughter of Caesar A. Rodney, who was an United States congressman and senator from Delaware. He was attorney-general under Jefferson and Madison from 1807 to 1811, was commissioner to South America and as such advocated the recognition of the Spanish-American republics and was appointed minister to the Argentine Provinces in 1823. Mr. Rodney was a nephew and namesake of Caesar Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was a son of Thomas Rodney, who was a member of the Continental Congress, an officer in the Revolutionary War and a judge of the Federal Court for the Territory of Mississippi, before whom Aaron Burr was arraigned when arrested for treason on his way south to accomplish his ambitious designs. Reverend Parvin, the bereaved husband and father, soon after the death of his wife returned to the United States, where he passed the remainder of his life and where he continued in the work of the ministry for several years, having been a native of New Jersey and a member of a family founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history.

After due preliminary training Dr. Parvin

was matriculated in Lafayette College, in Pennsylvania, and later entered the State University of Indiana, where he was graduated before he was eighteen years of age. After leaving the latter institution he returned to New Jersey, where he passed three years as a teacher in the celebrated Lawrenceville Academy and at the same time pursued some special studies at Princeton. Dr. Parvin early formulated definite plans that drew him aside from the pedagogic profession and led him into that broader and more exacting vocation in which he was destined to achieve distinctive success and exalted prestige. In 1852 was recorded his graduation in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and he soon afterward became resident physician to the Wills Hospital in Philadelphia, an incumbency which he retained about one year, at the expiration of which he resigned the position and returned to Indiana. It is believed that this early preference for the west was not altogether a professional one, for, within the same year, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rachel Butler, a daughter of Amos Butler, a prominent citizen of Hanover, Indiana. It may be stated that of the four children of this union two sons and one daughter are now living, the daughter being Mary Rodney, wife of James P. Baker, of Indianapolis, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. Dr. Parvin and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian Church.

The marked abilities of Dr. Parvin brought to him definite recognition among his professional confreres in Indiana, and it may be noted that nine years after establishing his home in this state he was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society. In 1864 he accepted the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio, and a few years later he resigned this position to assume the newly created professorship of the medical and surgical diseases of women. For the next fourteen years he held consecutive professorships in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Indianapolis, and the Medical College of Indiana, with which the institution previously mentioned had been consolidated. In 1882 he returned to the University of Louisville, but one year later he was elected to and accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. He served as obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital, as consulting obstetrician to the Preston Retreat, a hospital for women, and in a similar capacity was identified with the Northern Dis-

pensary, in the City of Philadelphia. He was an honored fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetric Society, of Scotland, and was also identified with numerous other medical and scientific organizations of the highest order.

Although Dr. Parvin early in life began to give special attention to gynecology, his reputation as an obstetrician, whether by circumstances or inclination, attained to such overshadowing proportions that the profession at large considered him a specialist par excellence in obstetrics. Today he ranks as having been among the very greatest obstetrical authorities in America, and these are necessarily few. As a lecturer he appears to have been eminently successful, since a man's success, generally speaking, is dependent more upon what he says and the way he says it than upon what he writes, especially in his own generation. Dr. Parvin's right to popular estimation was not only well but also doubly earned. His personal admirers, though many, were most numerous among those whose fortune had led them to reap the fruit of the truths sown in his lectures. He wrote much on obstetrics, but in this line the work that at once placed him in the front rank of his profession was his "Science and Art of Obstetrics". This book appeared in 1886; its worth was at once recognized. He translated and placed upon the American market the work of the celebrated Winckle of Munich, entitled "Diseases of Women". Among the many honors he received from his professional brethren was that of being made president of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and the American Academy of Medicine. He was also one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society. It may safely be said that no one of equal eminence had a greater number of devoted and admiring friends, both among those of his own generation and of high standing in the profession and among those of a younger generation.

The personal traits of Dr. Parvin were striking and in some respects rare. His cordial, helpful and sympathetic attitude toward his younger professional brethren, to whom such consideration means much, was of the most sincere and insistent type, but one of the finest attributes of his character was his unselfishness and his lofty viewpoint, which made it impossible for him to entertain any spirit of jealousy or envy and enabled him to appreciate the good work of his peers with open-hearted acknowledgment. He was absolutely indifferent regarding money matters and never charged ministers for his services, and to poor people he never presented a bill. Dr. Parvin received from Hanover College the honorary degree of

Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his high professional attainments and noble personality. His best monument is that perpetuated in the gracious results of his earnest and worthy life as one of the world's noble army of productive workers, and in his personality he well exemplified the truth of the statement that "the bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring".

HARRY E. NEGLEY. In his native state and county it has been given to Mr. Negley to attain prestige as a representative member of the bar, and he is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the City of Indianapolis. He has been prominent in public affairs of a local order and is known as a citizen of utmost loyalty and civic progressiveness.

Harry Elliott Negley was born on a farm in Lawrence Township, near the village of Castleton in Marion County, Indiana, on the 31st day of August, 1866, and is the eldest of the nine children born to Captain David D. and Margaret Ann (Hildebrand) Negley; three of the children died in infancy and three sons and three daughters are now living.

So far as authentic data determine, the genealogy of the Negley family is to be traced to Jacob Negley, who was a native of Switzerland and who was a zealous follower of the teachings of the Protestant reformer, Zwingli. After the defeat of his party in one of the internal conflicts between the Swiss cantons, over religious differences, this worthy ancestor, who certainly was not lacking in the mental or physical courage of his convictions, fled to Germany and there, as records indicate, his marriage was solemnized in 1734. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, but no record is given as to her family name. In Germany Jacob Negley continued to devote himself to teaching in the new religious movement, as a layman and a deacon. In 1739, in company with his wife and their three children, Alexander, Caspar and Elizabeth, he set sail for America, but stern misfortune faced the little family, as husband and father died before the completion of the long and weary voyage and was buried at sea. His wife and their children continued on their way and the sturdy mother established a home in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. There the son Alexander was reared to maturity and there he learned the trade of blacksmith. After his marriage he removed to Pittsburg, where he established his home in 1778, and where he assisted in the organization of the first German United Evangelical Church, the first formal religious organization formed in that city. From him descends the numerous family of

the name in Pennsylvania and adjoining states, a prominent member of the line having been the late Gen. James S. Negley.

Caspar, the second son, likewise was reared to manhood in the old Keystone state, and he finally immigrated to the wilds of Ohio, which state was then considered, and with consistency, on the very frontier of civilization. He settled in or near the present County of Butler, in that state, and he figures as the progenitor of the various families of the name now scattered over the central and western states. Peter Negley, a grandson of Caspar, pushed farther westward and finally settled in Marion County, Indiana, establishing his primitive home on the site of the present little town of Millersville in the year 1819, where his log cabin home was still used for a dwelling until about 1905, being probably the oldest structure in actual use for that purpose in the county when it finally gave way to the march of time and a more modern architecture. That town, which was then a stopping place between the settlements of upper Fall Creek and lower White River, has a history that antedates that of Indianapolis, which was not founded until some years later. Peter Negley became a farmer, miller and distiller in this county and was a man of influence in the pioneer community. Of his children the one to whom the subject of this sketch traces his direct lineage was George, who married Elizabeth Ludwig and who was a substantial farmer along Fall Creek where the home farm is now owned and occupied by one of his sons, John W. Negley. He was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this section of Indiana, and was a man who contributed generously to the social and material development of Marion County, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. They became the parents of twelve children, concerning whom record shall here be made of only one, David D., the father of him whose name initiates this article.

David Duncan Negley was born September 22, 1835, on the old homestead farm in Lawrence Township, Marion County, Indiana, and there was reared to maturity under the full tension of the pioneer epoch. Early in life, after the death of his father, he was compelled to assume heavy responsibilities, as he had to aid his mother in the conducting of the home farm and in caring for the younger members of the family. He was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, but prior to that he had been enabled to attend the primitive schools of the locality and period. He continued to devote his attention to the great basic industry of agriculture until there

came the call of higher duty, when the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion. In 1861, soon after the outbreak of the war, he and his two brothers, Peter L. and John W., left the home farm in charge of their mother and the only remaining brother, George W., and went forth to battle for the cause of the Union. David D. Negley first enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Lew Wallace. He was mustered in on the 31st day of August, 1861, in Company H of that regiment, under that prince of martinet Capt. Frederick Knefler (afterward General Knefler), and under whose strict discipline he rose to the rank of orderly sergeant, and was with his command in the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and Pittsburg Landing, the last mentioned battle being also known as the battle of Shiloh. He was seriously wounded in the second day's fight at Pittsburg Landing and was brought home, with other wounded soldiers, by a party personally conducted by Governor Morton. When Mr. Negley had sufficiently recovered to endure exertion he turned his attention to the recruiting of a new company of volunteers, and of this company he was later commissioned captain, on the 16th day of January, 1864. This company was mustered in as Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Captain Negley continued in active service with his company until, in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he with his company were sacrificed at the historic Franklin Ford, to enable the remainder of the army to escape from the Confederate forces. Upon being captured by the enemy, at a point which he had been ordered to hold until relieved, Captain Negley was sent to the infamous Andersonville prison, where he endured to the full the suffering and tortures which have made that prison odious in the pages of history. He was exchanged shortly before the close of the war, and he and his comrades were so greatly incapacitated in a physical way that they did not recuperate in time to again enter active service. After the war Captain Negley resumed his active association with farming and stock-raising in Marion County, where he continued thus engaged for many years, marked by earnest toil and endeavor and by due attending success and prosperity. He is now living retired in the City of Indianapolis, as honored veteran and citizen and scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the county. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, serving as president of the board of trustees of the town of Brightwood before its annexation to the city, and has been an effective worker in the ranks of the Republican

party. He is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the F. & A. M., and while he has no active association with any church, he has always been recognized as a cheerful contributor and willing helper.

On the 10th day of March, 1864, while engaged in recruiting his company for service in the Union army, Captain Negley was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Ann Hildebrand, who was born and reared in Marion County, where her parents, Uriah and Delilah (O'Rourke) Hildebrand, were early settlers. Her mother was born in Ireland and was a child at the time of the family emigration to America, settlement being made in Maryland. Captain David D. and Margaret A. Negley became the parents of nine children, and of the number three sons and three daughters are living, as has already been stated in a preceding paragraph.

Harry E. Negley, the immediate subject of this review, passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm and early became inured to its sturdy discipline, his father's favorite maxim being, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing right". He was afforded the advantages of the public schools, including the high school at the then town of Brightwood, and in 1890, having previously entered upon the study of law, he entered the law office of the firm of Harding & Hovey, of Indianapolis, under whose able preceptorship he continued his technical studies until he was admitted to the bar of Marion County in November of the same year. In November, 1894, he opened his first law office, in Indianapolis, where his professional novitiate was practically compassed by the same labors and struggles that fall to the lot of the average young disciple of Blackstone, but he duly emerged into the light of success and prosperity in his chosen vocation with the result that he now commands a large and substantial professional business and is recognized as one of the able and versatile members of the bar of his native county, his specialty, if he can be said to have one, being real estate titles.

Progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Negley has shown a commendable interest in local affairs and has been active in the local column of the Republican party, of whose principles he is an able and uncompromising advocate. In the fall of 1899 he was elected to represent the First Ward of Indianapolis in the common council, and in 1901 he was chosen as his own successor, by a largely increased majority. He served on several of the important committees of that municipal body, and as he was the only lawyer in the council during his entire term of service he was largely

relied upon by the business interests and commercial bodies of the city when important matters were pending in the council. During his second term as a member of the council he was elected secretary of the Marion County Republican Central Committee. In the earlier period of his practice at the bar Mr. Negley was associated with the late Judge William Irvin, former judge of the Criminal Court, and he later had joint office with Hon. James A. Pritchard until 1906, when Judge Pritchard was elected to the bench of the Criminal Court. Since that time Mr. Negley has conducted an individual practice.

Though he has no active church alliances, Mr. Negley is ever ready to extend his aid in the furtherance of all matters of interest to the churches and their allied societies. He is affiliated with Millersville Lodge No. 126, Free and Accepted Masons; Winamac Tribe No. 279, Improved Order of Red Men, and Clifton Lodge No. 544, Knights of Pythias. He is a past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and in that organization he has served since 1903 as legal adviser of the great council, or state organization, in all its business matters.

On the 1st day of June, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Negley to Miss Edith Lee Grandy, youngest daughter of Rev. Ira B. and Julia (Lee) Grandy. Mrs. Negley was born at Mt. Carmel, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 14th day of November, 1869, and her parents are now both deceased. Her father was widely known as a clergyman of the Universalist Church, and her mother was a lineal descendant of the patrician and historic Lee family of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Negley have one child, Margaret Lee Negley, who was born on the 29th day of December, 1902.

WILLIAM WALLACE. A scion of one of the distinguished pioneer families of Indiana, of which his honored father, the late David Wallace, was an early governor, the subject of this memoir is a brother of the late General Lew Wallace and he himself gained prominence as an able member of the bar of the state and as a citizen of influence and great public spirit. He served for a number of years as postmaster of Indianapolis and was incumbent of this office at the time of his death, which occurred on the 9th of April, 1891. On other pages of this work appear other articles in which specific data are given concerning the family history and thus it is unnecessary to repeat the same in the present connection.

William Wallace was born in Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 16th of October, 1825, and is a son of David and Esther (Test) Wallace. At the time of his birth his



Wm Wallace

father was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of what was then designated as White Water Valley, and in 1837 his father was re-elected governor of the state, whereupon he removed to Indianapolis. Thus the subject of this memoir was about twelve years of age at the time when the family home was established in the capital city. He gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county and thereafter continued his studies in the schools of Indianapolis, having received a liberal education, according to the standard of the locality and period. No better tribute to his memory could, perhaps, be given in this work than the following memorial adopted by the Marion County Bar Association at the time of his death, and it is most consonant that this tribute be perpetuated in a publication of this order. In the reproduction of the memorial but slight change is made, either by elimination or addition.

"The subject of this memorial came to this city with his father, and thereafter resided here continuously. He received, for those days, a liberal education. He pursued the study of law while acting as deputy clerk of the courts of the county, and in the year 1850 was formally admitted to the bar.

"He had a manly bearing which attracted attention and won confidence; a gentle dignity which at all times was felt, and yet which never repelled. He exhibited such uniform deference to the court and courtesy to his associates in the profession that he was always a favorite both with the bench and bar. He from the first had, and always maintained, a high conception of the character of a lawyer, and his whole life was an exemplification of that conception.

"He rightly held that a lawyer's integrity and honor should be without blemish or spot; that his duty toward his clients and the court required the utmost fairness and frankness, without attempt at dissimulation, either as to law or fact, and his conduct in his office and in court was regulated on these principles.

"He was possessed of a lofty spirit which was instantly aflame at the exhibition of any dishonest, dishonorable or unmanly conduct; and on such occasions he was quick and vigorous in speech and condemnation, yet his generous nature harbored no malice, and he was ever ready to condone and forget any repented fault and was at all times charitable in his judgments of the conduct and motives of others.

"If in the momentary heat or excitement of a contest, he ever said or did anything, which, upon reflection, he considered beneath the conduct of a Christian gentleman, or that might be construed as an approach to rudeness, he

was prompt to make such explanation or apology as the occasion demanded.

"He inherited from his father those rare powers of eloquence and persuasion of which mention has already been made. Actuated by such principles, and possessing and exercising such qualities, he speedily took position at this bar. In the year 1854 he formed a co-partnership for the practice of the law with the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, under the name of Wallace & Harrison. Though young, the firm soon came to the very fore front in the profession. This partnership continued until dissolved by the election of Mr. Wallace as clerk of the county, in 1860.

"After his term as clerk expired, he resumed the practice of the law, and his business at once became very large and profitable.

"Many years ago, in the trial of a protracted and exciting cause, he received a clear warning as to his physical condition, and that he must be extremely careful in exposing himself to the excitement and the exhausting labors incident to such contests.

"He had, however, by his qualities of heart and mind and his well-earned and thoroughly established reputation for integrity and sagacity, so drawn about him a clientele for purposes of advice and consultation that financially he was the better, rather than the worse, for the change in the character of his business.

"He had by his clients and his fellow citizens outside of them and by the courts, been selected many times to manage and settle delicate and important trusts, the last of which, the receivership of the banking house of Fletcher & Sharpe, involving vast labor, care and responsibility, was not yet wholly completed at the time of his death.

"Every trust confided to him was loyally and conscientiously executed to the entire satisfaction of those whose rights and interests he held in his hands.

"Although holding earnest political conviction, which he announced with all the force and enthusiasm of his nature, yet so kindly was his disposition, so gentle his bearing, that among his warmest and closest friends will be found many holding, and in like manner expressing, opinions directly opposed to his own. And although for many years one of the leading advisers and active supporters of one of the great political parties of the country, in times when party spirit ran high, yet no one has ever accused or even suspected him of advising or consenting to any act or method not consistent with the most pure and lofty standard of an American citizen.

"With his acts in other relations of life, his position in the great fraternal societies of the

country; of his manifold duties to the church and the state well performed, and of the sacred family relation, it is not the province of this memorial to speak; and wheresoever considered, language will not be found to give adequate expression to the sentiments sought to be conveyed.

"Thus William Wallace lived among us; thus he won and held our esteem and affections, and thus he died. But the memory of his manly and generous nature, his high sense of honor, and the many 'kindly deeds, kindly done,' shall long live in our hearts. He has gone to his rest, leaving a name unsullied, as an inheritance to his children, and the pride of his associates in his profession."

LEW WALLACE. Named in honor of his distinguished uncle, the late General Lew Wallace, the subject of this sketch is numbered among the representative members of the bar of Indianapolis and is a son of the late William Wallace, who was long one of the honored and influential citizens of the capital city, and to whom a brief memorial is dedicated on other pages of this compilation.

Lew Wallace was born in Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1857, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools, including the high school, he was matriculated in Butler University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his honored father and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Thereafter he continued to be associated with his father in practice until 1888, when he removed to New York City, where he was actively identified with the work of his profession for the ensuing five years. He then returned to Indianapolis and here he has since been engaged in general practice. He has built up a successful business and his clientage is of distinctively representative character. He is known as a discriminating and resourceful trial lawyer and as a counsel well fortified in the knowledge of the minutiae of the law. He has never sought political preferment but is aligned as a stalwart in the local ranks of the Republican party. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 16th of October, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wallace to Miss Mary Esther Warrack, of Wheaton, Illinois. She was born and reared in that state and is a daughter of the late James Warrack, who was a prominent business man and influential citizen of

Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have two children, Warrack, who is at college, and Lydia, who is the wife of Henry Bernard Dresler, of Sacramento, California.

JOSEPH TAGGART, an honored and essentially representative business man of Indianapolis, is president of the Taggart Baking Company and has been identified with the business interests of the capital city for a period of nearly forty years, within which he has gained distinctive success and ever commanded the confidence and high regard of the community. His business career has been one of consecutive identification with the important line of industrial enterprise which now enlists his attention, and the concern of which he is the head is the largest of its kind in the state, being thoroughly modern in equipment and appointments. Continued success is the ultimate criterion of merit and reliability in the industrial and commercial world, and judged from this standpoint the enterprise of which Mr. Taggart is the head is justly to be designated as one of the most important specific industries in the state, and he himself is known as an unostentatious but progressive and public-spirited citizen, exemplifying in his character the sturdy traits of the virile race from which he is sprung.

Mr. Taggart finds no small measure of satisfaction in the fact that he may designate himself a Manxman and that the name which he bears has long been identified with the annals of the beautiful little Isle of Man. There he was born on the 5th of October, 1853, and the place of his nativity was the picturesque little City of Ramsey, where his father was engaged in the baking business for many years. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Lewthwaite) Taggart, both of whom passed almost their entire lives on the Isle of Man, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. In his native town, Mr. Taggart received a good common school education, and there he learned the baker's trade under the direction of his honored father. In 1871, when about eighteen years of age, Mr. Taggart immigrated to the United States and took up his residence in Indianapolis, where his elder brother, Alexander, had already established himself in the bakery business. For a time Mr. Taggart was associated with his brother in the work of his trade and about 1883 he engaged in the bakery business in an independent way, beginning operations on a modest scale and gradually expanding the scope of the enterprise, to keep pace with the demands of an appreciative and rapidly increasing patronage. The business was conducted for many years under the title of the Joseph Taggart Bakery, and in 1905 a reorganization was effected under the present title, the Taggart Bak-

ing Company. The personnel of the executive corps of the company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state, is as here noted: Joseph Taggart, president; Alexander Taggart, treasurer; and Alexander L. Taggart, secretary and general manager. Alexander Taggart is the brother of the president and the former's son is the secretary and general manager. Alexander Taggart is individually mentioned in this work.

The subject of this review has at all times been signally loyal to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and though he has never had aught of desire for political office he accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 16th of November, 1880, Mr. Taggart was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Abright, who died in 1893 and who is survived by two children—Susan and Ruth. On the 14th of September, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Taggart to Miss Florence Thompson, and they have one child, Richard.

ORANGE G. PFAFF, M. D., merits consideration as one of the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in the capital city of his native state, which has been his home since his boyhood days and in which he has advanced to unmistakable precedence in one of the most exacting professions to which one may turn his attention. The doctor traces his lineage back to sterling German origin and the ancestral line is followed through recorded data back to the fourteenth century in the history of the great German Empire. The family was founded in America in the early Colonial epoch and the doctor's paternal grandfather, was a gaunt soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution.

Dr. Orange G. Pfaff, as already intimated, is a native son of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth. He was born in the village of Westfield, Hamilton County, Indiana, on the 28th of April, 1858, and is a son of Dr. Jacob L. and Jane (Wall) Pfaff, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, but reared in North Carolina, and the latter was a native of Ohio and was reared in Indiana. The father developed a distinctive antipathy to the institution of slavery and his antagonism finally led to his removal to Indiana, where he took up his residence in the year 1840, locating in Hamilton County, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until his death which occurred in 1859. His devoted wife died about three months later and of their seven children four are now living. The father was an able physician and surgeon according to the stand-

ard of his day and was a man of superior intellectual force and one whose life was undefiled by thought of wrong or mark of injustice.

The subject of this sketch was an infant at the time of his parents' death. Thus doubly orphaned, he was brought to Indianapolis, where he was reared under the guidance and care of his elder brothers who afforded him every possible advantage. His early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of this city and included a course in the high school. A youth of alert mentality and distinctive ambition, he naturally formulated definite plans for a future career and at the age of twenty years began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of the late T. B. Harvey. Under these auspicious conditions was laid an excellent foundation for a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the sciences of medicine and surgery which later enabled Dr. Pfaff to achieve so much of distinction in his profession. In 1878 he was matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, in which he eventually completed the prescribed course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the six months pursuant to his graduation he remained in the office with his preceptor, Dr. Harvey, and at the expiration of this time he received an appointment as resident physician of the Marion County Asylum, of which office he continued the incumbent for eighteen months. After resigning this position he went to the State of Wisconsin, where he was engaged in practice for a brief interval. He then returned to Indianapolis, where he has since continuously followed the work of his profession and where his success as a physician and surgeon has been of the most unequivocal order. In more recent years he has given special attention to gynecology, in which specific field he is a recognized authority and in which his services are much in demand in profession and consultation. Dr. Pfaff has not only been particularly successful in the direct work of his profession but has also done effective service in the field of technical education. He has been identified with the Medical College of Indiana, his alma mater, in the capacity of lecturer and instructor and, his services in this connection inured greatly to the prestige of the institution. As a member of the faculty of this college, he occupied for some time the chair of clinical diseases of women, and after the death of Dr. Dunning, succeeded to the chair of gynecology in this institution when the various medical colleges were amalgamated under the Indiana University. At the present time he occupies the chair

of gynecology in the Medical School of Indiana University, into which the Medical College of Indiana was merged and which is the medical department of the University of Indiana. He has for many years served as consulting gynecologist to the Indianapolis city dispensary, and also to St. Vincent Hospital and City Hospital.

Dr. Pfaff has been enthusiastic and unremitting in his devotion to his profession and has spared no pains to keep himself closely in touch with the advance made in the sciences of both medicine and surgery. In 1890 he completed a special post-graduate course in gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate and Medical School & Hospital and in the following year he did effective post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic. In 1892, to still further his knowledge of gynecological surgery he studied under the instruction of the eminent Dr. August Martin, of Berlin, Germany, and also attended the clinics in the medical department of the University of Berlin. The doctor is a close observer of the unwritten ethics of his profession and commands the unqualified esteem of his confreres. He is an active and valued member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, of which he was president in 1907, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

As a citizen, Dr. Pfaff has not permitted his insistent professional interests to withdraw him from the vantage ground of loyalty and public spirit and he has shown a lively concern in all that has touched the civic and material progress and general welfare of his own city. In politics he gives stanch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, though he has never had aught of desire for public office.

On the 24th of November, 1885, Dr. Pfaff married Miss Mary Alvey, daughter of James H. Alvey, a well known citizen of Indianapolis, where Mrs. Pfaff was born and reared. The child of this union is Dudley Alvey.

JOHN H. TALGE. A unique and important addition to the manufacturing industries of Indianapolis is that of the Talge Mahogany Company, of which John H. Talge is president and active manager, being known as one of the alert, progressive and substantial business men of Indianapolis and as one who is contributing in no uncertain way to the city's prestige as a manufacturing and commercial center. The valuable woods from which are manufactured the fine veneers which constitute the chief output of the company's large and well equipped plant are imported in a direct way by the concern, which has recourse in this line to far distant lands, from which are derived these necessary supplies. As

one of the veritable "captains of industry" in the Greater Indianapolis, Mr. Talge is well entitled to representation in this work.

John H. Talge was born in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1867. His father John B. Talge gave his allegiance to the cause of the Union when the Civil War was precipitated on a divided nation, and as he could not enlist in his home state, Kentucky, he came across into Indiana at the time of President Lincoln's first call for volunteers and enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he proceeded to the front. At the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment he re-enlisted as a veteran, in the same regiment, and he continued in active service until the close of the war. He campaigned largely under General Thomas. He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee, and after being held a captive for an interval he was exchanged and forthwith rejoined his regiment. He participated in the Grand Review of the victorious troops in the City of Washington after victory had crowned the Union arms. He moved to Indianapolis during the boom in the early seventies. He became associated with the Capital Chair Company in the manufacturing of chairs, and their factory was the second brick building erected in West Indianapolis, where also he erected the second house, which became his home. During the great financial panic of the '70s he, like many another, met with most serious reverses—in fact, he lost every dollar invested and represented in his chair manufacturing business, so that he found it necessary to resort to manual labor to provide for his family. In this connection he worked for one dollar and ten cents a day in connection with excavating for the erection of the present state capitol. He died in 1900, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife three years earlier.

John H. Talge, whose name initiates this review, was nine years of age at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Indianapolis, and in old No. 10 school of this city he gained his early education. As a youth he learned the upholstering trade, in which he became a skilled workman, and in 1889, when twenty-two years of age, he journeyed to the west, finally locating in the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged independently in the work of his trade, in which connection, he developed a large and successful enterprise, which is still operating in his name. In 1904, Mr. Talge retired from the active management of this business. Previously to this, through his knowledge of the trade, he believed that there was an unquestioned tendency toward the use of imported woods, particularly mahogany.



Samuel A. Johnston.

and that the central northern states were consuming 80 per cent of all the hardwoods, and recognizing the advantages of Indianapolis as a manufacturing and distributing center, owing to its location and its unrivaled transportation facilities, and the very center of the hardwood consuming district, he established his plant in this city in 1901, having now a large plant, which is equipped with the most approved machinery for handling this kind of manufacturing and the facilities of which are not excelled by any similar concern in the Union. He has visited various tropical countries to understand the sources of supply for his special line of manufacture and entered into direct contracts for the continuous supplying of such timber. He thus imports the red mahogany from Africa and the coast of Mexico by the steamship load; rosewood from Brazil and Honduras; satinwood from both the East and West Indies; ebony from India and Madagascar, and, in fact, the finest grades of such special timber from all parts of the world. The products of the factory are sold to furniture and piano manufacturers throughout the United States and Canada, and the superiority of the output causes the demand to be cumulative, so that the business is constantly expanding in scope and importance and is a valuable contribution to the manufacturing industries of the capital city.

As a citizen Mr. Talge is broad-minded and liberal in his attitude, and he shows a lively interest in all that tends to promote the advancement of his home city. In politics, while never seeking office or figuring in practical maneuvering of forces, he gives a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is identified with various civic and industrial organizations. He and his wife hold membership in the Memorial Church.

In the year 1890, Mr. Talge was united in marriage to Miss Miriam Johnson, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, and they have two sons and one daughter.

SAMUEL A. JOHNSTON, who died at his home in Indianapolis on the 16th of March, 1907, matured his splendid individual powers to the point of large and worthy accomplishment, and he was long a prominent figure in connection with business activities in the capital city. He was a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the State of Indiana and he maintained his home in Indianapolis for nearly three-quarters of a century,—from his childhood days until he was summoned to the life eternal, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. Upon a lofty plane of integrity was his course directed, and he left the priceless heritage of an unblemished reputation, the

while his personality was such as to gain and retain to him the high regard and implicit confidence of all who came within the sphere of his kindly and noble influence. From his high standing as one of the representative business men and honored citizens of Indianapolis is he especially worthy of a memoir in this publication.

Samuel A. Johnston was born at Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, on the 22nd of June, 1830, and thus he was nearly seventy-seven years of age at the time his death. He was a son of Samuel and Susanna (Wallace) Johnston, who were numbered among the worthy pioneers of Johnson County, whence they came to Indianapolis when the subject of this memoir was a child of four years. The father followed agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active career and both he and his wife continued their residence in Indianapolis until their death. Both were devout members of the Presbyterian Church and exemplified their faith in their daily lives. Samuel A. Johnston gained his early education in the schools of Indianapolis, where he was reared to maturity and where he found ample opportunity for productive and successful effort in connection with business affairs of important order. After due preliminary experience of a practical order he initiated his independent business career, and for more than thirty years he was a member of the well known firm of Johnston Brothers, dealers in stoves and tinware, at 62 East Washington street. In this business he was associated with his brother W. J. Johnston. It should be noted that of the family of ten children all are deceased. With the enterprise noted Mr. Johnston and his brother brought themselves into prominence as reliable and progressive merchants and they built up a large and prosperous business. The firm passed out of existence a number of years ago, and the subject of this memoir lived virtually retired for several years prior to his demise, after having accumulated a competency through his earnest and well directed endeavors. As a citizen he was essentially loyal and public-spirited, and while he never manifested aught of desire for political office of any description he gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party. At the time of his death he was the oldest in point of membership of all members of the First Presbyterian Church, and during the course of many years his zeal and devotion has been manifest in all departments of church work. For a quarter of a century he was a member of the choir of the church with which he was thus identified and in the same he was a deacon for a number of years prior to the close of his life. He was one of the

foremost factors in connection with the activities of his church until the infirmities of age rendered it imperative for him to assign much of the burden of active service to younger shoulders. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he was long an appreciative member, and in the same he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which for thirty years he was grand chancellor of the Indiana Sovereign Consistory. He was also active in the affairs of the York Rite bodies in his home city, and in this his maximum affiliation was with Raper Commandery, Knights Templar. He also held membership in the adjunct organization, Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His genial nature, his tolerance and his abiding human sympathy gained to him warm friends among all classes, and in a quiet and unostentatious way he extended freely of his largess and of his sympathy to those in affliction and distress.

On the 14th of February, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnston to Miss Estelle Pullis, who survives him and who resides in the beautiful home at 2111 North Delaware street,—a place endeared to her by the gracious and hallowed memories of the past. Mrs. Johnston is a daughter of John and Eliza A. Winant of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Johnston is also survived by two sons,—William P., who is engaged in the real estate business at Indianapolis, and Dr. Samuel A., who is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis.

BERNAYS KENNEDY, M. D. A prominent and successful representative of the medical profession in the capital city of his native state, Dr. Bernays Kennedy is known as a specialist in gynecological medicine and surgery, in which branch of practice he has attained much distinction, and he is a valued member of the Indiana University School of Medicine.

Dr. Kennedy is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Indiana and, in both the paternal and maternal lines, of families founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. He was born in the homestead residence erected by his father at the southeast corner of Meridian and Michigan streets, in the City of Indianapolis, on the 18th of August, 1872, and is a son of Robert F. and Hannah Louise (Hawkins) Kennedy, the former of whom was born at Kirklin, Clinton County, Indiana, in 1831, and the latter of whom was born at the old Hawkins homestead, "Shadeland Farm", on the Wea plains, near the City of Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, this state, in 1836. Robert Frank Kennedy became a prominent and influential business man of his

native state, having resided for a number of years in Kokomo and later having established himself in the wholesale drygoods business in Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until 1883, when he removed with his family to Springfield, Missouri, where he was engaged in the real estate business during the remainder of his active career. He died in that city in 1898, and there his wife passed to the life eternal in 1884. Of their children, one son is now living. The father was a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian Church.

The Kennedy family lineage is traced back to stanch Scotch-Irish origin, and the family was one of prominence in Kirkcudbrightshire and the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, and later in Ulster, Ireland. In America, the name became identified with the annals of the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Kentucky, from which last mentioned commonwealth came the original representatives in the State of Indiana, settlement having been made by them in Madison County, this state, in the early pioneer days. Dr. Kennedy is of the fifth generation in line of direct descent, on the paternal side, from George King, who was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, as a member of the Virginia troops. In the maternal line he is in the fifth generation of descent from William Hillis, who served under General Braddock in the French and Indian War. The paternal ancestors were principally farmers and merchants, and were Presbyterians in religious faith, having been nonconformists in Scotland and Ireland. William Ryker, a paternal ancestor of Dr. Kennedy, left North Carolina about 1775, with his wife, Mary, a second cousin of the historic character, Daniel Boone, and followed the course of the Kentucky River to a block-house erected by Boone on the east bank of the river, where they settled and established their pioneer home.

The mother of Dr. Kennedy was of English Quaker stock and was a direct descendant of Benjamin Hawkins, who came from England to America with William Penn, on the latter's second voyage. He settled near Wilmington, Delaware, and his descendants successively moved, with other members of the Society of Friends, to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Elkton, Hamilton County, Ohio, and the Wea plains, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Owing to the tenets of their religious faith the, maternal ancestors were non-combatants in the War of the Revolution and also during the Civil War, though all were stanch abolitionists. Records indicate that the majority of the maternal ancestors of Dr. Kennedy were artisans and

farmers and that a number of them erected and operated mills for the grinding of the various cereals. William Jones, a representative in the maternal line, was not a member of the Society of Friends, and he rendered valiant service as a patriot soldier in the Revolution, having been a resident of North Carolina.

Dr. Kennedy secured his earlier educational discipline in the public schools of Indianapolis, after which he continued his studies in Drury College, at Springfield, Missouri. In 1895, he returned to Indianapolis and was matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he completed effective post-graduate courses in Cornell Medical College and the Roosevelt Hospital, in New York City. He was resident physician in the Roosevelt Hospital for two years and six months, at the expiration of which, in 1902, he returned to Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession and where he has devoted his attention more specifically to the surgery and medical treatment of diseases peculiar to women. He is associate professor of gynecology in the Indiana University School of Medicine, is attending gynecologist to the City Hospital and the Bobbs Free Dispensary.

Dr. Kennedy is identified with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, and the alumni association of Roosevelt Hospital. In his native city he holds membership in such representative civic organizations as the University Club, Woodruff Club, Country Club and Dramatic Club. He is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M. of Indianapolis and of Indiana consistory of the Scottish Rite and also of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was baptized in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, and he is an attendant upon its services, though not a member. The doctor is a bachelor.

LAWSON M. HARVEY. The bench and bar of the capital city of Indianapolis have been dignified and honored by the able services of Judge Harvey, who served two terms on the bench of the Superior Court of Marion County and who has for more than a quarter of a century held prestige as one of the representative members of the Indianapolis bar. He is still engaged in the active practice of his profession, devoting his attention more especially to the civil branch and particularly to corporation law. Judge Harvey was born at Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the

5th of December, 1856, and is a scion, in both the agnatic and maternal lines, of old and honored families of this favored commonwealth. He is a son of Dr. Thomas B. and Delitha (Butler) Harvey, the former of whom was born in Clinton County, Ohio, and the latter in Union County, Indiana. Both grandfathers and grandmothers of Judge Harvey were prominent in church and educational work, both were birthright members of the Society of Friends, with which the respective families have been identified for many generations, and both were members of the first board of trustees of Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, a staunch institution maintained under the auspices of the Society of Friends.

Dr. Thomas B. Harvey long held precedence as one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons and able technical educators of Indiana, and he followed the work of his profession in Indianapolis from 1864 until the time of his death, which occurred on the 5th of December, 1889. He was a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio and was engaged in the practice of his profession at Plainfield, Hendricks County, this state, until 1864, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he found thereafter ample scope for his efforts as a physician and surgeon of the highest ability. For nearly twenty years he was a member of the faculty of the Indiana Medical College, and he was dean of the faculty at the time of his death. He served on the consulting staff of all the leading hospitals of the capital city, and in this connection did a large amount of clinical work. He made his life count for good in all its relations and his name is held in gracious memory by all who came within the sphere of his influence. Both he and his wife were devoted and zealous members of the Society of Friends and were prominent in church and charitable work. Mrs. Harvey was for a number of years president of the board of managers of the Colored Orphans' Home and was actively identified with a number of other important charitable institutions and organizations in the capital city. Secure in the reverent affection of all who knew her, she passed to the life eternal on the 21st of November, 1898, being survived by two sons and one daughter, the wife of State Senator Linton A. Cox.

Judge Lawson M. Harvey was eight years of age at the time of the family removal from his native town to Indianapolis, where he was reared to maturity and where he gained his early educational training in the public schools and the Indianapolis Classical School. Thereafter he was for a time a student in Butler College, at Irvington, and still later he carried forward his higher academic studies

in Haverford College, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In preparation for the work of his chosen vocation he was matriculated in the Central Law School, in Indianapolis, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith engaged in the general practice of his profession, in both the Federal and State Courts, entering into partnership with Edgar A. Brown in 1884, upon the dissolution of the firm of Ayres & Brown, owing to the elevation of Judge Alexander C. Ayres to the bench of the nineteenth judicial circuit. Three years later Judge Ayres resigned his position on the bench and resumed the active practice of his profession, in which he became associated with his former confrere and Judge Harvey, under the firm name of Ayres, Brown & Harvey. In 1890, Mr. Brown was elected to the bench of the same circuit, and thereafter Judge Harvey conducted an individual practice until 1894, when he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Marion County. He served the regular term of four years and then declined re-nomination, that he might resume the active work of his profession. Upon retiring from the bench, in 1898, he entered into a professional alliance with William A. Pickens, Linton A. Cox and Sylvan W. Kahn, with whom he was associated in practice until 1907, under the firm title of Harvey, Pickens, Cox & Kahn. In 1907, Judge Harvey was appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court of Marion County, and he again gave most able and effective service on this bench, on which he continued to preside until November, 1909, since which time he has conducted an individual professional business. His practice has been confined almost exclusively to the civil department, in connection with which he has gained marked precedence and high reputation as an authority. He is now counsel for a number of large industrial and commercial corporations in Indianapolis and his clientage is of the most substantial and representative character. Judge Harvey has been for a number of years a stockholder and director of the Sinker-Davis Company, one of the prominent manufacturing concerns of Indianapolis. He is a member of the board of directors of the Bertha Esther Ballard Home Association, a boarding home for working girls, a noble Indianapolis institution maintained under the general supervision of the Western Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana.

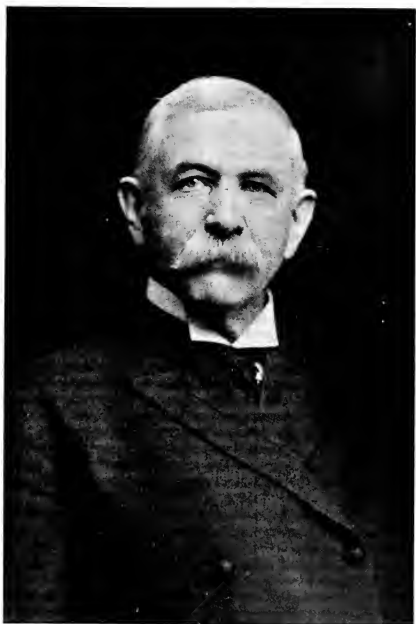
In politics Judge Harvey is found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in whose behalf he has given effective service in various campaigns. He is

a valued member of the Indianapolis Bar Association, of which he was elected secretary in 1888, retaining this position four years, and being elected as its president in 1907. For several years he lectured before the classes of the Medical College of Indiana on the subject of medical jurisprudence. He is a member of the Marion, the Commercial and the Columbia clubs, and one of the trustees holding the voting power of stockholders in the Consumers Gas Trust Co., and is a member of other representative civic organizations of his home city, where he is held in high esteem in professional, business and social circles.

In October, 1882, Judge Harvey was united in marriage to Miss Kate P. Parrott, daughter of Horace Parrott, a prominent retired merchant and influential citizen of Indianapolis, where Mrs. Harvey was born and reared. Judge and Mrs. Harvey have three children—Thomas P., Horace F. and Jeanette.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY. It can not be doubted that success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, for experience gives indubitable evidence that it is rather, the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. John H. Holliday of this article has realized large and substantial success and gained much of distinction both in the field of practical finance and also in the domain of journalism. To him is the credit of having been the founder of *The Indianapolis News*, one of the great daily papers of the middle west and one through whose agency he himself gained national reputation as an editor of broad mental ken, mature judgment and great versatility. His career has well exemplified the truth of the statements made in the opening sentence of this sketch, and he today occupies a large place in the civic and financial circles of Indianapolis, the city in which he was born and to whose progress along all legitimate lines he has contributed in generous and productive measure. There has been no sterility of ambition, no indirection of purpose in his career as one of the world's workers, and he stands as a splendid type of loyal and progressive citizenship.

John Hampden Holliday, president of the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis and founder of *The Indianapolis News*, was born in the beautiful capital city of the Hoosier commonwealth and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of this state. The date of his nativity was May 31, 1846, and he is a son of Rev. William A. and Lucia (Shaw) Holliday, the former of whom was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1803, and the lat-



John H. Holboog

ter was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where she was born in the year 1805. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Holliday, was one of the sterling pioneers of Indiana, where he took up his abode in 1812, a number of years prior to the admission of the territory to the federal Union. He was one of those sturdy and valiant souls who were well fortified for grappling with the wilderness, that there might be laid, broad and deep, the foundations of a great and prosperous commonwealth, and it is a matter of record that he lived up to the full tension of the pioneer epoch and that he wielded marked influence in his community, as a man of broad mentality and distinctive individuality. Both he and his wife continued to maintain their home in Indiana until they were summoned from the scenes of life's mortal endeavors, and their names merit an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of this state.

Rev. William A. Holliday was a man of fine intellectual attainments and gained precedence as one of the able and devoted pioneer clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana. He was graduated in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and thereafter completed a course in the theological seminary of Princeton, New Jersey. He was duly ordained to the ministry and in 1833 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, where he labored with all consecrated zeal and devotion, during his tenure of this charge and others and was also engaged in teaching, many of the men of the second generation of Indianapolis having been his pupils. He left a deep and beneficent influence upon the community and his life was one significant of all that is best and most ennobling in the scheme of human existence. He passed many years here, where he died in 1866, at the age of sixty-three years. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. Of their children four are now living: Rev. William A. Holliday, D. D., of Plainfield, New Jersey; Miss Grettie Y. Holliday, of Tabriz, Persia, where she has labored as a missionary for many years; Francis T. Holliday, of Indianapolis, now secretary of the A. A. Scottish Rite; and John H.

John H. Holliday, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early educational discipline in the common schools of Indianapolis, and in pursuance of higher academic studies he then entered the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler University, at Irvington, near Indianapolis, in which he continued a student for four years. Later he was matriculated in Hanover College, at Hanover,

Indiana, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1864 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Shortly before graduation he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, one of the hundred day regiments, and his command was assigned to duty in middle Tennessee, for a period of four months. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted for three years in the Seventieth Infantry, but was rejected by the examining surgeon on account of too light physique.

In 1866 Mr. Holliday gave inception to his career as a practical newspaper man, securing employment on the editorial staff of the *Indianapolis Gazette* and later being employed in turn on the *Indianapolis Herald* and the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, besides which he was local correspondent for the *New York Herald*, and the *Journal* and the *Republican* of Chicago, as well as the *Cincinnati Gazette*. In 1869 he founded *The Indianapolis News*, which had the distinction of being the first two-cent paper established west of the City of Pittsburg. It is scarcely necessary to state that the exigencies and conditions of time and place did not render possible the exploiting of a paper according to the present metropolitan standards obtaining in the Indiana capital, but *The News* marked a distinctive advance in the local journalistic field and under his able and resourceful administration it was brought to a place of distinctive precedence in comparison with papers in other cities of the middle west. Its growth was consecutive and substantial and under the active management of Mr. Holliday during the long period of nearly a quarter of a century it was developed into one of the essentially great dailies of the country. The mechanical and commercial facilities were kept up to the standard demanded by the expansion of the business and the growth and progress of the city, and the editorial policy was ever definite and assured,—free from vacillation, marked by exalted public spirit and regulated by principle rather than expediency. For those who know or have known Mr. Holliday this statement needs no voucher. He continued in active association with *The News*, as editor and principal owner, until 1892, when impaired health virtually compelled his retirement from the work in which he had been so successful and in which he had done much for the promotion of the best interests of the city, the state and the nation. *The Indianapolis News* today stands as a monument to the ability and fidelity of the veteran newspaper man who made its success possible.

In May, 1893, Mr. Holliday effected the organization of the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, which is now one of the most substantial and important institutions of its kind in the west and which, under the most effective administration, exercises functions of unequivocal value and beneficence. The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital of \$600,000. Mr. Holliday became the first president of this financial institution and continued in tenure of the office until 1899, when he resigned the position and became associated with William J. Richards in the establishing of the *Indianapolis Press*, of which he was editor until 1901, when the paper was consolidated with *The Indianapolis News* and Mr. Holliday served his active association with newspaper work, whose allurements never fails to appeal to those who have once been its devotees. In June of the same year Mr. Holliday was again called to the presidency of the Union Trust Company, of which he had continued one of the principal stockholders, and his time and attention since that year have been given largely to the administration of the affairs of this corporation. Essentially a representative citizen of Indianapolis and of the State of Indiana, Mr. Holliday has ever directed his course in such a way as to command to himself the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and personal character is ever the basis of public approbation.

On the 4th of November, 1875, he was married to Miss Evaline M. Rieman, of Baltimore, Maryland. She was born in Baltimore, and is a daughter of Alexander and Evaline (Macfarlane) Rieman. Her father was a prominent and influential citizen and merchant of Baltimore. Seven children were born to this marriage; Alexander Rieman, a civil engineer lately engineer on the Vincennes division of the Vandalia Railroad, now constructing engineer of the Indianapolis, Newcastle and Toledo Traction Company; Mrs. Lucia Macbeth, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Evelyn M. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; John H. Holliday, Jr., a mechanical engineer with the J. G. White Company; and the Misses Mary E., Elizabeth C. and Katherine A. Holliday. Mr. Holliday is one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church and has been a ruling elder for many years. He is a member of Thomas Post, G. A. R., of the Board of Trade, Commercial Club, University Club, Indianapolis Literary Club, the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta fraternities, a thirty-third degree Mason, and a corporator of the Crown Hill Cemetery. He is and has been a member of the boards of numerous business,

educational, and benevolent corporations. He has been president of the Indianapolis Charity Organization Society, for fifteen years and is also a member of the Board of State Charities.

HERBERT L. WHITEHEAD. There can be naught of inconsistency in referring to Mr. Whitehead as one of those who have contributed materially to the civic and material progress and development of the capital, city of his native state, for he has been a factor in the upbuilding of various industrial and business enterprises, and is a citizen whose loyalty and liberality are of the most insistent type. He is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the state and has maintained his home in Indianapolis from the time of his birth. His course has been guided and governed by the high principles which are his by inheritance and personal appreciation, and he holds a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people of his native city.

Herbert L. Whitehead was born in Indianapolis on the 17th of August, 1863, and is the only survivor of the three children of Rev. Moses S. and Anna J. (Griffith) Whitehead. His father was born in Licking County, Ohio, and was reared and educated in the old Buckeye state, where his parents took up their residence in the pioneer epoch. He came to Indianapolis in 1858, when a young man, and here his marriage was solemnized. He was a man of fine intellectual powers and he consecrated his life to the uplifting of his fellow men, having been a clergyman of the Congregational Church and having continued in the work of the ministry until his death, which occurred in Indianapolis in 1877, at which time he was forty-seven years of age. Thus his labors were cut short while he was in the very prime of his manhood. His wife was born in Indianapolis and was a daughter of the late Humphrey Griffith, an honored pioneer to whom is dedicated on other pages of this volume a brief memorial tribute. She passed her entire life in the capital city of Indiana, revered by all who came within the sphere of her gracious and gentle influence, and here she died in 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Herbert L. Whitehead was reared to maturity in Indianapolis, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, and he has never wavered in his appreciation of and affection for his native city, which has ever represented to him the gracious environments and associations implied in the word home. He began his business career by assuming charge of the various real estate interests of the family, and thus he gained not only an excellent knowledge of local property values but also an inclination for the business to which

his attention was incidentally directed in the supervision of the various properties held by himself. He became one of the representative real estate dealers of the city, and with this line of enterprise, which has important bearing upon the substantial upbuilding and development of every community, he has since continued to be identified. He has bought and sold a large amount of city realty in an individual way, and has erected many houses of the better type, thus aiding materially in the development of the city. He was for some time a stockholder in the Badger Furniture Company, and at the present time is a stockholder in the Lesh Paper Company and the Cottage Construction Company, two of the important industrial concerns of Indianapolis, and in the latter he is a member of the directorate. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Georgia, where he has one of the largest pecan groves in the state.

In politics, though never an aspirant for public office of any description, Mr. Whitehead gives his allegiance to the Republican party. As a citizen, he is liberal, public-spirited and loyal, and he has put forth potent efforts in behalf of civic reforms and in bringing about better social conditions. Thus he is known as an uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic, and he has been specially active in temperance work, in connection with which he is secretary and a member of the Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Indiana. He has been identified with the upbuilding of the local Young Men's Christian Association and was one of its directors for a period of about twelve years. He is numbered among the zealous and devoted members of the First Congregational Church of Indianapolis, is identified with the Commercial Club and other representative civic organizations. He and his wife have traveled extensively throughout the United States, and he has also made tours of Mexico and the Canadian provinces, besides which he visited Panama in 1886. The fine modern residence of Mr. Whitehead, at 3440 Central avenue, was erected by him and is one of the many attractive homes of the capital city, while it also has prestige as a center of gracious and generous hospitality.

On the 30th of October, 1889, Mr. Whitehead was married to Miss Lavina Conner, who was born in Hamilton County, being the daughter of the late John Conner, who for many years was a well known resident of that county. He was the son of William Conner, one of the early pioneers of Indiana, within whose borders he took up his abode in 1802 as a trader with the Indians, settling near Noblesville, a little hamlet in the midst of the untrammelled forest.

Mrs. Whitehead died in May, 1910. She had been in failing health for a number of years, having visited the leading sanitariums and traveled in the south with the hope of ultimate recovery. She was an earnest worker in the First Congregational Church and a member of the Philomathean Club. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, namely: Laurence, Helen, Stuart, Jean and Marion.

HUMPHREY GRIFFITH. A publication of the province prescribed for the one at hand finds one of its most important and consistent functions in making permanent record concerning those who have wrought well in the past and have left their beneficent impress upon the annals of their period. In the City of Indianapolis one worthy of distinction and honor as a sterling pioneer and influential though unostentatious citizen, is the late Humphrey Griffith, who died in this city in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years, and it is to be regretted that there are not available more specific data in regard to his career. He was a man of fine character and strong personality, and it was his to attain a large measure of success in connection with various lines of enterprise. He may well be designated as one of the founders and builders of the fair capital city, and it is a matter of justice and satisfaction to offer in these pages as much as possible concerning his life and labors.

Mr. Griffith was born and reared in Wales and possessed in a significant degree the sterling attributes of the race from which he sprung. He came to America when a young man and first took up his residence in Lebanon, Ohio, whence he removed a short time afterward to Centerville, Indiana, from which village he came to Indianapolis and attended the first public sale of lots in the newly designated capital of the state. He purchased a number of lots in the village as then platted, and here he took up his permanent residence in the year 1825. Here he had the distinction of being the first resident watch and clock maker and here he opened the first jewelry establishment, which, as may be imagined, was one of modest order but on a parity with other business concerns in the embryonic city. He was successful in his business and in 1838, after having won a competency, according to the standards of the locality and period, he retired from mercantile pursuits. His energy and alert mentality did not, however, lend themselves to inactivity, and through various means he employed his ability and his financial resources with such discrimination as to become one of the influential capitalists of the town. He became the owner of a very considerable amount of local realty and upon much of this property

he made substantial improvements. At the time of the Civil War he made large investments in government bonds, and from this source he realized good returns. For nearly two score of years he maintained his home on North Illinois street, and the site of his pleasant old homestead, a center of gracious hospitality, is now occupied by the fine modern structure known as the Terminal building, the same being one of the finest office buildings of the city and also the terminal station of the many interurban electric railway lines entering Indianapolis. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad, now known as the Vandalia Railroad, and otherwise gave his support to enterprises having important bearing upon the development and progress of the city and state. He wielded much influence in local affairs of a public nature and ever commanded the most unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community which so long represented his home. He served as a member of the city council and later as city treasurer, and in politics he gave his support to the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death, taking a deep and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour.

Soon after coming to America, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Miss Jane Stephenson, a native of Scotland, and she survived him by about a decade, her death having occurred in Indianapolis, in 1879, at which time she was eighty-four years of age. Mrs. Griffith was a zealous member of the Third Presbyterian Church. Of their eight children, four attained to years of maturity, and one of the number was Anna J., who became the wife of Rev. Moses S. Whitehead, of whom mention is made in the sketch of the career of their son, Herbert L. Whitehead, on other pages of this volume. John E. and Josiah Griffith died many years ago, the only surviving child of Humphrey Griffith of this memoir being Pleasant H. Griffith, a well known and highly honored citizen of Indianapolis.

GEORGE VAN CAMP. Among the great industrial concerns that have conserved and are admirably maintaining the commercial prestige of the city of Indianapolis is the Van Camp Packing Company, whose well directed and widely disseminated operations have carried the name and fame of Indianapolis into the most diverse sections of the Union as well as into foreign lands. Of this great concern, whose facilities are on a parity with those of similar industrial corporations in Chicago and other cities most noted in connection with this important line of enterprise, George Van Camp, a son of the founder of the business, the late

and honored Gilbert C. Van Camp, is now the vice-president, and he is numbered among the essentially representative business men and influential citizens of his native city. Concerning the family history and the career of his father, specific mention is made elsewhere in this publication, so that further review of such data is not demanded in the sketch at hand.

George Van Camp was born in Indianapolis, on the 29th of January, 1861, being the fourth in order of birth of the five children of Gilbert C. and Hester J. (Raymond) Van Camp. He is indebted to the public schools of the capital city for his early educational discipline, and his business training, initiated in his youth, was of the most thorough order, having been one of practical and intimate identification with the packing and provision business established by his father many years ago and continued by the great corporation of which he is now vice-president. He has been an active and potent factor in connection with the building up of the magnificent industrial enterprise now controlled by the Van Camp Packing Company, and his thorough knowledge of practical details has been coupled with distinctive executive ability in such a way as to materially figure in connection with the development of a business which has had great influence in commercial advancement of the Hoosier capital and which is today one of its most important industrial institutions. Mr. Van Camp still gives the major part of his time and attention to the affairs of the company, in which his two brothers also are actively associated, as will be noted by reference to individual sketches appearing in this volume. He has not only honored the name which he bears but also the city of his nativity through his well directed endeavors as a man of affairs and as a loyal and progressive citizen, and he holds a secure place in public confidence and esteem in the community which has ever represented his home and the center of his interests.

In politics Mr. Van Camp is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and while he is loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities he has never sought or desired public office. He is identified with various civic and fraternal organizations of representative order.

In June, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Camp to Miss Nancy J. Sinks, who likewise was born and reared in Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of George and Laura (Rude) Sinks, both of whom are now deceased, and of whose four children three are living. Mr. Sinks was for many years engaged in the



Geo. Van Camp

grocery business in this city and was numbered among its honored and influential citizens. All of his four children—one son and three daughters—are living, and of the number Mrs. Van Camp is the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp have three children—Elmer S., Laura Belle, and Bert Rude. The two sons are engaged in the packing business at Westfield, Indiana, where operations are conducted under the title of the Hamilton County Packing Company, and they are numbered among the progressive and representative young business men of their native state. They are thus of the third generation to represent the name in connection with the one important line of industrial enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp occupy a position of prominence in connection with the leading social activities of the capital city, and their beautiful home is one notable for its gracious hospitality.

JOHN R. ELDER. On April 27, 1908, when John R. Elder departed for a well deserved rest after the cheerful bearing of worldly responsibilities for some eighty-seven years, Indianapolis sorrowed deeply over the loss of its venerable citizen, who, by his kindness and ability, had obtained so strong and close a hold upon its heart and mind. In the progress of its journalism, its education, its public works and its charities, his wholesome enthusiasm and his practical activities had been inspiring and reliable forces. Whatever position he occupied in private life or the public affairs of the community, John R. Elder was the personification of the "right man in the right place" for, although he had commendable ambition, he also possessed the common sense which can nicely measure one's own capabilities and curb unreasonable aspirations.

Born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1820, Mr. Elder came to Indianapolis with his parents in 1833, attended the city schools and was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the old Indianapolis *Journal*. Before making a permanent start in the practical affairs of life, he decided to obtain a more complete education, and in the prosecution of this plan, bought a horse and took the old National Road from Indianapolis to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he attended Dickinson College. After leaving college, he secured employment with the publishing house of Robert Craighead, New York City, where he remained until his return to Indianapolis in 1848. In the following year, he began his career as a newspaper publisher by establishing *The Locomotive*, a little weekly, of which he was everything. The paper, which became the medium for literary Hoosierdom, is yet remembered by elderly writers and thinkers for

its bright and broad views of life. Mr. Elder continued the publication of *The Locomotive* until 1860, when the firm of Elder, Harkness and Bingham bought the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and conducted it until 1864. Throughout his journalistic career and thereafter, Mr. Elder was unwavering in his devotion to Democratic principles, but was so humane and warm that his friendships embraced men, women and children of all beliefs and no beliefs.

To the cause of public education, Mr. Elder ever contributed to the utmost limit of his means, time and influence. First, he was an untiring member of the Indianapolis Board of School Trustees, which preceded the Board of School Commissioners, serving continuously in the latter body from April, 1869, to July, 1876. During that period he was made president, and it was in his administration that the City Library was established. It is characteristic of his enthusiasm in all matters which promised improvement to the people he loved that he himself held the first card issued by the Library management and drew the first book from the circulation department.

The Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company had many hundreds of acres of land come into their possession through subscription to their stock. They were located principally in Indiana and Illinois and were all deeded to John R. Elder, Trustee, and were disposed of by him over a period of from eight to ten years. This was, at that time, a very responsible trusteeship.

Naturally interested in the important question of a pure and adequate supply of water for the city, he was largely instrumental in bringing about this necessity to the public health, both as an insistent private citizen, and as president of the Indianapolis Water Company. He was at one time treasurer of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad—in fact, there was nothing which concerned the good of Indianapolis which did not appeal to him and which he did not attempt to further. The charities of the city and state never appealed to him without practical results, and for nearly two decades he was officially connected with their management and development. Mr. Elder was one of the original appointees on the Board of State Charities, serving from 1860 to 1864; was again a member of that body from 1889 to 1902, unwillingly retiring in the latter year only because the natural burden of years made such responsibilities too heavy for his shoulders to bear. He died as an old and revered attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, all the acts and tendencies of his life being founded on Christian principles.

The deceased was twice married; in 1848 to Miss Julia Ann Orr, who died in 1853, and in 1854 to Miss Amelia A. Line, who died in 1899. The surviving children are William L. Elder, a leading real estate dealer of Indianapolis (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere); Mrs. Frank H. Blackledge, also of this city, and Dr. Edward C. Elder, a resident of Chicago.

As a just epitome of the character and works of John R. Elder, the following from the *Indianapolis News*, published at the time of his death, is presented as a fitting conclusion to this memorial: "In the death of John R. Elder, Indianapolis loses a citizen who was one of the sturdy body that constitutes the strength of a community. In his long and honorable life—three quarters of a century of it, from his boyhood, lived here—he was active in business and political affairs. With the advantage of an education obtained at Dickinson College—which was a rare advantage in those days—he was better equipped than most young men. It was natural that he should be found editing a newspaper which then was a literary medium beyond present parallel. From this little weekly paper he came into the publication of *The Sentinel*, the state newspaper organ of the Democratic party. He was long prominent in educational affairs and public charities. He was successful in business. He wrought well in all ways, and illustrated in his long life the steady attainment that makes the useful and respectable citizen, which he was in the full sense of the term. He was of a genial nature; liked people young and old, apart from the accident of station or association. And so he was a kindly influence in his personality, as well as in the successive discharge of his duties. He passes among the very last of the generation that knew Indianapolis when it was young, and the sturdiness of whose purpose and constancy of endeavor have gone to the making of the community."

WILLIAM L. ELDER, a leader in the real estate development of Indianapolis, is a son of John R. Elder and Amelia (Line) Elder. His father, who died in 1908, was a venerable and distinguished citizen, toward whom people of all ages and classes held an attitude characterized by deep affection and profound veneration; what he accomplished for the city and the state is described in a separate biography published in this history. The son was born and reared in Indianapolis, and after finishing a high school education became a bank clerk in the Old Bank of Commerce. This employment covered some five years, when he was appointed paymaster of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad. He held the latter posi-

tion for four years and during the succeeding decade was engaged in the furniture business at Indianapolis. He was also a director and vice-president of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company. Owing to declining health, the result of the confinement necessary to the proper prosecution of this business, Mr. Elder disposed of the furniture business and traveled abroad for six months.

With added vigor and courage, Mr. Elder returned to Indianapolis and engaged in the real estate business, which has proved congenial, profitable and successful from every point of view. In this field he has confined himself to the platting and sale of subdivisions, among those which he has thus created and developed being Armstrong Park, North Western Park, Clifton Place, Edgewood, Marion Heights, Cloverdale, Eastern Heights, North Eastern Park and University Heights. The last takes its name from the fact that he there erected the college building, which is now the property of the United Brethren Church and is the nucleus of the university established by that denomination.

Altogether he has platted and sold more than three thousand lots. He has a firm standing as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He is an active member of the Commercial, University, Contemporary, Dramatic and Country clubs, is a member of the Board of Incorporators of Crown Hill Cemetery, and is on the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution in Indiana, of which he was the second president. He is a Democrat in politics and his religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian Church, in which he has served at various times as trustee and deacon.

In 1885 he married Miss Laura Bowman, of Springfield, Ohio, and the son of this union, Bowman Elder, is a student in the University of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM EAGLESFIELD. On the roster of the names of those who have been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the State of Indiana, that of the late William Eaglesfield merits a place of honor. From his boyhood days until his death, at an advanced age, he was a resident of this state and in the pioneer epoch, as well as in later years, his energies were effectively directed along normal lines of industry and business enterprise through which was made distinct contribution to the progress of this favored commonwealth. His life was one of signal integrity and usefulness and such was his association with civic and business affairs in Indianapolis that it is altogether proper that a brief record of his career be perpetuated in this publication.

The Eaglesfield family in America traces its



Mr. Eaglesfield

lineage to English origin, and the name has been one of special prominence in connection with the history of famous old Oxford College, England. Representatives of the name have also achieved prominence and honors in America, where the family was founded in the colonial epoch of our national history. William Eaglesfield was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1815, and, as the date indicates, was a member of one of the pioneer families of the old Buckeye state. He was a son of Theophilus and Phoebe (Gardner) Eaglesfield, and when a mere child became the foster son of Caleb and Mary (Gardner) Scudder, the latter his aunt in the maternal line. Concerning Caleb Scudder an individual memorial tribute appears on other pages of this work.

In 1820, when five years of age, William Eaglesfield came with his foster-parents to Indianapolis, where he was the first child to be baptized (in 1823) in the First Presbyterian Church. At the time the family removed to Indianapolis the capital city was a mere village in the midst of the forest, and here young Eaglesfield was reared to maturity. He was given the advantages of the local schools and here laid the foundation for that broad and practical knowledge which he later gained through active association with men and affairs. Early in life he identified himself with the saw mill and lumber business, and from 1840 to 1844 he was associated with his brother Thomas in the operation of a saw mill in Indianapolis. About the year 1848 he removed to Clay County, this state, where he reclaimed and developed a fine farm, becoming the owner of a large tract of land, which is still considered the family homestead, and which is now owned by his descendants. Eaglesfield Station, named in his honor, is located on this old homestead, which is one of the valuable rural demesnes of Clay County. Mr. Eaglesfield remained on the farm until 1865, when he removed to the City of Terre Haute, where he continued his residence until 1877 and where he was identified with various business enterprises. In the year last mentioned he returned to his farm, to the supervision of which he thereafter gave his attention. His death occurred on the 7th of April, 1888, while visiting his daughter in Indianapolis. He was one of the pioneers in the lumber business in Indiana, was successful in mercantile business and as a farmer and stock grower he was progressive and enterprising, availing himself of methods and appliances much in advance of the average farmer of the locality and period. He was a man of marked business acumen and judgment, was of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life.

was kindly and tolerant in his association with his fellow men and ever commanded the high regard of all who knew him. He was unassuming in demeanor, had no desire to enter public life, but as a citizen was essentially loyal and liberal, ever ready to lend his influence to the promotion of measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare of the community. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig but upon the organization of the Republican party transferred his allegiance to the same, and ever afterward gave to its cause his staunch support. Both he and his wife were lifelong members of the Presbyterian Church, and their earnest faith was shown in good works and kindly deeds.

On the 16th of February, 1836, was solemnized the marriage of William Eaglesfield and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Townsend. His wife was born at Morganfield, Union County, Kentucky, on the 18th of September, 1817, and she died in Indianapolis, on the 21st of August, 1894. She was a daughter of Hon. James Townsend, who was a native of Maryland, whence he removed to Kentucky about the year 1808, becoming one of the pioneers of Union County and having there become the founder of Morganfield, the county seat, which town he platted and which was named in his honor. He became a citizen of prominence and influence and served in both branches of the Kentucky legislature. He continued to reside in the old Bluegrass state until 1829, when he decided to free his slaves. In that year he came to Indiana, and the greater number of his former slaves showed their loyalty and affection by accompanying him. He settled in Putnam County, where he laid out the present town of Putnamville, and his force and ability here also made him a factor in public affairs. He was called upon to represent Putnam County in the state legislature and also served in various local offices. He finally removed to Clay County, where he died in 1851, at the age of sixty-five years.

William and Margaret Elizabeth (Townsend) Eaglesfield became the parents of two sons and seven daughters, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Martha, born August 29, 1837; Helen Scudder, January 12, 1840; Harriett Catharine, August 17, 1843; Mary Margaret, February 1, 1846; died November 11, 1901; Isabel, born August 13, 1848; Jenny Lind, January 11, 1851, died February 5, 1883; Elizabeth, born June 29, 1853; James T., September 29, 1856; Caleb Scudder, March 14, 1860.

James Theophilus Eaglesfield, the elder of the two sons, was born in Clay County, Indiana, on the 29th of September, 1856, as

stated, received a collegiate education and is now one of the representative business men of Indianapolis, where he is president of The Eaglesfield Company, engaged in the lumber business and in the operation of a planing mill, and where he is also a member of the firm of Eaglesfield & Shepard, engaged in the hardwood lumber trade. He is a staunch Republican in politics and served as deputy state treasurer under Roswell S. Hill. He married Miss Carina B. Campbell and they have five children, namely: Robert Davy, Margaret, Carina, Dorothea and Virginia.

Caleb Scudder Eaglesfield, the younger of the two sons of the honored subject of this memoir, was born in Clay County, this state, on the 14th of March, 1860, and is likewise numbered among the progressive and successful business men of the capital city, where he is president of The Eaglesfield-Stewart Company, manufacturers of parquetry and hardwood flooring. He married Miss Cora M. La Rue and they have four children, namely: Helen Isabel, born July 20, 1890; Thomas Russell, January 25, 1892; John La Rue, July 23, 1895; and William, February 15, 1898.

CALEB SCUDDER. All the manifold advantages and opulent prosperity represented in the fair capital city of Indiana at the present day far transcend the conditions that marked the present metropolis of the state at the time when Caleb Scudder here took up his abode, and yet to him and other worthy pioneers is to be accredited the laying of the secure foundation on which a great city has been reared. He was one of the first settlers of Indianapolis, was the third to be chosen its mayor, was one of its substantial business men in the formative period, wielded benign influence in connection with civic affairs and left a definite impress on the early history of the city. Commanding the most unqualified confidence and esteem in his lifetime, it is but due that now that he has passed away, there should be given a token of remembrance and appreciation in a work devoted to the city in which he was a sterling pioneer and in which he continued to reside until his death, on the 9th of March, 1866.

Caleb Scudder was born at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 18th of January, 1795, and was of staunch English lineage. The family was founded in America in the colonial era and representatives of the same early established residence in New Jersey, where the subject of this memoir was reared to maturity, receiving excellent educational advantages, according to the standard of the day, and there learning the trade of cabinetmaker, in which he became a specially skillful artisan. Upon coming to the west, he first took up his abode in Ohio, and

thus his name is to be enrolled as a pioneer of the Buckeye state as well as of Indiana. In February, 1820, Mr. Scudder came with his family from Ohio to Indianapolis, which future metropolis was then represented by the primitive log houses of the few settlers, of whom there were not more than seven or eight families. He established his home in a log structure standing opposite the present capitol, on West Washington street, and this building served also as his cabinet shop. He found much requisition for his services in the work of his trade, and it is but reasonable to believe that there are yet in existence numerous specimens of his fine handicraft, for the articles manufactured by him bore the stamp of genuine solidity and endurance, having been literally "built upon honor". But few pieces of his cabinet work can now be positively identified, and in view of this fact there is special gratification in referring to one now in the possession of his grandson, Caleb Scudder Eaglesfield, of Indianapolis, who treasures the same as an heirloom and also as a specimen of the finest workmanship. This is a small sewing table with two drawers, made of solid mahogany and with hand-carving in effective pineapple design. This table was made in 1829, and Mr. Eaglesfield also has a unique walnut bedstead, of antique type but artistic embellishment, that was made by Mr. Scudder in 1824. In a reminiscent way reference should also be made to an ancient deed, in an excellent state of preservation, now in possession of Mr. Eaglesfield. This is the original document deeding to Caleb Scudder, under date of February 17, 1833, lot No. 9 of lot No. 47,—the present northeast corner of West Market street and Capitol avenue, in the very business center of Indianapolis,—for a consideration of one hundred dollars. On this lot Mr. Scudder erected a comfortable residence in which he lived about thirty years and which was the place of his death, at the age of seventy-one years.

Mr. Scudder and his wife were zealous and devout members of the Presbyterian Church, were identified with the organization of the first church of this denomination in Indianapolis and were earnest supporters of all movements and agencies tending to advance the moral and civic wellbeing of the community. The "Union Sunday School," organized in 1823 and drawing its support from all Protestant denominations represented in the little village, had its first meetings in the cabinet shop of Mr. Scudder, and he was one of the most prominent in its affairs. James Blake was the first superintendent of this school. In 1835 was organized the "Marion Fire Engine,



Yours Truly
Caleb Scudder

Hose & Protection Company", and Caleb Scudder became the first captain of this primitive organization, which did effective work in the protection of the embryonic city. A man of fine mentality, progressive ideas and much public spirit, Mr. Scudder was well equipped for leadership in thought and action, and he was ever foremost in the support of measures advanced for the general good of the community. As has already been stated, he had the distinction of being chosen the third mayor of Indianapolis, and it is a matter of recorded history that he gave a most careful and effective administration as chief executive of the municipal government. He never manifested aught of ostentation, but in a quiet, earnest and dignified way pursued the even tenor of his course, doing good to his fellow men and proving himself worthy in all the relations of life. He married Miss Mary Gardner. She was a noble wife and helpmeet and was possessed of that strong character and gentle sympathy which made her a loved and cherished figure in the pioneer community. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder had no children, but they reared as their own son William Eaglesfield, their nephew, to whom a specific memoir is entered on other pages of this volume.

The following earnest and gentle poem, written by Mr. Scudder, under date of June 4, 1856, signified his attitude as he viewed the changing conditions and found himself bereft of practically all of the associates of earlier years:

A single withered leaf is left
Upon the forest tree,
By angry winds and storms bereft
Of other company.
And though its friends have long since gone,
The withered leaf still clingeth on.

So one fond hope within my breast
Remaineth there alone,
Unlike the falsely flattering rest
That long, long since have flown.
This single hope still clingeth there
To save my soul from dark despair.

It is that when my hour shall come
To lie beneath the sod,
That angels take my spirit home
To dwell in peace with God.
Let storms assail me as they will,
This one blest hope sustains me still.

JAMES DONALD PEIRCE is numbered among the representative younger members of the bar of the Indiana capital, has served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Marion County, and in

January, 1910, he retired from the office of assistant city attorney. In the direct work of his profession and as a public official he has made an admirable record and he is one of the popular representatives of his profession in Indianapolis, where his success has been on a parity with his well recognized ability as a trial lawyer and duly conservative and well fortified counselor.

Mr. Peirce claims the Hawkeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th of June, 1875, and being a son of Chandler H. and Ada Mary (Crawford) Peirce, the former of whom was born at South Charleston, Ohio, in 1847, being a son of Jacob Peirce, who was one of the sterling pioneers of that section of the state, where he became seized of three thousand acres of land. Mrs. Peirce was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated in Oxford College, that state, and is now a resident of New York City. The ancestry of the Peirce family is traced back to staunch Scottish origin, and a representative of the name left his native land and took up his abode in the north of Ireland, whence came the founders of the family in America. The Crawford and Armstrong families, of which latter Mrs. Peirce was a representative in the maternal line, settled in New York City in the colonial epoch of our national history.

Chandler H. Peirce was a man of high intellectual attainments and attained wide reputation as a successful educator and as a publisher of school text-books, in connection with which line of enterprise he was established in business for a number of years in Keokuk, Iowa, and later in the City of Chicago. He finally retired from business and he passed the closing years of his long, useful and honorable life in the City of Denver, Colorado, where he died in October, 1900, secure in the esteem and confidence of all who had known him. He was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil War. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which command he experienced his full quota of arduous and prolonged service, taking part in a number of important battles marking the progress of the great internecine conflict and having served for some time as private secretary to General Meigs. At Beverly, West Virginia, he was captured by the enemy and he was held in duress in the infamous old Libby prison for some time; there his services were called into requisition by the authorities in charge, for whom he acted in the capacity of bookkeeper. He was finally liberated and in due course of time he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge.



Fredrick Agass

Henry C. G. Bals was born in Indianapolis on the 1st of February, 1853, and is a son of Charles H. G. and Christina (Lout) Bals, whose home at the time of his birth was at the northwest corner of Delaware and St. Joseph streets. Charles H. G. Bals, Sr., was born in Germany, on the 17th of September, 1822, and was reared and educated in his fatherland, whence he came to America as a youth, having taken up his residence in Indianapolis in 1839 and having thus become one of the pioneer German citizens of the Indiana capital, which has every reason to be proud of its many citizens of German birth or lineage, in the past as well as at the present time. This honored pioneer was actively identified with business interests in Indianapolis until his death, which occurred on the 12th of December, 1876. His wife was a native of Germany, and of their children only one is now living, E. Bertha, who is the wife of John Woher, of Indianapolis.

The subject of the memoir gained his early educational training in the German and English schools of Indianapolis and for two years he pursued higher academic studies at Earlham College, in Richmond, this state, from which he was graduated. He then entered the law department of historic old Harvard University, where he continued for about two years. A man of active and alert mentality and of marked initiative ability, it was but natural that business life should appeal to him rather than the intricacies and monotonous routine of the legal profession, and he gave but little practical allegiance to the latter, though his technical knowledge was of great value to him in his business career, concerning which the following brief but pertinent statements were made in a local paper at the time of his death: "Mr. Bals was for many years one of the best known business men of Indianapolis. For several years he was vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank; then chief clerk in the office of the clerk of Marion County, under John R. Wilson; next secretary of the Union Trust Company; and finally secretary and treasurer of the A. Kiefer Drug Company, one of the most important commercial concerns of the capital city. From his official position with this company failing health compelled him to retire about six years prior to his death. At one time he was a director in not less than six different business corporations."

As a citizen he was ever liberal and public-spirited, and his affection for and interest in his native city was of the most loyal and unwavering type. Though a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, he had no desire for public office. He was a charter

member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club and was also a member of the Board of Trade. He was identified with the Indiana Harvard Alumni Association and held membership in other social organizations of representative order. Mr. Bals was a most appreciative student and reader and his private library, selected with great care, was made one of the best private collections in the state. He was a connoisseur in the matter of engravings and etchings, and his interest in this line of art production was of most earnest and appreciative order. He made a large collection of costly prints and this collection of engravings and etchings is recognized as one of the best in the United States, as it includes many rare prints of much value and the best specimens of all schools in this line of art. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of corporators of Crown Hill cemetery, in which his remains were laid to rest. He was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bals was twice married. He wedded first Miss Amelia Shoppenhorst, who died leaving no children. On the 8th of November, 1882, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Carrie L. Tarlton, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who was a daughter of the late James A. Tarlton, an honored and influential citizen of this state for many years prior to his demise. Mrs. Bals was summoned to the life eternal on the 19th of October, 1905, and is survived by two children,—Bertha Augusta, who is the wife of Harry Ribeyre Fugton, an officer of the Builders' Realty Company of Indianapolis, and Wilson Tarlton, who was graduated in Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana, and who is now connected with the Builders' Realty Company at Indianapolis.

FREDERICK A. JOSS. To have gained marked prestige as one of the most able and successful members of the bar of Indiana has been the good fortune of the Hon. Frederick A. Joss, member of the prominent firm of Jameson & Joss, and Jameson, Joss & Hay. His intellectual and professional abilities are of the most substantial order, in addition to which he possesses a resourcefulness in emergency which has perhaps contributed more to his rather unique success, than any other one quality.

Mr. Joss was born at Centerville, Michigan, the county seat of St. Joseph County, on May 5, 1867. He is the son of Captain John C. Joss and Mary Moore (Merrell) Joss. His father was born and reared in Germany, though of Swiss parentage on both sides, and his mother was born in Chautauqua County, New York, of sturdy New England Puritan stock. Captain John C. Joss possessed a fine mind finely trained. He was educated at the cele-

brated German Universities of Heidelberg and Halle, and soon afterwards, in 1856, came to America. His father (the grandfather of Frederick A. Joss) was John Joss, who had served with distinction in the German army. He lived to an old age, and passed the closing years of his life in the village of Constantine, Michigan, where he lived practically retired. In recognition of his distinguished services in the army of his fatherland the German government gave him a liberal pension.

Some time after Captain John C. Joss came to this country; in 1856 he became the editor of the *Constantine Commercial Advertiser*, a pioneer newspaper of Michigan influence in Western Michigan. A few years later he responded to the first call for troops for the defense of the Union, and enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which served gallantly in the Army of the Potomac. He rose rapidly to the rank of captain and served for more than three years until he received the injury which rendered impossible his further service in the field. He had participated in seventeen of the most important battles of the war, including both battles of Bull Run, the bloody engagements of Chantilly and Fair Oaks, and the siege of Vicksburg.

He was severely wounded at Knoxville, Tennessee, and on the third day of the Battle of the Wilderness he received an injury which necessitated the amputation of his left leg above the knee.

After receiving his honorable discharge Captain Joss returned to St. Joseph County, where he was elected county clerk, which office he held for fourteen consecutive years. His residence at this time was necessarily at Centerville, the county seat. Then for some years until his death he lived in retirement. He was always representative of the highest type of citizenship and no man was more highly regarded in his community. He was killed in a railroad accident February 2, 1881.

Frederick A. Joss, whose name initiates this article, passed the first thirteen years of his life in his native village of Centerville, in whose public schools he secured his early educational discipline. After preparatory work in the Ann Arbor high school he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, as a member of the class of 1889. Immediately at the close of his university career he was employed about eighteen months looking after his mining interests in the province of Quebec, Canada, and then came to Frankfort, Indiana, and began reading law under the preceptorship of Hon. Samuel O. Bayless, for many years a prominent railroad lawyer

in Indiana. Mr. Joss was admitted to the bar in 1891 and forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Frankfort, where he remained until June of the following year, when he came to Indianapolis and accepted a position in the law office of Hon. Ovid B. Jameson, with whom he formed a partnership in 1894, under the firm name of Jameson & Joss, which was succeeded by the firm of Jameson, Joss & Hay. The firm controls a large and important professional business and its junior member has come to be considered an able and versatile lawyer, having been connected with much important litigation in both state and federal courts.

In 1901 he was appointed corporation counsel of the City of Indianapolis and in this important position made an admirable record for able and public spirited service. It was during his incumbency of this office and largely through his influence that a settlement was effected between the warring street railroad and interurban interests, which resulted in the acquisition to the city of the finest interurban station in the world.

In politics Mr. Joss gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and has been an influential factor in its local councils and in the maneuvering of its forces in the various campaigns. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate for the district of which Indianapolis is a part, and served with much ability in the general assemblies of 1899 and 1901. Concerning his labors in this office and in the field of politics the following pertinent statements have been written:

"While in the senate he introduced the famous Joss Railroad Consolidation Bill, a measure affecting non-competing lines of railroad similar to the measures now recommended to Congress by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft amendatory of the Sherman law, and was also author of the Joss Primary Law, which was the initial step in this state toward primary reform and which Mr. Joss believes to contain the correct theory of primary legislation and to which all primary laws will ultimately come, viz., a definite legal primary for the organization of parties, an optional legal primary for the selection of candidates, for the reason that an expensive double-election system is a remedy and not an every day diet.

"In the season of 1899 he was one of the original Beveridge men, was the manager of Mr. Beveridge's interest on the floor of the caucus when the latter became nominee of the Republican party for the office of United States senator and was chosen to make the nominating speech on the floor of the senate. Mr. Joss

has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party leaders during the last decade and has been distinguished by a singular clearness of perception and resourcefulness coupled with an unswerving loyalty to the causes and men whom he espoused. He is an intense conservative, a believer in existing conditions, but an advocate of change whenever the necessity and the method is plain."

His city home is 520 N. Meridian street and he also has a fine summer home near Rome City in Noble County, Indiana. He is a member of the Columbia Club, Marion Club and University Club, the German House and the Indianapolis Maennerchor, Dramatic and Country Clubs, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of America.

On the 2nd of September, 1891, Mr. Joss was married to Miss Mary Quarrier Hubbard, who was born and reared in West Virginia, being a daughter of John R. and Lucy (Clark) Hubbard of Wheeling, where her father was a prominent business man and influential citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Joss have three children,—Mary Hubbard, Lucyanna Hubbard and John Hubbard.

Mr. Joss has traveled much abroad where his predilection for political and historical studies has been given great opportunities of which, with his keen observation, he has made full use. At present his children are at school in Switzerland for two years before finishing their education in American schools, during which time he will be with them a greater part of the time.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE. Maintaining his home in Indianapolis for half a century, the late William J. Wallace was for many years identified with its business interests, and he was also called upon to serve in various offices of distinctive public trust, including those of county sheriff and mayor of the city. He was a man who ever commanded the unqualified esteem of the community and he made his life count for good in all its relations. He enjoyed the highest measure of popularity in the capital city, was loyal and progressive in his attitude as a citizen and public official, and such was his character and such his career that he is well entitled to a tribute of appreciation and honor in this publication.

William John Wallace was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on the 16th of March, 1814, and died in Indianapolis on the 9th of January, 1894. The lineage is traced back from Ireland to the ancient Scottish clan of Wallace. When Mr. Wallace was four years of age his parents immigrated to America, and he was reared to maturity under somewhat ad-

verse conditions, having limited educational advantages and early becoming entirely dependent upon his own resources, so that to him alone is due such measure of success and precedence as came to his portion. His entire career was marked by invulnerable integrity, and his positive nature and alert mentality enabled him to make good many of the disadvantages which compassed him in his youth. As a young man he came to Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, where he learned the trade of paper-making, to which he devoted his attention for some time. He served as deputy sheriff of Jefferson County for a time. He later took up his residence in Switzerland County. In the early '40s Mr. Wallace came to Indianapolis and here he engaged in the grocery business, at the corner of Washington and Delaware streets. That he soon gained the confidence and esteem of the community is evident when we revert to the fact that in 1858 he was elected mayor of the city, an office of which he remained incumbent until January, 1860, when he resigned the same, after giving an effective administration, and entered upon his duties as sheriff of Marion County. Here also he proved a most capable executive, and he was re-elected as his own successor in 1862, thus serving four years, during the period of great unrest marking the progress of the Civil War. At this time he also served as commissioner for the drafting of soldiers. After his retirement from the office of sheriff Mr. Wallace again engaged in the grocery trade, in which he continued a few years, after which he gave his attention for one year to the manufacturing of pressed brick. He was by this time well advanced in years and he finally retired from active business, removing to the south part of the city, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a man of great persistence, ambition and industry, and through his well directed efforts he gained a large measure of success, but he never retrieved the large losses he met in the financial panic of 1873 and was virtually a poor man at the time of his death, though rich in the respect that was his by reason of probity of character.

Mr. Wallace was a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party and gave effective service in the promotion of its cause. He attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and was one of the most prominent and honored representatives of the fraternity in his home state. He was one of the seven charter members of the Indiana Sovereign Consistory of the Scottish Rite and was also a prominent factor in the affairs of the various York Rite bodies with which he was affiliated. He was identified with

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a zealous member of the Universalist Church. His memory rests secure in the gracious appreciation of all who knew him, and the record of his life is unblemished by wrong or injustice; on the contrary, it was characterized by kindness and deep human sympathy, that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Wallace was twice married, having first been united to Miss Susana Cotton, who died while he was serving as sheriff of Marion County and who was survived by six children,—Andrew, William, Anna, Sarah, Margaret and Mary. Of the number only two are now living,—William and Anna. In 1863 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wallace to Miss Sarah J. Wallace, who bore the same name but was not of kin. She, like himself, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and the date of her nativity was January 29, 1837. She was fourteen years of age at the time of her parents' immigration to America, and they lived for a time in New York City, whence they came to Indianapolis about the year 1860. Here her parents, James and Elizabeth Wallace, passed the remainder of their lives, the mother having attained to the venerable age of ninety-seven years. William J. and Sarah J. (Wallace) Wallace became the parents of three children, all of whom are living, namely: Samuel N., Sannah and Harry R. Of the last mentioned, individual mention is made elsewhere. Mrs. Wallace was a woman of fine spirituality and gentle and gracious character, gaining to herself the affectionate regard of those about her. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, in whose faith she passed to the life eternal on the 12th of January, 1909.

HARRY R. WALLACE. In the governmental history of Marion County there has been no incumbent of the office of county recorder who has given more effective service and enlisted greater popular commendation than has Mr. Wallace, who is in tenure of this important and exacting position at the time of this writing. His administration has been marked by signal care and discrimination in the handling of the manifold details of the office, and its exactions may be understood when it is taken into consideration that in this county is located the capital city,—the metropolis of the state and the center of its commercial as well as its governmental interests.

Harry R. Wallace is a native of Indianapolis, and this city has represented his home from the time of his birth to the present. He has been in public service for many years and has ever commanded a secure vantage-ground in the esteem and confidence of the community.

He is a son of that honored pioneer, the late William J. Wallace, and as a memoir to his father is incorporated on other pages of this publication it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present article. Harry R. Wallace was born in the family home on East Market street, this city, on the 16th of February, 1869, and to the public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school. When about eighteen years of age he left school and initiated his business career, engaging in the teaming business and continuing to be identified with the same for several years. At the age of twenty-three years he became a member of the police department of his native city, initiating his service in the capacity of licensed inspector and serving as such for two years, at the expiration of which there was a change in the administration of the city government and he was reduced to the rank of patrolman. He continued in service in this capacity until the organization of the corps of bicycle patrolmen, when he was assigned to duty as one of the three original members of this arm of the police department. When the force of police sergeants was increased from eight to ten members he was promoted to the office of sergeant, and after holding this position for three and one-half years he was promoted to membership in the detective corps of the department, making here, as in prior positions, a record for faithful and efficient service. In January, 1903, Mr. Wallace resigned the position of detective and assumed that of deputy county recorder, of which office he continued incumbent until 1906, when he resigned the same to become a candidate for the office of county recorder. He received nomination in the county convention of the Republican party and was elected recorder in November of the year mentioned. He assumed the duties of his new office in January, 1907, and came to the same admirably fortified by prior experience in connection with its affairs as well as by pronounced capacity for detail work. His able administration stands as the best voucher for his scrupulous attention to his executive duties, and he made many improvements in the system of handling the large volume of business in his department. He continued incumbent of the office until the expiration of his term of four years.

Mr. Wallace has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. In the Masonic fraternity he has not only completed the circle of the York Rite, Knights Templar, but he has also attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is a popular member of Indiana Sov-



Geo. G. Tanner

ereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, besides which he is identified with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Indianapolis Lodge No. 13. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which latter he has served as exalted ruler. He is also affiliated with local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Wallace has never been swerved from the course along which the sturdy bachelors move in stately dignity, and he seems measurably content with a life of celibacy. His circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, and few of the younger generation are better known in Indianapolis than this native son.

PAUL H. KRAUSS. To the self-made class belongs Paul H. Krauss, one of the leading merchants of Indianapolis. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, October 9, 1853, to the marriage union of Karl and Lesetta (Rauh) Krauss, from the same place, and the father died in his native land, but the mother came to the United States and passed away in Indianapolis. Of their four children two are now living, the elder son being Charles Krauss, president of the Capital Brewing Company in Indianapolis. The father was a prominent contractor and builder in Germany.

Paul H. Krauss came to this country when about ten, locating for six months in Butler County, Ohio, then in 1863 he came to Indianapolis. He received both German and English schooling. His first work was selling newspapers on the street, and from a newsboy he rose to the position of messenger boy for the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, and climbing higher and higher on the ladder of success, gradually but persistently, he has become a merchant, a shirt maker, haberdasher and hatter, dealing only in high grade "ready-to-wear" clothing. After three years as a messenger boy Mr. Krauss became associated with the firm of Eddie & West, shirt manufacturers, and in December of 1882 he bought Mr. Eddie's interest in the business, the firm name then becoming West & Krauss. At the death of the senior partner nine months later Mr. Krauss bought the interest of heirs in the business, thus becoming the sole owner, and during all these years they had occupied quarters at 16 N. Pennsylvania street. He remained at that location three years after taking over the business, and then moved to 28 N. Pennsylvania street, in 1889 to 44 E. Washington street, and in January, 1909, to his present location, 26 N. Pennsylvania street. His sons are with him in business, and in addition to their large store, the leader of its kind in Indianapolis, they have one of the finest laundries in the city,

the eldest son, Frederick, being in charge of this department, and the second son, Paul H., Jr., is the manager of the store, while the third son, Otto, also assists in the store.

Mr. Krauss married Miss Anna Goepper October 4, 1876. She was born in Indianapolis, a daughter of Fred Goepper, until his death one of the prominent business men of this city. The five children of this union, three sons and two daughters, are: Frederick, Paul H., Jr., Otto, Lisette and Edna. Mr. Krauss is a member of Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M., which he has served for twenty-five years as treasurer, and is also connected with Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S., and is a charter member of Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is one of the few remaining honorary members of the Maennerchor Club and one of its active workers, and is also associated with many other clubs and societies of the city. In politics he is an independent voter.

GEORGE GORDON TANNER. As one who stands as a splendid type of the progressive and loyal citizens who have caused the City of Indianapolis to make such magnificent industrial and civic progress within the past two decades, Mr. Tanner is entitled to special recognition in this history of the capital city of his native state. He has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and this represents the result of his own well ordered endeavors, for he has been in a significant sense the architect of his own fortunes. He occupies today a large place in the commercial life of Indianapolis, the city in which he was born, and here his capitalistic interests are varied and important. He is head and virtually sole owner of the wholesale house of Tanner & Company, dealing in tinners' supplies, sheet iron and metals, and under his effective direction this concern has been developed into one of the most important of its kind in the middle west. He has played a leading part in civic affairs and through his persistent efforts he has made for himself a place in connection with the productive energies and activities of life, so that his career offers both lesson and incentive.

George G. Tanner was born in Indianapolis on the 19th of March, 1854, and is a son of Major Gordon Tanner, who was the first regimental officer from Indiana to sacrifice his life in defense of the Union when its integrity was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion. He was killed in an engagement near Glasgow, Missouri, on the 30th of September, 1861. He was major of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and, with signal propriety and appreciation, the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Brownstown, Indiana, is named in his honor. Two of his brothers also enlisted

in the same regiment and both lost their lives while serving as gallant soldiers of the republic. Colonel Thomas H. B. Tanner was in command of the Twenty-second Indiana Infantry at the time of his death, and in the same regiment his younger brother, John F. C., was a lieutenant. Major Gordon Tanner had also served with gallantry as a soldier in the Mexican war, having enlisted when a youth of eighteen years. He was thirty-two years of age at the time of his demise. Major Tanner was a native of Indiana and was a scion of a distinguished and patrician family early founded in the historic Old Dominion, the original American progenitor, of English lineage, having settled in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1640. Major Tanner was a direct descendant of Josiah Tanner, who was a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, in which he was a member of the Virginia troops. In the battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, he received a wound that necessitated the amputation of one of his arms, and while still suffering from his wound he carried to Colonel Washington the dispatch that resulted in the precipitation of the battle of Cowpens. He was a member of Washington's famous White Horse Cavalry.

Major Gordon Tanner was reared and educated in Bloomington, Indiana. His vocation during the major portion of his active business career was that of an attorney-at-law. He arrayed himself with the Democratic party at the time of its organization. As a young man he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Goldsberry, who was born and reared in Indiana and who is a daughter of Samuel Goldsberry, who was one of the sterling pioneers and prominent business men of Indianapolis. Her maternal grandfather, George Smith, was editor and publisher of the first newspaper issued in the capital city of the state, and here she now maintains her home, being seventy-six years of age at the time of this writing, in 1910. The subject of this review is the only child.

George G. Tanner, whose name initiates this review, was a lad of seven years at the time of his father's death, and his rudimentary education was gained in the public schools of Indianapolis. When fourteen years of age he went to the City of Washington, D. C., where he secured employment in one of the government offices, devoting himself to his assigned duties during the days and showing his appreciative ambition by well directed study at night. Through this means he acquired a good common-school education, and his ability and faithfulness in his work finally secured to him the position of secretary to the United States commissioner of pensions. He had de-

termined to amplify his education, however, and finally resigned his position and with the money he had saved from his salary he defrayed the expenses of a year of assiduous and effective study in Georgetown University. The caliber and ambition of the young man were shown in a significant way at this time, as he completed the regular three years' course in this one year of application.

After leaving college, in 1872, Mr. Tanner returned to Indianapolis, where he secured a clerical position in the office of Mooney, Taylor & Smith, wholesale leather dealers. Recognition of his ability was shown within a short time, as he was soon assigned to duty as one of the traveling salesmen of the concern, in which capacity he continued to serve most effectively until 1875, when he resigned the position to accept one offering better opportunities, becoming manager of an Indianapolis house dealing in tinners' supplies and here gaining his initial experience in connection with the line of industry in which he was destined ultimately to attain so marked success and prestige. Of his next step the following words have been written: "In the spring of 1878 he 'burned his bridges behind him' and without a cent of capital, but with a clear mind, a good reputation and a thorough knowledge of his business, threw out his sign as a metal broker. Six months later, in November, 1878, he organized the firm of Tanner, Sullivan & Talbott, which engaged in the wholesale business of handling tin plate and other metals, with headquarters on South Meridian street. The firm name later became Tanner & Sullivan, and this was retained until the 1st of January, 1904, when Mr. Tanner purchased Mr. Sullivan's interests, since which time he has individually conducted the enterprise under the title of Tanner & Company". The intervening years were marked by earnest devotion to business and the employment of progressive and honorable policies on the part of Mr. Tanner, as well as his associate, and the house of Tanner & Company today stands upon the most substantial basis, controlling a large and appreciative trade throughout the middle west,—the section normally tributary to Indianapolis as a distributing center. Of the concern the following pertinent statement has been made and is amply justified: "No concern in this line in the country is better or more favorably known,—not only on account of the large and varied stock carried, but also on account of the many years of honorable dealing with customers".

No citizen of Indianapolis is more distinctively loyal, enthusiastic and public spirited than is George G. Tanner, and this fact is emphasized in his active association with the work

of that well ordered and progressive body, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, through whose agency has to a large extent been conserved the rapid industrial development of the city within the past two decades. He has been specially active in the work of this civic organization, and on the 19th of June, 1884, he was elected a member of its board of governors, of which position he continued incumbent for the ensuing four years. Since that time he has several times been re-elected a governor of the board, and of this position he is in tenure at the time of this writing. In 1888 he was elected vice-president of the Board of Trade, serving one year, at the expiration of which he was called to the presidency of the body, giving an admirable administration as chief executive and being chosen as his own successor at the expiration of his term of one year. He was the first member of the organization to be elected president for more than one term, and it is a matter of record that the board enjoyed unprecedented prosperity under his leadership.

Mr. Tanner has given his co-operation in the promotion and upbuilding of other important industrial and business enterprises in his native city. He was the organizer of the Morewood Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, which was capitalized for six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and was its vice-president for several years,—until its interests were merged with those of the American Tin Plate Company. He was one of those enterprising citizens who made possible the erection of the magnificent Claypool Hotel, at a cost of one million dollars, thus giving to Indianapolis a thoroughly metropolitan hotel structure, and he is still a stockholder and director of the Indiana Hotel Company, which owns and operates the Claypool. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Marion Trust Company, incorporated with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, and was a member of its directorate for many years. Today this corporation's stock has the distinction of being quoted at a higher figure than any other local stock in Indianapolis, being valued at three hundred and ninety-five dollars a share. Mr. Tanner also brought his splendid constructive and executive powers into effective play when he organized the Crown Potteries Company, which is incorporated with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars and which now represents one of the substantial and important industrial concerns of the state. He has been an organizer and principal in numerous financial concerns, to many of which he has given support more for the purpose of aiding others and forwarding the industrial and commercial precedence of Indianapolis than with the idea

of securing special personal benefits therefrom. It has well been said that the name of George G. Tanner in business ventures is a synonym of honest dealing and substantial success, and that he is yet in the prime of life, with an activity of thought and intellect that marks the "man who does things".

Mr. Tanner has manifested a lively interest in politics, but has never been animated with any desire for public office, having repeatedly declined overtures to become a candidate for position of distinctive trust and responsibility. His only deviation from his rule of procedure in this respect was made in 1893, when, at the request of President Cleveland, he accepted the position of collector of customs for the port of Indianapolis, which office he retained for more than four years. Of his administration of the same the following statements have been given: "It is on record that the department at Washington immediately recognized the value of his system of blanks, and put them in use in all other important ports of entry. It is also a matter of record that the government examiner of such offices reported this one, as conducted by Mr. Tanner, to be superior to and a worthy model for all similar offices".

In civic affairs of a local order Mr. Tanner has been an influential factor, and his course has been dominated by generous public spirit and utmost enthusiasm. He was one of those prominently identified with the securing to Indianapolis of its present city charter, whose provisions have been of great benefit in the municipal government, and he was chairman of the committee which drafted these provisions of the admirable charter. He was chairman of the committee that received President Harrison on the occasion of the dedication of the magnificent Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis, the finest and most imposing memorial of its kind in the country and one that is a source of unalloyed civic pride. He was chairman of the reception committee for Indiana at the Pan-American Congress, and also of the Universal Postal Congress. He is actively identified with the Columbia, University, Country and Transportation Clubs of Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and is an honorary member of the G. A. R.

Mr. Tanner is well known to the citizens of Indianapolis, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, as he is thoroughly democratic, genial and sociable. Progressiveness and energy have ever marked his management of the various affairs in which he has been concerned; he has the finesse of the intuitive business man, being diplomatic and ever maintaining admirable equipoise, so

that he is able the more effectively to direct the work of others. He holds a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community and has contributed in large measure to the advancement and development of his native city, in whose still greater commercial and civic progress he is a firm believer.

On the 2nd of October, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tanner to Miss Kate Bock, who was born in the City of Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, and who is a daughter of the late Charles F. Bock, who was a native of Buffalo, New York, and was a prominent hardware merchant in Battle Creek, Michigan, at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner became the parents of five children, of whom two are living,—Gordon B. and Katherine. The family is prominent in the best social activities of the capital city and the attractive home, at 1405 North Delaware street, is known for its gracious hospitality. Gordon B. Tanner is associated with his father's business, holding the position of manager, and is one of the popular and representative young business men of Indianapolis.

HON. LINTON A. COX, among the ablest of the younger practitioners at the Indianapolis bar, is also a leading Republican of the state. He is a native of Azalia, Indiana, born September 2, 1868, and graduated from Earlham College in 1888 and from the Law School of the Michigan University in 1890. Mr. Cox represented Marion County in the state senate of Indiana during the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth general assemblies. Among the best known measures which he successfully championed was the bill (of which he was the author) which fixed the price of gas in Indianapolis at sixty cents per thousand. He not only drew and introduced the bill, but pushed it through both houses of the legislature, and never lost sight of it until it was engrossed among the laws of the state. He also was a factor in establishing the system of depositories for public funds, under which all public funds are held in official depositories under ample security and yield interest to the public. Mr. Cox is a married man, his wife, Elizabeth, being a daughter of Dr. Thomas Harvey of Indianapolis.

FRED C. GARDNER. Of all the manifold agencies that have contributed to the industrial and commercial prestige of Indianapolis and carried the city's fame throughout the civilized world, none can claim precedence of that of the great saw manufactory of E. C. Atkins & Company, and of this noteworthy concern, with whose interests he has been identified from his youth to the present time. Fred C. Gardner is now the assistant treasurer, hav-

ing risen to this responsible preferment through his able and faithful service and being now one of the substantial stockholders of the company. He is essentially one of the representative business men and progressive and loyal citizens of the Indiana capital and is well entitled to consideration in this publication.

Fred C. Gardner has been a resident of Indianapolis since his boyhood days, but reverts to Illinois as the place of his nativity, having been born on a farm in Dewitt County, that state, on the 23d of August, 1863, and being a son of Anson J. and Mary (Watson) Gardner, the former of whom was born in Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1831, and the latter of whom was born in Illinois, on the 24th of January, 1845, being a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that state. Concerning the four children of this union the following brief data are incorporated: Josephine is the wife of Henry C. Martin, of Indianapolis; Fred C., subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Charles is a resident of Indianapolis, and the fourth child, a son, died in infancy.

Anson J. Gardner was reared and educated in his native state and as a young man he removed to Dewitt County, Illinois, where he secured government land and eventually became the owner of about three thousand acres. He gained prestige as one of the extensive farmers and stock-growers of that state and made a specialty of the breeding of high-grade short-horn cattle. In 1875 he disposed of his interests in Illinois and removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, in which line he built up a large and prosperous business and continued in active operations until 1901, after which he lived virtually retired until his death, which occurred on the 8th of January, 1906. He was one of the substantial business men and honored citizens of Indianapolis, where he ever commanded unqualified popular esteem. He gave his allegiance to the Republican party, was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife, who died on the 9th of January, 1906, the day following his death, were zealous members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Fred C. Gardner gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native county and was thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he was afforded the advantages of the city schools. At the age of seventeen years he secured the position of office boy for E. C. Atkins & Company, and through his well directed efforts with this concern he has risen through the various grades of promotion until he has





W. Klausmann

become one of the chief executive officers of the company, having served for some time as assistant treasurer and having been incumbent of this office since 1900. More detailed mention of the great corporation is made in the memorial tribute to its founder, the late Elias C. Atkins, on other pages of this work. It is but natural to infer that a man whose ambition has been one of such decisive order and who has achieved so much, could not be lacking in public spirit and civic loyalty, and along these lines Mr. Gardner has made his influence felt in connection with the industrial progress of the capital city, giving his aid and influence in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of Greater Indianapolis, to which his fealty is of the most unequivocal order.

Mr. Gardner has been an enthusiastic worker in behalf of the cause of the Republican party and is a valued factor in its local camp. He is at the present time treasurer of each the Marion County Republican Club and the Republican city committee of Indianapolis. He is also ex-treasurer of Butler College, at Irvington, one of the leading educational institutions of the state, is treasurer of the Marion Club, and also holds membership in the Columbia Club, the German House, and the Indianapolis Maennerchor. In the Masonic fraternity his affiliations are here noted: Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Indiana Sovereign Consistory, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis and are active in the various departments of its work.

On the 28th of November, 1883, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Cara E. Davis, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, on the 1st of October, 1862, and who is a daughter of William M. and Mary Jane (Jones) Davis. Mr. Davis was born at Nicholasville, Kentucky, on the 14th of October, 1837, and died in Indianapolis on the 9th of July, 1882. His widow, who still resides in this city, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, on the 6th of March, 1837, and is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state. Upon coming to Indiana Mr. Davis located at Franklin, Johnson County, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business for a number of years, after which he came to Indianapolis, where he became senior member of the firm of Davis & Cole and con-

tinued to be engaged in the dry-goods business until the time of his death. He was affiliated with Capital City Lodge No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, and had served as master of the same, and was also identified with Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, and attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and held membership in the Central Christian Church, of which Mrs. Davis also had long been a devoted member. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have two daughters,—Mary Elizabeth and Margaret Lucy.

HENRY W. KLAUSMANN. The able and popular incumbent of the office of city engineer of Indianapolis is Henry W. Klausmann, and he claims Illinois as the place of his nativity, having been born in Centralia, Marion County, that state, on the 2nd of September, 1868, and being a son of Henry and Ernestina (Hansler) Klausmann, both of whom were born in Germany, where they were reared and educated. The father learned the trade of cabinetmaker in his native land and as a young man he immigrated to America, where he followed the work of his trade for many years. Henry Klausmann died November 21, 1909. He was a Republican in politics and he and his wife held membership in the Christian Science Church. Mrs. Klausmann is living in Indianapolis. Of their three children two are living, of whom the elder is Henry W., of this sketch; Lena is the wife of Rudolph H. Henning, who is a printer by vocation and employed at his trade in Indianapolis.

Henry W. Klausmann has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1878. His early educational training was secured in the public schools and was supplemented by special instruction in higher mathematics, under a private tutor. At an early age he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of wood-carving, devoting himself to acquiring facility in this work during his school vacations. Later he gave his attention to the study and practical work of architecture, and finally he prepared himself thoroughly for the profession of civil engineering, to which he has devoted his attention as a vocation since 1891. He was appointed county surveyor in 1901, and by three successive elections to this office he continued incumbent of the same until January, 1910, when he was appointed to the office of city engineer by Mayor Shane. He had previously served six years as deputy county surveyor and this experience, as coupled with his technical ability, made him specially eligible for the positions which he occupied and in which he has carried through

of a well prepared volume of six hundred pages, entitled 'Education in Indiana', which set forth in a definite, systematic way the distinct features of the Indiana system, and of an attractive display of the actual work done in the public schools of the state. The educational legislation during Mr. Cotton's administration marked a distinct advance in Indiana educational history, and the laws thus placed on the statutes may be said to stand for things that he has been earnestly working for.

"While it may be said that Mr. Cotton's work as an educator will be measured by what he has accomplished, there is one factor that should be mentioned and that can not be measured,—and that is the manhood of the man. Those who know him can not but be impressed with the fact that he is genuine, and that his sole ambition has been and is to make life and living in the world better than he found them."

Mr. Cotton has found in his new field of endeavor scope for the generous accomplishment of lofty purposes as an educator, and the State of Wisconsin has gained much in the enlistment of his services. In politics Mr. Cotton gives his allegiance to the Republican party and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian Church. He is identified with various educational associations and other civic organizations and as a citizen he is essentially loyal, liberal and progressive.

Mr. Cotton has been twice married. In 1885 he wedded Miss Florence N. Wright, who is survived by two children, Irwin W. and Carol W., who remain at the paternal home. In 1903 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lena L. Dobson, of Indianapolis, who was born and reared in Summitville, Indiana. The family continued to reside in Indianapolis from 1895 until July 1, 1909, when they removed to the new home in the City of LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

MILLEDDGE A. BAKER. The name of Milledge A. Baker is prominently associated with the business life of Indianapolis and is especially prominent as the vice-president of the Capital Lumber Company, the largest corporation of its kind in this city or in the entire State of Indiana, thus ranking Mr. Baker among the most prominent business men of the city. He came to Indianapolis with his parents in 1868, when a lad of five years, and completing his education in its public schools he spent one year at the molder's trade. He then learned the carpenter's trade and was a church organ builder for two years, and at the close of that period connected himself with the lumber business and later took an interest with the West Side Planing Mill Company, which in 1902 was merged with the Capital Lumber Company

and Mr. Baker was made the vice-president of the consolidated company. They have four plants and yards in Indianapolis, and the Capital Lumber Company stands at the front in the industrial circles of Indiana.

Milledge A. Baker was born in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, March 15, 1863, as were also his parents, Obediah and Rachel (Gates) Baker, both of whom are living, the father at the age of seventy-four and the mother at seventy-two. Of the five children born of their marriage union four are now living, and Milledge A. was the first born. Obediah Baker came to Indiana in 1868, and located on land in Marion County which is now known as Brightwood, and was engaged in farming and stock raising there until his retirement in 1906. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and affiliates with the Republican party.

Milledge A. Baker married Lorena B. Rankin in April of 1885. She was born in Morgan County, Indiana, to George I. and Mary (Hinkle) Rankin, both of whom had their nativity in Kentucky. George I. Rankin survives his wife, who died in 1903, and has reached the seventy-fourth milestone on his life's pilgrimage. Of the four children which were born of their marriage, three daughters and a son, the daughter Lorena was the third in order of birth. Five of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker are living, namely: Margaret E., Murrin, Ada B., Milledge A. and Oscar T. Mr. Baker is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Center Lodge No. 23 and with Keystone Chapter No. 6, and he is also a member of Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, K. of P.

AUGUSTIN BOICE has been engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis for more than thirty years and has long held precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of the capital city and such is his professional standing and such the high regard in which he is held as a loyal and upright citizen that there is special propriety in according him recognition in this history of "Greater Indianapolis" and its people. He is an honored veteran of the Civil War, in which he rendered gallant and prolonged service in the cause of the Union and in the "piping times of peace" he has won victories of equal worthiness.

Like many another who has achieved distinction in a learned profession, Augustin Boice was born and reared on a farm. He is a native of Cheshire township, Gallia County, Ohio, where he was ushered into the world on the 1st of December, 1842. He is a son of Jacob and Mary Stevens (Bradbury) Boice, and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the fine old Buckeye commonwealth. Jacob Boice was born in Fayette County, Pennsyl-



Augustin Boice

vania, on the 14th of November, 1811, and was a son of Joseph and Keziah (Bowman) Boice, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. In 1820 the family left the old Keystone state and removed to Ohio, establishing a home in the wilds of Cheshire Township, Gallia County, where the father reclaimed a farm from the virgin forest. The mother of the subject of this sketch was the eldest daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stevens) Bradbury and was a native of the State of Maine, where she was born on the 28th of January, 1804. She accompanied her parents on their removal to Ohio in the early pioneer epoch in the history of that state. She was in the seventh generation of direct descent from Thomas Bradbury, the immigrant, who settled in New England at least as early as 1634. The latter's wife, Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, was a daughter of John Perkins of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Mary (Perkins) Bradbury arrived with her father's family in Boston from Bristol, England, on the ship "Lyon" February 5, 1631, and Roger Williams, a noted and historical character, was a fellow-passenger. Interesting but sombre is the following record concerning Mary (Perkins) Bradbury:

"The evidence shows that Mrs. Bradbury was a Christian woman of high character, standing and ability, yet when about eighty years of age she fell a victim to the witchcraft craze, and in July, 1692, was arrested, tried and convicted of the alleged crime of bewitching John Carr. She escaped execution for some unexplained reason, but probably because the whole infamous business broke down under its own horrors before her turn came. The character of the evidence used against her is shown by the following interesting specimen: William Carr, in his deposition, testified that: 'About thirteen years ago, presently after some difference that happened to be between my honored father, Mr. George Carr, and Mrs. Bradbury, the prisoner at bar, upon a Sabbath at noon, as we were riding home by the house of Captain Thomas Bradbury, I saw Mrs. Bradbury go into her gate, turn the corner of, and immediately there darted out of the gate a blue boar, and darted at my father's horse's legs, which made him stumble; but I saw it no more. And my father said, "Boys, what did you see?" And we both said, "A blue boar." Mrs. Bradbury was defended by Major Robert Pike, of whom a historian of the Salem witchcraft delusion says: 'Not a voice comes down to us of deliberate and effective hostility to the movement, except that of Robert Pike in his cool, close and powerful argumentative appeal to the judges who were trying the witchcraft cases. It stands out against the deep blackness of those

proceedings like a pillar of light upon a starless midnight sky.'

Mr. Boice is also a direct descendant from Major Pike through his daughter Sarah, who became the wife of Rev. John Storkman. He is also descended from Rev. John Wheelwright, of Boston.

Thomas Bradbury was born in Essex County, England, in 1610, and early in 1634 he appeared in Agamenticus, now Yorke, Maine, as the agent of Sir Fernando Gorges, the proprietor of the Province of Maine. He was one of the founders of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and was one of its most influential citizens for more than half a century. He rendered efficient service as schoolmaster of the town and was incumbent of the position of town clerk, served as deputy to the general court, was for a time county recorder, was associate judge of the local court and also was captain of a local military company.

At the time when the Boice family settled in Gallia County, Ohio, that section was practically unreclaimed from the forest and thus the conditions encountered were those that fall to the lot of the average pioneer of the locality and period. Those were the days of the log cabin and spinning wheel. Money was very scarce and even calico was commanding fifty cents a yard. On this score the pioneers found it necessary to raise flax, out of which they made the greater portion of their clothing. After a time sheep were introduced and this ushered in the era of linsley-woolsey clothing and later that of home-made flannel and jeans. When the father of Augustin Boice was comparatively a young man, he served practical apprenticeship at the carpenter trade and during his early manhood he was a contractor and builder, having erected many of the houses, barns and bridges in the section in which the family home was maintained. He was a man of sterling integrity and vigorous mentality and he was called upon to serve in various posts of public trust and responsibility, including those of township trustee and clerk. In the climacteric period leading up to the Civil War he was a stanch abolitionist and in 1852 he supported the "free soil" ticket. At the time of the war he was known as a radical and uncompromising supporter of the cause of the Republican party. The representatives of the Bradbury family in Ohio were equally strenuous in their opposition to the slavery question and all of its male members were stanch Republicans. The village of Kyger, which was the voting place of Cheshire Township, Gallia County, was an effectively managed sub-station on the line of the historic Underground Railroad. Among the scenes witnessed by Mr.

Boice in his schoolboy days was the searching of the village with bloodhounds for runaway slaves. The parents of Mr. Boice continued to maintain their home in Gallia County, Ohio, until their death, and the old homestead farm is still in the possession of the family.

Augustin Boice early began to lend his quota in the work of the home farm and in his boyhood and youth he attended the district school of Kyger during the winter terms. Under these conditions he continued his studies and labors until the second year of the War of the Rebellion, when he subordinated all other interests to the call of patriotism and tendered his services in defense of the Union.

On the 7th of August, 1862, Mr. Boice enlisted as a private in Company B, of the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was recruited in Gallia, Lawrence, Sciota, Adams, Pike and Jackson counties and which was mobilized at Portsmouth, Ohio, where it remained about two weeks—a period devoted to hard drilling and the securing of proper equipment. On the 26th of August, the regiment received its guns and ammunition and on that same day, five companies, including that of which Mr. Boice was a member, were sent to the mouth of the Big Sandy River to repel a threatened raid. This raid failed to materialize and they were thence sent to Guyandotte, West Virginia, and then to Ironton, Ohio, where the remainder of the regiment joined them a few days later. On the 7th of September, 1862, the regiment was regularly mustered into United States service and Mr. Boice was appointed one of the corporals of his company. At that time the Confederate forces were making strong efforts to drive the Union forces back to the Ohio in the states of Kentucky and Virginia. Colonel Lightburn had been defeated at Fayetteville, West Virginia, and the Ninety-first Ohio was sent to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to assist in checking the enemy. It arrived there on the 14th of September and remained until the 26th, when it started on its first raid up the Kanawha. The object of this movement was to surprise, and if possible, to capture the Confederate force at Buffalo. The regiment marched all night and struck the enemy just at daylight, completely surprising them, with the result that the whole Confederate force fled, leaving the camp in the hands of the Northern troops. The doughty Southerners had been preparing their breakfast and left their alluring supply of chickens and turkeys, but the captors did not have time to indulge their appetites. A considerable amount of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., which the Confederate soldiers had secured in raids were left behind in the camp and vari-

ous articles in this store of goods were appropriated by the "boys in blue". The Ninety-first here first heard the shriek of hostile shells, but as the enemy had aimed high, the members of this Ohio regiment were not injured, though it must be confessed that a good portion of them found their hair exercising peculiar propensities. The cavalry, which was to co-operate in the attack, failed to reach its designated point on time, so most of the enemy escaped. In October, the regiment with about twenty thousand other troops advanced up the Kanawha, drove the enemy out and re-established the outpost at Fayetteville. Here winter quarters were built and during that winter and the following spring, Mr. Boice's regiment did much severe guard duty and drilling. In addition to which it assisted in building a strong fort, which later became of much value. In May, 1863, the Confederate forces made a two days' attack upon Fayetteville, but were repulsed. The fight consisted largely of an artillery duel and as the Union forces were protected by forts, their losses were small. In July, the Ninety-first Regiment started forth in pursuit of Morgan, who was at the time making his memorable raid through Ohio, and while they succeeded in capturing thirty of his men, they failed to encounter his main forces. After the capture of Morgan had been effected, the regiment returned to Fayetteville. In the fall of 1863, it participated in two expeditions to Lewisburg. The first of these expeditions occurred in November and involved much hard marching owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy and the only satisfactory result was the burning of the excellent winter quarters which had been established by the Confederates. In December was made the second expedition and again the enemy failed to stand for an engagement, though the Union troops again had the privilege of destroying the winter quarters which had been rebuilt. In the great campaign initiated in 1864, the Ninety-first Ohio endured to the full the vicissitudes, dangers and privations marking the progress of the same and it was not denied its full share of honors. The regiment marched more than twelve hundred miles and was actively engaged in twelve battles within that year, including the Sheridan Battles in the Shenandoah Valley. It is a matter of record that this regiment never failed to respond to any call made upon it and that it always acquitted itself with honor. Mr. Boice participated in all of the battles and marches of his regiment up to the time he was wounded, except in May and June, 1864, when he endured the ignominy of being incapacitated from the result of an attack of measles and the complications resulting there-

from. His regiment was a member of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Army of West Virginia, commanded by General Crook, and it was prominently concerned in Sheridan's operations in the Shenandoah Valley. Concerning the history of this regiment, further data are given in the following statements which are worthy of perpetuation in this connection:

The regiment's greatest victory was the battle of Carter's Farm, or Stephenson's Depot, fought July 20th, 1864. It was one of the most brilliant victories of the war, but owing to the comparatively small numbers engaged, and the other great events then transpiring, little was said about it at the time. For gallantry, it has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. Just before the charge the situation was this: The Confederates were formed in double line of battle across the pike leading from Martinsburg to Winchester, upon elevated ground on the edge of a woods, about three miles north of Winchester, and consisted of General Ramseur's division of Early's army. Its center rested upon the pike, at which point a battery of artillery of four twelve-pound guns was located, and more in reserve; its flanks were protected by two brigades of cavalry, Vaughn's and Jackson's, a force more than double that of the Union, acting strictly on the defensive, and all under the command of Major General Ramseur. Opposed to this force and about to assault it was the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Army of West Virginia, composed of the Ninety-first and Thirty-fourth Ohio, and the Ninth and Fourteenth West Virginia Regiments, containing at that time about one thousand three hundred and fifty men, commanded by Colonel I. H. Duval, and formed in a single line of battle across the pike, parallel to and about a mile north of the enemy. Its center rested on the pike, the Ohio regiments being east, and the Virginia west of the pike; the Ninety-first Ohio and Ninth Virginia occupied the center of the line; on the flanks were about twelve hundred cavalry—the whole commanded by General Averell. There were twelve pieces of artillery in rear of the infantry, but when the tug of war came, they could not fire. The ground between the lines was open meadows, nearly level. About 2 P. M. the command, "forward", was given, and this single line, without any reserves or supports, in full view of the enemy and without any protection whatever, but with a confidence born of uniform success, moved forward in perfect order at right shoulder arms, as if going on parade. The line continued to advance in ordinary time with skirmishes in front until within about three hundred yards of the enemy's line, when

the command to charge was given, and with a yell the whole line rushed forward at a run until within about seventy-five yards of the enemy, when it was halted and every man instinctively lay down, and just at this moment the Confederates fired their principal volley, which mostly passed over the men without injury. The Union line immediately arose and with a mighty yell rushed upon the enemy and broke through the center, and the whole line gave way in panic, which also broke the second line and the whole fled in confusion. Many of the men threw away their guns and cut off their cartridge boxes and belts. It was partly a hand to hand contest and guns were clubbed. The Ninety-first Ohio and Ninth Virginia captured the four cannon in the pike, two each, but with heavy loss, as the guns had been firing grape and canister. The Ninety-first lost in this charge sixty-eight men killed and wounded out of a total of a little over three hundred men. The total Union loss in killed and wounded was two hundred and eight. The enemy left two hundred and three killed and wounded upon the field, including Generals Lewis and Lilly wounded, and Colonel Board killed. Their total loss, including prisoners, was over four hundred. The Union forces picked up on the battle field about one thousand rifles which the enemy had thrown away. The *Richmond Examiner* of that period described this action as "the deplorable affair in which Ramseur's division was humiliated in the dust".

On the 24th of August, 1864, at the battle of Halltown, an engagement incidental to Sheridan's campaign, Mr. Boice received a severe rifle shot wound in his right arm, resulting in the resection of the middle third of the humerus. This wound nearly entailed fatal results and it was considered by the attending surgeons phenomenal that he recovered, although it was more than a year before the wound finally healed. He was permanently disabled for further field service and on account of this disability he received his honorable discharge on the 29th of May, 1865.

After the close of the war, Mr. Boice resumed his educational work. In the autumn of 1865, he was matriculated in the Ohio University, at Athens, in which institution he completed the academic course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While an undergraduate he was a prominent member of the Philomathean Literary Society and was considered one of the strongest and most versatile debaters in the college. He represented his society in its literary exhibition at commencement in 1868. While a student in the univer-

sity, he took up the study of law and later he continued his reading of the same under the able preceptorship of his uncle, Honorable Joseph Bradbury, of Gallia County, Ohio, and in September, 1870, he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state at Athens. In the following month he came to Indianapolis and entered into professional partnership with his college classmate, John L. McMaster, who is now serving on the bench of the Superior Court of Marion County. This effective and mutually pleasing alliance continued for more than a score of years, within which the interested principals in the same gained high prestige and marked success in their profession. Mr. Boice, as already intimated, showed dialectic powers while still a student in college and his predilections in this line have of course become accentuated and rendered symmetrical through his long and able services as a trial lawyer. Few members of the Indiana bar are more thoroughly grounded in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence and few have to their credit a larger number of distinctive victories in connection with important litigated causes. He is at present general attorney for a number of representative insurance companies and is counsel for various important corporate interests.

Ever aligned under the banner of the Republican party, Mr. Boice has been a stalwart worker in behalf of its cause and his first vote was cast while he was in the hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, in October, 1864, where he availed himself of the privilege given to soldiers to exercise the right of franchise no matter where located, each being accredited to his respective home. He recovered sufficiently to travel and was given a furlough to go home. He arrived at his home in Gallia County on the day of the presidential election and was thus enabled to cast his vote in support of President Lincoln for a second term. From that time to the present, he has never failed to vote at every presidential, state, county, township and city election. The honors and emoluments of public office have never had allurements for Mr. Boice and the only civil office of which he was ever incumbent was that of treasurer of his native township. Mr. Boice is affiliated with Delta Tau Delta College fraternity and is one of the appreciative and valued members of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Union Veteran Legion, and has for many years been actively identified with the Indiana State Bar Association and the Indianapolis Bar Association. In his profession he is eligible for practice in all of the courts of his native state and in the Supreme Court of the United States. As a citi-

zen, Mr. Boice has ever stood exemplar of loyal and genuine public spirit and he is fully in sympathy with the high civic ideals of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, in which he holds membership, as does he also in the University Club of Indiana and the Marion Club. He was one of the organizers of the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, of which he was general counsel, as well as a director. He has long been a zealous member of the First Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, in which his wife also was a devoted worker and valued member.

On the 8th of August, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boice to Miss Adela Verena Johnson, who was born and reared in Athens County, Ohio, and who was a daughter of the late Dr. William P. Johnson, a distinguished physician and surgeon, who served as surgeon of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and who was a prominent and influential citizen of Ohio, where he represented Athens County in the legislature and took up his residence in Indianapolis in 1869; here he passed the remainder of his life, holding a position of distinction in his profession and being a citizen to whom was accorded the highest measure of popular confidence and esteem. Mrs. Boice was summoned to the life eternal on the 28th of June, 1906. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Boice, Parker Johnson Boice, was born in Indianapolis on the 10th of May, 1873, and was graduated in Princeton University as a member of the class of 1897 and was a young man of fine character and great promise. His death occurred on the 7th of February, 1904.

CHARLES P. LESH. As president of the C. P. Lesh Paper Company, representing one of the important wholesale enterprises of the capital city, Charles P. Lesh has been a distinct factor in promoting the industrial growth of Indianapolis and has exemplified the force and initiative power which have made the younger generation of business men in the Indiana metropolis so potent in connection with its advancement within the past decade. He has had long experience in his present line of business and the upbuilding of the large and substantial concern of which he is the executive head has been mainly due to his well directed administration of its affairs. He is numbered among the representative business men and loyal and popular citizens of the City of Indianapolis, and as such is properly accorded specific recognition in this publication.

Charles Perry Lesh was born in the City of Kankakee, Illinois, on the 13th of May, 1859, and is a son of Dr. Daniel and Charlotte (Perry) Lesh, the former of whom was born

on a farm near Eaton, Ohio, February 23, 1828, a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the old Buckeye state, and Mrs. Lesh was born at Summerville, Butler County, Ohio. Both were reared and educated in that state and there their marriage was solemnized in October, 1855. There were two children born of this union, Carrie C. and Charles P. Daniel Lesh became an able physician and surgeon and in 1857 removed from Ohio to Kankakee, Illinois, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until the inception of the Civil War, when he returned to Ohio. His intrinsic loyalty and patriotism caused him to make prompt response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, as is evidenced by the fact that in August, 1862, he enlisted for three years in Company C, Fiftieth Regular Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was promoted sergeant in October, 1862, and given detached duty in Cincinnati and received discharge because of physical disability in 1864. He ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades and signified the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. After the close of his service in the army Dr. Lesh removed from Ohio to Richmond, Indiana, in the fall of 1864, where he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession until 1870, when he returned to Ohio and located in the village of New Paris, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Indianapolis, where he gained prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the city and where he continued in active general practice until 1894 and where he was known and honored as a man of sterling integrity and as a citizen of the highest type. In the year last mentioned his impaired health caused him to remove to the State of California, where he remained some time, after which he again established his home in Richmond, Indiana, where his death occurred on the 18th of December, 1901. In politics the doctor was unwavering in his allegiance to the Republican party, and aside from his able and self-sacrificing ministrations as a physician he did much for the cause of religion and morality, being in the truest sense a friend of humanity and striving with much of intellectual force to aid and uplift his fellow men. He was a most zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his devoted wife, and the closing years of his life, during which he lived practically retired from professional work, were devoted largely to earnest and effective church work. In a fraternal way he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife died October 16, 1881. In Indianapolis, and both are interred in the cemetery at Eaton, Ohio.

Charles P. Lesh gained his early educational training principally in the public schools of Richmond, Indiana, and New Paris, Ohio, and was about nineteen years of age at the time of the family removal from the latter place to Indianapolis, in 1878. In this city he secured employment with the Sentinel Publishing Company, in connection with which he continued to be identified with the newspaper business about two years, at the expiration of which he assumed a clerical position with the firm of Merrill, Hubbard & Company, dealers in books and stationery. Later he entered the employ of the Indiana Paper Company, in whose establishment he gained a thorough and intimate knowledge of the business in which it has been his to gain so distinctive success and precedence in an independent way. He remained with this concern, a valued and trusted employe, for a period of about nine years and then became the Indianapolis representative of, Lewis Snyder's Sons Paper Company, of Cincinnati, one of the leading concerns of its kind in Ohio's "Queen City". He retained this incumbency about three years, at the expiration of which, in May, 1896, he engaged in the wholesale paper business on his own responsibility, by the organization and incorporation of the C. P. Lesh Paper Company, of which he has since been president and of which Perry H. Clifford is secretary and treasurer. The large and finely stocked and equipped establishment of the company has its quarters at Nos. 121-125 Kentucky avenue, and 212-214 West Georgia street. The concern controls a large and substantial trade throughout the wide territory tributary to Indianapolis as a distributing center, and its effective service and correct business methods have gained to it a patronage of representative order. The company is numbered among the progressive and solid commercial concerns of the capital city and has contributed its quota to the industrial prestige of Indianapolis as a manufacturing and jobbing center of importance.

Essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Lesh is identified with various civic bodies whose efforts have done much to promote the advancement and material prosperity of Indianapolis, and he is also identified with leading social organizations in the city. His political support is given to the Republican party, though he has never manifested aught of predilection for public office, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, his affiliations being as here noted: Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master for two terms; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons;

Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. and Mrs. Lesh are both members of the Meridian Street Methodist Church.

On the 15th of June, 1892, Mr. Lesh was united in marriage to Miss Ora Wilkins, who was born in Indianapolis, on the 25th of July, 1866, and who is a representative of one of the old and distinguished pioneer families of the capital city. She is a daughter of John A. and Lavina (King) Wilkins, the former a native of Indianapolis, where he was born on the 6th of May, 1836, and the latter born in Washington County, Indiana, on the 1st of January, 1840. The father died in Indianapolis on the 26th of December, 1906, and his widow still maintains her home in this city. Of their five children three are living, of whom Mrs. Lesh is the eldest; Albert, who married Miss Elizabeth Miller, is a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Harley J. maintains his home in Indianapolis.

John A. Wilkins was long numbered among the representative business men and influential citizens of Indianapolis, and was a man whose influence for good was manifest in all the relations of his signally honorable and useful life. He was for many years engaged in the manufacturing of furniture in Indianapolis, as senior member of the firm of Wilkins & Hall, and later he became one of the stockholders of the National Accident Association, of which he was secretary for a number of years prior to his demise. He was the organizer of the Ames Institute, and was for some time a member of the official board of Asbury University, now known as DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana.

Mr. Wilkins rendered loyal service to the Union during the Civil War. On the 6th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a member of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was given the office of quartermaster's sergeant. On the 23d of November, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, and this dual office he resigned on the 4th of October, 1864. While serving as quartermaster's sergeant he was assigned to detached duty as a recruiting officer at Indianapolis, where he was thus located at the time of receiving the higher commission mentioned. He had the privilege of serving his country in connection with military affairs many years later, as at the time of the Spanish-American war he received appointment as chief clerk in the quartermaster's department at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri.

He was a valued member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he held various official positions.

Mr. Wilkins was a man of the deepest and most vital Christian faith, and he was one of the charter members of the Roberts Chapel Sunday school. For twenty-eight years he served as steward of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church and he was active in all departments of church work, including the Epworth League. In a fraternal way he was identified with the Masonic order.

John A. Wilkins was a son of John and Eleanor (Bruce) Wilkins. His father was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1797, a member of one of the old and honored families of the historic Old Dominion. He was there reared to maturity and as a young man removed to Ohio, where he remained until 1821, when he came to Indianapolis, which was then a mere village, and numbered himself among its pioneer business men. Here he was associated in various business operations with the late and honored Daniel Yandes, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, and he was thus associated in the operation of the first tannery established in Indianapolis. His marriage was solemnized in Ohio, in 1825, and he and his wife became charter members of the Roberts Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also one of the first trustees of Asbury University, now DePauw University. He died in July, 1868, and his wife passed to the life eternal in 1889, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, having been born in 1803. Of their seven children all died in infancy except John A. and Elizabeth J., and the latter became the wife of Dr. William L. Heiskell, of Indianapolis, where they still maintain their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lesh are identified with the best social activities of the capital city and their attractive home, notable for its hospitality, is located at 3640 Central avenue. They have three children.—Charlotte B., Perry W. and Helen L., all at home.

DR. LAFAYETTE F. PAGE. Among those who have gained distinctive recognition in the medical profession in Indianapolis is numbered Dr. Lafayette Page, a specialist in the diseases of the throat, nose and ear. Born at Columbia, Kentucky, May 21, 1863, he is a son of Robert Page, a former business man of prominence, and of Mary (Irving) Page, both born in Charlottesville, Virginia. He was educated both privately and in the public schools of his native city, while later he pursued a classical course at Columbia College and obtained there the degree of A. B. During the two years following his college life he taught



H. Martin

higher mathematics in Kentucky for one year and also in Texas, and in 1855 he went to Louisville and began the study of medicine in the medical department of the Louisville University, but after taking the first course of lectures there he came to Indianapolis and entered the Indiana Medical College. He graduated from that institution in 1857 with the degree of M. D., and was awarded the Mears gold medal as a mark of special honor. At this same time he entered a competitive examination for the position of interne at the City Dispensary and secured the appointment for one year, and following the close of that period he began the general practice of his profession. But after two years as a general practitioner he began devoting special attention to the diseases of the nose, throat and ear, and later pursued two post-graduate courses in New York and Vienna, Austria, with a view of perfecting himself in the knowledge of the pathology and treatment of his special lines. Since 1890 Dr. Page has given almost exclusive attention to the diseases of the nose, throat and ear, and has gained a reputation in his special line which has made him favorably and widely known for his skill and success. He is consulting physician for the diseases of the throat, nose and ear to the City Dispensary and City Hospital and clinical professor of diseases of nose, throat and ear, department of medicine, Indiana University. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the American Medical Association, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Societies. And he has also made important contribution to the literature of his chosen field of practice, including a number of articles read before these societies which have been widely published and are worthy of special mention.

HENRY C. MARTIN, M. D. Though he attained to unequivocal success in the work of the medical profession, Dr. Henry C. Martin is best known in the domain of life insurance, in which he gained wide reputation and marked precedence. He was the founder of "Rough Notes", which began its career as an insurance and literary journal published by the Rough Notes Company. This company was organized by him, and he was retained as editor of the publication and general manager of the company. "Rough Notes" was originally a monthly publication, and later was changed to a weekly. The company also publishes various books relating to insurance and also deals in insurance supplies. Dr. Martin was for more than a score of years identified with the active operations of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insur-

ance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in which connection he long had charge of its affairs in Indiana, with headquarters in Indianapolis, where he has maintained his home since 1864. He is one of the honored and veteran insurance men of this city and state and none is better known in this important field of enterprise.

Dr. Martin is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of April, 1833. He is a son of Alexander Martin, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1800, and who was a son of Scotch-Irish parents of Presbyterian faith. Alexander Martin was reared to maturity in his native land, where he endured many of the hardships common to the working classes in the Emerald Isle. As a youth of nineteen years he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He landed in Philadelphia and thence proceeded to Westchester, Pennsylvania, where he maintained his abode until about 1826, when he removed to West Poultney, Vermont, where he was engaged in the work of his trade, that of weaver, for several years. There also was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lucy Marshall, whose ancestral line is traced back to the Sterns family in England—a family of which the author of "Tristram Shandy" was a member. Shortly after his marriage, Alexander Martin removed to Erie County, Pennsylvania, which was then an undeveloped section of the state and considered in the far west. There he became a citizen of prominence and influence, devoting his attention principally to agricultural pursuits and ever commanding the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a man of fine intellect and sterling integrity, and thus he wielded no little influence in public affairs of a local nature. He continued to reside in Pennsylvania during the residue of his long and useful life and was about eighty years of age at the time of his death. His wife preceded him to eternal rest, and of their two children the one surviving is the subject of this review.

Henry C. Martin availed himself eagerly of the advantages offered by the common schools of his native state and after completing the curriculum of the same he continued his studies for one year in an academy in his home county. That he made good use of the scholastic opportunities thus afforded him is evident when we revert to the fact that when eighteen years of age he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. For three years he taught successfully in the common schools—one year in his native county and thereafter near his mother's old

home in Vermont, in which state he was also enabled to complete a two years' course in the Troy Conference Academy, a prominent and well ordered institution of high standing at the present time.

In 1853, when twenty years of age, Dr. Martin began the study of medicine, and for two years he had as his preceptor Dr. Alexander, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Vermont. Under the advice of Dr. Alexander he had taken a course of lectures in the old Castleton Medical College, at Castleton, Vermont, now the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vermont. In 1856, he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of New York, and so thorough had been his previous study and practical work that he was graduated in that institution in the same year, receiving therefrom his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after his graduation, Dr. Martin started for the west, in search of an eligible location for practice. He finally took up his residence at McGregor, Iowa, where he was engaged in the work of his profession for a period of about seven years. During the last three years of this interval he was employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Wisconsin, now the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, as its special medical examiner and solicitor, and in 1864, with due appreciation of his ability and previous effective service, the company appointed him its general agent for Indiana, in which state the company controlled no business whatever at that time. In the capacity noted, Dr. Martin continued to represent the company until 1878, and he made an unusually successful record. His undivided energies, coupled with his thorough management and marked business acumen, proved potent in the upbuilding of a large and substantial business for the Northwestern within the eleven years during which he was its manager in Indiana, as it became one of the leading life insurance companies in the state, in points of magnitude of business and profits thereon. It was within this period also, and at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Martin, that the company elected a trustee for Indiana and began making loans on Indiana real estate—a branch of the business that assumed large proportions and, despite the real estate boom and panic which followed, yielded a return of all the money invested, together with upward of six per cent. interest thereon, after deducting all expenses and the cost of foreclosures and sales of property under foreclosure proceedings. For twenty-one years Dr. Martin was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and it may readily be understood that he is an

authority in connection with the theoretical and practical details of this important line of business.

In 1899 Dr. Martin became one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, and he was its secretary during five years of its successful period of operations under this corporate title. In 1905 its policies, under new management, were transferred, by reinsurance, to the German-American Fire Insurance Company. Dr. Martin was also the instigator of and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the reserve-deposit law as an integral part of the Indiana life insurance code adopted in 1899 by the state legislature. This resulted in the organization of the many life insurance companies operating in this state under its provisions with legally designated securities exceeding fifteen million dollars, now deposited with the state insurance department in trust for the sole security of policy-holders.

In 1880, Dr. Martin determined to retire from active insurance work and to institute the publication of an insurance and literary magazine in Indianapolis. He thus became the founder and editor of "Rough Notes", which was later changed from a monthly to a weekly insurance journal. It is now published by an incorporated company and has a large circulation in all parts of the United States. In addition to publishing this alert and valuable weekly journal, the company is extensively engaged in the issuing and sale of insurance-law publications, blanks and insurance supplies of all kinds.

As a citizen, Dr. Martin is essentially loyal and public-spirited, and he has shown a deep interest in all that has tended to foster the welfare of his home city, where he is well known and held in unqualified esteem. His political faith was originally that of the Democratic party, under whose tenets he was reared, but at the climacteric period of the Civil War, he found that the Republican party offered principles and policies eminently worthy of his support, and he has since been enlisted under its banner—an unwavering advocate of its cause. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church, and he is identified with the Commercial Club, the Indianapolis Literary Club and the Shakespeare Club.

In the year 1857, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Martin to Miss Hannah K. Marshall, daughter of Ichabod Marshall, who removed to that state from Vermont, where the doctor and his wife had been previously acquainted for a period of fully six years. Dr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of four children, of whom only one is now living—Louis H., who is now advertising

manager for the Globe-Wernecke Company, one of the extensive furniture manufacturing concerns of Cincinnati, Ohio.

SAMUEL MERRILL, who died in Indianapolis, on the 24th of August, 1855, was an honored pioneer who left a large and beneficent impress upon the history of Indiana and its capital city, and it is most consonant that in this work be incorporated a tribute to his memory.

Samuel Merrill was born at Peacham, Vermont, on the 29th of October, 1792, and he was a scion of one of the old and honored families of New England, where he passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, which, encumbered with stones and rocks and with soil of somewhat meager fertility, like the majority of the farms of the section and period, rendered grudging returns for the strenuous labors put forth by a vigorous and industrious father and his six sturdy sons. The early associations of Mr. Merrill, however, were of generous order, as he was reared in an intelligent community and in a home in which books and other refining influences were not lacking. His parents were folk of sterling character and the son early learned the lessons of industry, integrity and tenacity of purpose. He duly availed himself of the advantages of the well conducted school in his native place, later attended Dartmouth College and for a time devoted himself to teaching in the schools of his native state, and also in Pennsylvania. At York, Pennsylvania, he began the study of law, becoming well versed in the science of jurisprudence and manifesting marked ambition in his study and work. His eldest brother, as well as Thaddeus Stevens and John Blanchard, all natives of Peacham, were pupils in the same school and fellow students in college, and the friendship of the young men continued throughout their lives. The names of Stevens and Blanchard are written prominently on the pages of American history.

At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Merrill came to Indiana, and after some investigation as to the prospects of the various river towns, he bought a skiff at New Albany and thence rowed himself down the Ohio River to Vevay, transporting in the little boat his trunk, in which he had a few standard law books. At Vevay he established himself in the practice of law, and in the following year he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Jane Anderson, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Dumont) Anderson. He soon gained prestige in the pioneer community and he represented Switzerland County for two years in the state legislature. While making his canvass of the county he made his way on foot, visiting every house within its borders. In 1821 he removed

to Corydon, then the capital of the state, having previously been elected to the office of state treasurer. Concerning his early life in the Hoosier commonwealth the following pertinent statements have been made: "The salaries of that day were small; so were lawyers' fees. For ten years of his professional life Mr. Merrill did nothing more than pave the way for future operations. If he had used spirits or tobacco it is not unlikely that the small sums required for these indulgences would have interfered with his ultimate success."

Mr. Merrill was incumbent of the office of state treasurer at the time when the capital of the commonwealth was removed to Indianapolis, and in October, 1824, he consumed eleven days in making his official journey to the new seat of government. After a period of twelve years and while still holding the office of state treasurer, Mr. Merrill was elected president of the State Bank of Indiana, an executive office which demanded great administrative ability and acumen as a financier, as well as close application to clerical duties and much of journeying about the state. Once a year, never once omitting the duty, Mr. Merrill gave every bank in the state careful, personal, private examination, turning out for this purpose all of the officials of the respective branch institutions and locking himself in while he prosecuted his careful examination of accounts and ledgers. Concerning his labors at this time the following statements are significant and worthy of perpetuation: "He usually made his Indiana journeys on horseback, often through roads that were indescribably bad, so bad that more than once a horse was sacrificed, though Mr. Merrill was remarkably humane to animals, as to every living thing. When he went in the stage it is said that his good humor, his fund of anecdote, the flow of thought, playful or serious, furnished by his richly stored mind, shortened to his fellow passengers the hours of dreary dragging through swampy woods. Once he walked all night, carrying a lantern, nineteen miles before the coach, reaching home at day-break, mud from head to foot, but apparently more diverted than annoyed. His journeys east and south, if not so laborious, were more anxious. Returning at one time from New York with a number of boxes of coin, he chartered the stage coach and, fortified with pistols, was prepared to defend his charge in passes of the Alleghanies that were then infested by robbers. He was never molested, however, and suffered nothing worse than a broken leg, as the result of being hurled from the top of the stage in an upset occasioned by

runaway horses. While he was president of the State Bank of Indiana, although but three other state banks in the Union were able to preserve their integrity, Indiana paper was always worth its face. Everywhere it was as good as gold, and no defalcation or any kind of dishonesty occurred in any of the branch banks."

In 1843 Mr. Merrill was defeated for reelection to the office of president of the state bank, and in the period of leisure which followed he compiled the *Indiana Gazetteer*, a third edition of ten thousand copies of which was published in 1850. A year later Mr. Merrill was chosen president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, of which office he continued incumbent for four years. In 1850 he bought out a book store and in the connection established a publishing house with which the family name has been long and prominently identified, being perpetuated in the extensive publishing house of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, now one of the best known in the United States and of which his grandson, Charles W. Merrill, is now secretary and treasurer. With this business enterprise Mr. Merrill continued to be actively identified until his death, and he was a dominating force in the business and civic life of Indianapolis, where he ever stood exponent of the highest type of loyal and progressive citizenship and where his name is held in lasting honor. He was a man of high intellectual attainments and of great capacity for the handling of business affairs of broad scope and importance. A man of lofty ideals, of generous attributes of character and of abiding human tolerance and sympathy, his influence permeated in many directions and always with good results. He took an active interest in all that tended to conserve the general welfare, was an active though modest worker in the church, and one who knew him well gave the following appreciative estimate of the man: "He maintained in sublime combination the sternest ideas of justice with the most beautiful simplicity and childlike sweetness of manners."

The domestic relations of Mr. Merrill were of the most ideal type, and his gracious and noble wife was ever his sympathetic companion and adviser. She survived him by a number of years, having been summoned to the life eternal about 1830. They became the parents of ten children, and of the number five are now living, namely: Jane Merrill Ketcham, widow of John Lewis Ketcham; Julia Merrill Moores, widow of Charles W. Moores; Mary Merrill Graydon, widow of William M. Graydon; Mina Merrill, all of Indianapolis; and Samuel Merrill of Long Beach, California.

SAMUEL MERRILL, JR. On other pages of this publication is incorporated a brief memoir concerning the honored father of Samuel Merrill, Jr., of this sketch, and to that review of the career of that sterling pioneer, the late Samuel Merrill, Sr., reference should be made for supplemental information concerning this well-known family of Indiana and its capital city.

Samuel Merrill, Jr., has admirably upheld and furthered the prestige of the honored name which he bears and has been distinguished in connection with public, civic and business affairs in his native state and city. After many years of prominent identification with business affairs in Indianapolis he is now living virtually retired in his attractive home on the slopes of the Sierra Madre Mountains, twelve miles north of the city of Los Angeles, California, where he is the owner of a fine orange and lemon ranch, to which he gives his personal supervision.

Mr. Merrill was born in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 30th of May, 1831, and his early educational discipline was secured in this city, where he attended the Marion County Seminary for a period of seven years, after which he continued his studies for two years in Peacham Academy, at Peacham, Vermont, the native place of his father. In 1851 he was graduated in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1854 he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts, and in the following year he studied in excellent schools in Europe. After his return from Europe he assumed charge of the book and publishing house which had been founded in Indianapolis by his father in 1838, and was prominently identified with the upbuilding of the great publishing house now conducted under title of the Bobbs-Merrill Company and representing one of the most important business concerns of Indianapolis. The name of Merrill has been continuously connected with the enterprise for more than seventy years and has ever stood exponent of inflexible integrity and honor. Mr. Merrill continued to be an active executive of the concern until 1890, in March of which year he was appointed, by President Benjamin Harrison, as United States Consul General at Calcutta, India, where he remained until 1894, proving an able and diplomatic representative of American interests in that oriental land. Upon his return to the United States he established his residence in California, where he has since maintained his home, though he still has important business and capitalistic interests in Indianapolis.





Admiral C. K. H. H. H.

Mr. Merrill was one of the loyal sons of Indiana who went forth to render valiant service in the cause of the Union when its integrity was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion. On the 14th of July, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant of a company of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, receiving this commission from Governor Morton. He proceeded with his regiment to the front and he endured the full tension of the great internecine conflict, in connection with which he continued in active service until the close of the war. He rose through successive grades of promotion to the office of lieutenant colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he had command while the same was with General Sherman on the historic march from Atlanta to the sea. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and has been a prominent and valued factor in connection with the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served one year as commander of the California and Nevada division of this patriotic organization, retiring from said position in May, 1909.

In politics Colonel Merrill has been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its inception to the present, and both he and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Presbyterian Church. For fully twenty years he served as elder and also as superintendent of the Sunday School of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and he is now an elder of the Presbyterian Church at La Crescenta, California. In his native city and state Colonel Merrill's circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances, and he is known as a generous, affable, courteous gentleman, and as one ever appreciative of his stewardship, so that he is kindly and tolerant in his relations with his fellow men, the while he commands their confidence and esteem by reason of his intrinsic worth of character. He has contributed in liberal measure to the industrial and civic progress of Indianapolis and retains a deep and inviolable interest in all that touches its welfare, as the city is endeared to him by the hallowed associations and memories of many years.

In the year 1859 was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Merrill to Miss Emily F. White, daughter of the late Rev. Charles White, D. D., who was at that time president of Wash College. Mrs. Merrill is a direct descendant in the paternal line of that historic character, Peregrine White, and in the maternal line is a great-great-grandniece of the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The children

of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are Charles White Merrill, secretary-treasurer of the Bobbs-Merrill Company; Anna Ellesworth Minna Foster, wife of Prof. F. C. Foster, Canton, New York; and Samuel Merrill, Jr., on an orange and lemon ranch near Pasadena, California.

ARMIN C. KOEHNE has maintained his home in Indianapolis from the time of his birth and is one of its popular and representative citizens. He has held various public offices, including that of state senator, in which position he had the distinction of representing his native county. His election indicates the estimate placed upon him by those familiar with every stage of his career.

Armin C. Koehne was born in Indianapolis on the 19th of August, 1860, and is a son of Charles and Minna (Fritsche) Koehne, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former having been born in Wildeshausen, province of Hanover, and the latter in Beutelsdorf, kingdom of Saxony. The father became a successful business man in Indianapolis, and died here May 5, 1910.

The subject of this review was reared to maturity in the beautiful capital city of Indiana, and his early educational training was secured in its public schools, including the high school. He had varied business experiences in his youth and finally became a traveling commercial salesman. He followed this vocation for many years and in the same attained to much of success and prestige. From his youth up Mr. Koehne has taken a deep interest in the cause of the Republican party, and he has been a zealous and active worker in its ranks. He served several years as market master of Indianapolis, was city treasurer for a time, and was incumbent of the responsible office of treasurer of Marion County, in which position he gave an admirable and popular administration of the fiscal affairs of the county. In 1904, Mr. Koehne was made the nominee of his party for state representative of the district, which includes the County of Marion, and in the ensuing election he rolled up a gratifying majority at the polls. He served as a member of the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the general assembly, and proved an able and effective worker, both on the floor of the senate and in the councils of the various committees to which he was assigned. He is identified with various fraternal and social organizations in his native city, and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

JOSEPH TAYLOR JOHNSON, one of the present proprietors of the well established Linden Hotel, is not the least successful of those who have been established here. He was born near Burlington in Carroll County, Indiana, No-

ember 4, 1848, a son of John and Sara (Hinckman) Johnson, both of whom were born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, and both are now deceased, the father dying on the 5th of September, 1855, and the mother on the 1st of November, 1872. They were married in Greenbrier County, and seven children were born to them, three sons and four daughters, and the four now living are: Mary, the wife of John Thomas; Sarah, wife of Franklin Thomas; Susan, the wife of E. Snyder; and Joseph T. John Johnson, the father, came to Indiana in 1840, locating first in Rush County, but after a year there moved to Burlington Township in Carroll County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He spent the remainder of his life there. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was first allied with the Whig party and afterward with the Republicans.

The boyhood days of Joseph T. Johnson were spent on his father's farm, attending school during the winter months and assisting with the farm work during the summers. Continuing there until his twenty-fourth year he then moved to Knightstown, Indiana, where he was engaged in the livery business for about a year and a half, and from there went to Rushville, this state, and engaged in the livery and hotel business. In September of 1896 he came to Indianapolis and associated himself with the business life of this city as the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel at the stock yards and also as a dealer in horses. In fact he was one of the largest representatives of the latter industry in Indiana up to 1900, since which time he gave his entire attention to his hotel, buying the Oneida Hotel in 1896. He sold this out in 1910 and became one of the proprietors of the Linden Hotel. He is yet a lover of fine horses, and always keeps some fine animals for his own use.

Mr. Johnson married Alice Blackledge on the 14th of March, 1873, in Rushville. She was born on her father's farm near that city September 24, 1851, a daughter of Jacob and Elvira (Buell) Blackledge, the father born in Rush County, Indiana, October 8, 1828, and the mother in Miami County, Ohio, August 11, 1831, and they are now living on their farm in Rush County, the former aged eighty-one and the latter seventy-seven. Four children blessed their marriage union, two sons and two daughters, and all are yet living, in fact there are now four generations in this family. Mr. Blackledge has lived on his present farm all his life, and he is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church and a staunch Republican in his political affiliations. A son, William Fraser Johnson, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and

he is now the manager and treasurer of the Capital Lumber Company and a prominent business man in Indianapolis. Mr. Johnson, Sr., is a staunch adherent of Republican principles.

JAMES B. SEDWICK. As peacefully as it began, the life of James B. Sedwick, the pioneer live stock commission merchant of Indiana, slowly ebbed away at his home in this city on the 23rd of January, 1910. The honored head of the firm of J. B. Sedwick's Sons and Company, live stock commission merchants at the Union Stock Yards, in point of continuous identification had the distinction of being the oldest representative identified with that important line of enterprise in the capital city of Indiana up to the time of his death, and he was one of the most prominent and influential figures in connection with the upbuilding of the splendid live stock industry now represented in the operations of the great stock yards of Indianapolis. He maintained his home here for more than forty years, and ever held a reputation for maximum business honor and integrity, for a broad and comprehensive knowledge of commercial affairs, and his success, which was of a pronounced type, was the logical result of ability, discrimination and close application.

James Benjamin Sedwick was a native son of Indiana and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born at Spencer in Owen County on the 1st of January, 1837, a son of Dr. J. and Matilda (Archer) Sedwick. Dr. J. Sedwick was born in Indiana, but his father was from Maryland, where the family had been founded in Colonial days, having been of Scotch and English lineage. The grandfather became an extensive land owner and slave holder in Maryland, but sold all of his slaves with the exception of two at the time of his immigration to the wilds of Indiana. The two slaves mentioned accompanied him and his family to the Hoosier state, where he gave them their freedom, though they manifested their loyalty in continuing in his service. He became one of the sterling and influential pioneers of Monroe County, was active in connection with the civic and industrial development of the central part of the state, and both he and his wife there continued to reside until their death. Their son John was a boy at the time of their removal to Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and where he became one of the successful physicians and surgeons of the pioneer days. He and his wife were residents of this state at the time of their death, and in addition to the successful work of his profession Dr. Sedwick also owned valuable landed estates and gave his attention to agricultural

pursuits. Dr. and Mrs. Sedwick became the parents of four children, but only one son is now living.

James B. Sedwick passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm in Monroe County, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. As a youth he manifested distinctive ambition and initiative, and while he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until he was about thirty years of age he soon found it expedient to direct his energies along other channels of enterprise. In 1869 he came to Indianapolis in the capacity of solicitor for a Pittsburg live stock commission house, and as no definite market place for the handling of cattle had then been established in this city he made his headquarters at the Pan Handle Railroad yards. He had the prescience to realize that eventually Indianapolis could be made the headquarters for a prosperous and extensive industry in the handling of live stock, and his confidence in the future of the enterprise and of the city was such that in 1871 he was engaged independently in the live stock business, in which he was the pioneer operator in the city and one of the first in the state. He remained continuously identified with this important field of enterprise during the long intervening years, and his operations were well conducted and of an extensive order. His name at the head of his firm stood as a voucher for reliability and fair dealing, and the prestige of the firm rested largely upon his connection therewith. In 1877 Mr. Sedwick became associated with others in building the Exchange Yards on the line of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad near White River, and there they built up a substantial business though it was principally of a local order, involving the supplying of retail meat markets in the City of Indianapolis. When the Indianapolis Union Stock Yards were completed in November, 1877, the Exchange Yards were sold, and Mr. Sedwick transferred his business headquarters to the new yards, where he remained continuously engaged in the commission business and where for many years he devoted his entire time and attention to the selling branch of the enterprise. He disposed of the first car of cattle sold at the old Union Stock Yards, on the 12th of November, 1877, and in this connection it is worthy of note that his son, Charles W. Sedwick, who ably perpetuates his name, sold the first car of hogs at the present finely equipped stock yards, on the 29th of October, 1904. Within the time of his long and active identification with the live stock interests of Indianapolis, Mr. Sedwick witnessed the develop-

ment of the commission business from a modest order to proportions that place Indianapolis among the important live stock centers of the Union. He witnessed commission offices grow to almost three times the original number and the receipts increase over one hundred per cent. In 1877 he became associated with Edwin Nichols and Adin Baber, and after their death the firm of J. B. Sedwick's Sons and Company was formed, the organization taking place on the 27th of June, 1904, and it was incorporated in 1909. Throughout his long and successful career as a commission merchant in Indianapolis, Mr. Sedwick was continuously a member of the firm that has taken unmistakable precedence of all other local concerns in this line of enterprise. He was progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, loyal to all that makes for the best interests of his home city, and stood unmistakably as a representative business man and was held in unqualified confidence and esteem by all who knew him. In politics he gave allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its organization until the time of his death, but was, however, essentially a business man and public office had no allurements for him. He became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity nearly forty years ago, and he was a member of the Methodist Church, as is also his wife.

Mrs. Sedwick was before marriage Miss Nancy McNealey, who, like her honored and revered husband, was born and reared in Indiana and who is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the state. Of the three children of this union two are living,—Charles W. and Benjamin Franklin, who were associated with their father in business and who ably perpetuate his name in Indianapolis.

CHARLES W. SEDWICK. On other pages of this work is entered a brief review of the life and labors of James B. Sedwick, who is one of the representative and honored business men of Indianapolis and who is the father of him whose name initiates this paragraph. In view of the appearance of said article, it is not necessary to offer further data in the present connection concerning the family history and reference should be made to the sketch mentioned for further details concerning the important business with which Charles W. Sedwick is associated. The latter has well upheld the prestige of a name prominent and honored in connection with the business and civic annals of Indianapolis during a period of more than thirty years and he is today president of J. B. Sedwick's Sons & Company, Incorporated, live stock commission salesmen, which concern dates its inception back to the year 1871. He has been identified with this line of enterprise since his boyhood days and in connection with the

same has achieved noteworthy success and precedence, being known as an authority in the determination of live stock values, and being one of the aggressive, wideawake and essentially representative business men of Greater Indianapolis.

Charles Wesley Sedwick was born at Ellettsville, Monroe County, Indiana, on the 6th of September, 1867, and he was but two years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he has ever since maintained his home. Here he was afforded the privileges of the public schools, including the high school, and in the summer of 1878 when in his twelfth year, he assumed the position of scale boy for the Union Stock Yards Company, receiving in compensation for his services the dignified salary of \$1.00 per week. His duties in this position were not onerous, as they were principally summed up in the carrying of scale tickets. Incidentally, as the years passed, he gained valuable experience and at the age of eighteen years he became actively associated with the live stock commission firm of which his father was the head. Through able and effective service he won rapid advance and he is now virtually the active head of the old and important commission firm of J. B. Sedwick's Sons & Company, to the administration of whose affairs he devotes practically his entire time and attention.

It is but natural to infer that a man who has been as active and successful in connection with business affairs in the community should maintain a lively interest in all that pertains to its welfare and progress and this is significantly true in the case of Mr. Sedwick, whose loyalty to civic duties is of the most insistent type and who is ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the promotion and maintenance of enterprises and measures projected for the best interests of the City of Indianapolis. In politics he gives his support to the cause of the Republican party so far as national and state issues are involved, but in local affairs he votes for the men and measures meeting his approval irrespective of partisan lines. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which body his affiliation is with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. In the York Rite he holds membership in the Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; besides which he holds membership in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member

of the Columbia Club, one of the leading civic organizations of the capital city.

On the 9th of September, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sedwick to Miss Elfa L. Lake, who was born in the City of Logansport, Indiana, and who is a daughter of William P. and Mary (Daugherty) Lake, who are now residents of Indianapolis, and both of whom are natives of the State of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Sedwick have two children—Emeline M. and Theodore L.

JASON S. CAREY. One of those who assisted materially in the industrial and civic advancement of the City of Indianapolis, where he took up his residence in the year 1864, was the late Jason S. Carey, who held prestige as one of the essentially representative citizens of the capital city and who was one of its leading business men up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of March, 1884. He was the scion of a family whose name has long been identified with the annals of American history and his lineage is traced back in England to the reign of Edward I. English records indicate that William and John Carey were members of Parliament, in which they represented the County of Devon.

Jason S. Carey was born in Shelby County, Ohio, on the 28th of November, 1828, and is the son of Cephas and Rhoda (Jourd) Carey. In that county he gained his rudimentary education in the primitive pioneer schools, and when he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Sidney, Ohio, where he continued his studies in the schools of the period. At an early age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the saddler's trade and at the expiration of two years, in company with his brothers Simeon B. and Thomas, he started on the long and venturesome journey across the plains to the new Eldorado in California, this being shortly after the discovery of gold in that state. They were not successful in their quest for the precious metal, owing principally to the fact that one of the brothers was taken ill and on this account they returned to the east. After his return to Ohio, the subject of this memoir became associated with his brother Jeremiah in the boot and shoe business at Sidney, that state, and he continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until 1861, when he there established himself in the produce business. In the same year he removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he had superintendence of the construction of the Richmond & Covington Railroad. He was identified with this work until February, 1864, when he came to Indianapolis, which city represented his home during the residue of his long and useful life.

Soon after taking up his residence in In-



A. S. Cary

dianapolis he turned his attention to the manufacture of staves and was the first to introduce machinery for the dressing and finishing of staves. That enterprise, under his effectual direction, grew to be one of wide scope and importance, and he followed this business up to the time of his death. As a business man he was progressive and farsighted, and through his operations in connection with the industry noted he did much to further the advancement of the city. He was also identified with other interests of important order and was thoroughly loyal to all the duties of citizenship. Though he was never desirous of political office he took an active interest in public affairs, especially those of a local nature. In politics he originally gave his support to the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and ever afterward continued a staunch advocate of its principles. Mr. Carey was a devout member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church; was generous and liberal as a citizen, and gave his aid and co-operation in the support of all worthy objects. He was a member of the directorate of the Merchants' National Bank at the time of his death. He was well known in connection with both business and social life of the community and ever commanded the unequivocal esteem and confidence of the city that so long represented his home. At Sidney, Ohio, on the 28th of October, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carey to Miss Ada M. Smith, a daughter of Rev. James M. Smith, one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Buckeye state. She survives him and still retains her residence in Indianapolis, a city endeared to her by the associations and memories of many years. Of the two children, Hervey died at the age of two years and Margaret is the wife of Clarence Winter, of New York City.

WILLIAM FRASIER JOHNSON. A scion of one of the old and honored families of Indiana, of which commonwealth he is a native son, William Frasier Johnson is numbered among the representative business men of the younger generation in Indianapolis, where he is incumbent of the dual office of treasurer and general manager of the Capital Lumber Company.

William Frasier Johnson was born at Rushville, Rush County, Indiana, on the 18th of October, 1874, and is the only child of Joseph T. and Alice (Blackledge) Johnson, both of whom were likewise born in Indiana. They are now residents of Indianapolis and concerning them more specific mention is made on other pages of this work, in a sketch of the career of the former. The subject of this review gained his earlier educational training in

the public schools of his native place and later continued his studies in the schools of Asheville, North Carolina. After leaving school he was for some time associated with his father in the hotel business, with which line of enterprise he was identified after the family removal to Indianapolis, in 1900, and later he identified himself with the retail lumber business in this city, where he has held the office of treasurer and general manager of the Capital Lumber Company since 1902. He is one of the aggressive and enterprising business men of the city and has a secure place in the esteem of its people. In 1907 he was elected vice-president of the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, retaining this office one year, at the expiration of which, in January, 1908, he was further honored by the members of the organization in being chosen president of the same. From this position he retired at the expiration of the regular term of one year. He shows a distinctive interest in all that concerns the progress and civic welfare of his home city and is identified with various fraternal and social organizations, including the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club and the Woodruff Place Club, of which latter he is a director. In the Masonic fraternity his affiliations are as here designated: Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, and Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He is also identified with the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Muscatine, Iowa. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian Church.

On the 17th of May, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Laura Edith Huey, who was born in Starke County, Indiana, and they have one child, Martha Huey. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Milton S. and Julia A. Huey, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana, and they have long maintained their home in Indianapolis, where Mr. Huey is a prominent and influential business man. He was one of the pioneers in the retail lumber business in Indianapolis and is now president of the Capital Lumber Company, being still one of the active and aggressive business men of the city, where he commands unqualified confidence and esteem. He is a Republican in politics, has attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and is identified with the Commercial Club and the Woodruff Place Club. Of his two children Mrs. Johnson is the younger, and her brother, Oscar L., is now engaged in the banking business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

WILLIAM W. KNIGHT. As president of the Long-Knight Lumber Company, representing one of the important industrial enterprises of the capital city, William W. Knight is contributing to the upbuilding of Greater Indianapolis and is one of its staunch business men and highly esteemed citizens.

William W. Knight claims the fine old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, as he was born in the City of Philadelphia, on the 8th of May, 1862, and he is a son of William A. and Sarah (Pinckney) Knight, both of whom were likewise born in Pennsylvania, where they passed their entire lives, both having been members of the Episcopal Church. The father was a hardware merchant by vocation and ever commanded the unqualified regard of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. The subject of this review was afforded the advantages of the Orthodox Friends' School maintained under the auspices of the Society of Friends in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. As a boy he secured employment in a carpet mill in Philadelphia, and in the same city he was later identified with the R. A. & J. A. Williams Lumber Company, in whose employ he continued for a period of six years. In 1888 he came to Indianapolis, where he assumed an executive position in connection with the lumber business conducted by Henry C. Long, with whom he was associated until 1898, when they organized the Long-Knight Lumber Company, of which he has since been president and treasurer. He had previously secured an interest in the business and to the upbuilding of the large and substantial enterprise he has contributed largely through his energy, discrimination and administrative ability, the while he has gained prestige as one of the representative business men of the fair capital city of the Hoosier commonwealth. In politics, while never manifesting aught of ambition for public office, he is a loyal supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he is actively identified with the parish of Christ Church. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is identified with various civic organizations of representative order.

In 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Knight to Miss Gertrude Jordon, daughter of the late Judge Lewis Jordon, of Indianapolis, and she died in 1893, leaving no children.

CLAUDE T. TUCK. During his residence in Indianapolis Claude T. Tuck has gained recognition in the financial and insurance circles of the city. His first work here was as a teacher of mathematics in the high school, and after

a year and a half in educational work he became associated with the Citizens Trust Company as its secretary and treasurer. When that company was taken over by the Union Trust Company in November, 1908, Mr. Tuck entered actively upon the work of transferring the business of the Citizens Trust Company to the Union Trust Company, and was engaged in the work until the transfer was completed. On March 1, 1909, he received the appointment as manager of the agency department of the Meridian Life Insurance Company, which position he is now filling. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Indiana Democratic Club, and is active in the councils of the Democratic party.

The native state of Claude T. Tuck is Michigan, whither his father, Mark F. Tuck, had immigrated when a young man, and during the past many years he has been engaged in the lumber and milling business. Both he and his wife, nee Mary Thorne, were born in the State of New York, and their marriage union has been blessed by the birth of two sons, Claude T. and Fred. Mr. Tuck, Sr., is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and of the Democratic party. Claude T., his elder son, was born at Pittsford, January 9, 1880, and from the high school at Greenville, Michigan, he passed to the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and graduated from its literary department with the class of 1902. He married Helen Carson, June 15, 1904. She was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, to John F. and Adalaide (Pressley) Carson, both from this state, and Helen is the eldest of their four children. Mr. Carson is a prominent attorney in Indianapolis. Mr. Tuck is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM K. STEWART. It is gratifying to note that in Indianapolis are found no small number of the native sons of the city who are here prominently identified with business affairs of wide scope and importance and who are essentially loyal and progressive as citizens. Of this number is William K. Stewart, who is a member of one of the old and honored families of the Indiana capital and who is now engaged in the retail book and stationary business, having purchased the entire retail department of the well known publishing house of the Bobbs-Merrill Company in May, 1909. Singular interest attaches to his association with this important concern and with his present line of enterprise, as the great business now controlled by the Bobbs-Merrill Company is the direct outgrowth of the modest enterprise established fully half a century ago by William Stewart.



W. H. Stewart.

grandfather of him whose name initiates this article.

William Kerfoot Stewart was born in Indianapolis on the 26th of July, 1875, and is a son of Charles G. and Martha (Mooklar) Stewart, who still maintain their home in Indianapolis, where the father is now living virtually retired. Charles G. Stewart was born in the State of Maryland, on the 30th of January, 1836, and his wife was born in Kentucky on the 3rd of September of the same year. Of their nine children only three are now living—Susan D., at home; Charles H., who is engaged in the coffee business in Mexico; and William K., who is the immediate subject of this review. Charles G. Stewart was reared and educated in his native state, where he completed his studies in St. James College, after which he was for a time employed in the great mercantile establishment of A. T. Stewart, then known as the merchant prince of New York City and a representative of a collateral branch of the same family. In 1854 Mr. Stewart accompanied his father, the late William Stewart, on his removal to Indianapolis, and here the father passed the remainder of his life, having been summoned to his reward in 1860. William Stewart had been engaged in the book and stationery business at Hagerstown, Maryland, and upon coming to Indianapolis he here turned his attention to the same line of enterprise. An interesting account of the development of the business that he founded appeared in *The Indianapolis News* at the time that the subject of this sketch secured control of his present fine establishment, and from the article in question excerpts are made, with slight paraphrase, as worthy of perpetuation in this volume. The article in question was published under date of May 15, 1909, and is substantially as given in the following paragraphs:

"William Kerfoot Stewart, the grandson of William Stewart, the founder of the Bobbs-Merrill Company business, has bought the entire retail department, books and stationery of that house. This department will now be known as the Bobbs-Merrill book store, operated by the W. K. Stewart Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state and of which William K. Stewart is president and treasurer. In this corporation Mr. Stewart owns all of the stock except two complimentary shares, one of which is held by Clemens Vonnegut, Jr., and the other by Charles W. Merrill, of the Bobbs-Merrill Company. W. K. Stewart has been with the house four and one-half years. He began in the sales department. Three years ago he became sales manager, in charge of the traveling men of the house, and

also did much traveling himself, making a number of trips to the Pacific coast.

"A year ago a reorganization of the house took place. At that time Lee Burns, R. L. Moorhead, D. L. Chambers and W. K. Stewart took about half of the common stock, the remainder being in the hands of W. C. Bobbs, Charles Merrill, and John J. Curtis. William Stewart, grandfather of the new proprietor of the retail business of this old establishment, came to Indianapolis from Hagerstown, Maryland, about fifty-five years ago. He bought a little book store in Washington street, owned by a Mr. West, and took into partnership Silas T. Bowen, who had been a teacher in the old McLean Female Seminary. The business prospered from the first, and the firm name of Stewart & Bowen was retained until the death of Mr. Stewart.

"The Stewart family lived for many years at the southeast corner of New Jersey and Vermont streets, in what at that time was one of the finest mansions of the city. This property, three years ago, was bought by the Rev. Anthony Scheideler and upon the site will some day be built a new church for the congregation of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

"After the death of William Stewart his son, Charles G. Stewart, had an interest in the business, the name of the firm being changed to Bowen, Stewart & Company. Charles G. Stewart some years later left the firm and assumed an editorial position on the *Indianapolis Sentinel*. Some time later the book house of Merrill & Meigs consolidated with the Bowen house. The name was changed to the Bowen-Merrill Company, and on January 1, 1885, the new organization was incorporated. Mr. Bowen died in 1895. On April 7, 1903, the house became the Bobbs-Merrill Company, with William C. Bobbs as head of the organization. Mr. Bobbs, who came into the house as a boy, had been with the business many years. Its publishing business began in a small way. Among the first books issued were the early poems of James Whitcomb Riley. Since that day the name of the Bobbs-Merrill Company has become noted in the trade as having furnished a large share of the popular novels that have taken a prominent place among the best sellers."

Reverting to the earlier stages of the career of William K. Stewart, it may be noted that he secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Indianapolis, after which he entered historic old Yale University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he secured employment in the wholesale hard-

ware establishment of W. J. Holliday & Company, of Indianapolis, but he retained this position only a short time, at the expiration of which he went to California. Later, in 1902, he was in Cuba, identified with the operations of the Cuba Construction Company. He then, in the spring of 1902, returned to Indianapolis, where he again entered the employ of W. J. Holliday & Company, with which he remained until 1905, when he entered the sales department of the establishment of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, concerning his connection with which adequate data have been given in preceding paragraphs. In August, 1909, Mr. Stewart bought the publishing, book and stationery business of the famous old Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati, now the largest business of the kind in that section of the country. It is incorporated under the name of The Robert Clarke Company and Mr. Stewart holds the position of president and treasurer. He is known as one of the aggressive and enterprising business men of the younger generation in his native city and here his popularity is of the most unequivocal order. He is a member of the University Club, the Contemporary Club, the Commercial Club and the German House.

On the 15th of September, 1903, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Ella N. Vonnegut, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Clemens and Emma (Schnull) Vonnegut, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have a winsome little daughter, Susan K. They are prominent in connection with the best social activities of their home city, where their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

DR. JAMES EGBERT is well known as one of the successful physicians of Indianapolis, where he has practiced throughout his professional career. He was born on his father's farm in Morgan County, Indiana, January 24, 1871, his parents being Jonathan and Elizabeth (Davis) Egbert, and the father is deceased, dying at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a splendidly educated man, a student of Butler College, and he was identified with professional life as an educator for a number of years, finally turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Christian Church, and was a Democrat in his political affiliations. Mrs. Egbert is yet living, a resident of Indianapolis, and of the seven children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Egbert six are now living, Dr. Egbert being the third born. The youngest son, Roy, is a graduate of the State Medical College, and is one of the rising young physicians of this city.

Following a training in the public schools and normal college, James Egbert entered the

Medical College of Indiana, and he is a graduate of its class of 1898. Since that time he has been practicing in Indianapolis, and he has since, in 1906, pursued a postgraduate course in medicine in Chicago. Dr. Egbert manifests a deep interest in all that pertains to his profession, its advancement and improvement, and a true gentleman, he commands the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact. He is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and of the Red Men, Nakomas Lodge No. 246, and he is an active worker in the local councils of the Democratic party.

He married on October 4, 1898, Tillie Stewart, born in Delaware County, Indiana, to Edwin R. and Margaret Stewart. The mother is deceased, but the father yet survives and is living on a farm in Delaware County. A daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Egbert.

JOHN H. EMRICH has been a resident of Indianapolis from his childhood days and has been identified with its industrial interests from his early youth to the present time. Within this interval he has gained a position as one of the representative business men and popular citizens of the capital city, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Emrich Furniture Company and president of the Indianapolis Chair & Furniture Company, both of which are substantial industrial concerns and lend their quota to the prestige of Indianapolis as a manufacturing and distributing center.

Mr. Emrich was born near Germantown, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 16th of September, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Schneider) Emrich, the former of whom was born in Ausheim, Germany, on the 1st of November, 1833, and the latter at Jarrettsville, Harford County, Maryland, in 1836, her death occurring in 1872, at which time she was but thirty-six years of age. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1857, and of this union were born five children, of whom four are living, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Christian Koch, of Indianapolis; John H., the subject of this sketch; Anna, who remains at the paternal home; and Jacob A. The honored father was reared and educated in his native land, whence he immigrated to America in 1855, shortly after attaining to his legal majority. He made the voyage in a sailing vessel and the same was on the ocean for a period of fifty-one days before dropping anchor in the port of New York City. In his fatherland Henry Emrich had learned the trade of cabinet-making and soon after his arrival in America he located in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, where he followed the work of his trade until



James Egbert, M.A.

1859, when he came to Indiana and located near the village of Germantown, Wayne County, where he established a cooper shop and turned his mechanical ability into effective service in the manufacturing of barrels of various descriptions. He continued in this line of enterprise until the autumn of 1865, when he came to Indianapolis, where he became superintendent of the Helwig furniture factory, a position which he retained about three years, at the expiration of which, in 1868, he assumed a similar position with the Western Furniture Company, in which he finally became a stockholder. In 1878 he assumed the office of president of this company, and he was identified with the same until 1882, when he associated himself with Otto B. Paulina in the manufacturing of various kinds of furniture, under the firm name of Emrich, Paulina & Co. Two years later Samuel B. Porter also became a member of the firm, but his interest was purchased by the original members in 1889. The business was continued under the title of Emrich, Paulina & Co. until 1895, when Mr. Paulina died, whereupon Mr. Emrich and his sons organized a stock company, which was duly incorporated under the present title of the Emrich Furniture Company and of which the father has since been the president. The enterprise has grown to one of no insignificant order and represents one of the successful manufacturing industries of the capital city. After the death of his first wife Henry Emrich married Mrs. Catherine (Schaaf) Drechsel, widow of George H. Drechsel, and the two children of this union are Cora M. and William F., the latter of whom is associated with the business of the Emrich Furniture Company, as is also George H. Drechsel, Mrs. Emrich's son by her first marriage; he is vice-president and superintendent of the company.

While never a seeker of office or of notoriety in public affairs, Henry Emrich has ever been known as a loyal citizen and reliable and progressive business man. He is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the First German Evangelical Church of Indianapolis, where they are held in high regard by all who know them.

John H. Emrich, the immediate subject of this review, was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, and to the public schools of the capital city he is indebted for his early educational training. While still a boy he initiated his business career, during vacation seasons. When twelve years of age he entered the factory of the Western Furniture Company, where he learned the trade of wood turning, in which he became a

skilled artisan. Later he became shipping clerk for this company, and when eighteen years of age he became salesman in the retail furniture establishment of the firm of Sander & Recker, in whose employ he continued for three years. He then assumed the position of superintendent of the furniture factory of the firm of Emrich, Paulina Co., already mentioned in this context, and he held this office up to the time when the present company was organized, when he became its secretary and treasurer, of which dual office he has since been the able incumbent. He has a thorough knowledge of all details of the business, both in a technical or mechanical way and also in connection with executive management, and thus he is specially well fortified for the effective handling of the administrative duties devolving upon him. In 1892 Mr. Emrich was one of those concerned in the reorganization of the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Company, under the present title of the Indianapolis Chair & Furniture Company, and of the new corporation he has been president from the beginning.

Mr. Emrich is recognized as one of the alert and progressive business men of the younger generation in Indianapolis and as a citizen he has a secure place in popular confidence and esteem in the city which has represented his home during practically his entire life thus far. In politics he is found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he takes an active interest in its cause, as does he also in all that tends to conserve the civic and material progress of his home city. He is a member of the Marion Club and the Indianapolis Maennerchor, and he has been a valued member of the board of education since 1900.

On the 16th of June, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of John H. Emrich to Miss Matilda M. Aldag, who was born in Indianapolis, in June, 1862, and who was a daughter of Charles and Minnie Aldag, both of whom were born in Germany. Mr. Aldag died in Indianapolis, where he was a successful business man, and here his widow still maintains her home. Mrs. Emrich was summoned to the life eternal on the 27th of November, 1887, and of her two children one survives, H. H. Harvey. On the 16th of September, 1891, Mr. Emrich contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Ida L. Holloway, who was born in Knightstown, Indiana, a daughter of William H. Holloway, a representative citizen of that place. The only child of this union, a daughter, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Emrich are popular in the social life of their home city.

WILLIAM T. CANNON, incumbent of the important and dual executive office of secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Union Railroad Company, which owns and controls the fine union passenger station in the capital city, is one of the well known and distinctively popular citizens of Indianapolis and finds no small measure of satisfaction in designating Indiana as his native heath.

Mr. Cannon was born in the City of Logansport, Indiana, on the 23rd of April, 1856, and is a son of Dr. George and Martha (Taylor) Cannon, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, a scion of one of the old and honored families of New England, where the family was founded in the colonial era, and the latter of whom was born in the State of New York. The father was sixty-two years of age at the time of his death, and his wife, long surviving him, attained to the venerable age of eighty-three years. They became the parents of eight children, of whom William T. of this sketch is the youngest, and of the number five are now living. Dr. George Cannon was an able physician and surgeon, having received his technical education in the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City. Upon coming to Indiana he located in the City of Logansport, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, after which he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, from which city he later removed to Boscobel, that state, where he continued in the work of his profession until his death. His wife passed the closing years of her life in Indianapolis. Both held membership in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics he was a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party.

William T. Cannon was two years of age at the time of the family removal to Janesville, Wisconsin, and to the public schools of the Badger state he is indebted for his early educational training. In 1873, at the age of seventeen years, he returned to Indiana and took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he secured a position in the offices of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad Company. Later he entered the service of the Wabash Railroad Company, with which he advanced to the position of private secretary to the resident vice-president, and in 1884 he identified himself with the Indianapolis Union Railroad Company. In 1889 he became treasurer and purchasing agent for this company, and upon the retirement of William M. Jackson, in January, 1901, he has been secretary and treasurer of the company.

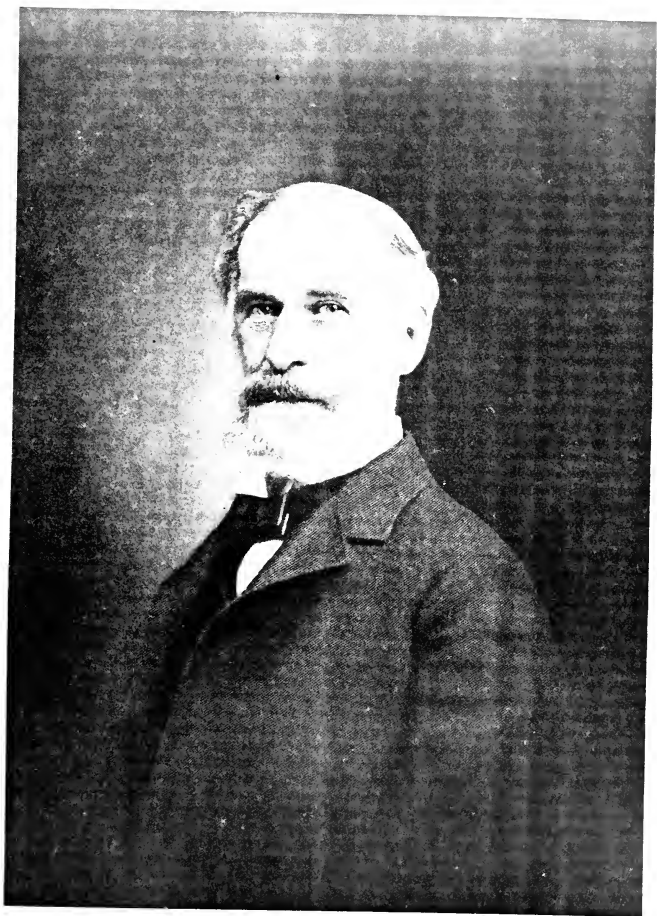
In August, 1887, Mr. Cannon was chosen secretary of the Railway Men's Building &

Savings Association, of whom he was one of the prominent promoters and organizers, having drafted the article under which the same was incorporated. In the initial stages the association confined its membership to railway men only, but eventually its privileges were extended to others, and it now controls a large and substantial business, based on a capital of nearly two million dollars. With this corporation Mr. Cannon is still identified, in the capacity of secretary.

In politics Mr. Cannon is aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and as a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the Commercial Club, and is a birthright member of the Society of Friends, being identified with the First Friends' Church in Indianapolis, as is also his wife.

On the 24th of April, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cannon to Miss Anna W. Adams, who was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and who is a daughter of David M. and Hannah Adams, both of whom were residents of Indianapolis at the time of their death. Mr. Adams was one of the prominent business men and influential citizens of Indianapolis, where he was president of the Adams Packing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon have three children—Fermor S., who is a member of the class of 1911 in the University of Illinois, at Champaign; and Margaret and Isabel, who are attending the public schools of Indianapolis.

VOLNEY T. MALOTT. Banking, railroading and stanch citizenship in Greater Indianapolis and the middle west will look in vain for a stronger or higher-minded representative than Volney T. Malott. True to the mingled blood of brave French Huguenots and the sturdy Scotchman which nourishes him physically and mentally, he has evinced an unflinching initiative, independence, ability and determination which have brought him both practical leadership and the unshaken confidence of his associates. A southerner by birth, and a northerner by education, long residence and accomplishment, Mr. Malott stands firmly in the first rank of national financiers and railroad administrators, and has never failed to meet the vital crises of the institutions whose guidance has been entrusted to him with a bravery and a wisdom which have brought them into ports of safety. Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attaching to his genealogy, which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations.



Volney S. Tolalust

Volney Thomas Malott, who has been president of the Indiana National Bank, of Indianapolis, for more than a quarter of a century and who has been associated with banking interests of the capital city for more than fifty years, is a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky, where he was born on the 9th of September, 1838, son of William H. and Leah Patterson (McKeown) Malott: The American ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines has stood for exalted patriotism, intelligence and sturdy integrity. In the direct agnatic line he is a grandson of Hiram Malott, who was born in Maryland, of French Huguenot stock. Hiram Malott was reared to agriculture, with which he continued to be identified throughout his entire active career. Between the years 1785 and 1790 he removed to the State of Kentucky and was one of the pioneers of Jefferson County. There he developed and operated a large plantation, in the ownership of which he continued until the close of his life, having passed the major portion of his mature years in that county, dying at the age of sixty-three. He was an active participant in the War of 1812, in which he held a captaincy in the Kentucky militia, and by reason of his services in that capacity he was thereafter dignified with the title of major, an office which he held in the militia after the close of the war. His brother, Col. Daniel Malott, was a prominent figure in the early political and civic history of Ohio, of which state he made the government survey. Hiram Malott married a daughter of Peter Haas and they became the parents of a large family of children.

Peter Haas was a Swiss Mennonite pioneer of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was noted for his religious fervor and his deep patriotism. He was a man of influence, having acquired wealth through his thrift and energy, and he became the owner of a large landed estate in Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Northampton Counties, in which section he was one of the first and most ardent advocates of the cause of independence, both before and during the War of the Revolution. He was chosen a member of the committee of safety and observation, from Lancaster County, and to represent that county in the election of two brigadier generals of Pennsylvania Associators. He was a zealous and fearless member of the committee, active in the apprehension and arraignment of those who were opposed to the patriot cause, and he himself was a brave and active soldier of the continental line. Honorable mention of his services is made in the "American Archives" and also the "Pennsylvania Archives". In 1775 he served as a member of the first company that passed the committee

of observation in Pennsylvania. He married Mary Boyer, who was of the Scotch-Presbyterian stock that has played so important a part in the history of Pennsylvania and "formed the backbone of the intellectual strength of that commonwealth".

William H. Malott, father of Volney T., was a native of Kentucky, where he was born about the year 1813, and there he was reared to maturity, receiving such advantages as were afforded in the primitive schools of the locality and period. There he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1841, when he came to Indiana and became associated with his brother, Major Eli W. Malott, in what was commonly designated as the "lower-river trade", which was largely based on the sale of breadstuffs and other provisions to the planters of Louisiana. The enterprise had been established by Major Malott several years previously and proved very profitable. William H. Malott survived his removal to Indiana by only a few years, as his death occurred in November, 1845, at the age of thirty-two years. His wife, Leah Patterson (McKeown) Malott, was born in Indiana, and of their four children two died in infancy, Volney T. being now the only survivor of the family. In 1847 the widowed mother married John F. Ramsay, and she passed the residue of her long and gracious life in Indianapolis, where she died in May, 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Ramsay died in 1884, at the age of seventy-five years. Of the five children of this union three are living, namely: John W., of Indianapolis; Ella R., the wife of Dr. Frank M. Chaplain, of Brooklyn, New York; and Robert C., of Indianapolis. Elizabeth R., deceased, was the wife of Augustus W. Ritzinger, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mrs. Leah P. (McKeown) Malott Ramsay was a daughter of John and Catherine (Patterson) McKeown, granddaughter of Robert and Leah (Hughes) McKeown, and great-granddaughter of Captain John McKeown, of Hanover Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a section now included in Dauphin County. Captain John McKeown was a stalwart and influential patriot and was a gallant and intrepid soldier in the great struggle for liberty. He became a member of the Flying Camp, having first enlisted for service in 1775. He was appointed adjutant of a rifle regiment by the Pennsylvania assembly, on the 25th of May, 1776 (as is indicated on page 856, volume VI, four series, "American Archives"). He was later a captain in the First Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, and, presumably in the Sixth Pennsylvania, as the Pennsylvania "Records" mention a Captain John "McCowan" as

being a member of that regiment. They are probably the same, as Captain John "McCowan" took the oath of allegiance at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, while Captain John "McKeown" took the oath of allegiance the second time in Hanover Township, Lancaster County, on the 3d of September, 1777. Captain John McCowan was at Valley Forge in 1778. Captain McKeown is known to have served in various Pennsylvania regiments, participated in the battle of Long Island, and saw active service in the Jerseys. He had represented Hanover Township as a member of the committee of safety and observation, to which position he was elected on the 8th of November, 1775, and after the war he received a pension in recognition of his services.

In a history of Kentucky, compiled by Z. F. Smith, it is recorded, on page 56, that John "McCowan" was with Captain James Harrod's party of surveyors who made the first cabin improvements at Harrodsburg, in 1774, and was later associated with Colonel Robert Patterson, at Lexington, that state. The McKeowns were pioneers in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Robert, John and Morgan McKeown, sons of Captain John McKeown, living up to the full tension of the strenuous pioneer life in that section. When Captain John McKeown took up his abode in Kentucky he was assigned command of the blockhouse on the site of the present City of Louisville, and to this primitive fortification the settlers went for refuge on the occasion of Indian alarms and forays. He himself had a fort known as McKeown Station, near Brunerstown, Kentucky.

Robert McKeown, son of Captain John, married Leah Hughes, and they became the parents of three sons, John, Robert and Morgan, of whom the first named was the maternal grandfather of Volney T. Malott. Said John McKeown was a resident of Jefferson County and in the village of Jeffersontown he followed the trade of saddler. He was a participant in the Indian war in Indiana and served under General William Henry Harrison in the historic battle of Tippecanoe. His marriage to Catherine Patterson occurred about the year 1808, and he died in 1816, as the result of ptomaine poisoning from the use of infected milk. At the time of his death his daughter Leah P., mother of Mr. Malott, was an infant. He had removed from Kentucky to Indiana and located at Corydon at the time when that village was made the capital of the state, and there his death occurred. He was survived by his wife and four children and after his death the family returned to Kentucky. The children born of this union were: Rachel, Delilah, Eliza, Leah P. and Robert P., and the only son was

a student at Princeton College, New Jersey, at the time of his death, which occurred just after his ordination to the ministry.

Mrs. Catherine (Patterson) McKeown was born on the 14th of May, 1788, and was a daughter of James Patterson; the maiden name of her mother was Kinslow. She was the seventh in order of birth in a family of eight children—Peggy, Polly, John, Squire, Isaac, Delilah, Catherine and Zurah. The lineage of the McKeown family is traced back to stanch and ancient Scottish stock.

When Volney T. Malott was a lad of eight his widowed mother removed with her family from Jefferson County, Kentucky, to Indianapolis, where she took up her residence in January, 1847. His early education was secured principally in the seminary conducted by John I. Morrison, at Salem, Indiana, and later he attended private schools, having for a considerable time prosecuted his studies under the tutelage of Rev. William A. Holliday, a prominent pioneer clergyman of Indiana. He also attended the Marion County Seminary, located in what is now University Park, Indianapolis, and also was a student in the old Indianapolis high school.

Mr. Malott initiated his banking career in 1854, at the age of sixteen years, when he secured a position in the private banking house of John Wooley & Company, of Indianapolis, which institution later became the Bank of the Capitol, with which he continued as an employe until 1857, when he secured a position in the Indianapolis branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which had been organized only a short time previously and in which he became teller. He continued incumbent of this office until September, 1862, when he was tendered the position of cashier of the institution, an overture which he declined in order to accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company, of whose directorate also he became a member. He continued to be connected with the executive affairs of the bank during his tenure of office with the railroad company. During the long intervening years he has continuously been identified with banking interests in the capital city, and no man has done more to maintain the high financial status of Indianapolis and the state than he.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Malott became associated with other representative citizens in the organization and incorporation of the Merchants' National Bank, and of this institution he served as cashier until 1870, in the meantime continuing as treasurer of the railroad company previously mentioned. This corporation had in the meanwhile been reorganized,

under the title of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad Company, and in 1870 he resigned his position with the bank to give his attention to the supervision of the executive affairs of the company in its construction of the extension to Michigan City. In 1871 he became assistant president of the corporation and in 1875 assumed the position of general manager, as well as that of vice-president, in which dual office he continued for several years. He then became president, and served thus until 1881. In that year the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago railroad was sold to the Wabash Railroad Company, of which latter Mr. Malott was vice-president until 1883, when he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company. In the latter capacity he served until August, 1889, when he resigned, in the preceding May Judge Gresham having appointed him receiver for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company. Concerning his further able and responsible services the following has been written: "During his connection as executive with the Indianapolis Union Railway Company and the Belt Line, the company was reorganized and the Union station built. In 1890 Mr. Malott was elected president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, a terminal line of Chicago, furnishing terminal facilities for six railroads entering that city and also operating a belt line. The following year he resigned the office of president, but was made chairman of the board of directors, which had charge of its principal financial affairs. While Mr. Malott was on the board several millions of dollars were spent in vast improvements of this line, and as a consequence it has become a very valuable property. Mr. Malott gave up this position in 1895, and, taking a long vacation, made an extended tour of Europe with his family. In 1896 Judge William A. Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, appointed him receiver for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, which, with its leased lines, is known as the Vandalia system."

In the year 1878 Mr. Malott was elected to the presidency of the Merchants' National Bank of Indianapolis, and held this chief executive office until 1882, when he transferred his interests to the Indiana National Bank, of which he was made president and with whose presidential administration he has since continued to be identified. It is but consistent that in this article be perpetuated a brief history of this old and substantial monetary institution, recognized as one of the strongest in the middle west, especially as Mr. Malott has been so vitally concerned in its best and largest development.

The Indiana National Bank, one of the leading banking corporations of Indianapolis and Indiana, is the successor of the State Bank of Indiana, one of the earliest and most widely known banks of the west, organized under state laws. The original bank was chartered by special act of the state legislature in 1834. Its managers were men of sterling integrity and great business ability, quite as necessary then as now, when currency was scarce and a strong institution was nevertheless needed to meet the wants of the new settlements and scattered farmers of Indiana. Upon the expiration of its charter, in 1856, the State Bank of Indiana was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, with branches at various points within the commonwealth. In an address before the American Bankers' Association, at Detroit, a few years ago, William C. Cornwell, a financial writer of eminence, in speaking of this bank said: "It was one of the best banks the world has ever known. A monumental bank, great and beneficent, it lived through two terrible panics, never suspending specie payments. From the day it opened, in 1834, until it was shut out by the operation of the tax on state banks, it was the most highly profitable to shareholders and most advantageous to the public of any institution we have ever had." It is a matter of history that the Chemical Bank of New York, the State Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and the Bank of the State of Indiana were actually the only banks in the United States that did not suspend payment during the panic of 1857.

When the War of the Rebellion had reached its height and the government proposed the organization of national banks, as one of the most important of its war measures, the directors of the Indianapolis branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana organized the Indiana National Bank, of which George Tousey was made president and David E. Snyder, cashier. From the beginning it has greatly prospered, its growth being one of the marvels of modern financing. It has emphasized and exerted a powerful influence in the financial stability and conservatism of the City of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana, having at all times enlisted the capitalistic and executive support of citizens of the highest standing. In the fall of 1895 the bank received a baptism of fire. Nothing, perhaps, could more plainly show the enterprise of the institution than what then occurred. The fire started at six o'clock in the morning, and while the fierce flames were leaping a hundred feet high over the fire-proof vaults containing the books, securities and million-dollar gold reserve of the bank, the officers were busily engaged in looking for

actively identified with the Civic League, the Indianapolis Art School, The Taxpayers' League, the May Music Festival Association and other organizations which have been influential in their respective functions. Through the influence of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, who was then pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Mr. Flanner became much interested in the work of the associated charities, and he attended some of the national and state meetings of such organizations, in an informal capacity. He assisted in securing the enactment of the original law permitting in Indiana the establishment of boards of guardians for the various benevolent, charitable and penal institutions of the state, and he was a member of the state board, as a representative of Marion County, until temporary illness caused his retirement. In later years Mr. Flanner has shown deep concern in the work of the associated charities among the negroes of Indianapolis, and he has put forth an earnest effort to encourage educational work among the large colored population of this city. He is a member of the "vacant-lot cultivation committee," which has as its aim the utilization of vacant lots by the poor in the cultivation of vegetables. Mr. Flanner is identified with a number of fraternal organizations, but has never been active in their work. As a young man he joined the old Third Presbyterian Church, later he transferred his membership to the Mayflower Congregational Church, under the pastorage of Rev. Nathaniel A. Hyde, D. D., and still later the personality of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch won both him and his wife to membership in Plymouth Congregational Church, which, as he expresses it, stood for "life and light." This same quest later led Mr. Flanner to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of which he is now a member.

In the year 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Flanner to Miss Mary Hockett, of Muncie, Indiana, who was born in the Quaker village of Plainfield, Indiana, and who is a birthright member of the Society of Friends. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Flanner had been a successful and popular teacher, and since her marriage she has not resigned her student work, but has devoted much time to music, dramatic reading and literature, in which connection she has taken special courses of study in Chicago, Berlin, Cincinnati, Boston and New York City. She has gained no slight reputation as a writer of poetry and short dramatic compositions, and for several years she has been prominent as a platform reader. She has the distinction of being one busy woman who does not belong to a club, and is a popular figure in the leading social

activities of her home city. Mr. and Mrs. Flanner have three children—Mary Emma, Janet Tyler, and June Hildegarde.

ELIAS C. ATKINS. Among the great industrial enterprises that have conserved and are admirably maintaining the commercial prestige of the Indiana capital few, if any, can claim precedence of that conducted under the title of E. C. Atkins & Company, for the concern represents without doubt the largest manufactory of saws to be found in the United States, if not, indeed, in the entire world. Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their way from humble beginnings to leadership in the commerce, the great productive industries, the management of financial affairs and the controlling of the veins and arteries of the traffic and exchanges of the country. It is one of the glories of our nation that this has been possible; it should be the strongest incentive and encouragement to the youth of the country that it is so. The men of deeds are the men the world delights to honor. He who conceives new things and fashions them into shape is a creator. He who, out of the material that is within his reach and with the resources at his command, brings into being that which adds to the comfort, happiness or potentiality of man, is following in the footsteps of the great Architect of all things. All the countless and useful inventions, all the wonderful structures that have ever existed or that now exist on the face of the earth, lived first in the minds of men. How to bring them out and give them form and substance was the problem to be solved. Men studied the fields and the forests and brought their products into their workshops. They brought to their aid the air, the earth, the sea, fire and water, wave and wind and subtle vapor; the timber from the forests, the rocks from the hills, the ores from their hidden caverns, and even the lightning from the skies, and from them, or by their aid, they fashioned or wrought into shapes and forms of utility or beauty the creations their minds had conceived. He who thus serves is royal, and among those who have stood as distinguished types of the world's workers and have brought out inventions of great utility, Elias Cornelius Atkins is most worthy of honorable mention. He was a typical American citizen, making the most of his opportunities and steadily working his way upward to success and to all that is desirable and ennobling in life. As an inventor and manufacturer he attained to a position of distinctive prominence, and he long represented a definite power in the business and civic life of Indianapolis, to whose advancement he contributed generously, both in a direct and reflex way, and,

above all, he is remembered as a man of the highest integrity of character and as one fully appreciative of his stewardship,—appreciative of the duties and responsibilities which success involves. He marked by definite achievement the course of a signally active and useful life, and no work purporting to review the history of Greater Indianapolis can be consistent with itself if there is failure to give recognition to this sterling citizen, whose death occurred on the 18th of April, 1901.

A previously written estimate of the life and services of Mr. Atkins contained these pertinent statements:

"His name in Indianapolis stands for everything included in a career of most honorable achievement. His influence and work still continue in the business of E. C. Atkins & Company, the largest manufacturers of saws in this country, if not in the world. Mr. Atkins was the founder of this concern, and in it his chief interest as a business man was centered, but incidental to its management along progressive lines he found himself drawn into many other matters of vital importance. Having come to Indianapolis in the days of its insignificance, he was naturally interested in the growth of the city, and many enterprises whose adoption assisted materially in her advancement were furthered by his support and patronage. He was a man of broad nature, and his far-sighted judgment enabled him to grasp the advantages of a new invention or project far ahead of the times, and that so quickly that afterward his opinion seemed like a prophecy. He had many of the elements of greatness in his make-up, and the simple pursuit of his natural inclinations found his level among the master minds of the day. Mr. Atkins began life poor in purse, but he had back of him the traditions of a long line of worthy American ancestors, to whom he owed his stability of character and strong mental traits."

Elias Cornelius Atkins was born in Bristol, Connecticut, on the 28th of June, 1833, and was a son of Rollin and Harriet (Bishop) Atkins. The original American progenitor was Thomas Atkins, who was born and reared in England, a scion of one of the ancient and sterling families of the "right little, tight little isle," and who took up his abode in Connecticut about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of his direct descendants, Samuel Atkins, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, passed his entire life in Connecticut, a citizen of sturdy character and one who ever commanded the high regard of the community in which he lived. Of his twelve children Rollin was born in Connecticut, where he was reared to manhood and received a common school edu-

cation and where he learned the trade of clock-maker. He had marked mechanical ability and eventually turned his attention to the manufacturing of saws. He was a man of influence in his section of his native state, was captain of the Fourth Company, Fourth Regiment of Connecticut militia, and he died when in the prime of his useful manhood. His wife likewise was a native of Connecticut and of English ancestry, and they became the parents of five children. She was a daughter of Austin Bishop, who was born in Connecticut in 1764 and who married Anna Stalker, who was born in 1766. They became the parents of ten children and their entire lives were closely identified with the great basic industry of agriculture. Austin Bishop died on the 23rd of September, 1833, and his wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 22nd of October, 1840. Family traditions indicate that Mr. Bishop was a perfect representative of the old-fashioned, pious and devoted New England deacon.

Elias C. Atkins passed his childhood and early youth in his native town, where he secured his rudimentary education, but the death of his father compelled him to assume practical responsibilities while he was a mere boy. When only eleven years of age he secured employment at farm work, and in the following year he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of saw-making, under the direction of his paternal uncle. By the time he had attained the age of seventeen years he had so thoroughly familiarized himself with the details of the work and had so developed his inherent mechanical ability that he was made foreman of the shop. During his apprenticeship of five years he clearly manifested his loyalty and devotion, as well as his ambition, as he would work overtime at every opportunity, in order that he might provide his mother with certain luxuries and also pay his pew rent in church.

Having become an expert artisan in his trade, as then practically represented, Mr. Atkins determined to seek a new field of endeavor in the west, where he believed were to be had superior opportunities of attaining success and independence through personal effort, as his capitalistic resources were very limited. In 1855 he took up his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, and he had the distinction of establishing the first saw factory in that city. In the following year he came to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the same line of enterprise, beginning operations on a cash capital of only five hundred dollars. A revelation of his power, close application and tenacity of purpose is offered in the great industrial enterprise that has been built up around this insignificant nucleus. Mr. Atkins' original place of business was in a lit-

the corner of the old Hill planing mill, and a year or two later he found more ample quarters and better facilities in the old city foundry. In the initial stages of his manufacturing of saws in the Indiana capital he did all of his own work, but presently he felt justified in giving employment to a German, Louis Suher, whom he had known in his native town of Bristol, Connecticut, and who had made the entire journey from that place to Indianapolis on foot for the purpose of assuming the new position tendered him. This worthy artisan continued in the employ of Mr. Atkins until his death.

It is not within the province or compass of this publication to enter into details as to the gradual upbuilding of the great industry now controlled by E. C. Atkins & Company, but the following brief statements are worthy of reproduction: "The business prospered from the start, and though he was twice burned out Mr. Atkins each time opened on a larger scale and continued with increasing success. The little shop in Illinois street, where he located after the destruction of the old city foundry, has grown into an immense institution, where more than one thousand men are employed, and the weekly pay roll amounts to more than thirteen thousand dollars. The firm of E. C. Atkins & Company was incorporated with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, and branch houses are maintained in Memphis, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, Seattle, Atlanta, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, besides which there are important agencies all over the country. The Atkins saws, whose name is a recognized evidence of superiority, are sold in all parts of the civilized world, and through them the fame and industrial prestige of Indianapolis have been carried far and wide." It may further be said that few if any of the many great manufacturing institutions of Indianapolis have done as much to further her precedence in this respect, and that the splendid enterprise has been of great intrinsic value in the affording employment to a large corps of skilled workmen and thus in the maintaining of many worthy families,—elements which have great significance in connection with the growth and development of every industrial and commercial center.

It was but natural that a man of so great administrative and initiative talent should find divers channels along which to direct his splendid energies, and while he gave to the manufacturing of saws his chief attention his services in connection with other lines of industry were essentially productive and noteworthy. Thus he was one of the important factors in connection with the development of the extensive silver, copper and lead mines of the Haecla

Consolidated Mining Company. In this connection he passed two years in the mountains of the west, where supplies had to be transported overland for a distance of three hundred and fifty miles from Ogden, Utah, and while he thus lived the strenuous and rough life incidental to the work of the mining camps and had taken the course primarily for the benefit of his health, which had become much impaired, the results attained through his active and direct interposition were of most important order, as is evident when it is stated that under his direction the original investment of the mining company was increased from sixty thousand to one million five hundred thousand dollars. At the time of his death he was president of the Manufacturers Natural Gas Company, of Indianapolis, and he was also identified with various other business enterprises of the capital city, lending to them both capitalistic support and the influence of his great administrative ability.

On the entire career of Elias C. Atkins there rests no shadow of wrong or injustice, and the significance of this is shown in the following statement, representing an excerpt from a previously published review of his life history: "Mr. Atkins was himself a man of ideas, and he recognized and appreciated the progressive tendency in others to such an extent that he was constantly on the lookout for new discoveries, especially those applicable to his own particular line of industry. And he could see more readily than most men the practical value of an invention, his superior analytical mind grasping the essentials with unerring judgment. He became interested in condensed air, the power of which he investigated thoroughly, at the expense of considerable time and means, engaging experts to test its value. In company with some distinguished English gentlemen he formed a company which, with the weight of his influence, might have done an immense business, selling stock and manufacturing lifting machines. But he was brought to a realization that the new power was little, if any, better than steam, and when he became convinced of this he demanded the dissolution of the English company, much against the wishes, however, of the other members thereof. He had no ambition to champion or float an unworthy enterprise. He was willing to take risk in a legitimate business way but he had neither patience nor sympathy with schemes."

In matters of public polity Mr. Atkins kept himself well informed, and not only was he admirably fortified in his convictions but he was also firm and courageous in maintaining them. He never sacrificed his convictions on the altar of expediency. In politics he gave a

staunch allegiance to the Republican party and, knowing well conditions and results, he was a strong advocate of the protective tariff and while he manifested a loyal interest in public affairs he had no predilection for the turbulence of practical politics. He had naught of ostentation in manner or thought and was ever in close sympathy with the working men, mindful that he himself had been a practical artisan and thus retaining a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and endeavor. Under these conditions it is needless to say that he had the inviolable confidence and esteem of his employes, whom he ever endeavored to aid and uplift in every possible way and who accorded to him the utmost loyalty. His benevolence and charities were given quietly and in the simple way indicative of the intrinsic nobility of his nature. His was a strong character and its illumining power was greatest in the sacred precincts of his home, to which he was most devoted, and in the company of the friends whom he had grappled to himself with "hooks of steel". He had the deepest reverence for the spiritual verities and his religious convictions never vacillated, so that he represented a positive power for righteousness in the community. His liberality and generosity were unstinted and were exercised to the full limit of his legitimate powers, with proper discrimination. He was specially interested in the cause of education and was a liberal contributor to the Baptist Female Seminary, which for many years stood on the site of the present Shortridge high school. Himself a devout and zealous member of the Baptist Church, of which he became a member in 1856, immediately upon his arrival in Indianapolis, he did much for the furtherance of the various departments of its work, both local and general, and he made an earnest effort to secure the establishment of a Baptist university in Indianapolis. Of his service in this respect the following record is adequate: "He offered, under certain wisely defined conditions, to give forty acres of land lying between Meridian street and Central avenue, north of Thirty-second street. When the project of reviving the University of Chicago was launched, and John D. Rockefeller offered his first gift of one hundred thousand dollars to the theological seminary, providing a like amount should be given by others, Mr. Atkins offered to give the forty acres already noted as a donation of twenty thousand dollars. This bequest secured the interest of Mr. Rockefeller and the present great university took shape and beginning. Mr. Atkins afterward bought back this tract of land, paying twenty thousand dollars cash for the same, and it is now known as University Place. He was one of the trus-

tees of Morgan Park Seminary, at Chicago, until it was merged into the University of Chicago, and up to the hour of his death was on the official board of the latter institution."

Mr. Atkins was thrice married. His first union was with Miss Sarah J. Wells, and their only child, Harriet, is now the wife of John L. McMahon, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Mr. Atkins' second marriage was to Miss Mary Dolbeare, and their only child is now deceased. On the 17th of August, 1865, was solemnized the marriage to Mr. Atkins to Miss Sarah F. Parker, who was born at Methuen, Massachusetts, July 26, 1837, and who is a daughter of Rev. Addison Parker and Eunice (Brigham) Parker, and of the five children of this union the following brief data are consistently incorporated in this review. Mary D. is the wife of Nelson A. Gladding, secretary of the E. C. Atkins Saw Company, and they have two daughters, Frances M. and Mary E. Henry C. succeeded his father as president and manager of the E. C. Atkins Saw Company and is known as one of the representative business men of the Indiana capital; he married Miss Sue Winter and they have three children,—Elias C., Keyes Winter, and Henry Clarence. Sarah Frances, the third in order of birth of the five children, is the widow of Thomas Reed Kackley, formerly second vice-president of the Atlas Engine Works, of Indianapolis, and they have two children,—Sarah Frances and Thomas Reed, Jr. Emma L. is the wife of Edward B. Davis, present manager of the New York branch of the E. C. Atkins Saw Company, and they have one child,—Emma Louise. Carra is the wife of Major Sandford H. Wadhams, of the United States army.

Since the death of her honored husband Mrs. Atkins has continued to maintain her residence in the beautiful family mansion, and she has long occupied a position of prominence in connection with the social, religious and charitable activities of the community. She is a woman of most gracious personality and marked intellectuality, and is a representative of the fine old Puritan stock early established in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history. Her paternal grandfather, Aaron Parker, was a farmer and teacher in Vermont, and her father, an honored and distinguished member of the clergy of the Baptist Church, died in Agawam, Massachusetts, in 1864, at the age of sixty-seven years. His devoted wife, who died in 1855, at the age of fifty-seven years, was a descendant of the Brigham and Haines families, whose names are prominent in the annals of New England. She herself was a native of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and her paternal grandfather was a commis-

sioned officer in the War of the Revolution, commanding his troops in the historic battle of Lexington. Other representatives of the line, both paternal and maternal, were patriot soldiers in the war for independence, and on this score Mrs. Atkins is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which noble organization she has been especially prominent and influential. Her only brother, Rev. Addison Parker, is now a resident of Richmond, Indiana, a Baptist minister.

Viewed in its clear perspective, now that he has passed away, the life of Elias Cornelius Atkins counted for much, and it is most consonant that this slight recognition and tribute be accorded him in a publication touching the city which he so loved and to whose material and civic advancement he contributed in generous measure.

HENRY C. ATKINS. Standing at the head of an industry which may consistently be termed the most important of the great manufacturing enterprises of the capital city of Indiana, Henry C. Atkins, president of the corporation of E. C. Atkins & Company, the most extensive manufacturers of saws in America and undoubtedly in the world, has succeeded his honored father in this important executive office, and in the connection it has been well said that "The future success of the company is assured, because of his strict adherence to the founder's high ideals of integrity and wise business policy." To the father, the late Elias C. Atkins, a special memoir is accorded on other pages of this work, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the present sketch. Henry C. Atkins, both as a citizen and as a business man, is well upholding the high prestige of the name which he bears, and Indianapolis, Greater Indianapolis, has none more essentially loyal to her interests, none more appreciative of her advantages and manifold attractions.

Henry C. Atkins was born at Atlanta, Johnson County, Idaho, on the 27th of November, 1868, and the capital city of Indiana has represented his home from the time of his childhood. As a boy and youth he found his time well employed in connection with his father's saw factory during his school vacations, and when but sixteen years of age he was graduated in the Indianapolis classical school, showing that he had not neglected academic study for practical application in a business way. In 1885 he was matriculated in Yale University, in which historic old institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, being twenty years of age at the time. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and then returned to Indianapolis and to his association

with the work and management of the saw manufactory. There is not a detail of the manufacturing of the product of the company with which he is not thoroughly familiar, and his technical skill is such that he is well fortified for the directing of the practical or operative details of the great concern, even as he is qualified in an administrative way for the large responsibilities that rest upon him as president of the company, of which office he has been incumbent since the death of his father, in 1901. In a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand it is impossible to enter into the minutiae marking the upbuilding of the great industrial enterprise of the E. C. Atkins Company, for this is a function of more specific order, but none not familiar with the history of the company need lack for detailed information, since the same is provided in attractive brochures issued by the company itself and in divers works touching the industrial activities of Indiana's beautiful capital city. After his graduation at Yale Henry C. Atkins became superintendent of the concern of which he is now president, and he held this office until he assumed his present incumbency, which alone places him in the front rank of the "captains of industry" in the country. In 1892 he was chosen vice-president of the company, and this position he retained, in connection with that of superintendent, until he became president.

Mr. Atkins is a man of high civic ideals and he lends his co-operation and influence in support of all worthy measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare of the community. In politics he is found aligned as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, and he has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis since 1877, his wife also being a zealous worker in this church. He is a member of the Columbia Club and is also actively identified with such other representative organizations as the Commercial Club, the Country Club, and the Indianapolis Board of Trade. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 7th of January, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Atkins to Miss Sue Winter, who was born at Columbus, Indiana, on the 10th of February, 1872, and who is a daughter of Ferdinand and Mary (Keyes) Winter, who now maintain their home in Indianapolis, where Mr. Winter is a prominent member of the bar. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have three children,—Elias C., Keyes W. and Henry C., Jr.

PATRICK H. JAMESON, M. D. Though nearing the patriarchal age of ninety years, this honored and distinguished representative of the



P. H. Jameson

medical profession in Indianapolis is still alert in both his mental and physical faculties and finds satisfaction and solace in the gracious environment and associations that are his in the golden evening of his life. For more than half a century he was engaged in active professional work in Indianapolis, and here he still maintains an office, which he customarily visits twice each day, though for but short periods, and thus he measurably keeps in touch with the habits and interests of the years that are past. He may well be considered the Nestor of the medical profession in the capital city and he long held prestige as one of the most able and distinguished physicians and surgeons of this city, where he is held in reverent affection by all who have come within the sphere of his ministrations or kindly influence. It is a matter of much gratification to the publishers of this history of Greater Indianapolis to be able to incorporate within its pages a record of the more salient points in the personal career and genealogical history of this venerable and honored scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Indiana, with whose annals the name has been identified since the territorial epoch.

Dr. Patrick Henry Jameson was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 18th of April, 1824, and is of staunch Scotch-Irish lineage. He is a son of Thomas and Sallie (Humphreys) Jameson, both of whom were natives of Virginia and members of prominent families of that historic Old Dominion. Thomas Jameson was a son of Thomas Jameson, Sr., who was born in Pennsylvania, on the 7th of November, 1733, and who became a successful tobacco planter in Virginia, where he gained not only temporal prosperity but also a position of prominence and influence as a citizen. He was a patriot soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, as were also two of his sons, Samuel and John. He served under General Greene in the southern campaign of 1781, and was a member of Morgan's brigade, with which he took part in a number of important engagements, including the battle of Guilford Court House and the siege of Ninety-six. He was also in Greene's famous retreat from Ninety-six, pursued by Rawdon, in which the American army made 110 miles in three days. From Virginia Thomas Jameson, Sr., removed to Kentucky after the close of the Revolution, where he remained until about the year 1810. When, venerable in years, he came with other members of his family to Indiana Territory and located in Jefferson County, where he passed the residue of his life, having been ninety-seven years of age at the time of his demise.

Thomas Jameson, Jr., father of him whose name initiates this sketch, became one of the

successful farmers of Jefferson County, Indiana, where he took up his abode as one of the pioneers of 1810. He reclaimed and developed a large and productive farm in that county, where he had a landed estate of about four hundred acres and where he was an honored and influential citizen until the close of his life. He died on the old homestead farm on the 27th of June, 1843, at the age of sixty years, having survived his wife, who died in 1841. Both were devout members of the Christian, or Disciples, Church, in which he was an elder. For a brief period Thomas Jameson served as a soldier in the War of 1812, having been stationed on the Indiana frontier. He and his wife became the parents of five sons and three daughters, and the only two surviving are Dr. Patrick Henry Jameson, to whom this sketch is dedicated, and a younger brother, James Monroe Jameson.

William Humphreys, maternal grandfather of Dr. Jameson, was a native of Virginia and of English ancestry. For many years he resided near Charlottesville, Virginia, where he was a neighbor and personal friend of Thomas Jefferson. He died near Staunton, Virginia, when about fifty years of age, and he and others of his family were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He reared four sons and three daughters.

Dr. Patrick Henry Jameson was reared to the age of nineteen years in Jefferson County, Indiana, and there received his early education. In 1843 he took up his abode in Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home and where he has ever held a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. From 1843 to 1847 he was a successful and popular teacher in the Indianapolis schools. The building he taught in was the first common school erected by taxation in the city (1844), and Dr. Jameson put in the desks and seats at his own expense, was janitor and the only teacher in the building. In the meanwhile he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. John H. Sanders, one of the able physicians of the city in his day. Thereafter he took his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and in March, 1849, he was graduated in the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia, from which institution he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He gave himself with perferential zeal and devotion to the work of his profession and gained distinction as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state, the while he was long a prominent and influential figure in public affairs. He was for six years a member of the city council, and was a valued and

conscientious member of the state board of benevolent institutions, of which he was president for ten years. At one time he was president of the Indianapolis Medical Society. He was a charter member of the State Medical Society, organized in 1849, of whom two remain, Dr. William Wishard and himself. Dr. Jameson was for many years a frequent contributor to the literature of his profession and also prepared valuable reports concerning the affairs of the various benevolent and charitable institutions with which he was connected.

From April, 1861, until March, 1866,—representing practically the entire period of the Civil War,—Dr. Jameson was in charge of the unorganized troops in the Indianapolis military post, and during the entire war he served not only the state under the appointment of Governor Morton, but was also in addition acting assistant surgeon in the United States army. From 1861 to 1869 he was physician for the Indiana institute for the deaf and dumb, and from 1869 to 1879, as already intimated in this context he was president of the several boards of the benevolent institutions maintained by the state to which position he was thrice elected by the legislature. As chairman of the committee on ordinances in 1865, Dr. Jameson made a complete revision of the city laws, and from 1865 to 1869 he was chairman of the finance committee of the city council. In its session of 1872-3 the general assembly of the state made him a member of the provisional board to arrange for the erection of a hospital for women in connection with the general state hospital for the insane, and under his direction as treasurer of the board was completed the Indiana Central Hospital for the Insane, in the City of Indianapolis. For about forty years he has been a member of the board of directors of Butler University, at Irvington, and he was the sole agent for the sale of its extensive real estate holdings in Indianapolis and for the erection of the buildings at Irvington. During his extended service as commissioner for the Hospital for the Insane and later as president of the boards, he persistently advocated for eighteen years through his reports better provisions for the care of the insane. It was largely through his untiring efforts that the legislature made appropriations for the enlargement and completion of this institution so creditable to the state. In 1876 he wrote for the press a series of articles against the extravagant expenditure and taxation in the city, clearly demonstrating the feasibility of a large saving which led to a natural reduction in the tax rates and to the formation of a citizens' committee, of which he was chairman, to procure suitable legislation to limit the power of

city councils and school boards and prevent excessive taxation and expenditure. In this matter he was ably assisted by William H. English, who did the heavy work of the committee. This committee secured the passage of an act limiting the amount of debt for cities to two per cent of their taxables ad valorem, and the annual rate of taxation to nine-tenths of one per cent for the support of schools. It is still in force and has been in part incorporated in the state constitution. He and his wife are members of the Christian, or more properly the Disciples, Church, and he has the distinction of being the oldest living member of Center Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He has touched with beneficent influence all phases of professional, civic and social life, and his work has been prolific of good in all its relations.

On the 20th of June, 1850, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Jameson to Miss Maria Butler, daughter of Ovid and Cordelia (Cole) Butler, and of this union were born four children,—Mary, who is the wife of John M. Judah, of Indianapolis; Anne Maria, who is the wife of Orville Peckham, a prominent attorney of Chicago; Ovid B., of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work; and Cordelia, who became the wife of Albert S. Caldwell, of Memphis, Tennessee, where she died in 1888. Mrs. Jameson was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, on July 5, 1831, and she and her husband have been linked by the gracious marital ties of mutual love, sympathy and helpfulness for fully sixty years. Her father, the late Ovid Butler, was long a distinguished and honored citizen of Indianapolis, and in his honor the title of the Northwestern Christian University was changed to Butler College and later to Butler University, in recognition of his magnificent bequests to the institution.

In politics Dr. Jameson has been aligned as a stalwart and effective supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization to the present, and he has been prominent in the furthering of its interests in his home state, where he has had the acquaintance and intimate friendship of many of the leading men in public and business life, including the late Gen. Lew Wallace and Gov. Oliver P. Morton, with whom his relations were specially close and for whose memories he retains the deepest regard. As the gracious shadows of a long and well spent life lengthen from the crimson west, where the sunset gates are open wide, Dr. Jameson is surrounded with those generous conditions and influences that make for contentment and serene happiness, and in the city that has so long been his home all who know him accord to him veneration

and affectionate regard, as do they also to his noble wife.

OID BUTLER JAMESON holds prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of his native city and as a scion of old and honored pioneer families of Indiana, within whose borders both his paternal and maternal ancestors settled in an early day. He was born in Indianapolis on the 17th of July, 1854, and is a son of Dr. Patrick Henry Jameson and Maria (Butler) Jameson. On other pages of this publication is entered a review of the ancestral history and personal career of his venerable and distinguished father, so that repetition of the data is not demanded in the present article.

Mr. Jameson received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Indianapolis, after which he entered the Northwestern Christian University of this city, an institution now known as Butler University and named in honor of his maternal grandfather. He there continued his studies until the opening of his junior year, and in 1872 he went abroad to continue his education. He prosecuted his higher academic studies in the great German universities of Heidelberg and Berlin and remained in Europe until 1876. On his return to his native land and home city Mr. Jameson began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. John M. Judah, one of the distinguished members of the Indianapolis bar, and in 1881 he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state. His thorough and amplified academic education made him specially facile in his accumulation and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, and his finely trained mind and marked technical skill have gained to him much of success and precedence in the exacting work of his chosen profession, in connection with which he is recognized as one of the essentially representative members of the bar of the capital city of the state with whose history the family name has been long and prominently identified.

In his political allegiance Mr. Jameson has ever given an uncompromising adherence to the Republican party, and he has taken an active and loyal interest in the promotion of its cause, as one of the leaders in its local contingent. In 1884 he was the nominee on the party ticket for representative of Marion County in the state legislature, was elected by a gratifying majority and served during the general assembly of 1885, with much of distinction. He is identified with representative civic and social organizations in his home city, including the Commercial, the Marion, the Columbia, the University and the Country Clubs. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has

attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in connection with which his affiliation is with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 10th of November, 1886, Mr. Jameson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Booth Tarkington, daughter of Hon. John S. Tarkington, of Indianapolis, and a sister of Booth Tarkington, the well known author. They have three children, namely: John Tarkington, Ovid Donald and Newton Booth.

SAMUEL ASHBY. There is no specific personal title which the true and loyal American holds in higher respect than that of "self-made man," and while the term is often applied in an indifferent and unjustified way it has never lost its significance to those appreciative of how essentially our nation has made its progress through the efforts and services of those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. Samuel Ashby, one of the able and successful members of the bar of Indianapolis, is one who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige in his important profession through his own well directed energies and efforts. In his youth he felt the lash of necessity, but his own courage and self-reliance and ambition represent the elements through which he pushed forward to the goal of definite achievement and worthy success.

Mr. Ashby was born on a farm near the village of Pittsboro, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 24th of August, 1868, and is a son of James Samuel and Jane Alexander (Watson) Ashby, both of whom were born and reared in the vicinity of the City of Louisville, Kentucky, in which state their marriage was solemnized. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter, and the subject of this review was the third in order of birth. His brother, John H., is the oldest, and his sister, Elizabeth Sue, is the second child. Both the Ashby and Watson families are of staunch English lineage and both were founded in Virginia in the early Colonial epoch of our national history. Representatives of each were prominent and influential in the Old Dominion, and later both families became identified with the pioneer settlement of Kentucky, with whose annals the respective names have been identified in a prominent way. The founder of the Ashby family in America was Capt. John Ashby, who immigrated from England and became one of the early settlers in the Virginia colony.

James S. Ashby, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Indiana and became a farmer in Hendricks County, where he died while still a comparatively young man, leaving

his widow to provide for her little family of children. The noble woman bravely faced the onerous responsibilities thus devolving upon her and she is now over seventy years old and resides with her son, John H., near Pittsboro.

Samuel Ashby, whose name initiates this review, passed his boyhood days on the farm and gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of the village of Pittsboro. His widowed mother was left with but meager resources and he early found it incumbent upon him to assume the practical duties and responsibilities of life and provide for his own support. He began to work on the farm when but eight years of age, thus providing for his own maintenance, and assisting in the support of his mother, and from that early age onward he turned his attention to such honest work as could be secured, having no false pride and placing a true valuation on honest toil and endeavor, of whose dignity he has ever continued deeply appreciative. He worked on the farm, in tile factories, was employed as a railroad section hand, and while prosecuting the study of law he was for some time in the employ of a company engaged in the construction of gravel roads in Indiana and street and construction work in Kentucky. Through his own labors he worked his way through college and prepared himself for his chosen profession. He knows the value of consecutive industry, has had the discipline of "hard knocks," but in the maturing and broadening of his character and the widening of his mental horizon, he has no reason to regret the early struggles and experiences which marked his progress toward the goal of his ambition.

Mr. Ashby carefully conserved his financial resources and finally was enabled to enter the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, where he took a partial course in the literary department and completed the prescribed course in the law department, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He practically established his home in Indianapolis when he was nineteen years of age, and in this city he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Franklin McCray, who gave him encouragement and able tutorship. After his graduation in the university Mr. Ashby was duly admitted to the bar of his native state and he then located in Indianapolis, where he was associated in practice with his valued friend and former preceptor, Judge McCray, until the latter was elected to the bench of the criminal court, in 1894. Since that time he has conducted an individual practice, and he has gained a place of definite prominence as an able and resourceful trial lawyer and well forti-

fied counselor. It is needless to say that one who could work his own way to the point of being admitted to the bar would have no lack of resources in proving his powers in the work of his profession, and this has been true in the case of Mr. Ashby, who now controls a clientage of representative order and who has high standing among his professional confreres in the capital city. He is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association and also of the Indianapolis Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Ashby has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and while he has never sought public office he has been an indefatigable worker in behalf of the cause of the "grand old party." From the time he attained his legal majority and consequent right of franchise there has been no occasion of primary or general election in which he has not passed the entire election day in some manner as active worker at the polls. He is a member of the Marion Club and the Commercial Club, representative civic organizations of Indianapolis, and both he and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Central Christian Church. He is an elder of this church and a trustee and treasurer of the board of ministerial relief of the Christian Church denomination in the United States.

On the 19th of September, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ashby to Miss Ida M. Reid, who was a fellow student in the University of Indiana, in which she was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. She was born near Albion, Illinois, and is a daughter of Charlton S. and Sarah W. Reid, representative citizens of Edwards County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby have three children,—Mary A., Sarah E., and Samuel R.

ISAAC N. HARLAN. One of the representative fire-insurance agencies of Indianapolis is that conducted by Isaac N. Harlan, who is a native son of the Hoosier state and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He is a son of Austin B. and Rebecca (Pierson) Harlan, who still reside on their old homestead farm in Marion County.

Isaac Newton Harlan was born on the homestead farm, in Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana, four miles east of Indianapolis, and the date of his nativity was October 30, 1856. He was reared to the sturdy discipline involved in the great basic industry of agriculture, and his early educational training was secured in the district schools of his native township. Later he continued his studies in the normal school at Westfield and the State Normal School at Danville, this state, in which latter he was graduated, in the pedagogic course, as a member of the class of 1880. He



Solomon Le Roy Powell

became one of the successful and popular teachers in the public schools of his native county, where he was engaged in pedagogic work for fourteen terms. Six terms of this number found him engaged in the schools of Center Township, and at the time of his retirement from the work of this profession he was principal of the schools of the village of Haughville, which is now a part of the City of Indianapolis. While teaching during the winter terms in the district schools he also found employment, during the intervening summers, as a salesman of educational text-books, in which connection he represented a leading publishing house of the City of Boston for three years.

In 1883 Mr. Harlan located in Indianapolis, where he secured a position in the fire insurance business, identifying himself with the firm of C. W. Oakes & Company. In 1893 he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, opening an office in a building that stood on the site of the present Law building, in East Market street, where he remained until the 25th of May, 1894, when he removed to his present eligible quarters, at No. 38, North Delaware street. As an underwriter of fire insurance he has built up a large and substantial business, and his agency is one of the most important of its kind in the city, receiving a representative support. Mr. Harlan is known as a business man whose course is guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor, and thus he commands the unequivocal esteem of all who know him, being one of the popular and honored citizens of his native county. In politics he gives a staunch support to the cause of the Democratic party, though he has never been a seeker of public office. The family holds membership in the First Christian Church. He is affiliated with Star Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, and Marion Camp, No. 3558, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 12th of August, 1885, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Harlan to Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Smith, who was born in Shelby County, Indiana, on the 1st of June, 1859, and who is a daughter of George M. and Delphina (Barnard) Smith, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Shelby County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Smith now reside in a pleasant home about one-fourth of a mile east of the city limits of Indianapolis. They became the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living except one, and Mrs. Harlan is the eldest of the number. Mr. Smith came to America when sixteen years of age, making the voyage on a sailing vessel and landing in New York City, whence he eventually came to Indiana. For several years he was engaged in

farming in Hancock County and he then removed to Marion County, where he has continued in the same line of enterprise and has met with a due measure of success. For the past forty years he and his wife have resided on their present homestead farm, and he has been a citizen of prominence and influence in his community, having served as township trustee and having been called upon to serve in minor offices of public trust. In politics he is a Democrat and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan became the parents of four children, of whom three are living,—Mary E., Myron S., and Delphina R. Freda died in infancy.

SOLOMON CLAYPOOL. There is no need for conjecture or uncertainty in determining as to the value and success of the life of the late Judge Solomon Claypool, who was one of the distinguished legists and jurists of his native state and who was a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Indiana. In his gracious, equable, and well poised life he showed conclusively that he was "to the manner born." The eternal verities of human sympathy and human helpfulness found in him one whose appreciation was of the deepest and most potent order, and his life was one of noble thoughts and noble deeds. He left the impress of his strong individuality upon the history of jurisprudence in Indiana, and few of more solid and yet brilliant talent have dignified and honored the bar of the state by their lives and services. Judge Claypool was a man of broad intellectuality, and viewed life and its responsibilities in their correct proportions. He was not given to half-views or rash inferences. The leap from the particular to the general is ever tempting to the thoughtless, but never to this man of strength and judgment and lofty motives. It is well that in this publication be accorded a tribute to his memory and to his services as one of the world's noble army of prolific workers and as a true friend of humanity. Judge Claypool died at his home in the City of Indianapolis, on the morning of Friday, March 19, 1898, and his remains rest in beautiful Crown Hill cemetery. He was born and he died, but between these two elemental points stretches a wealth of generous accomplishment and of noble and kindly deeds.

Solomon Claypool was born on the homestead farm of his father, near the present City of Attica, Fountain County, Indiana, on the 17th of August, 1829, and was the fourth in order of birth of the children of Wilson and Sarah (Evans) Claypool, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, where the family, of staunch English origin, was founded in the early colo-

cial epoch of our nation's history. Sarah (Evans) Claypool was a representative of a family that was founded in the colony of Maryland in 1720, and the original progenitors in the new world came here from Wales. Wilson Claypool removed with his parents from Virginia to Ohio and the family thus became pioneers of the Buckeye state. Near Chillicothe, that state, was solemnized the marriage of Wilson Claypool to Miss Sarah Evans, and in 1823, about seven years after the admission of Indiana to the Union, they came to this state and established their home in Fountain County, where Mr. Claypool secured a large tract of wild land near the present thriving little City of Attica. In 1824 he erected on his homestead a frame house, the first of the kind to be built in the county, and this pioneer building is still standing, in an excellent state of preservation. In the early days it was considered a very pretentious residence, and in this house the honored subject of this memoir was ushered into the world. There also his worthy parents continued to reside until their death, secure in the high regard of all who knew them.

The boyhood days of Solomon Claypool were passed on the old homestead farm which was the place of his nativity, and under its invigorating discipline he waxed strong in mind and body. He secured his preliminary education in the district school and his predilection for study was manifest when he was a mere boy. Though it has often been stated that he was a so-called self-made man, this assertion is hardly accurate, according to the common interpretation of the expression. He came of a long line of ancestors who had been men of affairs, and his parents were abundantly able and willing to give him such advantages as were at that time available. His father believed in liberal education and sent his children, both boys and girls, to college. Solomon Claypool entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1851. In this institution he became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

After leaving college Judge Claypool began reading law in the office of Lane & Wilson, of Crawfordsville, and a short time afterward he removed to Terre Haute, where he continued his technical studies under the able preceptorship of Judge Samuel B. Gookins, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the bar. He initiated the practice of his profession in the Village of Covington, Fountain County, where he remained but a short time, as he returned to Terre Haute in 1855.

Judge Claypool was an ardent Democrat in his young manhood, as well as in later years, and he soon became actively identified with the work of his party. In 1856 he was elected to represent Vigo County in the state legislature, where, despite his youth, he took a leading part in the deliberations of both the floor and the committee room. He was both prominent and influential. He was clear-headed and quick-witted and succeeded in making a most favorable impression upon Governor Williard, who, without any solicitation whatever on the part of the young legislator and lawyer, appointed him judge, to fill a vacancy on the bench of the sixth judicial circuit, composed of Vigo and seven other counties. Popular approval of Judge Claypool's course on the bench was shown in the following year, when he was elected, for a term of six years, to fill the judicial position he had previously held by gubernatorial appointment. He ran far ahead of his ticket and his administration amply justified the confidence thus manifested by the voters of the circuit.

When Judge Claypool attained the age of thirty-five years he had been on the bench seven years and his name had become familiar to members of the bar throughout the state, as well as in his circuit. Concerning him the following appreciative statement has been made by one familiar with his career: "Judge Claypool was known as a clean, strong man, an able and impartial judge." When his term of office expired he at once resumed the practice of law. In 1866 he was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Congress. While he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. In 1868 he was a candidate for attorney-general of the state and again with the rest of his party was defeated. Here ended his political aspirations. From that time he gave his life's effort to his chosen profession. After leaving Terre Haute he resided for several years at Greencastle, Indiana, and in 1876 he removed thence with his family to Indianapolis, where he had become the head of the law firm of Claypool, Mitchell & Ketcham three years previously. With no uncertain step Judge Claypool climbed to professional eminence. He was recognized as the peer of any lawyer in the state, and of him it was well said that "When there came a struggle of right and wrong, when a man's character or fortune was at stake, then it was that Judge Claypool stood at the head of the bar of Marion County." For a quarter of a century he was employed on one side or the other of nearly all the great legal battles of the state. He was a terror to his opponents, who took good care not to arouse the immense reserve strength of which he was possessed. His

brilliant mind and his powerful method of presenting his side of a case before court or jury, called his services into requisition in many parts of the state when trials of importance were in progress. During his active career at the bar he had, and well deserved, the reputation of being one of the very strongest advocates in the state. He was known for his rugged honesty and his inviolable devotion to principle. In his death the Indiana bar lost one of its most distinguished members and the state lost a citizen whose influence was always for that which is best in civic life.

As has been consistently stated, it is difficult to sum up in words what Judge Claypool's life meant to Indianapolis. He was a strong member of a great profession and he honored and dignified the same by his services. He was always ready to combat with evil wherever he saw it. Right was right and wrong was wrong with him; here was no compromise with expediency; he knew no middle ground. To those in any way weaker than himself he always extended a willing, helping hand, having an abiding sympathy for all those "in any ways afflicted in mind, body or estate." Few who heard him making a strong plea for a cause in court, where the vital points of his case absorbed his attention, could realize that he was a man of intrinsic reserve, even diffidence, and that he had no desire to be in the limelight. Consequently his charities and benevolences were never known to the public. He "remembered those who were forgotten." His gifts to others were made in his own modest way—a loving word, a kind look, his time or a substantial sum, when it was needed. He did many things of this order but never talked of them. Strong powerful, and aggressive in his defense of right and justice, in personal character he was as gentle and sweet-spirited as a child. Whatever may have been his attitude to the world, in the sacred precincts of his home his true and noble qualities illumined and pervaded the entire atmosphere, and to his wife and children he was all in all, as were they to him.

Judge Claypool was a man of attractive and impressive appearance. He was nearly six feet in height, well proportioned, and weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. He had thick, black hair, which covered a broad, fair brow, and his keen blue eyes often twinkled with amusement, or looked with tenderest sympathy, or flashed with indignation at a wrong. The atmosphere that surrounded him was one of purity and refinement. His religious faith became an intrinsic element of his character, and by it, his entire course in life was guided and governed. Apropos of his deep appreciation of spiritual verities the following quotation is

of interest: "During one of the great revivals that prevailed at Wabash College while he was a student in that institution he became the subject of earnest religious convictions, which never left him and which gave a positive moral power to his entire life." He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his widow.

Judge Claypool enjoyed perfect health until about five years before his death, when he was stricken with a nervous disease that undermined his strong constitution. While he became helpless and unable to speak above a whisper, he retained full mental vigor until almost the hour of his death, which occurred on the 19th of March, 1898, as already noted in this context. At a meeting of the Indianapolis Bar Association, which assembled to make proper recognition of its sense of loss and to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, the following significant statement was made by a professional confrere who had known him long and intimately: "Judge Claypool was a man against whom no scandal or suspicion was ever known—a great lawyer, a good citizen, a pure and spotless man."

In September, 1855, at Terre Haute, Indiana, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Claypool to Miss Hannah M. Osborn, a daughter of John W. Osborn, one of the ablest and most distinguished newspaper editors of the state in the early days. Mrs. Claypool was born in Terre Haute, this state, and since the death of her honored husband she has continued to reside in Indianapolis, secure in the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. In conclusion of this memoir is entered brief record concerning the seven children of Judge and Mrs. Claypool.

Anna C., who died in Indianapolis, on the 31st of August, 1909, was the wife of Hon. George W. Faris, of Terre Haute, who represented the Fifth district in Congress for several terms. John W. Claypool, the only son, was his father's law partner and is still engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis. Hannah M. is the wife of Thomas H. Watson, of Chicago. Ruby C. is the wife of Chester Bradford, of Indianapolis. Mary Alice is the wife of Ridgely B. Hilleary, of this city. Lucy Gookins died in 1890, and Miss Elizabeth C. remains with her widowed mother.

RIDGELY B. HILLEARY. As representative of that alert and vigorous spirit of progress which has so significantly vitalized and forwarded the industrial and commercial precedence of the Indiana capital, Ridgely B. Hilleary merits consideration in this publication. He is numbered among the successful and prominent

business men of the younger generation in Indianapolis, where he is president of the American Foundry Company, one of the substantial industrial concerns of the city.

Ridgely Brown Hilleary was born at the ancestral homestead, Mount Pleasant, Frederick County, Maryland, on the 2nd of April, 1868, and is a son of John and Janet (Henderson) Hilleary, the former of whom was born at Mount Pleasant, in 1832, and the latter in Georgetown, District of Columbia, in 1837.

The Hilleary family lineage is traced back to stanch Scotch origin and the progenitors of the American branch settled in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1663. In 1770, John Hilleary, great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this sketch, bought from Governor Thomas S. Lee a large tract of land in Frederick County, Maryland, where he built his home and gave to his demesne the name of Mount Pleasant. Tilghman Hilleary, his son, who married Ann Worthington, of Virginia, inherited a large portion of the landed estates of the family and also the homestead. He was a planter and slaveholder, maintaining his plantation under the generous and patriarchal conditions of the ante-bellum days. In due time John Hilleary, father of Ridgely B., inherited Mount Pleasant, which is situated only eight miles from Harper's Ferry and but a short distance from Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, in the very midst of the fighting ground of the Civil War. John Hilleary, who had been a successful planter, found himself, like most southerners, greatly reduced in circumstances through the ravages of the war, and he was never able to recoup his large financial losses. The Hilleary family was obliged to endure the hardships of the so-called reconstruction period. In 1887 the family removed to Roanoke, Virginia, where the father died in 1902 and where his widow still maintains her home. Three sons and two daughters survive the honored father, and one of the sons, Clarence Lee Hilleary, is general passenger agent of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, with residence and official headquarters in the City of Indianapolis.

In 1885 Ridgely B. Hilleary came to Indianapolis, in accordance with the advice of his uncle, Charles English Henderson, who was at that time general manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, which is now a part of the great New York Central system. Soon after his arrival in the Indiana capital Mr. Hilleary obtained employment with the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Company, but within a short time he assumed a better position with the Indianapolis Foundry Company, with which corporation he remained continu-

ously for nearly thirteen years. He severed his connection therewith in January, 1899, to become secretary and manager of the Pneumatic Elevator & Weigher Company, which is now known as the Climax Machinery Company. While he still remains a director of this company, Mr. Hilleary resigned from active association with its affairs in January, 1903, to become president of the American Foundry Company, of which position he has since remained incumbent. He has steadily pressed forward until he is now one of the representative business men of Indianapolis, and he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain the high regard of those with whom he has come in contact, in connection with the business and social activities of the fair city in which he has established his home.

Mr. Hilleary, true to ancestral faith, is aligned as a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, and he has rendered zealous and effective service in the promotion of its cause. He is president of the Indiana Democratic Club, and is first vice-president of the Indianapolis Commercial Club at the time of this writing. He holds membership in the University Club of Indiana and is a member of various other local organizations. Both he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of deacon.

In Indianapolis, on the 26th of April, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hilleary and Miss Mary Alice Claypool, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Hilleary is a daughter of the late Judge Solomon Claypool, to whom a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that further mention of the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Mr. and Mrs. Hilleary have one daughter, Elizabeth Claypool Hilleary.

JOHN W. CLAYPOOL. In a profession dignified and honored by the able interposition of his distinguished father, long one of the leading members of the Indiana bar, John W. Claypool himself has attained marked success and prestige, and he holds today a place of security as one of the representative legal practitioners of Indiana's capital city, the while his professional reputation has far transcended mere local limitations. The ancient axiom expressed in the statement that "few sons attain the praise of their great sires" has taken root in the intervening ages, but its implication of occasional exceptions may consistently be brought to bear in connection with the professional and civic career of him whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Claypool is one of

the essentially influential citizens of "Greater Indianapolis", where his interests are varied and important, and it is but consonant that in this publication be incorporated a brief review of his career. On preceding pages of this volume is entered a memoir to his father, the late Solomon Claypool, so that a further review of the family history is not demanded in the present connection.

John Wilson Claypool was born in the City of Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 19th of October, 1858, and is the only son of Solomon and Hannah M. (Osborn) Claypool. The first eight years of his life were passed in his native city, in whose private schools he secured his rudimentary education. In 1866, his parents removed to Greencastle, this state, where he completed the curriculum of the public schools. He then entered Asbury University, now DePauw University, in that city, in which institution he gained a liberal academic education, though he did not graduate. In January, 1876, the family removed to Indianapolis, and the capital city of his native state has since that time represented his home and been the scene of his productive activities. Here his father became a member of the strong law firm of Claypool, Mitchell & Ketcham, which later became Claypool, Newcomb and Ketcham, and at the age of eighteen years the subject of this review became a student in the office of the firm of which his father was thus a member. His technical studies were carefully guided by his able father and he also gained valuable experience in the details of office work in connection with the extensive legal business of the firm.

In September, 1881, John W. Claypool was admitted to the bar, to which he came specially well fortified by preliminary discipline and natural predilection. He forthwith engaged in active practice in Indianapolis and soon afterward, upon the dissolution of the firm of which his father had been a member, the father and son became associated in practice, under the firm name of Claypool & Claypool. This grateful and effective alliance continued until the death of the honored father, March 19, 1898, and during the intervening period of nearly a score of years the firm held exalted standing at the bar and was concerned in much of the most important litigations in the State and Federal courts of the Indiana capital. Since the death of his father, Mr. Claypool has continued in individual practice, and he holds precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of Indianapolis. He is known as a specially versatile and resourceful advocate and has appeared in connection with many important causes brought before the local courts,

confining his practice largely to the civil branch of his profession. He attained special prominence in connection with the protecting and administering of the large estate of the late Mrs. Maria Rhodius, of Indianapolis, involving interests amounting to fully a million dollars, and through his able and conscientious efforts in this connection he has gained wide repute. Mr. Claypool was long the legal adviser of Mrs. Rhodius, and upon her death, which occurred November 14, 1905, he was retained in the same capacity by her son and only heir, the late George Rhodius.

On the night of January 21, 1907, Mr. Rhodius, "a man without mind", and sick, was stolen from his rooms by a notorious woman, taken out of the state, and forced through an alleged marriage ceremony, pursuant to a conspiracy to loot him of his vast estate. In order to escape with him the woman traveled with him from place to place under false names. Mr. Claypool traced the couple, finally causing the woman's arrest, and the return of Mr. Rhodius to Indianapolis. Mr. Claypool was so earnest in his devotion to his client, and to what he knew to be his trust, that this was done at great personal risk of large financial loss. On the ground that Mr. Rhodius was insane, and also otherwise physically a wreck and unable to contract a marriage, Mr. Claypool succeeded in securing the appointment of a guardian; then suit was brought to annul the alleged marriage. Mr. Claypool's contentions were eventually fully sustained by the courts, Rhodius was declared insane, and the marriage annulled. Much praise from his professional confreres and the general public was received by Mr. Claypool for his able efforts in connection with this celebrated cause. Mr. Rhodius died December 20, 1909, leaving a will in which Mr. Claypool was named as executor. In this the greater portion of his vast wealth was given to the various worthy charities and to the city for park purposes. The document has the signature of Mr. Rhodius. While on the so-called wedding journey, the woman and her co-conspirators declare that another will was made, making her (the alleged Mrs. Rhodius) sole beneficiary. This will is signed with a mark. The adjustment of the affairs of the estate are at this time (1910) in the hands of the Probate Court.

The contest concerning the property is still continuing, owing to the claims of the various heirs seeking to break the will, and to the demands of the woman who claims the legality of the will in her favor. As Mr. Claypool has been absolutely successful thus far, in every step in this litigation, it is believed that he will continue to be, in which event he will admin-

ister the estate, and the money will go as was intended, for the benefit of the city and humanity.

Mr. Claypool has given practically his undivided time and attention to the work of his exacting profession and retains a large and representative clientage, based alike on his distinctive strength as a lawyer and his unquestioned integrity and honor in all the relations of life. As a loyal and progressive citizen he shows a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the advancement and stable prosperity of his home city, and while he takes active part in the promotion of the cause of the Democratic party and a lively concern in public affairs of a local order, he has never sought or desired public office of any description, as he considers his profession worthy of his undivided fealty. He is a valued member of the Indiana Democratic Club and is identified with various local organizations of representative order. He holds membership in the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. Reared under patriotic influences, Mr. Claypool has the equipoise and *savoir faire* that naturally results from such environment. He is essentially democratic in his bearing, unassuming, direct and sincere at all times, but possessed of those impregnable convictions and that fidelity to principle that stand as the exponents of strong character and beget popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Claypool is a bachelor.

HENRY S. McMICHAEL. A substantial practitioner at the Indianapolis bar and, specifically, counsel for the State Life Insurance Company, Henry S. McMichael is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born on the 8th of March, 1858. His education preliminary to his professional training was obtained in the Lancaster County schools and at the Millersville State Normal. He was employed in educational work for a number of years, being school principal in Wichita, Kansas, for six years. He was graduated from the Indiana Law School in the class of 1895. Mr. McMichael was admitted to the bar of Indiana during the same year, when he returned to Lancaster and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He then returned to Indianapolis and was engaged in general practice until 1906, when he was appointed counsel of the State Life Insurance Company of that city, having since devoted his time to the interests of that progressive corporation.

Mr. McMichael is a son of James and Hester (Phillips) McMichael. The father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and spent the many active years of his long, useful and moral life as an agriculturist in that part of the state. He was a Whig and

a Republican, but, before all, an ardent member of the Methodist Church, in which he was long a classleader and superintendent of Sunday school. James McMichael died in 1901, at the venerable age of ninety years, and his life had been such that he was not only a venerable man but a venerated member of the community. He was the father of a large family, and his wife died when his son, Henry S., was but two years of age.

The Mr. McMichael of this sketch is an able member of the Indiana bar, and has made a pronounced success of business and corporation law, the standing which he had previously attained earning him appointment to his present position with the State Life Insurance Company. He is an active member of the Marion County and State Bar Association, and of the Commercial and Marion Clubs, having served as secretary of the last named for one term. He has also been prominent in the affairs of the Knights of Pythias, being Past Chancellor of Lodge No. 470 and a member of Shambah Temple, D. O. K. K. He is a member of Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis, and active in Sunday school work. In politics Mr. McMichael is a Republican, and, although he is always able to give a sound reason for the faith which he holds and to present it in cogent terms, he has never sought other than professional advancement.

J. GEORGE MUELLER. Among the sterling and aggressive business men who typically represent that progressive spirit that is making for the development of the larger and greater Indianapolis is numbered J. George Mueller, a native son of the Indiana capital. His entire business career has been one of close and worthy identification with local interests and in connection with the wholesale drug business he has contributed materially to the commercial prestige of the city which has been the scene of his well ordered endeavors and the center of his interests and civic loyalty. He is secretary and treasurer of the Mooney-Mueller Drug Company, one of the staunch wholesale concerns of Indianapolis, and in the same has as his coadjutor William J. Mooney, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work.

J. George Mueller was born in Indianapolis on the 21st of June, 1860, and was the eleventh in order of birth of the fourteen children of Charles G. and Margaret (Heumann) Mueller, both of whom were born in Coburg, Germany,—the former on the 13th day of May, 1822, and the latter on the 11th of June, 1824. Of the children seven died in infancy and five sons and two daughters are now living. The mar-

riage of the parents was solemnized in their native land, and there two of their children were born. In 1852 they immigrated to America, and after a long and weary voyage on a sailing vessel of the type then in commission, they landed in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, whence they soon afterward made their way to Connersville, Indiana, where the father became identified with a woolen mill, which he conducted for some time. He removed with his family to Indianapolis about the year 1856, and here he was engaged in the retail grocery trade until 1865, after which he had charge of the home of the Indianapolis Maennerchor and Turnverein, two of the oldest and most prominent German societies in the city, for a number of years. Thereafter he lived virtually retired until his death, which occurred on the 19th of May, 1883. Not one of the German citizens of Indianapolis was better known or held in higher esteem than was he, and his popularity had its basis in the sterling attributes of character that ever indicated the man as he was. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of Druids, and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran Church, as is that of his widow, who still resides in Indianapolis, where she is held in affectionate regard by all who know her. In politics Charles G. Mueller was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party until the last few years of his life, during which he gave his allegiance to the Republican party. He was a man of strong mentality and showed a lively interest in public affairs, in which connection he was well fortified in his convictions as to matters of political import.

J. George Mueller is indebted to a German and English private school of Indianapolis for his early educational discipline, which included instruction in both German and English, so that he commands not only the vernacular of his native land but also that of his ancestors. While still in school, as a boy of thirteen years, he became associated with the line of enterprise in which he has since gained distinctive success and priority, for at that age he secured a position in a local drug store and began learning the business in its various scientific and practical details. Finally, when twenty years of age, he entered the Cincinnati Schools of Pharmacy and Chemistry, in the City of Cincinnati, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated. Thus admirably fortified for the work of his profession and business, he continued to be employed for some time in a leading retail drug store in Indianapolis, and in 1887 he became the proprietor of the business, which he thus continued

until 1891, when he became associated with John R. Miller and Dr. Herman Pink in the wholesale drug business, under the title of the Indianapolis Drug Company. In 1902 he purchased the interests of his partners and thereupon entered into his present business alliance with William J. Mooney, under the title of the Mooney-Mueller Drug Company, which has since been retained. Mr. Mooney is president of the company and Mr. Mueller is secretary and treasurer, as has already been stated in this context. The concern holds high rank and reputation in the volume and character of the business controlled, and its trade is constantly expanding in scope and importance under the able and upright administration of the interested principals, both of whom are business men of marked ability and highest personal integrity and both of whom are authorities in connection with their line of enterprise.

In politics Mr. Mueller gives his support to the Republican party in a generic way, but in local affairs, where no definite national issues are involved, he maintains an independent attitude, by giving his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He holds membership in the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club, the Indianapolis Canoe Club, the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the German House, of which last mentioned and representative social organization he is president for the year 1910. In the Masonic fraternity his affiliations are here briefly noted: Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both Mr. Mueller and his wife are members of the Unitarian Church.

On the 17th of October, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mueller to Miss Julia W. Schnull, who was born in Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, and who is a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Schramm) Schnull, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller have two children,—Clemens O. and Norma J.

FRANK B. WILLIS. A young and progressive business man of Indianapolis, Frank B. Willis is treasurer of the Willis-Holcomb Company, which represents the largest automobile enterprise in the city. This company have built up their business through the sale of the well-known "Packard" car. Mr. Willis holds a dual position with the company, being its active manager and treasurer. J. I. Holcomb is president of the concern and R. A. Holcomb, secretary, its large establishment being located on North Meridian street, overlooking St. Clair

Park, between Walnut and St. Clair streets.

Mr. Willis is a Hoosier—a native of Waterloo, born on the 13th of October, 1882. After obtaining a high school education, in 1890 he moved to Indianapolis and identified himself with the Herriott Dental Supply Company. He remained with that firm until 1902, when he engaged with the Fisher Automobile Company, and in the fall of 1908 became one of the organizers of the Willis-Holcomb Company, being at that time chosen both its treasurer and general manager. Mr. Willis is secretary of the Indianapolis Auto Trade Association and an active member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club. He has also attained a high rank in Masonry, being a member of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Indianapolis Council No. 2, R. & S. M.; Raper Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Mr. Willis' parents are Frank W. and Josephine (Dickinson) Willis, the father being a native of Albany, New York, and the mother, of Auburn, Indiana. They are the parents of six sons and three daughters, of whom Frank B. is the fourth child. Hon. Frank W. Willis is one of the best known men in the state, as he enjoys a fine record as a journalist, a soldier and a public character. He has been editor and publisher of the *Waterloo Press* for the past twenty-five years; served three years in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in 1905-6 represented his constituents in the Indiana House of Representatives. In politics he is a staunch exponent of the old-time Lincoln and Civil War Republican, and has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic since the earliest period of its organization.

On January 25, 1905, Frank B. Willis married Miss Florence Wright, a native of Richmond, Indiana, and a daughter of John H. and Rose C. (Peake) Wright, both of whom were born in the Hoosier state. Of their two children, Mrs. Willis is the elder. Her father is a well-known Indianapolis druggist. Mr. and Mrs. Willis are also the parents of two children.—Frank Henry and Edward B.

GEORGE BAUER is identified with the business life of Indianapolis as a merchant tailor at 215 Traction Building. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1858, a son of George and Mary (Hammer) Bauer, both of whom were born in Germany. The father, born October 7, 1829, is now living at 525 Cottage avenue, Indianapolis. He came to this country as a young man of seventeen with his parents. The father, George and his wife, in 1846, made the voyage in a sailing vessel, and after landing in the harbor of New York City

they drifted west to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the senior Mr. Bauer spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. It was there also that George Bauer, his son, spent the years of his early manhood, and in 1869 he engaged in farming for himself. Coming to Indiana, he located in Marion County, but later purchased him a farm in Hamilton County, this state, near Fishers Switch, and there he was engaged in general farming until 1909, when he moved to Indianapolis. He was made a member of Central Lodge No. 23 of the Masonic fraternity, and became a member of Indianapolis Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., when he was seventy-three years of age. In politics he supports the Democratic principles. His marriage to Mary Hamner was celebrated near Cincinnati, Ohio, and their eight children are Elizabeth, George, Charles E., Matilda, Emma, Fred M., Anna and Ruth.

George Bauer, Jr., received but a meager public school training in his youth, leaving the schoolroom when but thirteen years of age, and he worked thereafter on the farm with his father until he was eighteen. On the 24th of July, 1876, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second U. S. Army, and was sent to Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, but was returned to Indiana in 1877, and later was sent to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, to guard the miners during the miners' and railroad strike. Following this he was sent to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, and received his discharge from the army in October of 1878. Returning then to his father's farm, he remained at home until his marriage in 1883, locating then in Indianapolis and following various occupations until engaging with the E. C. Atkins Company on the 6th of April, 1886. He remained with that firm for two months and two days over twenty years, and then from the 6th of June, 1906, until the 1st of February, 1909, he was a salesman with the Indianapolis Coal Company. In the latter year Mr. Bauer started business as a merchant tailor at 215 Traction building, and is prominently identifying himself with the business life of Indianapolis. He stands high in the Masonic fraternity, being a member and past master of Center Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., a member of Indianapolis Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and a member of Indianapolis Council, R. and S. M., Raper Commandery No. 1, K. T., Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is one of the best posted men on the principles of Masonry in Indiana. He is also a member of the Atkins Pioneers, the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P. He is an honorary member of North Park Lodge, No. 646, F. and A. M., Monument Lodge 657, F. and A. M., Indianapolis Lodge



*Yours truly
C. B. Jones*

No. 669, F. and A. M., and Bridgeport Lodge No. 162, F. and A. M. He is independent in his political affiliations.

On the 3rd of April, 1883, Mr. Bauer was married to Anna M. Kuhn, who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 7, 1859, a daughter of Phillip and Philippina Kuhn. Their three children are Carrie, George and Charles E. The elder son died in infancy, and Charles E. Bauer married Margaret Cody and has a son, George.

CONSTANTINE B. CONES. At this point is entered a brief memoir concerning one who stood as a veritable "captain of industry" in Indianapolis and who contributed materially to the commercial prestige of the city. Here Constantine B. Cones maintained his home for more than thirty-five years and here his capitalistic and business interests eventually assumed large scope and importance. He was a man of impregnable integrity in all the relations of life and his gracious personality gained him staunch friends among all classes and conditions of men. His death was the direct result of ethereal pneumonia, which was the sequel of an operation performed at St. Vincent's Hospital for a malignant growth on the tongue.

Constantine Byron Cones was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th of December, 1837, and when he was a boy, his parents removed to Indiana and took up their residence in Wabash. There he was virtually reared to maturity and there he gained his early educational training in the common schools. Boys matured rapidly in those days and early assumed the responsibilities of men and Mr. Cones proved no exception to the rule, as he became identified with practical business activities while still a boy. Finally, he removed from Wabash to Peru, this state, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. A number of years afterwards, he disposed of his interests in that place and removed to Kentland, Indiana, where he established himself in the same line of enterprise and where he also became an extensive buyer and shipper of grain as well as a prominent factor in the banking business. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section of the state and there one of his most intimate friends was John Ade, father of George Ade, the well known humorist and playwright.

In 1870, Mr. Cones disposed of his banking business, to the firm of Ade and McCray and he forthwith removed to Indianapolis, where he became an essentially representative business man and where he continued to reside during the residue of his life. Soon after his removal to the capital city, he became associated with John M. Ridenour and effected the

organization of the Central Bank. His was a dominating force in the upbuilding of this substantial and popular institution, and he eventually sold his interests in the same to Frank Kennedy and James A. Wildman. In 1879, Mr. Cones identified himself with industrial interests by engaging in the manufacture of overalls and at the time of his death he was president and general manager of the C. B. Cones & Son Manufacturing Co., one of the large and important concerns engaged in this enterprise in the middle west. He had remarkable initiative and constructive ability and the same was clearly shown forth in the splendid advance of the industrial enterprise with which he was thus identified and which is still continued in the corporate title of C. B. Cones & Son Co.

In 1859, while the gold excitement was still at its height in California, Mr. Cones went to that state, where he remained about three years, during which time he conducted a successful general merchandise business and handled much of the gold taken out by the miners in this section of the country.

As a citizen Mr. Cones manifested the same enterprising and progressive spirit that so significantly characterized his business career and he ever showed a lively interest in all that touched the civic and material prosperity of his own city. Though never aspiring for popular office, he accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and kept himself well informed in connection with the matters and issues of the hour. He was a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club and his religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, in which he was a communicant of St. Peter and Paul Cathedral, to the support of whose generic work and collateral benevolences he contributed with large liberality. In the same church his wife was likewise a devout and earnest communicant. Mr. Cones was a man of fine intellectual powers and was ever an extensive and appreciative reader of the best in literature, both standard and periodical. He was generous and tolerant in his attitude toward his fellow men and his many admirable attributes of character well justified the unequivocal confidence and esteem reposed in him.

On the 9th of August, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cones with Mary Louise Aveline, who was born and reared at Peru, Indiana, and whose ancestry in the paternal line is traced back to sterling French origin. Mrs. Cones was summoned to the life eternal on August 7, 1905, and of the four children only one is now living, Katheryn, who is now the wife of Edwin L. Patrick, a native of the State

of New York, and now the executive head of the extensive business so long conducted under the leadership of the honored subject of this memoir. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick are popular in connection with the social activities of the Indiana metropolis and their attractive home is a recreative center of gracious hospitality.

GEORGE R. SULLIVAN. A native son of Indianapolis and a member of one of its early and honored pioneer families, George R. Sullivan attained precedence as one of the representative business men of the capital city, where he is now living virtually retired, devoting his attention principally to the supervision of his large property and capitalistic interests and being known as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, as was his father before him.

George R. Sullivan was born in Indianapolis, on the 11th of August, 1856, and is a son of William and Clarissa (Tomlinson) Sullivan, the former of whom was born in the State of Maryland, in 1803, and died in Indianapolis, in 1886, and the latter of whom was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1812; she likewise passed the closing years of her life in Indianapolis, where she died in the year 1895. She was a sister of Stephen D. Tomlinson, whose estate was left to the City of Indianapolis and from which Tomlinson hall was founded, and she was also a sister of Dr. James M. Tomlinson. To William Sullivan and wife were born one son, subject of this sketch, and two daughters—Clara, who became the wife of Col. R. F. May, of Maryland; and Flora, who first married Colonel Robert Stewart, a gallant cavalry officer in the Union service in the Civil war; after his death she became the wife of Emil Wulschner, who was long one of the representative business men of Indianapolis, where his death occurred; Mrs. Wulschner died in the City of Rome, Italy, in April, 1909.

William Sullivan was a man of admirable intellectual attainments and marked practical ability, and his sterling attributes of character gained and retained to him the high regard of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He took up his residence in Indianapolis in the year 1834, and here he was for several years a successful and popular teacher in the early schools of the embryonic city. In 1836 he became civil engineer for the city, having the distinction of being the first incumbent chosen for this position. He had previously been appointed county surveyor, and he held the two offices simultaneously. Under his able direction the first street improvements were made in In-

dianapolis, and while incumbent of the office of city engineer he designed and brought out a large map for the use of the city, besides which he published a smaller map of the city, for general distribution. Both of these maps proved of much value and of the latter type there are but few in existence at the present time, the same being specially interesting as showing the modest nucleus around which has been built up a great and prosperous city. Mr. Sullivan was a man of the broadest conceptions of civic loyalty and did all in his power to further the best interests of the community, though he was essentially modest and unobtrusive, in his demeanor. Prior to the establishing of the system of graded schools he was an influential factor in promoting educational interests in Indianapolis. In this connection he was largely instrumental in effecting the organization of the Franklin Institute, or high school, which had its headquarters at the northwest corner of Market street and Monument place, which latter thoroughfare was then and for many years thereafter known as the Circle. This well ordered institution attained high reputation in its day and effectively supplemented the work of the minor schools of the city.

William Sullivan commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community and his aid and influence were ever to be counted upon in connection with the support of enterprises and measures tending to conserve the general welfare. He represented his ward in the city council and was honored in being chosen president of that municipal body, in which connection he was called upon to discharge magisterial duties similar to those of the police judge of the present day. From November, 1841, until November, 1867, he continuously held the office of justice of the peace for Center township, and in the entire history of the municipal government of the capital city there is no other instance of any one man having served so long a period in office of any order. He made this office justify its name and in the connection he transacted a large volume of business, often discharging the duties of the office of city judge, in the absence or inability of the mayor. He gave his influence and financial aid in the promotion of public improvements, especially in the promotion of railroad enterprises of value to the capital city. He served for several years as a member of the directorate of the old railroad whose line extended between Indianapolis and Richmond, this state, being incumbent of this position during the construction of the road, and later he became a member of the board of trustees of the Peru

& Indianapolis Railroad. Mr. Sullivan was a man of genial and kindly disposition and abiding human sympathy and tolerance. He did well his part as one of the earnest and broad-minded citizens of Indianapolis, and his name merits a lasting place on the roll of the city's honored pioneers. He was an adherent of the Democratic party until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and thereafter he identified himself with the Republican party, of whose cause he continued a zealous advocate until the time of his death. Both he and his wife were communicants of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church and were instant in all good works.

George R. Sullivan, whose name introduces this article, was reared to manhood in Indianapolis, which city has represented his home from the time of his birth to the present. He duly availed himself of the advantages of the city schools and as a young man identified himself with local business interests. He finally engaged in business on his own responsibility, associating himself with George G. Tanner, under the firm name of Tanner & Sullivan, and developing a large and prosperous business as manufacturers and jobbers of metals and tinners' supplies. The enterprise was made one of much importance and wide scope and Mr. Sullivan continued actively identified with the same until 1904, when he retired, and he has since found ample demands upon his time and attention in connection with the management of his various real estate and capitalistic interests.

George R. Sullivan has given an unqualified allegiance and support to the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, but has had no predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office. As a progressive and broad-minded citizen he has lent his influence and tangible aid to the promotion of objects projected for the general good of the community and has taken a loyal interest in all that has conserved the civic and industrial advancement of his native city. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Commercial Club, the University Club, the Columbia Club, the Country Club and the German House, and his popularity in his home city is of the most unequivocal type.

On the 15th of September, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sullivan to Miss Annie Russell, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of James and Isabelle (Stevens) Russell, both of whom are now deceased and the former of whom was a son of Colonel Alexander Russell, one of the distinguished pioneers of Indianapolis.

Colonel Russell was at one time postmaster of Indianapolis and died while incumbent of that office and was succeeded by his son James. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan hold membership in the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. They have two sons—Russell and William George, the former of whom is president and the latter secretary and treasurer of the Sullivan-Geiger Company, manufacturers and jobbers of tinware, sheet metal specialties, etc. Both of the sons are graduates of Yale College and are representative young business men of the capital city, alert and progressive and admirably typifying that spirit through which has been conserved the magnificent industrial development of Indianapolis within the first decade of the twentieth century.

FRANK McALLISTER was born on his father's farm at Magnetic Springs, Ohio, August 12, 1873, and his early life was spent there and his educational training was received in the public schools of the town. He became a resident of Indianapolis in September, 1891, and his first identification with the business life of this city was as a printer, a trade he had learned in Winfield, Kansas. In September of 1897 he became interested in the C. P. Lesh Paper Company, remaining with that corporation until the 1st of January, 1909, when he became associated with the Indiana Paper Company, and is now the vice-president and manager of the firm. He is a charter member of the Transportation Club of this city, and of the Commercial Club.

Mr. McAllister is a son of John and Hester Ann (Bird) McAllister, both of whom were born in Ohio. From there they moved to Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas, in 1883, and both are living there now. Mr. McAllister retired from his farming pursuits when seventy-eight years of age. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in Ohio, and of the Republican party.

Frank McAllister married Miss Edna Merrill August 25, 1892. She was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 6, 1871, the only child of Levi and ——— Merrill, both of whom were born in Michigan and both are now deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McAllister—Ferdinand M., Florence E., Frances and Franklin. Mr. McAllister has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Raper Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S.; Indianapolis Council No. 1, R. & S. M.; and to Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

JEFFERSON H. REED. One of the important functions of this publication touching the history of Greater Indianapolis is to accord definite recognition to those business men who stand representative in their respective fields of operation, and in this connection reference may consistently be made to Mr. Reed as one of the leading merchants of the city. He conducts a thoroughly metropolitan jewelry establishment at 38 West Washington street and the large and representative trade controlled offers adequate voucher as to the correct methods and effective service involved in the prosecution of the enterprise.

Jefferson Howard Reed claims the fine old Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity and is a scion of families whose names have been identified with the annals of American history from the colonial days to the present. He was born in the village of Cambria, Niagara County, New York, on the 12th of October, 1853, and is a son of Horatio Shubel Reed and Olive Adams (Emery) Reed. Horatio S. Reed was born in Genesee County, New York, on the 13th of July, 1827, and his wife was born in Rutland, Vermont, on the 6th of November, 1832, their marriage having been solemnized on the 14th of June, 1852. They became the parents of one son and five daughters, and of the number the subject of this review is the eldest; Luella, who was born on the 3rd of May, 1857, is the wife of Forrest C. Noble and they reside in California; Kate H., who was born January 28, 1860, is the wife of Henry C. Fulton, of Asotin, Washington; Olive D., who was born September 21, 1864, is the wife of Robert C. Marquis, of Chicago, Illinois; Nellie B., born May 14, 1866, is the wife of Charles B. Caywood, of Seattle, Washington; and Lillian M., who was born September 24, 1873, is the wife of Clyde K. Gerard, of Leoti, Kansas.

Horatio S. Reed was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and continued to be associated in its work and management until he had attained to the age of twenty-four years, in the meanwhile having duly availed himself of the privileges of the common schools of the locality and period. He learned the trade of carpenter and after his marriage he continued in the work of the same in Niagara County, New York, until 1857, when he removed with his family to Paxton, Illinois, where he eventually became a prominent contractor and builder and where he maintained his home until 1880, when he removed to Wichita, Kansas, where he continued in the same line of enterprise for some time. He then became associated

with others in the founding of the town of Harper, Harper County, Kansas, and he contributed materially to the upbuilding of the village, in which he continued to reside until 1885, when he removed to Paris, Illinois, which place represented his home until 1898, when he removed to Asotin, Washington, where he is now living virtually retired, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal on the 14th of March, 1896. At Harper, Kansas, he was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, and he has been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1868 and has long been a devoted member of the Baptist Church, of which his wife also was a zealous adherent.

The paternal grandparents of him whose name initiates this article were Shubel Hale Reed and Sarah Kassier (Throop) Reed, the former of whom was born in the town of Tolland, Tolland County, Connecticut, on the 18th of April, 1801, and the latter was a native of Middlebury, Vermont. Their marriage was solemnized at Bergen, Genesee County, New York, on the 19th of January, 1826, and they passed the closing years of their lives in Genesee County, where Mr. Reed died on the 27th of March, 1883, and where his wife passed away on the 26th of August, 1889. The lineage is traced back to Thomas Reed, Esq., of Barton Court, in Berkshire, England, who was there living in 1575. This worthy ancestor married Ann, the daughter of Thomas Hoo, Esq., of Hoo, Hertfordshire, and their son Thomas, of Barton, married Mary Stonehouse, of Little Peckham, in the County of Kent. This Thomas Reed served as clerk of the Green Cloth. Thomas Reed (III), son of Thomas and Mary (Stonehouse) Reed, received the order of knighthood from the Crown and was a man of much influence in his county. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters. Their sons, Thomas, John and James all became baronets, and the eldest of these, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Cornwall, lord of Shropshire. The children of this union were Compton, Edward, Thomas, William and John. The last three mentioned came to America and John located on the site of the present city of Boston, where he married and reared a family of children. He was an influential factor in local affairs of the colony and records extant refer to him as Hon. John Reed. His son



Edward Hawkins

John eventually removed to Connecticut and settled in the north parish of Fairfield, the County of Fairfield having been one town at that time. He was one of the first and most prominent settlers of this town, and when the village in which he resided was incorporated as a town, in May, 1767, it was named Reeding, in his honor. He was actively identified with the military affairs of the colony and held commission as a colonel. He died in 1786, at the age of eighty-six years, and his descendants are still numerous in Connecticut, Vermont and New York, as well as in many of the western states.

Jefferson H. Reed gained his early educational training in the public schools of Augusta and Paxton, Illinois, and as a youth he became his father's assistant in the work at the carpenter's trade. In 1871 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade, in Paxton, Illinois, where he finally became a member of the jewelry firm of Reed & Swinford, which continued operations at Paxton until 1878. In the spring of the following year they removed to Paris, Illinois, where they continued successfully engaged in the jewelry business until 1892, when Mr. Reed purchased his partner's interest, after which he continued the enterprise individually until 1902, on the 6th of February of which year he removed to Indianapolis, where he has continued in the same line of business and gained precedence as conducting one of the best equipped and most successful jewelry houses of the capital city. He is known as a reliable, progressive and enterprising business man and as a citizen imbued with the utmost civic loyalty, thus commanding the confidence and esteem of the community with whose business and social life he has closely identified himself.

In politics Mr. Reed accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, but the honors or emoluments of public office have had no allurements for him. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church, and his fraternal relations are here briefly noted: Paris Lodge, No. 268, Free & Accepted Masons, and Edgar Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons, at Paris, Illinois; and Apollo Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias, in Paris, Illinois. Mr. Reed is a member of the Commercial Club and the Columbia Club.

On the 25th of September, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reed to Miss Julia C. Smith, who was born in Highland, Ulster County, New York, on the 20th of August, 1857, and who is a daughter of James F. and Mary (Covert) Smith. Her father was born in Ulster County, New York,

February 26, 1828, and died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reed, in Indianapolis, on the 7th of May, 1908; his wife was born December 26, 1831, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 14th of June, 1900, their marriage having been celebrated on Christmas day of the year 1853. Concerning their four children the following brief data are given: Edward F. is a resident of the state of California; Julia C. is the wife of the subject of this review; Eleanor is the wife of Edgar Stevens, of Paxton, Illinois; and Myra L. died at the age of ten years. Mr. Smith was reared on the old home farm in Ulster County, New York, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in the boating business on the Hudson River, being identified with the operation of freighting vessels and being familiarly known as Captain Smith. He became the owner of several freight barges and continued to be actively identified with this line of enterprise until 1872, when he removed to Illinois and settled near Paxton, where he was concerned in agricultural pursuits until 1896, when he came to Indianapolis, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, having maintained his home with Mr. and Mrs. Reed after the death of his cherished and devoted wife. Both were devout and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics he gave his support to the cause of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have three children—William Jefferson, Harry J. and Helen M. William J., who is an optician by profession and has charge of the optical department in his father's establishment, married Miss Frances M. Lane, a daughter of Sarah Lane, of Terre Haute.

EDWARD HAWKINS. A native of Indiana who has made his influence felt in connection with public affairs, who has been called to various important offices of trust and responsibility, and who has been a factor in the business and civic interests of the capital city, is the representative citizen whose name introduces this paragraph. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and well has he overcome handicaps that would have baffled a man of less determination, energy and ambition. The first thirty years of his life were passed on an Indiana farm; for the succeeding decade and a half he was closely identified with executive duties in various township, county, city and national offices, and for the past twenty years he has devoted his attention to the phenomenal development of the Indiana School Book Company and to other important financial and business interests. These three periods

or classifications represent the main divisions in a career that has been marked by success and prestige, and it is a matter of gratification to the editors and publishers of this historical work to be able to enter within its pages a brief review of the more salient points to be found under the above mentioned periods.

Edward Hawkins was born on a pioneer farm in Laporte County, Indiana, in February, 1843, and is the third in order of birth of the eight children of Joseph C. and Julia A. (Patton) Hawkins, both of whom were born and reared in the State of Virginia. In the autumn of the year 1842 Joseph C. Hawkins and his little family set forth with team and wagon to make the long overland journey from Virginia to their destination in Laporte County, Indiana, where they arrived after a period of ten weeks en route. Soon after reaching Laporte County the father secured a tract of government land which was soon transformed into a productive farm. He and the most of his family continued to reside on this homestead until death called them. All the children are now deceased except the subject of this review and his younger brother, William A., who is now a resident of Seattle, Washington.

Edward Hawkins was born about three weeks after the arrival of the family in Laporte County, and there he was reared under the strenuous discipline of a farm in a new country, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota, the while his educational advantages were limited to the country schools of the locality and period. An alert and receptive mind enabled him to overcome this handicap of the early years, and he is today known as a man of broad and general information and of sound judgment. His acumen and eligibility were early recognized in his native county and he was quite a young man when elected to the office of township trustee. During two terms of service in this position he made a record that marked him for higher official preferment. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Laporte County and at the expiration of his first term he was chosen as his own successor.

In 1885 Mr. Hawkins was recognized as a most available candidate for the office of United States Marshal for the district of Indiana, to which position he was appointed by President Cleveland. Upon assuming the duties of this office he established his residence in Indianapolis, which city has ever since been his home. He continued in the office of marshal until the assumption of the presidency by Benjamin Harrison in 1889, when he retired with gracious recognition of the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils". He had been an ardent exponent of the cause of the Demo-

cratic party, in whose ranks he has ever continued a stalwart worker, and in 1880 he was made delegate from Indiana to the Democratic national convention which nominated General Hancock for the presidency.

During the entire period of his residence in the capital city of his native state Mr. Hawkins has been closely concerned with its business and civic affairs, and he has ever maintained a secure place in the confidence and regard of its people. Soon after locating in Indianapolis he became a member of the Board of Trade and not long afterwards was elected to membership of the governing committee, which position he held for eighteen years, retiring only recently. He was one of the charter members of the Commercial Club, with which he is still actively identified. During the administration of Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan as mayor of Indianapolis Mr. Hawkins was a member and president of the board of public safety. In 1891 when the law was passed providing for a state commission to represent the interests of Indiana at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Governor Hovey appointed Mr. Hawkins commissioner from Indianapolis, and thereafter until the close of the exposition he held a position on the executive and auditing committees of the Indiana commission.

Upon the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank in 1893, when great consternation and loss was entailed by this financial catastrophe, the national bank comptroller, Mr. Eckles, appointed Mr. Hawkins receiver of the bank, whose tangled affairs he handled with tact and discrimination, so that the loss to the depositors was materially reduced from the figures which it was at first feared would be reached. Mr. Hawkins was unflagging in his zeal for the protection of the interests of those concerned in the defunct institution, and through his administration gained even stronger hold on popular confidence and esteem. He was one of the incorporators of the Indiana Trust Company and has been a member of the directorate from the time of its organization, it being the first trust company to organize in Indiana. He was also one of the incorporators of the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Western Traction Company, and a director and officer from its inception. It may be said, however, that his best and greatest work as a promoter and administrative officer has been in connection with the development of the business of the Indiana School Book Company, of which he has long been the directing force, being secretary and general manager of the company at the present time and giving to its interests much time and attention.

Mr. Hawkins has been affiliated with the Ma-

sonic fraternity since early manhood and has now attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the order, besides which he holds membership in the adjunct organization, Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the founders and is still an active member of the University Club of Indianapolis, and is likewise a charter member of the Country Club. When he first came to the city he joined the Indianapolis Maennerchor and ever since has been one of its members.

In the year 1874 Mr. Hawkins was married to Miss Mary J. Billingsly of Coldwater, Michigan, and the four sons of this union are Don, Guy, Wirt and Paul. Don, Guy and Wirt are graduates of Harvard University, and Paul, after spending two years at Wabash College, is now a student of The University of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES W. CRAIG represents one of the largest confectionery houses in Indianapolis and throughout the state. He has attained his position of prominence in industrial circles through his own exertions, and may justly be proud of what he has wrought. He was born at Peru, Illinois, November 4, 1859, a son of Robert and Mary (Adams) Craig, the father born near Belfast, Ireland, and the mother in Pennsylvania. She was related to the old Adams family of Massachusetts. Robert Craig came to this country with his parents when but three years of age, and the family locating in Pennsylvania, he spent his younger life there and then moved to Peru, Illinois, some time in the early '50s. From the timber and farming land which he purchased he carved himself a good farming property, and during many years was engaged in getting out mining timbers and in general farming. He became one of the prominent men of LaSalle County, and his last days were spent in retirement. He died in Princeton, Illinois, in 1892, when he had attained the age of eighty years, and his wife was eighty-nine years old at the time of her death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican.

After completing his training in the public schools of Peru, Illinois, Charles W. Craig worked on his father's farm for a year, and then began clerking in a store. Coming to Indianapolis in 1875, he spent the winter clerking in a store here and then returned to Peru in the following spring and began steamboating on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and also did some farming. Coming again to this city in 1878 he entered upon a

clerkship for his brother, John A. Craig, who had established a confectionery business here in 1873 under the firm name of Alexander and Craig, and soon after his connection with this house Charles W. Craig purchased the interest of Mr. Alexander, and through the death of his brother in June of 1897 he took over the entire business. The house was then located at 20 East Washington street, whither it had been moved from its original location at 14 East Washington street, and on the 4th of May, 1900, Mr. Craig moved to his present location at No. 6 of the same street. Mr. Craig's business house bears the same relative importance to Indianapolis as does the famous Gunther house to Chicago, and in fact John A. Craig was with Mr. Gunther in Chicago before he came to this city to engage in business. Charles W. Craig is a member of the Marion Club and of the Republican party.

He married on the 24th of July, 1897, Eva Degner. She was born in Ripley County, Indiana, a daughter of William and Sophia Degner, both of whom were born in Germany, and the fourth born of their six children. William Degner came to the United States when a young man, and was first engaged in the lumber business in Ripley County, Indiana. Subsequently he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there came to Indianapolis and became associated with a furniture house and later was with the E. C. Atkins Company. He died in 1897, when sixty-five years of age, preceding his wife to the home beyond by four years. Two children have been born to the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Carl Sterling and Gretheen L. Mr. Craig is a Republican in politics.

VALENTINE BACHMAN.—Among the business men of Indianapolis is numbered Valentine Bachman, who was born at Kirchheim, Volandin, in Rheinpalz, Germany, June 5, 1847, a son of Michael and Elizabeth Bachman. The father, who also was born in Germany, died at the age of seventy-six years in Louisville, Kentucky. He was a miller and dealer in flour, and he came to the United States in 1865, but returned to the fatherland after about one year, although he came again to America and spent his last days in Louisville. His wife died in Germany in 1851, and of the large family of fourteen children born to their marriage union three are now living: Marie, the widow of Charles Hinkel, Valentine and Fred.

Valentine Bachman was fifteen years of age when he came from his native fatherland to the United States. After a good educational training in the common and Latin schools

he spent one year working at the locksmith's trade, and after coming to this country in 1862 he found employment at repairing government arms in Louisville, Kentucky, also helping to build a government boat. In 1864 he came to Indiana and then took employment with his brother William, who owned and operated a water power flour and saw mill on Fall creek in the northeastern portion of Marion County, and during this time he became skilled in millwright work and after rebuilding several mills in the neighborhood he attended Hartesville Academy during two winter sessions and then pursued a course in mechanical engineering in Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey, graduating therein with its class of 1875 as a mechanical engineer, and also pursued special courses in chemistry. This educational course was made possible through the capital of twelve hundred dollars which he had saved from his earnings. Going to Philadelphia, Mr. Bachman worked one summer as a draughtsman in the ship yards, was then engaged in blasting rock for the jetties on the Mississippi River, and coming to Indianapolis in the fall of 1877 spent the following three years as a millwright. Next he operated a flour mill in Cleveland, Ohio, but selling there engaged in building mills in Illinois and Ohio on the roller process and in December of 1883 resumed the flour milling business in Indianapolis. Mr. Bachman has since continued along this line, and is now one of the oldest representatives of the business in the city. He is a member of the Board of Trade, of the German House and is a stockholder in the American National Bank and other local corporations.

He married Lena Konigslow on November 1, 1882. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, but was educated in Germany, the birthplace of her parents, Herman and Charlotte Konigslow. Herman Konigslow was a manufacturer of sewing machines in Germany, and he is now living retired at his home, in Cleveland, Ohio. The four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bachman are Else, Irma, Charlotte and Ida.

REV. FRANK S. C. WICKS. Among those who are contributing much to the religious life of Indiana's capital city and who stand as worthy exponents of loyal and helpful citizenship is the able and honored pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church, which has made great advancement in spiritual and temporal prosperity and usefulness under his guidance and zealous direction. He was installed as pastor of this church on the 10th of December, 1905, and he is known as one of the versatile and eloquent pulpits orators of the state

and as a man whose life is one of signal consecration to the noble work of aiding and uplifting his fellow men. His status in the community is such as to render thoroughly consistent a brief review of his career in this publication, which has to do with the history of Greater Indianapolis and its people.

Mr. Wicks was born at Wellville, Massachusetts, on February 15, 1868, and is a son of Joseph and Eunice (Corey) Wicks, the former of whom was born in Trowbridge, England, and the latter in Coventry, Connecticut, the latter being a representative of sterling families early founded in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history. The father's principal vocation during his active career was that of woolen manufacturer. He died in October, 1909, and his wife is now residing in Worcester, Massachusetts. Rev. Frank S. C. Wicks gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, and later he continued his studies in the Peekskill Military Academy, at Peekskill, New York. In 1894 he was graduated in the Meadville Theological School, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of that year he was ordained to the ministry of the Unitarian Church. Before assuming a definite pastoral charge he completed a post-graduate course in the divinity school of Harvard University, and he then assumed charge of a new parish in Passaic, New Jersey, where he continued in service for three years, within which he was successful in placing the parish upon a substantial and permanent foundation and effected the erection of a new church edifice. From an appreciative estimate of Mr. Wicks given at the time of his coming to Indianapolis, by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, are gleaned the following pertinent statements in the first of which reference is made to his labors in Passaic, New Jersey, as just noted: "His record in this pioneer service was so good that in 1898 he was called to the charge of the old First Parish Church in Brighton, a district that is within the limits of the city of Boston. His services, for nearly eight years, at Brighton have been uniformly successful, and he has commended himself to the confidence and affection of his fellow workers in all the neighboring churches. He was early drafted into denominational service. For five years he has been secretary of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, which is a union of the Unitarian churches of Boston, spending some twenty-five thousand dollars a year in philanthropic work. Since 1900 he has also been the treasurer of the Unitarian

Summer Meetings Association, and has managed the highly successful meetings held each summer at the Isle of Shoals. For four years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Ministerial Union, which gathers the Unitarian ministers of Boston and its neighborhood in monthly meetings for conference and good fellowship. Ever since his coming to Brighton he has also been one of the council of the local district of the Associated Charities and has been active in the work of civic reform. His genial temperament, well directed industry, broad sympathies, candid speech and strength of character well assure him wide and rapidly extending influence in Indianapolis."

From the above it may be seen that Mr. Wicks left grateful and generous associations in the east when he accepted the call to the church in Indianapolis—a church at the time none too strong in membership or consecrated wealth. In his pastorate here he has fully justified the many appreciative words uttered by those high in the councils of the Unitarian Church in America, and his success has been shown not only in the increase in membership, the cementing of strong links of church fellowship and harmonious co-operation and the extensive improvements of the church property, but he has also gained a secure hold upon the confidence and high regard of the community in which he has thus elected to establish his home and in which he has found ample scope for his fruitful efforts as a clergyman and as a citizen. A letter from the late lamented Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., chaplain of the United States senate at the time of his death, was addressed to All Souls Church under date of November 22, 1905, and is well worthy of reproduction and perpetuation in this sketch: "I have heard of your appointment of Mr. Wicks and his acceptance of your invitation. It seems to me that you have chosen very wisely. Mr. Wicks is a young man whom I have learned to respect as among the very leaders of our working body. Indeed, I may say to you fairly that we do not know what we are to do without him. He is a consecrated man who knows what his duty is in our profession and has shown himself most successful in carrying that duty out. I have many friends in Indianapolis. I used to hear of Indianapolis from Henry Ward Beecher, who was a connection of our family. I should congratulate any young man who was going to Indianapolis, and I am sure that there opens before your congregation a prosperous and successful future."

Here also should be entered the tribute

from that noble pioneer, the Rev. Robert Collyer, now deceased, whose fame extended throughout the entire country and who was pastor emeritus of the Church of the Messiah, New York City, at the time of his demise. Dr. Collyer wrote to All Souls Church in the following words: "You are fortunate in your choice of a minister and in his choice of you. Mr. Wicks is a wine that needs no bush; he has proven himself a minister that needeth not to be ashamed in ten years of good endeavor. The church will not need to spur him on, but more likely to hold him in. How lovely it is to watch a brave church in its youth-time go from strength to strength! This is what your church is doing, and will do, and be a church of the living God, a pillar and ground of the truth. May the little one become a thousand is my prayer and benediction."

Mr. Wicks' special interest aside from making his church stand for liberal, practical and helpful religion is in civic affairs, and he has given effective service in connection with the leading philanthropic organizations of Indianapolis, and his influence and aid are generously given in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to conserve the material and social well-being of the community. He is at the present time a member of the Pure-milk Commission and the Play-ground Commission of the city, member of the Mayor's Advisory Council, and secretary of the Children's Aid Association. His church, prosperous in all departments of its work, he describes as a "religious center with a civic circumference". It is now making plans for a new building and most of the money is raised. In politics he is independent, with Democratic tendencies of the Grover Cleveland type. He is a member of of Mystic Tie Lodge, F. & A. M.

On the 20th of June, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wicks to Miss Elizabeth Goodnow, who was born and reared in Boston and who is a representative of one of that city's oldest and most honored families. She is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Welch) Goodnow, who still reside in Boston, and in Indianapolis her gracious personality has endeared her to all those with whom she has come in contact in church and social affairs.

LORENZ SCHMIDT. The staunch old German fatherland has contributed to the cosmopolitan social fabric of our American republic a most valuable element, and from the distant empire have come to America many ambitious young men who, depending entirely upon their own abilities and resources, have won

positions of independence and gained success of no indefinite order. A worthy and honored representative of this class in Indianapolis is Lorenz Schmidt, who came to Marion County, Indiana, when a young man, shortly after his arrival in this country, and here he has advanced from the position of a farm hand to a place of prominence as one of the representative business men and highly esteemed citizens of Indianapolis, where he is now secretary of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, one of the ably managed and substantial concerns of its kind in the middle west and one that controls a large business.

Lorenz Schmidt was born in Mecklar, Kreis Hersfeld, Kur-Hessen, now Prussia, Germany, on the 21st of October, 1845. He is a scion of an old and worthy family of that section and there his parents continued to reside until their death. Mr. Schmidt was afforded the advantages of the national schools of his native land, and in 1864, when eighteen years of age, he severed home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. In due course of time he landed in New York City, and from the national metropolis he made his way westward to Indiana. He arrived in Marion County in May, 1864, and here he secured employment on a farm in the Pleasant Run district, being thus engaged for a period of about four months, at the expiration of which he secured a position as clerk in the seed store conducted by J. George Stiltz in Indianapolis. In the spring of 1865, having made excellent progress in his knowledge of English and in familiarity with American customs and business methods, he found a wider field of endeavor and one in which his experience proved of distinctive value to him. He secured employment in the real estate and law office of Adolph Seidensticker and J. Hy. Kappes, and in this position he became familiar with business systems and with real estate values in the city of his residence. In 1872 he accepted position in the "German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indiana" office under Frederick Ritzinger, who was then the secretary of said company, and in the following year, in April, 1873, was chosen secretary of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Schmidt held the office noted until 1896, when the company was reorganized as the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, in which reorganization he took a prominent part, and under the new corporate title Mr. Schmidt has continued incumbent of the office of secretary. It is largely due to his discrimination and progressive ideas that the

company has been so successful in its operations, and its business has been admirably handled under his long and faithful administration as secretary.

Mr. Schmidt is well known in the city that has so long represented his home, and no citizen is more loyal and public-spirited than he. He is identified with various German societies and other representative civic organizations, is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and served for five years as a member of the Marion County board of charities.

In the year 1870 Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Elise Ballmann, daughter of Hermann and Catherine Ballmann, of Indianapolis, and of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt three sons and three daughters are now living.

EBENEZER SHARPE was the youngest son of Thomas Sharpe, Jr., and his wife, Mary McFerran Sharpe. He was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1777. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish and his family, for the period of sixty years since their immigration to America, had been identified with the development, religious and civil, of that county in Maryland. Though too young to serve in the war for his country's independence, he was of a loyal family, for his four eldest brothers were patriots of distinction, one of them being at one time on the staff of General Washington during the Revolutionary War, and another, William, a member of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia and one of the signers of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. When he was eight years old his father died, leaving an estate of considerable extent and a provision in his will for the education of his youngest sons. His mother with the elder sons removed to Kentucky, and Ebenezer was sent to Philadelphia to complete his education under the tutelage of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Francis Hindman, a man who had been identified with Newark Academy, now Delaware Normal College, and with various other educational institutions and was long known as a professor of languages. Ebenezer went to Kentucky in the year 1799 and became master of a flourishing school known as the Lexington Academy. A little later he moved his school to the country near Lexington, where it continued for some time under the name of the Locust Grove Academy. In 1804 he was elected professor of dead languages in Transylvania University, the first university established west of the Alleghanias. He held this position with honor until 1818 when he resigned, receiving the thanks of the board of trustees "for his long, faithful and able service". The cause of his resignation was the election to the presi-

gency of Transylvania University of the Rev. Dr. Holley, with whom he differed on fundamental points of religion, and fearing their relations would not be pleasant preferred to hand in his resignation. He had been a most successful professor, having won the esteem and affection of his colleagues and students. Indeed, so highly was he regarded by both that many testimonials, both public and private, yet remain in which expression is given to the genuine loss of his scholarship and personal influence. He took his family to Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was associated with the Rev. James McChord in the management of the Bourbon Academy, a position which he held until the death of Mr. McChord when, for some years, he continued as the head of the academy, finally leaving in 1826 for the new State of Indiana. His resignation from this institution was accepted with as many expressions of regret and esteem as he had received when he left Transylvania University. On his arrival in the infant capital, Indianapolis (it was only one year old), he found his work all ready for him. It was in the line he loved so well, that of teaching, for almost at once (his fame as a teacher having preceded him) a school was opened by the trustees of the Presbyterian Church and he was invited to become its master. His pupils said of him, "never was there a better teacher, the school hours were all happiness" The master was a man of fine classical education and peculiarly adapted by nature and disposition for the profession of a teacher, mild and genial in his manner, believing more in moral suasion to gain the respect and obedience of his pupils than he did in the rod. He was ever diligent at his books and carried his studies often far into the quiet watches of the night. No one under his training ever heard a cross or sarcastic word. He opened the school each morning with the reading of Scripture and prayer and gave daily moral and religious instruction to his pupils. He was one of the finest readers imaginable and often in the absence of a minister was called upon to read a sermon in church. It is said those who listened to him felt they lost nothing from the sermons not being original with him. "The voice and fervor of the reader," says one who had often heard him, "can never be forgotten, as his clarion tones poured forth the eloquence of the eighth chapter of Romans, especially when he came to the words 'who shall separate us from the love of Christ, shall tribulation or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?'" His scanning of Latin made his pupils long to learn the language, so musical were his tones of voice. One of his pupils once said of him,

"I doubt where there is a person in the state today connected with the cause of education and our general system of free schools that understands the practical part of a teacher or that of a head of an institution of learning as well as Mr. Sharpe". In appearance he was tall and large, scrupulously neat in dress. His hands were most beautiful, his disposition genial and kind. He was regarded by his pupils with devoted affection, had a merry way of singing Scotch songs to the delight of all who heard him. All loved him. After teaching some years he became agent of state for the town of Indianapolis, a position which he held until his death. Always a strong Presbyterian, he was received by letter into the First Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis on the 5th of November, 1826, and was almost immediately elected to eldership in that church. He had married when in Lexington on the 4th of April, 1805, Eliza Lake, a Scotchwoman, the daughter of Richard Lake, Writer to His Majesty's Signet of Edinburgh, Scotland. Their marriage had been blessed with eight children, all but one of whom were born in Kentucky. Their names are as follows: Alexander Watson Sharpe, Thomas Hindman Sharpe, Isabella Maria Sharpe (Mrs. Frank Merrill), Robina Blandina Sharpe, Amos Howard Sharpe, Eliza Ross Sharpe (Mrs. William Eckert), James McChord Sharpe, Hester Anna Sharpe (Mrs. John S. Spann). His wife and children became identified with him in church affairs and two of his children, Thomas and Isabella, were also associated with him in his school. His influence was felt in church matters. His kind spirit and gentle charity assisted in smoothing out the tangles which often arise in an infant church. Indeed, on one occasion it was said that "his classic pen" did much to relieve the difficulties of a situation which at one time threatened complications out of all proportion to the cause. He died on the 1st of August, 1835, and as an expression of regret the session of the Presbyterian Church passed a resolution of sympathy for the afflicted family, saying that they deeply sympathized, for the church had lost a consistent and useful member and the session a beloved brother whose counsels and prayers they highly valued and to whom they loved to look as to a father. The words which Plato puts into the mouth of the departing Socrates seem particularly applicable to Mr. Sharpe—"If death is the journey to another place and there, as men say, all the dead are, what good, O my friends and judges, can be greater than this? I shall be able to continue my search into true and false knowledge. As in this world so also in that, what infinite delight would there be in conversing

and asking questions, for, besides being happier in that world than in this, they would be immortal. Wherefore, O judges, be of good cheer and know this of a truth that no evil can happen to a good man either in life or after death" His funeral was the largest that had ever been seen in Indianapolis at that time. There was not a vehicle in the place that was not in the procession, a silent but eloquent testimony of the love and regard which he had won from his fellow men in the city of his adoption.

THOMAS HINDMAN SHARPE, the second son of Ebenezer Sharpe and Eliza Lake, was born at Lexington, Kentucky (as his father wrote in the family Bible), "August 2nd, 1808, at eight o'clock a. m." His boyhood was spent in and around Lexington, and his first education was received at Transylvania University. When a boy of eleven he moved, with his parents, to Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he remained attending school and growing in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man. His grandmother, Mrs. Isabella Lake, was an inmate of this household, and it is related that, adhering to the old custom brought from Scotland, the ladies of the household were accustomed to their daily afternoon tea. The little boy, always of social disposition, was so fond of spending this time in the informal intercourse which a cup of tea brings in a family, that his grandmother used always to say: "Here comes Tid, he smells the tea."

In 1826, then only eighteen, he came with his parents to Indianapolis. Though not tall, nor apparently of athletic build, he was well-knit and sturdy, with great swiftness and elasticity of motion. It is easy to picture the blue eyes, fair, fresh complexion and the smile of such sweetness and brilliancy as illumined his whole face. It was the custom in the new town, where sports were few, and the people depended almost wholly upon one another for amusement, to celebrate holidays with a more general enthusiasm than we now, in our more complex life, find time to do. Independence Day was still regarded as the great day of the year. In 1825, the year previous, Daniel Webster had delivered his great Bunker Hill oration celebrating the fiftieth birthday of the United States; and, far away as the Massachusetts sea coast is, the echoes of the great speech were found in the heart of every school-boy and young man in the western prairies. In Indianapolis the Fourth of July was a great occasion. There were games of all kinds, marching through the streets and the firing of such guns as could be found in honor of the day. One of the special features was foot

racing, and the Indians, always fleet, were then not so far away but that representatives came to take part in the races. One of these, known as a particularly swift runner, was to give an exhibition of his skill. The town took great pride in his ability, and imagination can picture the hardy pioneers resting from their strenuous labors and gossiping over the feats of this young savage. Ebenezer Sharpe, always quiet, yet fond of a joke in a gentle way, stood among those who looked upon the lightness and swiftness of the Indian, and remarked casually, "I have a boy who can run faster than that". It seemed impossible to those who had long witnessed the Indian's honors, and who felt a sort of local pride in his wearing the palm, that an American boy could possibly outrun one of a race noted for speed and agility. But Mr. Sharpe persisted, and, after some delay, a race between the two youths was arranged. The Indian was tall, lithe and graceful and in splendid training. Thomas, who was of a slightly smaller build seemed a rash opponent, but when the goal was won the Indian was beaten by a sufficient number of feet to make Thomas' victory undisputed. To the end of his life he rejoiced to tell this story, and would often add: "I could not do that now, still I can take a pretty good walk for an old fellow."

For two years after his arrival in Indianapolis he was assistant to his father in his school. He then spent a year as deputy clerk in the office of James M. Ray, the first county clerk. About 1831 he was school commissioner for the county and had in charge the lands appropriated by the general government for school purposes. He was also a clerk in the land office, and had almost entire charge of the immense sales of land in this district. He succeeded his father as agent of state for the town of Indianapolis, and in 1835 he entered the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank as teller, a position which he held for ten years, when he was appointed to the more important office of cashier of the bank. He held this position until the affairs of the bank were wound up, when, in conjunction with Calvin Fletcher, Esquire, he established the Indianapolis Branch Banking Company, which later did business under the name of Fletcher & Sharpe. Upon the death of Mr. Fletcher he requested that the business should be continued by Mr. Sharpe, and without change, the same as if he were yet living, "one of the highest encomiums that could be paid to his integrity, worth and merit, for no person knew him so well as Mr. Fletcher". Mr. Sharpe was for several years director and treasurer of the old



W. K. Sharp

Bellefontaine Railroad, and director of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago.

Though a prominent business man, conservative, successful and careful, Mr. Sharpe was never contented with accumulating money for himself. His was the large and generous nature that is not contented with saying "depart, be ye warmed and be ye clothed", but he belonged to the great army of those who are in deed, as well as in word, their brother's keeper. For many years he was president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Association and one of its finance committee. His house, in the early days, had a storeroom set apart, in which were kept, carefully and methodically associated, the garments to be distributed among the poor. He was so modest and retiring, and so refined and high-minded, that he never spoke of his deeds of charity; and it is certain that most of them will never be known until that great day when the Judge of us all shall say, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me".

On November 2, 1837, Mr. Sharpe married Miss Elizabeth Catherine Wilson, daughter of Dr. John Wilson of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. They had eleven children: Ebenezer, Mary Yandes (Mrs. Mary Sharpe Moore), Isabella Merrill, Sophia Kramer, Eliza Lake (Mrs. Albert E. Fletcher), Thomas Hindman, Ellen Bates, Anna Hester (Mrs. Hugh H. Hanna), Catherine Wilson, Jessie (Mrs. Elbridge Gerry) and William Eckert. Seven of these children lived to maturity; the others died in childhood.

In politics Mr. Sharpe had been an adherent of the Whig party, and voted the straight ticket for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too". He was a firm and devoted supporter of the Republican party at the time of its formation, and an unyielding and uncompromising unionist. In his youth he, too, had an ambition to serve his state as a volunteer, and was a member of the brigade which was prepared to march forward in defense of the state against Black Hawk and his braves. As Berry Sulgrove, in his History of Marion County, says: "On the 3rd of June, 1832, the news of the outbreak of the Sac and Fox Indians under Black Hawk reached the town. And next day a call was made for a hundred and fifty men of the Fortieth Regiment, belonging to this county, to rendezvous here on the 9th of June, each man mounted and armed with rifle, knife and tomahawk and a supply of powder for the campaign. When all were mounted and ready to march they made as fine a body of men as could have been found in any army in the world. The only warlike incident of the little campaign was the firing of a frightened picket

at a vagrant cow one night, which alarmed the whole camp. The battalion returned on the 3rd of July and took part in the celebration of the next day." This was Mr. Sharpe's first and last military expedition. He was fond of laughing about it all his life.

Mr. Sharpe was a devoted adherent to the Union and contributed liberally to the Northern cause. During the strenuous days of the rebellion, when Indianapolis was such a hot-bed for conspiracy and intrigue, Mr. Sharpe was a member of a military company called "The Silver Grays". Though fortunately never called to action, there is no doubt but he would have been ready to take his place. In 1841 he had supported Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, and in 1889 he rejoiced to see his lifelong friend, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of old Tippecanoe, nominated for the presidency. He went up with the Indiana delegation to the Chicago presidential convention which nominated General Harrison, not as a member of the delegation, but as an enthusiastic supporter of the Indiana delegation's nominee. He marched through the streets with the Harrison Club of Indiana, refusing to admit that he was not as young and as staunch as the first voter there; and, when the order came for "double quick", in spite of his eighty-one years, he kept time and pace with the very best.

Mr. Sharpe was ordained elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, in March, 1850. He had been deacon previous to that for ten years, having been admitted to the church on the 18th day of May, 1838, on confession of faith. All his life he was a perfect example of a consistent Christian. His eldership ended only with his death on the 12th of February, 1893.

In his home relations, Mr. Sharpe was perfect. His gentleness, refinement, sweetness were united with his firmness of purpose, his high integrity and his noble consideration for others. He was always patient and sweet tempered, full of quiet fun, and delighted with and delightful to the society of young people. His manners were wonderfully graceful and courteous, his greetings always hospitable and sincere, and accompanied by that beautiful smile, which those who have been fortunate enough to see once, will rejoice to win again. His home was the center of all good impulses. No one ever heard him say harsh or critical words. It pained him to hear anyone spoken ill of, and his rebuke was always the mild but pointed one—"Children, it hurts the one that talks." Gossip he particularly abhorred, and neither he nor his wife ever permitted it in their household. Cheerful and uncomplaining himself.

he much disliked grumbling or complaint of any kind. He covered even the weather with his broad mantle of charity, and when anyone grumblingly spoke of rain or cold, his question was—"Children, whom are you complaining of?" Everybody who knew him loved him. Even the little children along his daily walk, however rude to others, always made way for him. When he passed away, one of his friends Judge C. C. Hines, said in speaking of him:

"My first acquaintance with Mr. Sharpe dates back to 1854, nearly forty years ago, when I was a law student. The first impression he made on me was that of a just, broad-minded man of sterling integrity and much more than average ability. What especially impressed me was his sympathy with and love of young people. He was always ready to encourage a young man, and I know that he impressed himself upon my memory, and I believe upon my character, more than almost any other person; so that my recollections of him, as then in the prime of life, are warmly tinged with gratitude. I have never, in my most intimate relations with him, had any occasion to revise those early impressions. He seemed to know and seek but one thing—his duty. That, he was always anxious to perform. I knew him in prosperity and dire adversity, but he was the same large minded, honest minded man without selfishness, whether as head of a banking institution or the benevolent society. I was warmly attached to him. The world was better for his life."

Another friend said: "By the death of Thomas H. Sharpe, Indianapolis loses a man whose life has been an example to his fellow-men and a benefit to the community. Its memories remain as a rich legacy to his family and his friends. Through prosperity he was always progressive and public-spirited. Through misfortune he was patient, gentle and never bitter. Always he was unselfish and thoughtful to others. An earnest Christian, his life has been consistent with his professions. Visited by misfortunes that would have broken down many younger and stronger men, he went on bravely and sweetly to the end, never complaining, never faltering.

His life passed away as sets the morning star,
Which goes not down behind the darkened west,

Nor sinks obscured amid the vapors of the sky,
But fades away into the light of day."

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright,
for the end of that man is peace."

HENRY W. TUTEWILER. In the matter of definite accomplishment and high personal integrity Indianapolis has every reason to be

proud of her native sons who are lending their co-operation in forwarding her industrial, commercial and civic advancement. As a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the Indiana capital and metropolis and as one of the representative business men of the city, Mr. Tutewiler is specially eligible for consideration in a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand. He has been for many years actively engaged in business in Indianapolis, where he is now senior member of the firm of Tutewiler & Son, undertakers and funeral directors. Ever loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he has contributed his quota to the upbuilding of the greater Indianapolis, where he has ever commanded the most unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He rendered effective service as a soldier in the Civil War, has held various positions of public trust, including that of city treasurer, and has at all times acquitted himself as a man of strength and impregnable subjective honor.

The birthplace of Mr. Tutewiler was the family homestead on Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis, where he was ushered into the world on the 9th of January, 1842, a son of Henry and Nancy (Jennings) Tutewiler. His father was born near Lancaster, Ohio, and was a son of Jacob Tutewiler, who was born in Pennsylvania, of sterling German ancestry, and who was a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the old Keystone state, where he was reared and educated and whence he removed to Ohio in the pioneer epoch in the history of that commonwealth. The mother of the subject of this review was likewise born in Ohio and was a daughter of Israel Jennings, who came from Ohio to Indianapolis in an early day, becoming one of the pioneer business men of the capital city, where he passed the residue of his life. Henry Tutewiler took up his residence in Indianapolis in the year 1834, and here his marriage was solemnized. He became one of the successful contractors and builders of this city, where he continued in business along this line for many years. He finally retired, when well advanced in years, and he continued to maintain his home in Indianapolis until his death, in 1896, at which time he was nearly ninety years of age, being one of the honored pioneer citizens and one of the most venerable residents of Marion County when he was thus summoned to his final rest. He was a man of sterling attributes of character, of strong individuality and fine mentality. He wielded no little influence as a successful business man and loyal citizen. In the early days he served as a member of the

city council, but other than this he never consented to become a candidate for public office. He was a man of deep religious convictions and exemplified his faith in his daily life. He was one of the organizers of and zealous workers in the Roberts Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, now known as the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and his devoted wife also took an active part in the various departments of the church work. She was summoned to eternal rest in 1850, at the age of forty-two years. Of their eight children five died in infancy, and of the three who attained to years of maturity the eldest was John W., who was long numbered among the representative business men of Indianapolis, where he died in 1891; Henry W. is the immediate subject of this review; and Charles W. has likewise been long and prominently identified with business interests in Indianapolis, where he still resides.

Henry W. Tutewiler was reared to maturity in Indianapolis, and after completing the curriculum of the common schools, he here became a student in the Northwestern Christian University, which is now known as Butler College. He was a student in this institution at the inception of the Civil War, and his youthful patriotism was soon roused to responsive protest, which resulted in his tendering his services in defense of the Union. On the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he was soon afterward detailed as orderly and secretary-clerk on the staff of Colonel John T. Wilder, who later attained to the rank of brigadier-general and who is now a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Tutewiler continued on the staff of General Wilder until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. He received his honorable discharge, in Indianapolis, on June 12, 1865. Maintaining a deep interest in his old comrades in arms, Mr. Tutewiler gives evidence of the same by his affiliation with George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, besides which he is identified with the Union Veterans' League and with the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

After the close of the war Mr. Tutewiler returned to his native city, and thereafter he was associated with his brothers, John W. and Charles N., in the stove and tinware business, under the firm name of Tutewiler Brothers, until 1870, when they sold the business. From 1872 to 1876 Mr. Tutewiler was incumbent of the office of city treasurer, as

will be noted later in this context, and he then established himself in the retail shoe business, in which he continued until 1885, when he disposed of the same and engaged in business as an undertaker and funeral director. He has since been actively identified with this line of enterprise, in which he is now associated with his son, Harry D., under the firm title of Tutewiler & Son. They have a large and admirably appointed establishment, located at 129 and 133 West Market street, and the facilities throughout are of the most approved modern type.

In politics Mr. Tutewiler has ever been arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and while he has never been animated by ambition for public office he served two terms as city treasurer of Indianapolis—from 1872 to 1876, inclusive. He made a most admirable record in handling the fiscal affairs of the municipality, and during his régime he made a significant innovation, in that he accounted to the city for interest on all public funds in his keeping. Prior to his administration the interest had been held as an honorarium by the incumbent of the office. The popular confidence and esteem reposed in Mr. Tutewiler in his native city was significantly shown when he became a candidate for the office of city treasurer, as he overcame the normal Democratic majority and met with decisive victory at the polls on the occasion of both his first and his second election. His administration as treasurer is still referred to as one of the most clean and admirable in the history of the local municipal government.

Mr. Tutewiler has held membership in the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church from his childhood days and he has been an official of this church for more than forty years, being at the present time a member of the board of trustees and also classleader. Both he and his wife are numbered among the most earnest and zealous workers in the church, and to the support of the same, with its various collateral benevolences and charities, they contribute most generously. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Tutewiler has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Few citizens of Indianapolis are better known in the community than this sterling business man and none retains a more tenacious hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community.

On the 21st of June, 1866, Mr. Tutewiler was united in marriage to Miss Louisa M. Dunn, daughter of the late Jacob P. Dunn.

an honored citizen and representative business man of Indianapolis. Mrs. Tutewiler was born and reared in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, coming to Indianapolis with her parents and the rest of the family in 1860. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Tutewiler the eldest is Harry D., who is associated with his father in business and who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Hattie Mary became the wife of Dr. Frederick C. Blackwelden, of Litchfield, Illinois, her death occurring in 1904 at Roswell, New Mexico; and Miss Louise remains at the parental home, which is known as a center of generous hospitality.

HARRY D. TUTEWILER was born to Henry W. and Louisa M. Tutewiler in Indianapolis, on the 19th of July, 1869, and received a common school education. He has been associated with his father in the undertaking business under the firm name of Tutewiler & Son since its establishment in 1885.

Mr. Tutewiler was appointed by Governor Durbin as a member of the first State Examining Board of Embalmers in 1900, under the provisions of the new law creating this important body. He continued a member of the Board until he was elected coroner of Marion County, in 1902. To the latter office he was re-elected in 1904, and he was not only the first man other than a physician ever elected to this position in the county, but was also the first to have been chosen for a second term within a period of twenty years, showing the estimate placed upon his services by the voters of the county.

Mr. Tutewiler has manifested his public spirited and progressive ideas in no uncertain way, and his services and efforts have not fallen short of popular appreciation. In May, 1909, he was appointed civic representative of the city on the Indianapolis Playground Commission, a commission created by legislative enactment in that year. In securing this legislative provision Mr. Tutewiler himself was largely instrumental and none can doubt the beneficence of the object attained. In 1906 Mr. Tutewiler established the first public bathhouse in Indianapolis, and later he gave the same to the city, by which it has since been conducted. Since 1907 Mr. Tutewiler has been chairman of the recreation committee of the Children's Aid Association, representing one of the noble civic benevolences of Indianapolis, and this committee has charge of the public bathhouse of the city.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Tutewiler has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In York

Rite circle of the fraternity his supreme honors rest in his membership in Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and he is also affiliated with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an active member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Tutewiler is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and Commercial Club, which are the leading civic organizations of the capital city.

In politics Mr. Tutewiler has always been an active Republican, a member of the Columbia Club, and in 1908 was elected President of the Marion Club, one of the largest and most influential organizations of its kind in the country.

On the 21st of October, 1896, Mr. Tutewiler was united in marriage to Miss Julia Belle Goodhart, daughter of Benjamin F. and Julia H. Goodhart, of Indianapolis, and granddaughter of Willis Wright, one of the pioneer citizens and business men of Indianapolis. Mrs. Tutewiler has an individuality of her own, being an active club woman and a writer of ability, and while doing her full duty in the social world has not neglected her home. Mr. and Mrs. Tutewiler have three daughters, Julia Louise, Belle Caroline, and Mary Margaret.

DR. GEORGE H. ROBERTS, prominent in the professional circles of Indianapolis, was born in Alabama, Genesee County, New York, November 1, 1864, a son of Horrice and Mary (Easton) Roberts, the father also a native of the state of New York, and the mother of England, and he was the third born of their four children, two sons and two daughters. Horrice Roberts followed farming in Genesee County until moving to Orleans County of the same state in 1865, and he spent the remainder of his life in the latter place as a farmer and stock dealer. He held many of the township offices, and was one of the active Republicans of his community and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife was sixty-four years of age at the time of her death.

From the public schools George H. Roberts passed to Medina Academy and thence on to the Genesee Wesleyan College and the New York Veterinary College, graduating with the class of 1888 from the latter institution. Then after a course in the laboratory of Bellevue College he began practicing at Albion in Orleans County, New York, and from there came to Indianapolis in 1890 and organized the Indiana Veterinary College. Dr. Roberts was made the president of this institution, and the college has had a rapid growth and

is now one of the largest of its kind in the United States. During the year of 1909 the class roll numbered 178 students. Three years are required to complete the full course, which is complete in every department. Dr. Roberts is now serving his third term of four years each, as assistant state veterinarian, is also the city veterinarian, appointed first in 1901 and reappointed in 1905 to serve for four years, and is a member of the Veterinary State Association, which he has served one term as president, of the American Veterinary Medical Association, of the Marion and Commercial Clubs and of the Republican party. He has also attained a high place in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, F. & A. M., Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of and a deacon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Roberts married Margaret A. Fleming November 7, 1895. She was born at Chipewawa, Canada, a daughter of Thomas D. and Mary (Curry) Fleming, natives respectively of Scotland and England, and the eldest of their five children. Thomas D. Fleming was with the Birdsall Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, for twenty years or more as a traveling salesman, and during that time made his home in Indianapolis. Both he and his wife are now deceased, he having died at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife passed away in 1890. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

ALONZO P. HENDRICKSON was during many years one of the most active of the business men of Indianapolis, but he is now living retired. He was born in Cambridge City of Wayne County, Indiana, December 10, 1845, and two years afterward was taken by his parents, David and Ruth (Stewart) Hendrickson, to their new home in Howard County, this state. David Hendrickson was born near Lexington, Virginia, in 1805, and became a mechanic in Cambridge City, Indiana. Moving to Howard County in 1847, he turned his attention to general farming, and he spent the remainder of his life there and died at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Hendrickson was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and died in 1874. Alonzo P. was the tenth born of their eleven children and the only one now living. The father was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics was a Whig and a staunch abolitionist.

Alonzo P. Hendrickson received his education in the district schools of Howard County, and his life was spent on his fa-

ther's farm until the 26th of January, 1864, when he joined Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. From Kokomo on the 16th of March the command was moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to Nashville, Tennessee, and with General Hovey's Division, First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, marched to Dalton, Georgia, and participated in the battle of Buzzard Roost, near that city, on the 7th of May. Mr. Hendrickson was also in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, then it was a running fight until they reached Kennesaw Mountain, where they were engaged in battle near the Culp farm. His brigade captured Decatur, five miles east of Atlanta, and on the evening of July 19 moved on to the works of Atlanta. They participated in all the battles attending the capture of that city, made a complete circle of Atlanta before its fall, were in the retrograde movement back to Nashville, they took part in the fight on December 15 and 16, 1864, and chased Hood into the eastern part of Tennessee. The Twenty-third Corps was then placed on transports and sent to Washington, D. C., from there to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and landed at Fort Anderson, where they re-embarked for Beaufort, North Carolina, marched to Kingston, where they had a two-days' engagement with the Confederate forces under the command of Joseph E. Johnson, driving him back on to the advance of General Sherman's army near Bentonville, where the last important battle was fought by Sherman's army. Mr. Hendrickson's command marched into Goldsboro, North Carolina. At that place General Sherman joined all his forces and moved on to Raleigh, North Carolina, chasing Johnson until the latter's surrender at Durham Station. The war being ended, Mr. Hendrickson's division was marched to Charlotte, North Carolina, where they remained until the 15th of December, 1865, when Mr. Hendrickson was mustered out as Commissary Sergeant of his regiment and arrived home January 1, 1866. He had suffered a wound in the leg at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

After his return home he was engaged in farming in Howard County until 1869, when he engaged in the retail general mercantile business at Windfall, Indiana, and in 1873 came to Indianapolis and accepted the position of traveling salesman with the firm of C. H. Talbott and Company. In 1880 he left that house and organized the firm of Henley, Hendrickson & Lefler, wholesale hats, caps, gloves, and straw goods. In 1882 he

purchased William Henley's interest in the business, and Joseph E. Lunt came into the firm at that time and remained with the company for about seven years. The business was carried on under the name of Hendrickson, Lefler & Company until December of 1903, Mr. Hendrickson then purchasing Mr. Lefler's interest. Mr. Hendrickson was general manager and buyer for the company during its entire existence. In 1904 the stock company was organized known as the A. P. Hendrickson Hat Company, and Mr. Hendrickson continued as its general manager and buyer until 1908, when he sold his interest in the company and retired to private life. He is a member of the Columbia Club, and was the chairman of the house committee during the first three years of its organization and was its third president, is an honorary member of the Marion Club, and a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM HENRY JUNE, better known as "Pop June" to all residents of Indianapolis, was born in the year of 1823, at Newburgh, New York, his ancestors being among the early settlers of the Hudson, and among those that came from France and Holland. The paternal branch of Huguenot French came to this country with a number of others from Rochelle, France, during the Huguenot troubles in that vicinity, and settled and named New Rochelle, New York. The Junes have been tavern, hotel and restaurant keepers for over a century or more in the United States, starting first with Jacob June, the paternal great-grandfather of William H. June, who kept a tavern and coffee house at the corner of Front and Moore streets, near the Battery Park, in New York City, where the Board of Charters of that city first met. Following him came the grandfather, Phenius June, who kept a hotel at Newburgh, known as The Glebe, on land that was a grant from Queen Anne of England. The next in line was the father, Jacob June, who kept the Eagle Hotel at Newburgh, the house in which he was born.

In the early sixties, William H. June was engaged in the hotel business himself in partnership with Benjamin B. Odell, the father of ex-Governor Odell, in what was then known as The National Hotel. Arriving in Indianapolis on June 1, 1870, Mr. June continued to supply the inner-man, opening in the oyster business, by importing the first shell oysters, which he continued to serve in the regular down east style, thus making his name famous in that particular line. Pop June's Shell Oyster Bar and Marine Inn still continues to be the mecca of all those that are in search of the

products of the river, lake and sea, the same being conducted by his three sons, George W., John H. and Homer H. June.

Phenius June, the father of William H., besides being a boniface was also engaged in transferring passengers and freight by sailing craft on the Hudson River previous to the famous trip made by the "Clairmont" under the direction of Robert Fulton. As a member of the Hudson River Boating Association Mr. June was selected to row General Lafayette ashore from the ship during his visit to America when landing at New York City. The maternal side of the family were all of the hardy seafaring stock, descendants from the Coffins of Nantucket and the Pennys of Sag Harbor and Block Island; the latter family have been noted in that section of the country for longevity, a number having passed the century mark, and one married couple, Jesse Penny and his wife, lived to the advanced age of one hundred and eleven and one hundred and seven, respectively, and during this time lived for eighty-five years in the same house at Sag Harbor. The only departure that the Junes ever made from that of being innkeepers was to engage in the business of providing amusement for the public. This departure was occasioned first by James June, who imported the first elephant ever brought to America, bringing him by ship from Bombay, India, and landing him at Fall River, James June traveling with the elephant by night and showing him in the tavern barns during the day. From this lone elephant sprang the once well known circus of June, Titus and De Angevine, and June, Nathens and Bailly. George W. June, the son mentioned above, was from 1881 to 1900 also prominently connected with the theatrical line as manager and representative of such well known stage celebrities as Charlotte Thompson, Lotta, Thomas W. Keen, Gus Williams, Herrmann and Kellar, Viola Allen, Neil Burgess, and the enterprises of Gilbert and Sullivan, Kiralfy Brothers, Henry C. Miner and others. At Indianapolis in 1881 George W. June was also instrumental in instituting the first lodge of Elks in Indiana, being the founder of Indianapolis Lodge No. 13, on whose rolls he stands and is known throughout Elksdom as number thirteen of thirteen. Having drifted back in the catering profession and recognizing the need of a school for training employes along the line of hotel work, he became very active in promoting the establishment of a National Training School of this class through the instrumentality of the International Stewards Association here at Indianapolis in connection with The National Trades School of this city.



WILLIAM H. JUNE

John H. June, the second son, was for seven years traveling passenger agent for the Union Pacific railway system, and left the same to take up the work of manager, while Homer H. June during the years that the business has been carried on in Indianapolis has always been connected with the same. William H. June died at Indianapolis on the 23d of March, 1901. He was always of a very cheerful disposition and popular with and charitable in all his actions and deeds. His wife, Elizabeth Greenfield Fitchey, who was born at or near Belfast, Ireland, died in Indianapolis in 1898.

JAMES T. LAYMAN. Indianapolis has made definite and substantial progress along industrial and commercial lines within the past quarter of a century, and its precedence in a relative way is a source of gratification to those who have aided in conserving this result. Among the number a place of prominence and honor must be accorded to James T. Layman, who has long held a secure place as one of the alert and essentially progressive and representative business men of the capital city, who has served in offices of high public trust, who has ever been an exemplar of loyal and enlightened citizenship, and who has so ordered his course as to retain the inviolable respect and confidence of the community which has represented his home and been the scene of his productive endeavors for more than two-score of years. Further and emphatic interest attaches to his career as one of the leading business men of Greater Indianapolis from the fact that he is a native son of Indiana, a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families, as well as on the score that he gallantly went forth from his native commonwealth as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil War. In connection with the wholesale hardware trade he has been conspicuously concerned with the up-building of one of the most extensive enterprises of this order in the state and through this medium has contributed materially to the commercial prestige of the city, the while he has shown a deep and abiding interest in all that has tended to conserve the civic progress of the Indiana capital.

James Townsend Layman was born on the paternal farmstead, in Warren Township, Putnam County, Indiana, on the 4th of September, 1844, and is a son of Dr. Daniel W. and Mary H. D. (Townsend) Layman. His father was an able and successful physician and surgeon and followed the work of his profession, with all of zeal and self-abnegation, for more than sixty years, besides which he gave a general supervision to his farming interests. He is a scion of an old and honored

family of Virginia, in which state he was born on the 24th of September, 1808. He received excellent educational advantages in both academic and professional lines, and in 1831, shortly after his graduation in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he came to Indiana and took up his residence in Putnamville, Putnam County, where he continued to maintain his home until the close of his long and useful life. He died in Putnamville in 1887, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a man of high intellectuality and of exalted character, and he was an influential factor in the public affairs of Putnam County and the congressional district. His father, John Philip Layman, who had been a miller in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, came to Indiana in the late '30s and settled in Putnam County, where he passed the residue of his life, having been eighty-three years of age at the time of his demise. He was a son of Anthony Layman, who was born in 1753, near York, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and the original orthography of the name was Lehman. Anthony Layman is the first of the family in America concerning whom authentic record can now be found. He was a loyal soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, in which he served as a member of Captain Peter Decker's company, of Reading, Pennsylvania, in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Robert Magaw, of Carlisle.

Mrs. Mary H. D. (Townsend) Layman, mother of him whose name initiates this review, was of staunch English lineage and was born in Kentucky, in 1812. She died in 1879, at the age of sixty-seven years. Her father, James Townsend, was a native of Maryland, where he was reared and educated and where he became a man of prominence and influence, as did he later in Kentucky, to which state he removed with his family and a number of slaves about the year 1808. He located in Union County, that state, where he founded and laid out the town of Morganfield, which was made the judicial center or county seat of that county. He continued his residence in Kentucky, until 1829, when he decided to remove to Indiana and to grant freedom to his slaves, but the greater number of them showed their affection and loyalty by accompanying him to the new home. He settled in Putnam County, where he laid out the town of Putnamville, and he became one of the most influential citizens of that section of the state. While a resident of Kentucky he had served in both branches of its legislature and after coming to Indiana he

represented Putnam County in the legislature, in 1837-8. He finally removed to Clay County, where he died in 1851, at the age of sixty-five years. His daughter Margaret Elizabeth became the wife of William Eaglesfield, who became a resident of Indianapolis in the early pioneer days and to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work.

Dr. Daniel W. and Mary H. D. (Townsend) Layman became the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: John died in infancy; Catherine married Robert S. Dorsey and both died in Indianapolis; Mary E. became the wife of James G. Kingsbury, and they were residents of Danville, Illinois, at the time of her death; Theodore D. died in Indianapolis when forty years of age; James T. is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Columbia I. is the wife of William J. Kercheval, now deceased. Though actively engaged in the practice of his profession, Dr. Daniel W. Layman resided upon and supervised the operation of his fine farm, lying contiguous to the village of Putnamville, and on this fine old homestead his children were born and reared.

James Townsend Layman, to whom this review is dedicated, was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm and thus learned those lessons of self-reliance, courage and ambitions which are ever granted to those who "in the love of nature hold communion with her visible forms". His preliminary education was secured in the primitive subscription schools of the locality and period, and he well recalls the old log school-house, with its puncheon floors, slab benches and yawning fireplace. After completing the curriculum of the common schools Mr. Layman continued his studies for one year in the old Asbury University, now known as DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. Radical, indeed, was the change that came in the affairs of the young student soon after he left this institution, for his patriotism was quickened to responsive protest when the integrity of the Union was placed in jeopardy through armed rebellion, and in July, 1862, he became captain of Company K, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having been the prime mover in the recruiting of his company, with which he served three months in Kentucky, after which he assisted in raising Company C, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in June, 1863. In this command he served as first lieutenant of his company until March, 1864. His regiment was with General

Burnsides' army in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia during the fall and winter of 1863-4. He participated in the Knoxville campaign, living up to the full tension of the strenuous service and enduring his full quota of hardships, including picket duty on the memorably cold New Year's night of 1864. His term of enlistment expired and he received his honorable discharge on the 25th of February, 1864. For some time thereafter he found it necessary to give his attention principally to recruiting his physical energies, which had been greatly prostrated by his arduous service in the army. Mr. Layman has ever continued to show a deep interest in his old comrades and has been active and prominent in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which his affiliation is with George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, of Indianapolis. He is also a valued member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. Layman's business career in Indianapolis had its inception on the 13th of February, 1865, when he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert S. Dorsey, and engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware trade, with headquarters at 64 East Washington street. The enterprise was conducted under the title of Dorsey & Layman until the retirement of Mr. Dorsey, in 1870, after which Simeon B. Carey became an interested principal and the name was changed to the Layman & Carey Co., which title was retained until 1903, since which time it has been the Layman-Carey Company. The concern is incorporated under the laws of the state and controls a substantial and extensive trade throughout the large territory normally tributary to Indianapolis as a distributing center. The upbuilding of the splendid enterprise has been in large measure due to the able and discriminating efforts of Mr. Layman, and the concern is now one of the oldest and best known business houses of the Indiana capital. The business has been confined exclusively to the wholesale trade for the past thirty-eight years, at and near the present location, at 111-115 South Meridian street.

Broad-minded, liberal and progressive as a citizen and business man, Mr. Layman has naturally taken a loyal interest in public affairs of a local order, and he has ever been aligned as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party. He served as a valued member of the city council from 1877 to 1884, and from 1881 to 1884 was president of the board of aldermen. He has never abated

his interest in municipal affairs and no member of the council or board of aldermen ever showed a higher sense of stewardship and civic loyalty than did he. In 1900 Mr. Layman received still more distinguished token of popular confidence and esteem, since in November of that year he was elected to represent his district in the state Senate, in which body he served with marked ability for one term, of four years, proving a valuable working member both on the floor of the Senate and in the committee room. He introduced a number of important bills and ably championed the same. Chief among these was that which was enacted as the Indiana game law of 1901 and which was amended, largely through his influence, in 1903. Of his senatorial career the following appreciative words have been written: "Senator Layman's record in the Senate indicates fidelity to the public interest and places him among the ablest legislators whom Marion County has chosen to represent its people in the legislature."

Mr. Layman has been deeply appreciative of the high civic ideals of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and is an active member of each of these organizations, as is he also of the Columbia Club. He is affiliated with Oriental Lodge, No. 500, Free & Accepted Masons, in which he has passed the various official chairs; and his other affiliations are with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, where he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and thus holds membership in Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. Both Mr. Layman and his wife are zealous members of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and their attractive home is a center of quiet but generous hospitality.

On the 23rd of January, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Layman to Miss Cora Belle Parks, who was born at the old family homestead, Mont Umbra, on the Licking River, near Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Thompson S. and Elizabeth (Ingram Dorsey) Parks, who were representatives of old and honored families of the Bluegrass state where they continued to maintain their home until their death.

In conclusion of this article is entered a brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Layman: Elizabeth Dorsey, deceased, was the wife of Professor Henry S. Schell, a member of the faculty of Manual Training High School; James Thompson Layman is vice-president of the Layman-

Carey Company, of which his father is president; Daniel Wunderlich Layman, M. D., who is a representative physician and surgeon of Indianapolis, is a graduate of Butler College and of the College of Physicians & Surgeons in New York City, the medical department of Columbia University; Theodore Dwight Layman is secretary and treasurer of the Layman-Carey Company; Mary Marguerite is the wife of John W. Carroll, M. D., of Lynchburg, Virginia; John Townsend Layman died in infancy; Katherine Kitchen is the wife of Harvey Elam, attorney of Indianapolis and son of John B. Elam; and Miss Cora Belle remains at the parental home.

HENRY FRANK. The great empire of Germany has contributed to the complex social fabric of our American republic, and the City of Indianapolis has been signally favored in having gained from this source a large quota of stanch and loyal citizens who have contributed materially to the civic and industrial advancement of the city. A prominent representative of this sterling class was the late Henry Frank, who was long prominently identified with local business interests and who stood exemplar of the most progressive and loyal citizenship. He ever commanded the highest degree of confidence and esteem in the community, and in his death, on the 20th of May, 1902, Indianapolis suffered a loss of one of its representative and honored business men.

Henry Frank was born in Offenbach, Hesse Darmstadt, Prussia, on the 1st of April, 1827, and in his native place he secured his early educational discipline. In 1838 he came with his parents to America, and the family settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and where he was able to effectually supplement his earlier educational training. In that city he learned the trade of cabinet making, to which he there devoted his attention until 1855, when he came to Indianapolis and engaged in the manufacturing and selling of furniture. With this line of enterprise he continued to be identified during the residue of his long and useful life and developed the business into one of large scope and importance, both in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail departments. The furniture manufactory thus founded by Mr. Frank was developed into one of the largest of its kind in the state, and eventually the factory and the land upon which it was located were sold to the Big Four Railroad Company for a consideration of one hundred thousand dollars.

In politics Mr. Frank gave an unwavering

allegiance to the Republican party, and he was ever alert in the support of all measures and enterprises that tended to advance the general welfare of his home city, though he was never a seeker of public office. Both he and his wife were members of the German Lutheran Church, and he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the leading civic organizations and German societies of Indianapolis. He was a man of indefatigable industry, of great business acumen, and gained definite success through his well directed endeavors. His genial personality gained to him a wide circle of friends and his home was the hallowed place in which his interests centered and in which his character showed its most attractive elements.

On the 15th of May, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Frank and Miss Johanna Sichtung, who was likewise a native of Prussia, whence she came to America as a girl, in company with her relatives, William and Amelia Hellfaecht. Her paternal grandfather was court physician to King Frederick of Prussia for fifteen years and her maternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Morgan County, Indiana. Mrs. Frank survives her husband and still retains her home in the attractive family residence that is endeared to her by the associations of the past. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank, six are now living: William Robert, Minnie, who is the wife of Ferdinand Christman, of Indianapolis; Emma, the wife of Hugo Hug; Clara, who married Horace Downing; and Ida, the wife of Edwin R. Gross.

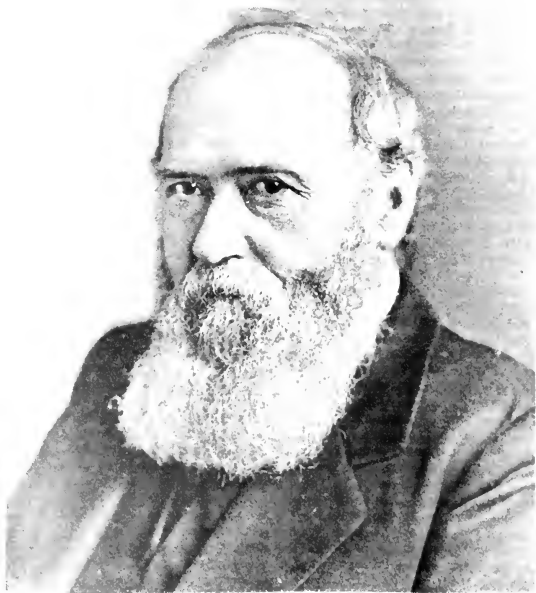
GEORGE S. WILSON. The able and popular superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Blind, at Indianapolis, has been incumbent of this responsible office since the 5th of January, 1898, and has given a most discriminating administration of the affairs of the important and worthy institution. His devotion to the school has been of the most insistent order and he has accomplished a noteworthy work in promoting the efficiency of its various departments and in the making of the best possible provision for the instruction and care of its student-wards.

George Spencer Wilson finds a due meed of satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity, as he was born in the beautiful little City of Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, on the 10th of September, 1858. He is a son of John and Martha (Melton) Wilson, the former a scion of stanch Scotch-Irish stock and the latter a representative of an old and honored family of Virginia. The father

was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on the 11th of April, 1811, and was educated in historic old Oxford University, with the intention of becoming a member of the clergy of the Established Church of England, but his vocal organs became disordered and on this account he found it imperative to abandon his plans for entering the Anglican priesthood. He came to America in 1843 and in 1850 took up his residence in Greenfield, Indiana, where he was long engaged in teaching and farming. He passed the closing years of his life in Greenfield, where he died on the 8th of April, 1896. His wife, who was a native of Kentucky, died in 1895. Both became zealous and devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, and they were long numbered among the well known and highly honored citizens of Hancock County. They became the parents of six children, of whom one son and two daughters are now living. The father was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community and ever held the unqualified esteem of all who knew him.

George S. Wilson gained his early educational discipline in the excellent public schools of his native city, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he was matriculated in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, where he pursued an elective course, taking up special studies and remaining a student of the university for a period of five terms.

Mr. Wilson early determined to adopt the pedagogic profession, and in this field, than which none is more important or offers more exacting responsibilities, he initiated his successful labors as a teacher in the district schools. His record of excellent achievement gained to him advancement in his profession, and in 1881 he became principal of the public schools of Cleveland, Hancock County, this state, which incumbency he retained for one year, at the expiration of which he assumed the principalship of the public schools of Charlottesville, Hancock County, where he remained two years. For the ensuing year he held a similar position at Fortville, Indiana, and he then had the distinction of setting at naught all application of the scriptural aphorism that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country", for he became principal of the high school of Greenfield, his native city, where he made a splendid record for effective work as an educator and where his popularity was of the most unequivocal order. He held this position for six years, and for the following seven years he held the position of superintendent of the public schools of Greenfield, in which connec-



Yours truly
Commodore Baker

tion he not only heightened his reputation as an educator, but also proved his fine administrative abilities.

On the 5th of January, 1898, Mr. Wilson was appointed to his present important office of superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Blind, and the best evidence of his able and faithful service is that offered in the high standard of the work accomplished in the institution and the distinctive advancement made in the same during his administration, which has extended over a period of more than a decade. He has gained the high commendation of the state official who has general direction of the affairs of the school and also the most unqualified popular approval.

Though never active in the domain of practical politics Mr. Wilson gives allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of that representative organization, the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity, of which he is deeply appreciative, he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides being affiliated with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias.

On the 1st of February, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss Daisy D. Steele, who was born at Greenfield, and who is a daughter of Hans and Eliza A. (nee Milleard) Steele. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children—Miriam, Ione, George S., Jr., and Helen Louise.

HON. CONRAD BAKER, who died at his home in Indianapolis April 28, 1885, had the distinction of being a close associate of the heroic Oliver P. Morton, the war governor of Indiana. Conrad Baker enlisted as colonel of the First Indiana Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered as such. He was noted for his ability in law and his stainless manhood, and turned the last page of his life record as a devoted husband and father and modest Christian. This true gentleman, who so honored himself, his state and his country, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of February, 1817, and obtained his higher literary education at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He afterward studied law in the office of Stevens and Smyser of that place, the senior member of which firm was Thaddeus Stevens, the noted Whig and Republican and the prime mover in Congress in the impeachment of President An-

drew Johnson. Mr. Baker was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1839 and spent the first two years of his practice at Gettysburg. Moving westward in 1841, he settled at Evansville, Indiana. There he resided for more than a quarter of a century, earning high honors at the bar, on the bench, on the field of battle and in civic life, being finally called to Indianapolis to assume the governorship of Indiana resigned by Oliver P. Morton, who had been elected to the senate of the United States.

At that time Governor Baker's public career had been progressing for twenty-two years, having had its beginning in 1845, when he was elected to represent Vanderburg County in the general assembly. He served one term in the lower house; in 1852 became judge of the court of common pleas having jurisdiction over Vanderburg and Warriek Counties; resigned from the bench after a service of eighteen months, and in 1856, without solicitation or even knowledge, was nominated by the Republicans for the lieutenant governorship with Oliver P. Morton as head of the ticket. In that campaign the Democrats were successful. In 1861 Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel of the First Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served as such for three years. He commanded either his own regiment or a brigade on the battle fields of Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, and then, under orders from the secretary of war, reported at the provost marshal's office at Indianapolis. He was at once detailed to the important task of organizing the bureau in his state, performing the duties of provost marshal general, superintendent of volunteer recruiting and chief mustering officer until August, 1864, when, at the expiration of his military term, he was relieved from further service at his own request. A few weeks afterward, with his regiment, he was mustered honorably from the service. In 1864 the Republican state convention again nominated him lieutenant governor, although he had not been a candidate even indirectly, the head of the ticket being a second time his old political associate and friend, Mr. Morton. The Republicans scored a decisive victory. In 1865 it became evident that Governor Morton's health was being undermined by the stress of the excitement and burdens of the war, and, after calling a special session of the general assembly he left for an European trip. During his absence of five months Mr. Baker ably performed the duties of the chief executive, and in February, 1867, upon the election of Governor Morton to the United States Senate, became the head of the state administration in fact. This, as stated, was the occasion of Governor Baker's perma-

ment location in the capital city. In 1868 the Republican state convention heartily endorsed his acts and his stalwart character by unanimously nominating him for the governorship, and he was elected over Thomas A. Hendricks, considered the strongest and most popular man whom the Democrats could present. After serving out his term to the complete satisfaction of his constituents Mr. Baker re-entered the practice of law, and succeeded his political opponent but personal friend, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, as the senior member of the law firm of Baker, Hord and Hendricks, and maintained his high and dignified standing at the Indianapolis bar from 1873 until his death twelve years later. His remains were taken to Evansville for interment and he rests in the community which watched with such pride and affection his rise to honorable eminence.

As a trustworthy and appreciative estimate of Governor Baker's character the following extract from the memorial presented by the Indiana Bar Association is an appropriate conclusion to this biography:

"The death of Governor Baker deprives Indiana of one of its worthiest and most eminent citizens. On its death-roll of soldiers and civilians no name occupies a more honorable or conspicuous place than his. Its history would be grossly incomplete without mention of his life and public services. His name is written in the records of its courts as a lawyer and a judge; it is on the journals of the legislature; it may be found among the archives of its executive department, and it has an important place in its military annals. Wherever it appears the state has reason to be proud of a name that was never stained by a single vice or sullied by one dishonorable act; whose owner always and everywhere wore upon his breast the white flower of a blameless life. The fierce light which beats upon every candidate for political distinction disclosed no spot upon his character; slander was disarmed by his purity and detraction was stricken dumb. Mortuary literature abounds in benevolent falsification, but it can be guilty of none in its unstinted praise of him. The most sensitive conscience is not strained in the commemoration of his virtues, or by the concealment of any shortcomings. It would be impossible to overrate him, for the highest eulogy is the simple truth. In every act and relation of his long and useful life the simplicity and goodness of his nature were manifested, as they were revealed in every lineament of his singularly benignant features.

"As a lawyer Governor Baker was conscientious, painstaking and industrious: a safe and judicious counselor, faithful to the interests

of his clients, and regardful of his own duties to the court. He had the implicit confidence of the courts, because they knew he would not intentionally mislead them, or suffer them to be misled. His forensic triumphs were due to the sincerity and earnestness, the skill and judgment with which he advocated and managed a cause, instead of to the arts and devices of the orator, for which he indulged a quiet and humorous contempt. The bar of Indiana may have had more brilliant members, but never one more justly distinguished for the depth and accuracy of his professional learning. His brief period of service on the bench was long enough to demonstrate his peculiar fitness for the discharge of judicial functions; and to afford an unmistakable earnest of subsequent distinction as a judge had he chosen to continue as one.

"Indiana has never had a wiser and better administration of its affairs than while he was its governor. He gave to the administration of them a dignity and elevation of character which had its source in himself. In the field and at the head of his regiment he displayed a tranquil courage and a calm fortitude which never deserted him under any of the vicissitudes of war. A striking illustration of these qualities is afforded by an act of his while he was provost marshal general at Indianapolis. An unruly and belligerent mob of soldiers was threatening with destruction the office of a newspaper which had incurred their hostility. He went among them alone and at great personal risk, and stopped the assault as soon as it began. It was at a time when the Union sentiment was intense and proscriptive, and his interference in behalf of a newspaper that had become the object of its passionate fury was simply heroic. His sense of justice could not be subjugated by popular clamor, and it was broad enough to include those who were regarded by his associates and comrades as the enemies of his country. The patriotism which made him a soldier actuated him as a citizen, and it never degenerated into mere partisanship. In his social and domestic life the virtues which marked his professional and public career had their counterpart. The 'honor, love, obedience and troops of friends' which, according to the poet, 'should accompany old age' followed him to the edge of the grave, and attested the universal and heartfelt esteem in which he was held. He left a fragrant memory and the precious legacy of a good example, which, through many years that are yet unborn, still stimulate and encourage the virtuous efforts of those who knew and have survived him."

Governor Baker married Matilda Eacon

Sommers, of Gettysburg, whose father, Aaron Sommers, was lost at sea while serving as the captain of one of the Patterson ships out of Baltimore. They were married by Rev. Charles McLean, who afterwards established the Indianapolis Young Ladies' Seminary. Mrs. Baker's bridesmaid was Mary Ann McLean, who with her sister, Mrs. Margaret M. Todd, conducted that school, it having been located at the southwest corner of New York and Meridian streets. Mrs. Baker died in 1855 and in 1858 Conrad Baker was again married, his second wife being Charlotte Frances Chute, a daughter of Daniel and Rachael Chute, of Evansville. Her death occurred in Indianapolis on the 11th day of November, 1902.

ALBERT BAKER, one of the older members of the Indiana bar, senior of the well known firm of Baker and Daniels, is a son of the late Hon. Conrad Baker, ex-governor of the state and eminent as a brigade commander, provost marshal of the commonwealth in the Civil War who, with such men as the intrepid Oliver P. Morton, was one of the grand upholders of the Union cause and the general dignity of Indiana. His services were so many and so great and his character so worthy of delineation in detail that other pages are reserved for a fitting memorial. The son, Albert Baker, was born in Evansville, Indiana, on the 22nd of November, 1851, remaining in that city and obtaining his early education there until the removal of the family to Indianapolis in February, 1867. The youth continued his preparatory training at the City Academy, a private school of the latter city, and in 1868 became a sub-freshman at Wabash College, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. In the year 1871-1872 he was out of college on a ranch in Kansas for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Baker prosecuted his law studies in the office of Baker, Hord and Hendricks, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Edward Daniels, who is still his partner, and in January, 1883, the firm was merged into that of Baker, Hord and Hendricks, which was later succeeded by Baker and Daniels. The firm is known as one of the strongest and most reliable in the city, and its large general practice carries its members into all the courts, state and federal. Mr. Baker is an active Republican and an earnest worker in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. On October 19, 1876, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, he married Miss Anna S. Campbell, daughter of Professor John L. Campbell, who for a period of fifty-four years was an honored member of the Wabash College faculty. Mr. Baker's family consists of his

three daughters, Mrs. John Chandler Dallam, of Schenectady, New York; Miss Gertrude Johnston Baker and Miss Rosemary Campbell Baker, Mrs. Baker having died at Indianapolis March 1, 1910.

JOHN F. BARNHILL, M. D. A distinguished representative of the medical profession in Greater Indianapolis is Dr. John F. Barnhill, who has been engaged in practice in this city for nearly a quarter of a century and who, appreciating the vastness of the domain of his profession, has first realized the value of concentration in its work, with the result that he has gained a high reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Though not a native son of Indiana, the doctor is a scion in the fourth generation of the family in this commonwealth, with whose annals the name has been identified since the early pioneer epoch.

The lineage of the Barnhill family is traced back to ancient and patrician Irish stock and, more remotely, to Scottish origin. The only authentic family records, extending from 1691 to 1863, were retained long after the establishing of the line in America and were finally and, unfortunately, destroyed through the capricious enmity of the second wife of John Barnhill, who was the founder of the family in America. From him the next in line of descent to Dr. Barnhill was John Barnhill (II), who removed to North Carolina after his marriage and whose sons, Samuel and Robert, eventually removed to Kentucky. Robert Barnhill, the younger of these sons, married Sarah Morrison and they resided in Georgetown, Kentucky, for some time, finally removing thence to Butler County, Ohio, and later took up their residence in Indianapolis, Indiana, and their son, Robert, grandfather of Dr. John F. Barnhill, was born in Kentucky and came with his father to Indianapolis in 1820. Here they purchased government lands and had the distinction of assisting in the erection of the first log cabin in the future capital of Indiana. The land which he purchased at that early date is now in the very heart of the city. He married Jane Stoops, whose family was related by intermarriage with that of ex-president Roosevelt. They became the parents of eight children and both continued to reside in Marion County, Indiana, until their death, Robert Barnhill, living to the age of ninety-two years.

Robert Barnhill (III), son of Robert and Jane (Stoops) Barnhill, was a native of Indianapolis and the major portion of his active career was devoted to agriculture. His

wife, whose maiden name was Angeline Shirts, was a native of Noblesville, Indiana, and her parents were numbered among the first settlers of that place. Robert and Angeline Barnhill became the parents of eight children, namely: Henry, George, James, Nancy, Melissa, John F., Sarah and Charles. Robert Barnhill (III), finally removed from Indiana to Flora, Illinois, but he later returned to Indiana and lived at Nora, this state, where he died, in 1881. His wife died in 1907. They were folk of sterling character and their lives counted for good in all relations, while they ever commanded the respect of all who knew them. Both were members of the Christian Church and the father was a staunch Republican.

Dr. John F. Barnhill was born at Flora, Illinois, on the 2nd of January, 1865, and was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Indiana. He received his educational training in the public schools of Marion County and thereafter continued his academic studies in the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana. In 1885 he was graduated at the Union High School, located at Westfield, and the president of the school was Professor Absalom Rosenberger, who was an able and prominent educator of the state at the time and who was an influential member of the Society of Friends. Dr. Barnhill's preliminary education at the several institutions mentioned was interrupted by the necessity of himself teaching in the public schools for a period of six years. After graduation from the Union High School he began the study of medicine with Dr. H. S. Herr, of Cleveland, Ohio, and later it was his privilege to continue under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Joseph Eastman, of Indianapolis, with whose finely equipped hospital he was identified for three years, during which he assisted in many operations and gained much valuable clinical and technical experience. It may be said, incidentally, that on other pages of this work is dedicated a memoir to Dr. Eastman. In 1888 Dr. Barnhill was graduated in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Indianapolis, and had the distinction of winning the faculty gold medal for the highest average scholarship. In the same year he passed a competitive examination for the position of interne in the Indianapolis city hospital and so excellent was his standing in this examination that he was given the choice of places. His first year of active professional work was in connection with the Indianapolis city dispensary after which he located in Irvington, the college section of

Indianapolis, where he continued in successful practice for eight years. In 1895 Dr. Barnhill decided to withdraw from the general practice of medicine, in order to devote attention to the branches in which he had become especially interested. He passed the subsequent year in New York City and London in study, having passed six months in the New York Polyclinic, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and six months in the Central London Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. His devotion to the study and work of the special branches to which he had decided to give himself in the active work of his profession fortified him for a time in the technical knowledge of said branches, but after practicing his specialties for three years in Indianapolis, his ambition led him to make further research and to broaden his study. Accordingly, in 1899, he made a second trip abroad, where he took a course in operative ear diseases, under Dr. Jansen, a celebrated specialist of Berlin. He then went to Vienna, where he took a special course in ear diseases under Professor Doctor Adam Politzer. At various times since Dr. Barnhill has studied in London, under Drs. Lennox, Browne and Dundas Grant. He also witnessed the work of many other eminent specialists but his investigations were carried on principally with those mentioned. In 1900, he returned to Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, as specialist in affections of the ear, throat and nose, in which he is a recognized authority, being called upon for consultation by representative practitioners of the Central West. He has also accomplished much as a teacher and writer on medical subjects. Concerning his professional career, the following statements are worthy of reproduction:

"For three years Dr. Barnhill was a lecturer in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, was then for several years Professor of Physiology, and from 1898 to 1905 held the chair of diseases of the ear. He was also secretary of the college. In 1906 the State College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized and affiliated with Indiana University, and in this, the Indiana University School of Medicine, he accepted and still fills the chair of Otolaryngology, and Laryngology. He is a member and vice-president (1903) of the Indianapolis Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association; a member of the Indiana State Medical Society; for two years, 1901 to 1903, secretary of the Section on Laryngology and Otolaryngology, American Medical Association, and

in 1903 was elected chairman of the same, acting as such at the Atlantic City meeting, 1904; a fellow of the American Society of Otolaryngology, Rhinology and Laryngology; a fellow of the American Otological Society; fellow of the American Laryngological Society; a fellow of the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. Dr. Barnhill is the principal author of a complete text book on Diseases of the Ear, as well as of many papers pertaining to diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He is consultant in diseases of the ear, nose and throat at the various hospitals of Indianapolis and has appeared before many county societies to lecture and exhibit specimens and drawings in order to further his plan of disseminating special knowledge of those organs among the members of the profession. His reputation and standing rest upon his work, which is recognized by those who have had an opportunity of observing his devotion and the practical value of his methods."

Dr. Barnhill is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and while all other interests have been subordinated to his devotion to his profession, he has not failed in any civic duties. Though never caring to enter practical politics, he is a staunch Republican. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason.

On the 13th of February, 1889, he was married to Miss Celeste Terrell, of Lynchburg, Ohio. They have no children. Mrs. Barnhill was born at Lynchburg, Ohio, and is a daughter of Benjamin West and Asenath (Johnson) Terrell, the former of whom is now deceased. Her father was a relative of the famous artist, Benjamin West. Mrs. Barnhill is a descendant of three of the distinguished patrician families of North Carolina and Virginia, the Wests, Stanleys and Terrells.

ROSCOE O. HAWKINS. It has been well said that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. Further than this it is significantly true that there is but one end in life that is worth while, and that is to conquer adversity, pain, envy, regrets, ambitions and the varied obstacles that are put in our path to develop our fortitude, our courage and our brains. Among those who have gained honor, respect and success stands Roscoe O. Hawkins, who is a distinguished member of the bar of Indiana and who has long been a dominating force in the political affairs of the state. In

his youth he felt the lash of necessity, but this but spurred him on to definite and worthy accomplishment through his own efforts. Like many another, he has known fellowship with adversity, and thus to him is due the more of honor for what he has made of himself and what he has done for the world in which he lives. The lesson of struggle and advancement is of great value and there can be naught of inconsistency in reverting to the career of any worthy worker in such terms as have been utilized in this initial paragraph of a brief sketch which shall tell its own story by inference as much as by direct statement of facts.

Roscoe O. Hawkins is a native of the historic old Western Reserve, as he was born at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 21st of February, 1848. He is a son of Rev. Gaylord B. and Eunice E. Hawkins, the former of whom was a representative of staunch old Vermont lineage and the latter a member of a family early settled in Connecticut. The genealogy in the agnatic line is traced back to English origin and the Hawkins family was founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. Rev. Gaylord B. Hawkins was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of its early ministers in the Western Reserve of Ohio, where he labored with all of zeal until the inception of the Civil War, when he went to the front as chaplain of the second regiment of Ohio volunteer cavalry. He died while thus serving, in 1862, and thus it was that the subject of this review was early thrown upon his own resources. Of him and the conditions he thus faced, the following has been written: "The young man was educated at Warren, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. During these years of study his path was full of difficulties. His father died in the army and thereafter the boy was compelled to shift for himself. He worked at any honorable employment he could find, while still pursuing his studies, and his ambition and self-reliance enabled him to overcome the many adverse agencies against which he had to contend."

In the spring of 1870, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. Hawkins took up his residence in Indianapolis, which city has since represented his home and the scene of his well directed endeavors in his chosen profession. Here he engaged in the practice of law, and his ability and persistent application made his novitiate of somewhat shorter duration than is common in such cases. He has attained unquestioned prestige as one of the

able trial lawyers of the state and as one ably fortified in the science of jurisprudence, so that his powers as a counselor are on a parity with those as an advocate at the bar. An intrinsically logical mind enables him to reach the fundamental principles involved in the presentation of any cause and to skillfully marshal his facts with due relation to equity and the law governing the case. He has been identified with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts and has given his attention more particularly to the civil branch of practice, though recognized as an able factor in the trial of criminal cases.

From the time when he began to formulate definite opinions in regard to matters of public polity Mr. Hawkins has been unflinching in his support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in which it has been his to attain much of leadership and to exert a splendid force in furthering the cause of the "grand old party". He has been an effective campaign worker, and his facility in the organizing and manoeuvring of political forces has caused him to devote more of his attention to such work than to mere campaign oratory. In 1874 he was secretary of the Republican county committee of Marion County, and in 1876 he held a similar position, besides which he was simultaneously chairman of the Republican executive committee of Marion County. In 1880 he was chairman of the county committee, and it will be recalled that in the campaign of that year Marion County was the storm center of one of the most memorable political contests known in the history of the state. His work was done with so much of discrimination and facility that he gained a wide reputation as an effective political manager. From that time onward he has served as a member of the county executive committee in each successive campaign, and in 1896 he was a valued member of the state executive committee of his party. He was elected city attorney in 1876 and gave a most able administration of this office, of which he continued incumbent for three years. Though he has given unreservedly of his time and splendid energies to the promotion of the cause of the Republican party this is the only official position of an emolumental order that he has consented to fill, save that of state senator. In 1896, responding to the insistent overtures of the leaders of his party in the state, he accepted the nomination for joint senator from the district consisting of Marion, Hancock and Shelby counties, and he was elected by an appreciable majority, in the face of

a normal and very material Democratic plurality in the district. As a member of the senate Mr. Hawkins showed again his loyalty to the people of the state and to the party through whose suffrages he was chosen. He was an efficient worker both on the floor and in the committee room and did much to promote wise legislation during his term of service. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention.

Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association and the Indianapolis Bar Association, besides which he has long been actively identified with the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of whose board of governors he was a member for about two decades. He is a member of the Columbia and Marion Clubs and served one term as president of the former. In the time-honored fraternity he has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rite, in which latter he has attained the final, or thirty-third, degree, a fact that indicates the high esteem in which he is held by members of the fraternity in the state. By virtue of his father's service in the Civil War he is eligible for and holds membership in the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

On the 19th of February, 1873, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Martha L. Harmon, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two children, namely: Gaylord R., who is associated with his father in the practice of law; and Clara, who is married to Henry C. Brubaker, of Indianapolis.

MARION WARD. One of the most prominent of the business men of Indianapolis is Marion Ward, who moved with his parents when a boy of six from his native county of Parke, Indiana, to Fayette County, and later to Indianapolis. His parents, James and Osee (Bell) Ward, were both born near Lexington, Kentucky, and came to Indiana with their respective parents when children and located on farms near Connersville, Indiana. They both died at Ridge Farm in Illinois, she at the age of sixty-eight and he at eighty-six. Eight children blessed their marriage union, and four are now living: Sarah, the wife of James K. Jamerson, of Connersville, Indiana; Marion; Adeline, the wife of Dr. John Guffin, living at Ridgefarm, Illinois; and Osee, the wife of G. C. Hanson, of Connersville, Indiana. James Ward was a life-long tiller of the soil.

The boyhood days of Marion Ward were spent on his parents' farm two and a half miles from Connersville, Indiana, in Fayette County, and when eighteen he moved with

them to Vermilion County, Illinois, and farmed with his father, although their home was in the village of Ridge Farm. But after one year there as an agriculturist the son secured a clerkship in the general mercantile store of A. J. Darnell at Ridge Farm, and after two years there in 1871 became associated with his brother, Dr. Boswell Ward, in the sale of drugs in Indianapolis. The latter was one of the pioneer druggists of this city, organizing his business here as early as 1867, and his store was first located on St. Clair and New Jersey streets, but after about a year there was moved to the Bushman Block on Fort Wayne avenue, where it remained from 1873 to 1883. This firm was the first to solicit city trade from the retail druggists, and having in the meantime located at 40 East Washington street they extended their wholesale trade and also continued the retail trade until 1893, when they discontinued the latter department and moved to 120 South Meridian street, and later to 207-209 South Meridian street, the present location of the house. They at one time suffered the loss of their business house by fire and were at temporary quarters for the nine months required in constructing the building erected expressly for their business. The senior member of this firm, Dr. Boswell Ward, died in August of 1903, and in his death Indianapolis lost one of her pioneer business men and worthy citizens. The firm of Ward Brothers Drug Company was incorporated in 1896. Marion Ward is a member of the Commercial and Columbia Clubs, of the German House and of the Republican party.

MAJOR CARROLL B. CARR is the efficient and popular incumbent of the office of actuary of the American Central Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, and is one of the well known business men of the Indiana capital, where he is also specially prominent in connection with the affairs of the Indiana National Guard, in which he holds commission as major in the quartermaster's department, also having served with his command in the Spanish-American War.

Carroll B. Carr was born at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, on the 28th of December, 1865, and is a scion of honored pioneer families of the old Buckeye state. He is a son of Joseph H. and Alice (Hard) Carr, both of whom were likewise born in Ohio, the former having been a son of Thomas Carr, who was a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish lineage and who took up his residence in Ohio in the pioneer epoch in the history of that commonwealth. The maternal grand-

father of Major Carr was Moses K. Hard, who was born in Ohio, whither his parents removed from Connecticut in a very early day, the family having been founded in America in the colonial era and being of staunch English extraction. Joseph H. Carr was reared and educated in Ohio and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the valiant sons of the republic to tender prompt aid in defense of the Union. He enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and continued in service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant colonel. After the war he was for many years employed in the pension department of the national government, and he passed the closing years of his life in Washington, where he died in 1898. His wife passed away in 1899, and of their children two are now living.

When the subject of this review was a lad of fourteen years his parents removed from Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was reared to maturity, having there supplemented the earlier educational training secured in the public schools of Ohio, and having also completed a short course in Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one years Major Carr secured employment with the Standard Oil Company, and for seven years he was a valued attache in the statistical department of this great corporation, with headquarters in Louisville during the major part of this period. In 1893 he came to Indianapolis to assume the position of actuary with the old Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company, with whose interests he continued to be identified until 1899, since which year he has held the responsible office of actuary of the American Central Life Insurance Company, contributing materially to the success of its operations and being known as a discriminating executive and administrative officer. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries and is well known in the insurance circles of the country.

Major Carr had identified himself with the Indiana National Guard within a short period after taking up his residence in Indianapolis, and at the inception of the war with Spain he enlisted with his regiment for service, becoming second lieutenant of Company H, Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, whose period of active service was passed principally in southern camps. He was mustered out of the United States service, with the other members of his command, in November, 1898. He has since continued to take a deep interest in the affairs of the

National Guard of Indiana and in 1903 received in the same his commission as major in the quartermaster's department, with which he has since been connected in this capacity. He is a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and also holds membership in the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the United Spanish War Veterans. He is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, and is identified with various civic and social organizations of representative order in his home city. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party. Though not an active member Major Carr's church connections are Methodist and his wife and daughter are members of the Episcopal Church.

On the 23rd of October, 1889, Major Carr was united in marriage to Miss Murrie Gibbons, daughter of David Gibbons, who was for forty years a member of the staff of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and who is now living retired in the city of Tampa, Florida. Major and Mrs. Carr have one child, Octavia.

JOHN O. D. LILLY, the honored subject of this memoir, became a resident of Indiana fully sixty years ago, and during a career of signal activity and usefulness he did much to further the industrial and economic progress of the Hoosier state and its beautiful capital city. He stood as a type of the steadfast, honorable and upright business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen, and his fine intellectual powers increased materially his usefulness and prestige as one of the noble workers of the world. He rendered distinguished service in the cause of the Union during the Civil War, and the entire course of his life was dominated by the same high sense of duty that prompted him to tender his services in support of the righteous cause of a nation whose integrity was thus threatened by armed rebellion. He was long a prominent and influential citizen of Indianapolis and maintained an inviolable hold upon the respect and esteem of all who knew him. A man of firm convictions, broad mental ken and distinct individuality, he made his life count for good in all its relations, and in this historical work touching those who have contributed to the upbuilding of "Greater Indianapolis" it is most consonant that a tribute be paid to John O. D. Lilly.

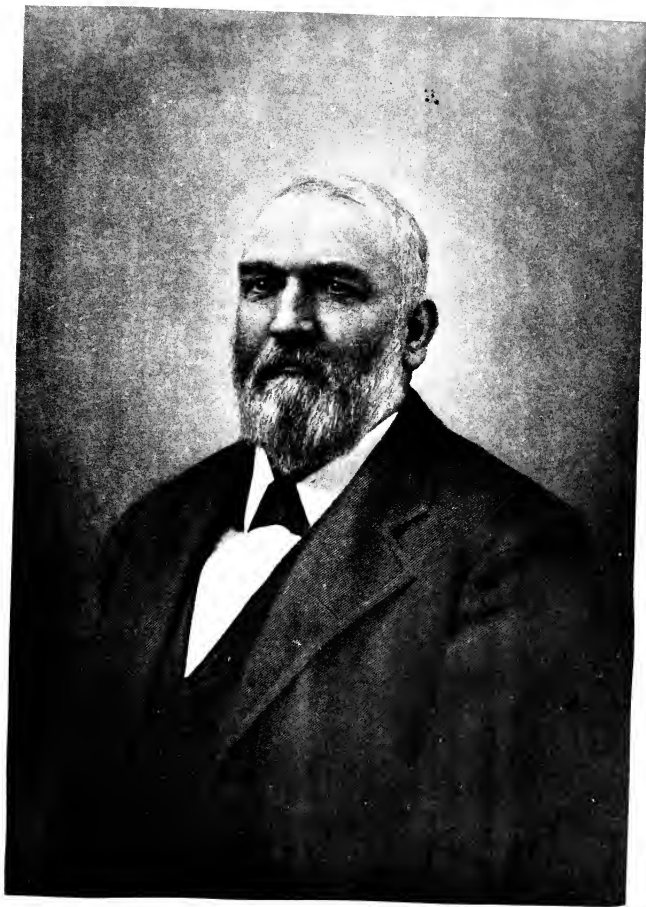
The founder of the Lilly family in America was Rev. William Lilly, a clergyman of the Church of England, who came to America about the year 1794, settling with his family in Albany, New York, whence he later removed to the historic old town of Elizabeth,

New Jersey, where he wielded much influence and was greatly loved and revered. He was a man of high intellectual attainments and in addition to his zealous and consecrated endeavors in the priesthood of the church he also conducted a female seminary in Elizabeth, the institution attaining marked popularity and having a support of the highest class. Both he and his wife continued to reside in New Jersey until their death. Concerning their children the following data are available: Catherine became the wife of Francis Lathrop; John was an able physician and maintained his home at Lambertville, New Jersey, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for half a century; and William, father of the subject of this memoir, was a lad of six years at the time of the family immigration to America, indicating that his birth must have occurred in England about the year 1789. He was reared to maturity in New Jersey, where he had the influences of a cultured home and was also afforded the best available educational advantages. He was a large chemical manufacturer in Penn Yan, but during the panic of 1837 his business was wiped out through his willingness to endorse for his friends. He was for many years a resident of the State of New York; he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Lambertville, New Jersey. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, as a member of a New York regiment, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He married Miss Catherine Dey, of Geneva, New York, and they became the parents of fourteen children, of whom nine attained to years of maturity, namely: Samuel, Benjamin, Phoebe, Ann, Jane, Charlotte, William, John O. D. and James W. All are now deceased and the last of the number to be summoned to the life eternal was Jane, who became the wife of William G. Wright and who died in June, 1909, being ninety years of age at the time of her demise.

John O. D. Lilly was born in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, on the 17th of September, 1822, and when he was a lad of six years his parents removed thence to New York City, where they remained a brief interval, at the expiration of which they removed to Steuben County, New York, which represented the home of the subject of this sketch for a period of seven years. He was afforded the advantages of the common schools and also those of a well-ordered academy in his home town, and he finally went to Carbon County, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of machinist. He showed special skill in mechanical work and before he had attained to his legal majority he was made foreman of the



Charles Lilly



JOHN O. D. LILLY

machine shop in which he was employed. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Lilly took up his residence in the City of Philadelphia, and thence he later removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he became foreman in the shops of the Reading railroad.

In 1849 Mr. Lilly decided to leave the old Keystone state and seek his fortunes in the west. In that year he came to Indiana and took up his residence in the village of Madison, which was then known as Madisonville. There he secured the position of master mechanic of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, the first railroad line constructed in the State of Indiana. Among the first locomotives to be used on this primitive line were those which were brought here by Mr. Lilly, in his official capacity. He secured the locomotives in the City of Philadelphia, whence they were transported to Trenton, New Jersey, and finally to New York City, from which point they were shipped on Hudson River boats to Albany, from the latter place to Buffalo by canal, and from Buffalo to Toledo by way of a vessel on Lake Erie. From Toledo the wandering locomotives were shipped down the canal to Cincinnati, from which point they were transported up the Ohio River to Madison, Indiana, their destination. This circuitous route of shipment was practically all represented in transportation by water.

About the year 1855 Mr. Lilly left the employ of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad and accepted the position of master mechanic and superintendent of the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad, with headquarters in Indianapolis, where he established his home. He was serving in this important dual office at the inception of the Civil War, and his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism did not long wait tangible proof. He made to Governor Morton the proposition of raising a regiment composed of railroad men, making the request that he himself might be permitted to name the captains of the various companies and that he himself might enter the service as colonel of the regiment to be thus formed. The governor accepted the overtures thus made and under the active direction of Mr. Lilly the regiment was soon raised, but political pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Morton to such a degree that he informed Mr. Lilly that he could not appoint him colonel of the regiment, by reason of the fact that he was a Democrat. The governor, however, offered to secure for Mr. Lilly the position of master mechanic with the United States military-railroad service, in which connection he should have the rank of colonel. The regiment which he had raised became a part of the Sixty-eighth Indiana Vol-

unteer Infantry, and he himself accepted the position tendered him through the influence of Governor Morton. While he ranked as colonel he refused to accept formal commission as such, by reason of the fact that in such case he would have had to assume the uniform of his rank, this implying that he could easily be singled out by those working under his direction, which he considered inimical to the best interests of the service. During the period of his able and loyal service for the government Mr. Lilly maintained his official headquarters and the family home in the City of Philadelphia. He resigned his office in the autumn of 1863, and removed back to Indianapolis, which city thereafter continued his home until his death. His resignation was tendered because of his determined objection to complying with instructions or orders issued by the secretary of war, who ordered that all ditched locomotives should be abandoned and that new ones should be supplied in their places. Mr. Lilly held that that was unreasonable and gross extravagance, and rather than follow the orders he resigned his position. This action clearly indicated the independence and strong individuality of the man, and in none of the relations of life did he ever fail to show the courage of his convictions, the well taken tenacity of his ideas, nor his ability to accomplish those plans which he had formulated.

Upon his return to Indianapolis Mr. Lilly associated himself with the late Henry B. Mears and engaged in the manufacturing of varnish. The enterprise had a modest inception, but his energy and executive ability proved potent in the upbuilding of a fine business. He eventually purchased the interest of Mr. Mears and admitted his sons to partnership in the business, which is still continued under the title of the Lilly Varnish Company and which represents one of the important industries of the capital city. He continued to be actively identified with the affairs of this concern until his death, and the irony of fate was that he should meet his death through a railroad accident, after long years of identification with railroad interests. He was killed by a passenger train while in Carbou County, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of March, 1888, and in his death Indianapolis lost one of its honored citizens and influential and successful business men,—a man whose unostentatious service as one of the world's noble army of workers and whose sterling attributes of character had marked him worthy of the unequivocal confidence and esteem in which he was uniformly held.

Mr. Lilly was essentially progressive and public spirited as a citizen, and was specially

interested in providing of the best possible system of public schools for his home city. After the Civil War he gave his allegiance to the Republican party, and though never a seeker of office he manifested a deep interest in public affairs, especially those of a local order. He was a Scottish Rite and York Rite Mason.

In 1848 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lilly to Miss Catherine Miller, who was born and reared in the old Keystone state and who was a daughter of Col. John Miller, a prominent and influential citizen of Berks County, Pennsylvania, which he represented in the state legislature for a number of terms. Mrs. Lilly survived her honored husband by several years, having been summoned to eternal rest in 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years and having held the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Mr. and Mrs. Lilly are survived by four children,—Miss Emma, who continues to maintain her home in Mount Clemens, Michigan; Ida, who is the wife of Lawrence W. Churchill, of Oswego, New York, but who now lives in Scarsdale, New York; Charles, who married Miss Jessie Hall; and John M., who married Miss Virginia Conway, and resides in Weston, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston. The two sons, as already noted, became associated with their father in the varnish manufacturing business, and soon after the death of the father they effected the organization of the Lilly Varnish Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and in which they continue the executive principals. Charles Lilly being president of the company and John M. secretary and treasurer. They are numbered among the representative business men of the capital city and as such, and also as loyal and liberal citizens, they have well upheld the prestige of the honored name which they bear.

John O. D. Lilly was a member of both St. Paul's and Grace Episcopal Churches, and he was largely instrumental in the building of both churches. He with one assistant solicited all the money which was used for the building of the Grace Church. Mrs. Lilly was also a member of the same churches.

RABBI MORRIS M. FEUERLICHT, the able and honored rabbi of the Indianapolis Hebrew congregation, one of the largest and most thoroughly representative in the middle west, is doing an admirable service in his chosen field of endeavor, is known as a man of scholarly attainments and fine intellectual caliber, and he has shown himself fully

equal to the demands placed upon him in the temporal administration of the affairs of his important charge. He is held in high esteem in Indianapolis and is well entitled to representation in this historical work.

Rabbi Feuerlicht was born in Tokay, Hungary, on the 15th of January, 1879, and is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Deutsch) Feuerlicht, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that same section of Hungary, and of their four children the subject of this review is the only one living. In 1880 the parents severed the ties that bound them to home and fatherland and set forth to establish a new home in the United States. They first located in Chicago, from which city they later removed to Boston, but they finally returned to Chicago, where they now maintain their home. The father is a distinguished rabbi of the Hebrew Church and after coming to America he held several pastoral charges. At the present time he is the honored superintendent of the Jewish Home for the Friendless in Chicago, one of the noble charitable institutions of the western metropolis.

Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht secured his earlier educational discipline in the Brimmer School in the City of Boston, and he finally was matriculated in the University of Cincinnati, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he also received ordination as a rabbi from the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, having previously, in 1897, received the degree of Bachelor of Hebrew Literature, and thereafter he held for three years the charge of a Jewish temple in the city of Lafayette, Indiana. In 1902 he entered the celebrated University of Chicago, in which he completed an effective post-graduate course, continuing his studies in this institution until 1904. In September of the same year Rabbi Feuerlicht came to Indianapolis, where he was elected associate rabbi with venerable Rabbi Messing, who had been in pastoral charge of this congregation for thirty-seven years and who is now its pastor emeritus, having been succeeded as rabbi of the congregation by Rabbi Feuerlicht in 1907. The latter has well upheld the prestige of his honored predecessor, whose advice and counsel he has greatly valued, and he has carried forward the work of the church with ever increasing success and with consecrated zeal and devotion. Regardless of religious associations he is held in high esteem as an earnest and public-spirited citizen and has a wide circle of friends in the capital city.

HON. CHARLES ANDREWS BOOKWALTER, mayor of Indianapolis from 1901 to 1903 and from 1905 to 1910, was born on a farm a few miles north of Wabash, Indiana, December 7, 1860. He has been in active politics since 1886, at which time he was connected with the Fort Wayne *Gazette* and was nominated by the Republicans for representative from the Allen and Huntington district. This district then gave a normal majority of 4,500 votes to the Democratic ticket, but his personal influence came within a few hundred votes of gaining him the election. Since then he has been in business and public life at Indianapolis, and was the first Republican in a number of years to win the mayoralty of the city.

The Bookwalters were originally from Switzerland, the earliest American settlers of the name coming from that country in 1746. Josiah and Elizabeth (Riley) Bookwalter, the mayor's parents, were substantial farmers near Wabash, but moved to Fort Wayne when he was a child. In that city he attended public school, and while a boy spent several years in a printing office, where he learned to set type and all the technic of the printing trade. On reaching manhood, he was fireman on the Wabash Railroad for two years. From a locomotive engine he entered the office of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, and soon became a proficient newspaper writer and there first developed an active interest in politics.

In 1887 he was appointed clerk of the State Printing Bureau at Indianapolis. The four years' service in this office was the stepping stone to his broader business and political experience. He was afterwards in the real estate business, and during that time organized the Indiana Society for Savings. He was also organizer of the Gem Garment Company.

In 1899 he was nominated by the Republicans for mayor of Indianapolis. His campaign was made against Hon. Tom Taggart, the popular Democratic candidate. It was a warmly contested campaign, and brought out a heavy vote for a municipal election. Though the political odds were against the Republican candidate it required the official count to show that Mr. Taggart had won by two hundred odd votes. In 1901, when again nominated for this office, the citizens showed a partiality for the Republican candidate, and he was elected for a term of two years. In 1905 he was again nominated (having been defeated for re-election in 1903) and was a second time elected for a term of four years.

Mr. Bookwalter is a member of the Ma-

sonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and of the Columbia and Marion clubs. He married, in 1884, Miss Maud E. Bennett.

FREDERIC M. LOOMIS is incumbent of the responsible executive office of chief clerk in the offices of the Indianapolis Gas Company, and he has been a resident of the capital city from his childhood days to the present time. He has been identified with various business interests, has been prominent in connection with social activities, particularly in the local musical field, and he is well known and held in unqualified esteem in the city that has so long represented his home and the center of his interests.

Frederic Mason Loomis was born in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, on the 3rd of October, 1860, and is a son of George Brace Loomis and Harriet Amelia (Case) Loomis, both of whom were natives of Bennington, New York, where the former was born in 1833 and the latter in 1831. Their marriage was solemnized in their native city, and of their three children the first, George B., died in infancy; Frederic M. was the next in order of birth; and Mary Esther, who became the wife of Henry C. Rogers, died at Indianapolis, in 1900. The devoted mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1881, and Mr. Loomis later contracted a second marriage, being united to Miss Sallie Burns, of Indianapolis, who still resides in Indianapolis. Two children were born of the second marriage—Grace B., who is now living in Indianapolis, and George D., who died in infancy.

George Brace Loomis long occupied a prominent position in the musical circles of Indianapolis, where he was a successful and popular teacher of the "divine art". He had been afforded the advantages of an excellent academy in his native town and later studied music in New York City, under the direction of the distinguished Lowell Mason. He became a specially able musician and was a teacher of vocal music he attained high reputation. After the completion of his studies in the national metropolis he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was a teacher of music for several years. He then removed with his family to Wooster, Ohio, where he continued his efforts in the same vocation until 1866, when he came to Indianapolis, where he assumed supervision of the teaching of music in the public schools, having been recommended in flattering terms by his former instructor and valued friend, Lowell Mason, of New York City. He continued at the head of the music department of the public schools of Indianapolis for the

long period of eighteen years, being enthusiastic and indefatigable in his efforts and doing more to promote the development of musical taste and talent in the city than has any other one man. This statement is made without reservation and on ample authority. He was a man of gracious personality and is held in grateful memory by all who came within the sphere of his influence. He was a versatile and talented musician, being fortified in technical lines and also in the history of the art from the earliest period. He was a composer of no little ability and was editor of a number of musical text-books, in the preparation of which he was materially assisted by his first wife, who was a woman of signal culture and one of much musical ability. Mr. Loomis was closely identified with all musical interests in Indianapolis and was a member of all the leading musical organizations in the city, including the Choral Union and the Harmonic Society, of which latter he was musical director. He was the first president of the Indiana Music Teachers' Association, and he served for a number of years as chorister of the First Baptist Church, of which he was a zealous member. His voice was a fine lyric tenor and he was much in requisition in connection with the representative social activities in which music played a part. He was a loyal and appreciative citizen, honored by all who knew him, and his political support was given to the cause of the Republican party. He retired from the office of director of music in the public schools in 1882, and thereafter he gave his attention to private musical work until his death, which occurred in this city in 1887.

Frederic Mason Loomis, the immediate subject of this review, was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Indianapolis and was graduated in the Shortridge high school as a member of the class of 1879. In this connection it is interesting to note that his only daughter, Louise L., was graduated in the same school as a member of the class of 1909. After leaving school Mr. Loomis served an apprenticeship of four years at the machinist's trade, in the shops of the firm of Chandler & Taylor, and thereafter he was employed in a clerical capacity for four years in the saw manufactory of E. C. Atkins & Company. At the expiration of the period last noted Mr. Loomis became incumbent of the position of bookkeeper in the local offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and in 1883 he became bookkeeper in the Fletcher Bank, now known as the Fletcher National Bank, with which institution he was

identified in this capacity for twelve years, at the expiration of which, in 1895, he became bill clerk in the offices of the Indianapolis Gas Company, later being given charge of the company's books and finally, on the 1st of April, 1907, being promoted to his present responsible office of chief clerk. This preferment was a fitting recognition of his able and faithful service in the interests of the company, and he is known as one of the reliable and straightforward business men of the capital city.

Mr. Loomis received from his father excellent instruction in music and is a talented vocalist, possessed of a basso voice of excellent range and timbre. He has, for varying intervals, been a member of the choirs of virtually all of the leading churches of Indianapolis and has otherwise been a prominent and valued figure in local musical circles. Besides the instruction received from his father he also had the advantage of study of vocal music under Ora Pearson and Alexander Erntinoff, of Indianapolis. He was a member of the Indianapolis Choral Union, the Harmonic and Lyra Societies, and at present is identified with the Masonic Male Quartet, in which last mentioned he is first bass.

In politics Mr. Loomis is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, his religious faith is that of the Baptist Church, of which he is a member, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Indiana Sovereign Consistory. His ancient-craft affiliation is with Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, Free & Accepted Masons, besides which he holds membership in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 20th of March, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Loomis to Miss Louise Weegmann, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is the only surviving child of Carl Herman Weegmann and Lizette (Rau) Weegmann, both of whom were born in Germany and both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in Indianapolis, where the father died at the age of sixty-three years and the mother, also a talented musician, at the age of forty years. Mr. Weegmann was a successful teacher of music and also a composer of musical scores for the piano and pipe organ, and for many years he was prominent in the musical work of various churches in Indianapolis. He was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Maennerchor and was a valued figure in connection with musical affairs in the city. Mr. and

Mrs. Loomis have two children,—Louise L., who was graduated in the Shortridge high school in the class of 1909, as already noted, and George Brace, who is now a student in No. 10 public school.

THOMAS A. DAILY is a prominent lawyer at the bar of Indianapolis, a former legislator of ability and a party worker. He was born in Mount Hope, Kansas, September 9, 1876, a son of William A. and Mariah E. (Craig) Daily, and a grandson on the paternal side of Samuel O. Daily, a native son of Brookville, Indiana. The latter moved to Decatur County, Indiana, and afterwards to Missouri just before the outbreak of trouble between the north and south, and was a "Douglas" Democrat. His son, William A. Daily, was born in Greensburg, Indiana, in 1845, and during many years was a prominent banker at Mount Hope, Kansas. During the Civil War he saw active service with the Fifty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, in Missouri. After the close of this conflict he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company as land agent in Kansas, later became identified with banking, real estate and farming, and has lived retired since 1893, his home since 1899 having been in Indianapolis. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, A. F. & A. M., and of the Republican party. Mrs. Daily was born in Rochester, Missouri, and died in the year of 1884, the mother of seven children, of whom five are now living.

Thomas A. Daily after an excellent training in the public schools of Mount Hope and in Christian Brothers College at St. Joseph, Missouri, graduated from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis with its class of 1899. While attending law school he was also in the offices of Judge Daniel Wait Howe and Oliver H. Carson, and following his graduation he began practice as a member of the firm of Hanna and Daily. His partner, Charles T. Hanna, was appointed judge of the Superior Court April 1, 1907, and served until the 11th of November, 1908. Upon retiring from the bench Judge Hanna and Mr. Daily again became associated under the old firm name of Hanna & Daily, which partnership still continues.

Mr. Daily is a staunch Republican and served in the regular and special sessions of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, where he enjoyed the confidence of both speaker and members, and his committee assignments were among the most important, including a member of the committee on railroads and of the committee on corporations, serving as chairman of the latter. He is now a mem-

ber of the State Board of Pardons, appointed by Governor Hanly, and he is a member of the Marion and Commercial Clubs, of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows lodges, and of the Central Christian Church.

Mr. Daily married on November 22, 1905, Mary Bernice Swengel, the daughter of Wilson S. Swengel, a former prominent attorney of Columbus, Indiana. He practiced before the bar of that city for forty years and more, winning in the meantime a high place for himself in his profession. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliated with the Democratic party. His wife, before marriage Sarah E. Hutehings, was born near Greencastle, Indiana, her husband having been born in Circleville, Ohio, and both are now deceased. Mrs. Daily was their only child, and her birthplace was the city of Columbus. Two sons have graced the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Daily, Wilson S. and John H.

WILLIAM A. HOLT, the manager of the well known Dennison Hotel in Indianapolis, was born in the City of New York October 28, 1866, a son of Alexander S. and Marie E. (Page) Holt. Alexander S. Holt, who also had his nativity in the City of New York, was an accountant. He enlisted during the period of the Civil War in the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, and was five times wounded in the limbs at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, this causing his honorable discharge from the army. He came to Indianapolis in 1868, shortly after the close of the war, and he died on the 14th of June, 1882, when sixty-five years of age, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Holt was a native daughter of England, and died on the 17th of March, 1907, and their only daughter, Grace, died when but two years of age.

William A. Holt, the elder of the two children, came with his parents to Indianapolis in 1868, and after a training in the city schools started out in life as a newsboy, later becoming a messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and still later a telegraph operator, continuing at the latter for three years. Accepting then a menial position at the old Bates House, he rose to the office of bell boy on May 6, 1882, was later made store keeper and clerk, and continued at the Bates House for eighteen years, or until engaging with Thomas Taggart as manager of the Grand Hotel in 1900. On the 1st day of May, 1905, he purchased the house of Mr. Taggart, but in August of 1908, owing to business reverses, discontinued its management and took over the management of the Dennison Hotel on the 1st of September, 1908. He is a member of An-

cient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Raper Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also identified with the fraternal order of Elks, Lodge No. 13, and with the Democratic party.

Mr. Holt married Isabella Appely October 28, 1886. She was born in Troy, New York, October 17, 1867, a daughter of Robert F. and Sarah (Rea) Appely. Robert F. Appely came to Indianapolis in the early '70s, and after fifteen years or more in the furniture business he moved from here to Chicago, Illinois, and engaged in the same business. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Appely are Robert, William, Rosa and Isabella. Two children have graced the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Grace Etta and Helen Irene.

HARRY NEWTON HEMPSTEAD has become an acquisition to the business circles of the Indiana capital within the first decade of the twentieth century and now holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem and as one of the loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizens of the Greater Indianapolis. He is treasurer and manager of the When Clothing Company, one of the most important retail concerns in this line of enterprise to be found in the state, and he is known as an able administrative officer and as a business man of fine equipment.

Mr. Hempstead claims the old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in the City of Philadelphia, in 1868, his father having been principally one of close identification with the brokerage and steamship business of Philadelphia. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native city, including that of the high school, Harry N. Hempstead was matriculated in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After preliminary business discipline in Philadelphia Mr. Hempstead finally took up his residence in New York City, where he was identified with the export and import shipping trade until 1901, when he came to Indianapolis to assume his present dual office with the When Clothing Company, of whose extensive business he has since been the general manager, besides being treasurer of the company. His policies in this connection are ever progressive and no similar establishment in any city of comparative population can claim more metropolitan

facilities or more effective service in all departments.

In politics Mr. Hempstead is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and as a citizen and business man he has gained a position of prominence in Indianapolis, where he enjoys unqualified popularity.

On the 10th of October, 1894, Mr. Hempstead was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Brush, daughter of John T. Brush, the honored founder of the When Clothing Company, of which he is still president, though he now maintains his home in New York City, where he has important business and capitalistic interests. Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead have two children, Gordon Brush Hempstead and John Brush Hempstead.

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D., LL. D. One of the most distinguished representatives of the medical profession in the State of Indiana and one whose fame in his chosen profession far transcends local limitations and penetrates even into foreign lands, was the late Dr. Joseph Eastman, whose name shall be held in lasting honor as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons that ever gave loyal service in behalf of suffering humanity and whose life was characterized by the deepest human sympathy which overleaped mere sentiment to become an actuating motive. In his profession he stood almost without a peer in his specialty and this position of eminence he attained entirely through his own efforts. Strongly in contrast with the humble surroundings of his youth was the brilliant position which he eventually filled in professional circles. He won for himself a place of prominence and honor as one of the world's honored army of workers and in his youth made his way over obstacles seemingly insuperable, meeting to the full the test of fire to which a far-seeing Providence subjects those who are destined to succeed. He realized early that there is a purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. His life and labors were worthy because they contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems. The strongest characters in our national history have come from the ranks of the self-made men to whom adversity acts as an impetus for unflinching effort and from this class came the distinguished subject of this memoir.

Dr. Eastman was born amid the Bleeker Mountains, in Fulton County, New York, on the 29th of January, 1842, and was a son of Rilus and Catherine (Jipson) Eastman. His ancestry on his father's side was identified

with New England history from the earliest settlement of that section of the country. In the maternal line he was a representative of the sturdy German element that early settled in the Mohawk Valley of New York. His early educational privileges were meager and could probably have been summed up in a little more than three months' attendance at winter school and study at night. During much of his boyhood he was obliged to earn his own livelihood at whatever occupation he could secure. He possessed, however, a studious nature and a strong desire to secure better educational facilities, and this led him to improve all his spare moments in an effort to gain knowledge. Of industrious habits, he required no urging to induce him to work hard, early and late, for work was to him the only means to success in life. Before he had attained the age of eighteen he had completed the three-years' apprenticeship at the blacksmiths' trade and had become a proficient worker in iron.

It was not long after this, however, that the sturdy spirit of the young man was aroused to action by the attempt at secession made by the south, and his loyalty and patriotism were manifested in his enlistment in the Union service. He became a private of the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry and went forth to the defense of the Union, little knowing that this step was to influence his entire career. He participated in four of the leading battles of the war, but after the engagement at Williamsburg, Virginia, he suffered an attack of typho-malarial fever and was sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital, in Washington, D. C. When he became convalescent, though he had not yet regained his usual health, Dr. Charles A. McCall and Dr. Harrison Allen placed him on light medical duty in that hospital and later had him discharged from his regiment and appointed hospital steward in the United States army. It was in the performance of the duties of this office that he became cognizant of the ambition which later led him to eminence as a physician, and here he laid a most practical foundation for an exceptionally successful professional career. During his three years' service in the hospital in Washington, through the courtesy of Drs. McCall and Allen, he was permitted to attend three courses of lectures given at the University of Georgetown, at which institution he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1865. He had his book at the bedside of the sick, and studied grammar, arithmetic, Latin and Greek in connection with his medical studies. He then passed the

army examination and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States Volunteers, in which capacity he served with much credit until mustered out of the army, at Nashville, Tennessee, in May 1866.

From this time on the career of Dr. Eastman was one of continued progress. Steadily he worked his way upward. Success is not a matter of talent or of genius; it is more often the reward of earnest, unflinching labor, and especially is this so in the callings which are known as the learned professions. It was such continued and well directed effort that brought to Dr. Eastman his pre-eminence. He wisely chose the west as a field of labor, for this rapidly developing section of the country furnished excellent opportunities for ambitious young men. On his way home from the army he stopped at Indianapolis, and finally located in a village a few miles west of the city, where he followed general practice for a period of nine years and met with excellent success. This was the village of Brownsburg and there, in the varied practice of a country town, he had an experience that well fitted him for further work in his chosen calling. Within the time of his residence of Brownsburg he continued his studies in his leisure hours and also attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, at which institution he received his second degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1871. His abilities by this time had become known beyond the limits of his resident community, and he was offered the chair of demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, at Indianapolis, by Drs. Parvin and Walker. The offer he accepted, and in 1875, he became a resident of the city which thereafter represented his home.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Eastman was one of the leading physicians of Indiana's capital, and as he advanced farther and farther on the road to perfection in his profession, the circle of his fame broadened until he became a distinguished representative of the nation in medical science. For nine years he served as consulting surgeon to the city hospital, in a most creditable manner, and during that time delivered courses of lectures on clinical surgery to the students. He was also for eight years the assistant of Dr. Parvin, the distinguished obstetrician and gynecologist. In 1879 Dr. Eastman became one of the organizers of the Central College of Physicians & Surgeons, at Indianapolis, and was induced to accept the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery. After having taught anatomy in the two colleges mentioned for seven years,

a special chair was created for him in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of Indianapolis, that of abdominal surgery and diseases of women; which he held continuously until his death, and during the last five years of his life he was also president of the college. Not only in the opinion of the public, but in professional circles throughout the country, Dr. Eastman was accorded a position of eminence that has been attained by few and he was recognized authority on all matters connected with gynecology and abdominal surgery. He visited the world-renowned medical institutions and hospitals of London, Birmingham, Paris, Strasburg, Munich, Vienna, Leipsic, Dresden, Halle and Berlin, critically examining the methods of the distinguished operators in the departments of abdominal surgery and diseases of women. He also attended the International Medical Congress at Berlin. *Hirst's Obstetrics*, Volume II, page 267, 270, gives him credit for being the second in the world and the only American surgeon who, in operating for extra-uterine pregnancy, has dissected out the entire sac which contained a living child, and saved the life of both mother and child.

Dr. Eastman, whose success in the treatment of diseases of women and in the practice of abdominal surgery soon became very marked, finally made these his specialty, and his practice along these lines so constantly increased that it eventually demanded almost his entire attention. He was the first in the state to lay aside general practice, limiting his work to abdominal and pelvic surgery. It was in 1885 that he took this step. His private sanatorium, which was the natural outgrowth of this work in its rapid development, was established about 1884, and the building it occupies was completed in 1893, on architectural lines then contemplated; the property is now valued at sixty thousand dollars. The structure is modern in design and is in every way adapted to the special uses for which it is intended. It has about seventy-five rooms and its sanitary arrangements are complete and extensive. It is as nearly fireproof as possible and is provided with an elevator and with open fireplaces, which add greatly to the facilities for ventilation and enhance its healthfulness in no small degree. This sanatorium is a credit to Indianapolis and to its originator. In the practice of his specialty Dr. Eastman performed some of the most remarkable cures and operations on record, and these have been described and discussed at length in all the leading American and European medical journals.

As a just recognition of his professional

merit and worth and of his original methods, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Wabash College, the first and only time in the history of this old institution that this honor has been given to a physician. Again and again Dr. Eastman was called upon to deliver lectures before medical conventions in this country, and in Milwaukee, in June, 1893, he was elected chairman of the section of diseases of women in the American Medical Association. He was also selected as one of the limited number to contribute papers on gynecology and abdominal surgery at the meeting of the Pan-American Congress, which convened in Washington, D. C., in September, 1893, he having twice before acceded to a similar demand with distinguished credit to himself and to the unbounded gratification of a large body of eminent physicians and surgeons before whom he appeared.

The record of Dr. Eastman's medical career would be incomplete if something were not said to show his ability as a teacher, as a speaker and as an exponent of medical science in its highest and best phases and it seems that this essential cannot better be conserved than by making extract from the opening address which he delivered before the students of the Central College of Physicians & Surgeons in September, 1894. He said:

"On entering the medical profession, just as in other professions and other lines of business, we naturally ask ourselves what we may expect. Are we to succeed or not? It is the actual force of character that makes success, rather than an adaptation. There is a certain inherent force in everyone that can make some success in everything he undertakes to follow. There are men with heads large enough to make doctors, but comparatively few with hearts large enough to make great doctors. There is one qualification necessary for a doctor. That is a large, a true, a warm, unselfish and loving heart. The man who goes into a sick-room with a gentle step and a tender expression, not only in word but in tone, with a heart filled with loving emotion, has the inborn qualities for a physician, without which you cannot succeed and with which you are sure to win. Then when the question comes to your mind, 'Shall I get something out of my profession'? let this be the reply, 'What will I put into my profession'? If we haven't put anything into a bank we cannot expect to check anything out. The reason, then, why some of the medical profession haven't gotten anything out of the profession by way of reputation or

money is because suffering humanity and the profession couldn't get anything out of them. You never could and you never will be able to get blood out of a turnip. Persistent study is the very thing to develop and cultivate what little genius you may have been born with. The men who have the most fortunes in the medical profession are those who have the greatest capacity for earnest and diligent labor. Some will say, a man can go into politics and make a greater name than in medicine. I question that, too. There are some names in medicine that will live forever. 'Shall not the labors of the statesman succumb to the pitiless logic of events, the voice of the orator become fainter with coming ages, the achievements of the soldier be found at last only in the libraries of military campaigns, while the names of Jenner, McDowell, Wells and Morton, like the surging waves of the inviolate sea, shall be wafted to the utmost shores of time, hailed alike by all nations and all ages for having lessened the burden and lengthened the span of human life?' Then I will place my profession by the side of any other profession or business, as far as getting bread and butter is concerned, and will place it far above them in honor on the tablets of time. I love all those devoted to the profession for one reason; because whatever we do, whether we get any money for it or not, we have the consciousness of having done something to serve humanity and lessen the burden of human life. The physician who has the confidence of many happy homes wields a powerful influence for good. How many of us remember the manly form and the strong intellectual face of the family physician by the side of that other sacred person, our mother. It is the sacred relation in the home that should teach us and make us feel that our service is a service for God, and that he serves God best who serves humanity most."

At this juncture it cannot be other than consonant to enter the following quotations from a sketch of the career of Dr. Eastman, written by Samuel E. Carp, M. S., M. D., of Indianapolis, published in the *Medical and Surgical Monitor* of June, 1902:

"In many respects, Dr. Joseph Eastman existed in a sphere of his own. He was ambitious at all times to be a leader in every undertaking in which he was connected and to follow was entirely foreign to his nature. Among Dr. Eastman's friends and acquaintances were many eminent men, yet in them he did not find an ideal but sought the best from all available sources and laid out an avenue of his own.

In the ordinary affairs of life he always demonstrated a disposition to be firm in his convictions and when a conclusion was reached, whether it was characterized by haste or methodical efforts, if he believed it to be right, he was unwavering in its defense. It was characteristic of Dr. Eastman to extend a helping hand to the fallen, speak a word of encouragement to those groping darkly in the slough of despond, grant mercy to the erring one and throw the mantle of charity over the unfortunate. He despised envy, malice and vice and held up to the admiration of the world the better and nobler elements of man's character. Dr. Eastman's responsibilities were indeed heavy, including his educational work in medical circles and the duties of a large practice in abdominal surgery. These at times seemed to entirely encompass his mind surrounded by a fine dignity and reserve which placed him in the false light as if one with a barrier between himself and others. But those who knew him best recognized the geniality of his disposition, the warmth of his heart, and these readily burned the barriers away. For years the younger members of the profession have sought counsel and, in fact, the older ones have relied upon his wisdom and judgment and in every quarter his eminence and greatness has received recognition. The unusual success which crowned his life work, together with his ripe experience and kind heart enabled him to bring to the sick-room comfort, confidence and hope, whose brightness dispelled the shadow of gloom and despair."

Loyal and broad-minded as a citizen, Dr. Eastman never allowed extraneous interests to interfere with his devotion to his profession. He never failed in any of the duties of citizenship and was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. As may well be imagined, he was well fortified in his views in regard to spiritual matters and he was a zealous member of the Central Christian Church, of which his widow also is a member. He was identified with George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and with the Masonic fraternity, in which he had attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The life of Dr. Eastman was one of ideal character and there can be no wish to lift the gracious veil which guards the sacred precincts of the home. It is sufficient to give merely a brief statement concerning his domestic relation. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Katherine Barker,

daughter of Thomas Barker, a representative citizen of Indianapolis. She still maintains her home in this city, as do also their two sons, Drs. Thomas B. and Joseph R., concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. A life of signal usefulness and honor was that of the subject of this memoir and it is fitting that in every work touching the lives and labors of the representative citizens of Indianapolis, there should be accorded a tribute to this distinguished physician, one of the world's benefactors.

JOSEPH R. EASTMAN, M. D. It was given to Dr. Joseph Eastman, the honored father of the subject of this review, to attain marked distinction in the medical profession in which his reputation was of the highest, as is indicated in the memorial devoted to him on other pages of this work. By reason of the appearance of the said article it is not demanded that further reference be made to the father or to the family history in the sketch at hand. He whose name initiates this sketch is the younger of the two sons of the late Dr. Joseph Eastman and he, himself, has added laurels to the family name in connection with the work of the noble and exacting profession to which he has devoted his attention and in which he is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Indiana's capital city. Here he is identified with the management of the Joseph Eastman Hospital, a finely equipped private institution founded by his father, and is also incumbent of the chair of clinical surgery in the Indiana University School of Medicine. Both as a practitioner and as an educator he has gained a position of prominence and his close observance of the unwritten code of ethics has given him the unqualified respect and confidence of his professional confreres. As an operator he is cool, painstaking and skillful.

Dr. Joseph Rilus Eastman was born at Brownsburg, Hendricks County, on the 18th of April, 1871, and was a child at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis. In the public schools of the capital city he received his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course of study in the preparatory school of Butler University, at Irvington, now an integral part of the city. In 1887 he was matriculated in Wabash College, as Crawfordsville, this state, in which he was graduated with first honors as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and an honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1905. Later it was his privilege to pursue the study

of medicine in the great universities of Heidelberg, Göttingen, and Leipsic. In 1897 he was graduated in the University of Berlin, *magnum cum laude*. His graduating thesis, entitled "The Origin of Corpora Amylacea in the Prostate", was printed in full in American, German and French medical magazines. After his graduation Dr. Eastman returned to Indianapolis, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and where his success has been of the most unequivocal order, as may be well imagined when cognizance is had of his exceptionally advanced professional training and natural predilection for the profession that was so significantly dignified and honored by the life and services of his father. Since 1908 he has been professor of surgery in the Indiana University School of Medicine and also surgeon of the Indianapolis city hospital and city dispensary. He is an appreciative and valued member of the American Medical Association, Western Surgical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society. In addition to this he is identified with the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of which he was formerly vice-president, and is a member of the executive committee of the American Urological Association. Dr. Eastman has been a frequent contributor to medical and surgical literature for a number of years and in this connection his more important labors have been reports of his own work. He has originated and perfected a number of surgical instruments that have gained recognition as valuable contributions to the surgical department of his profession. To further fortify himself in the work and teaching of his specialty, that of surgery, Dr. Eastman has frequently dropped his regular duties and passed varying periods in study and investigation in the leading hospitals and medical colleges of Europe, where he has studied the work of many of the most eminent surgeons of the world. This discipline has proved a quickening influence and has enabled him to form an intelligent judgment in regard to the comparative values of American and foreign surgical methods. The doctor has been especially successful and popular in connection with the educational work of his profession and his facility in the presenting of his lectures, his fine command of terse and classic English and his earnest desire to create definite ambition on the part of his students has made him one of the most valued members of the faculty of the Indiana University School of Medicine. He is a man of unflinching courtesy and most gracious address and

he has a wide circle of friends in the city that has represented his home during the major portion of his life. Dr. Eastman pays an unflinching allegiance to his profession and thus has never had aught of desire to enter the turbulent stream of practical politics, though he accords loyal support to the cause of the Republican party and is progressive and public-spirited as a citizen. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Church and he is identified with various civic and social organizations of representative character. Dr. Eastman is the successor of his father in the management of the Joseph Eastman Hospital.

JOHN F. WILD. One of the essentially representative factors in the business and civic life of Indianapolis is John Franklin Wild, the executive head of the banking firm of J. F. Wild & Company, whose substantial and well ordered institution is conducted as a state bank. Mr. Wild is a progressive and successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. It has been his to attain prestige and definite material success in the state of his nativity, and he has so ordered his course as to retain the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

John F. Wild was born in the attractive little City of Noblesville, Hamilton County, Indiana, on the 9th of September, 1860, and is a son of Leonard and Margaret (Barth) Wild, the former of whom was born in Ulm, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 3rd of November, 1834, and the latter was born near the historic and picturesque old City of Heidelberg, Germany, in the year 1840. The father died December 12, 1909, in Noblesville, where he was known as one of its most honored and influential citizens, and there his wife died on the 24th of March, 1879, their marriage having been solemnized in Noblesville, in 1857. They became the parents of four daughters and two sons, all of whom are living except one daughter, who died in infancy. Of the children the subject of this review was the second in order of birth.

Leonard Wild was reared and educated in his native land, and when eighteen years of age he severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose in the contributions made to its social fabric by the great empire of Germany. Soon after his arrival in the new world Mr. Wild came to Indiana and took up his residence in Hamilton County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, at Noblesville, and there

he also operated a flour mill during the early '60s. Later he established himself in the dry-goods business in that city, continuing to be concerned successfully with this line of enterprise from 1874 until 1885, since which latter year he lived virtually retired from active business. He was a factor of importance in connection with the civic and industrial development of Noblesville, where he maintained his home for over half a century, and no citizen of that section was held in higher esteem than this worthy pioneer. Though never a seeker of political preferment, he was a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and a zealous member of the Lutheran Church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife. He was a member of Noblesville Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, of which he was past master and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and was also affiliated with Noblesville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was past noble grand.

John Franklin Wild, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to maturity in Noblesville, where he was duly afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools, including the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. While still attending school he had begun to assist in his father's dry goods store, and at the age of nineteen years he was admitted to partnership in the business, under the firm name of L. Wild & Son, in 1879. He continued to give his attention to the demands of this successful business enterprise until 1884, when he removed to Anderson, Indiana, where he engaged in the same line of business, under the title of J. F. Wild & Company. In that city he built up a most prosperous business and his finely equipped establishment gained a secure hold upon popular support and appreciation, so that the trade showed a constantly cumulative tendency. Mr. Wild retired from the dry goods business in 1891 and engaged in the private banking business in Anderson, under the firm name of Campbell, Wild & Co., where they continued operations in this line until 1893, when they removed their business to Indianapolis and continued until May 23, 1901, when J. F. Wild bought Mr. Campbell's interest in the business and founded the banking house of J. F. Wild & Company, which has built up a solid and popular institution, operated under the provisions of the state banking law and controlling a representative business in all departments. The bank is conducted with due conservatism and yet is maintained on a liberal and progressive pol-

icy, and it is an acquisition of value in connection with financial affairs in the capital city.

Mr. Wild has thoroughly identified himself with the business and the generous civic and social interests of the beautiful capital city of his native state, and here his circle of friends is circumscribed only by that of his acquaintances. While never seeking to enter the arena of professional or "applied" politics, he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and takes a loyal interest in matters which touch public polity and welfare. He and his wife are zealous members of the First Presbyterian Church, of whose Sunday school he is superintendent at the time of this writing, in 1910. He is one of the active and enthusiastic members and supporters of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is vice-president, besides being chairman of the building committee and a member of the board of directors having in charge the erection of the fine new association building in this city. He is a member of the Columbia Club, and has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the time-honored Masonic fraternity. His Masonic affiliations are here briefly noted: Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564, Free & Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars; Indiana Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 9th of September, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wild to Miss Minnie M. Hannah, who was born at Dublin, Wayne County, Indiana, September 9, 1865, a daughter of Fernandez H. and Matilda (Porrey) Hannah, both of whom were likewise natives of Wayne County, and both of whom are now deceased. Of the three children, two daughters and one son, all of whom are living, Mrs. Wild is the youngest. Her father was a farmer in Wayne County, Indiana, until about 1867, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in the grain business, in which he there continued until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Wild have three children,—John E., Hannah F., and Forrey Neil.

WILLIAM HOLTON DYE was born in Indianapolis October 3, 1863. He is a son of John T. and Annie Glenn (Holton) Dye. He received his education in the public schools of Indianapolis, and Shattuck School, Fari-bault, Minnesota, and later entered Indiana

University, and then the Law Department of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

Mr. Dye was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1883 and engaged in active practice of his profession in the United States, Circuit, District and Supreme courts. In 1898 he became interested in Dakota and Montana, where under adverse circumstances he has made a success of his business. He stands well in his community and has the respect and confidence of his clients and business associates.

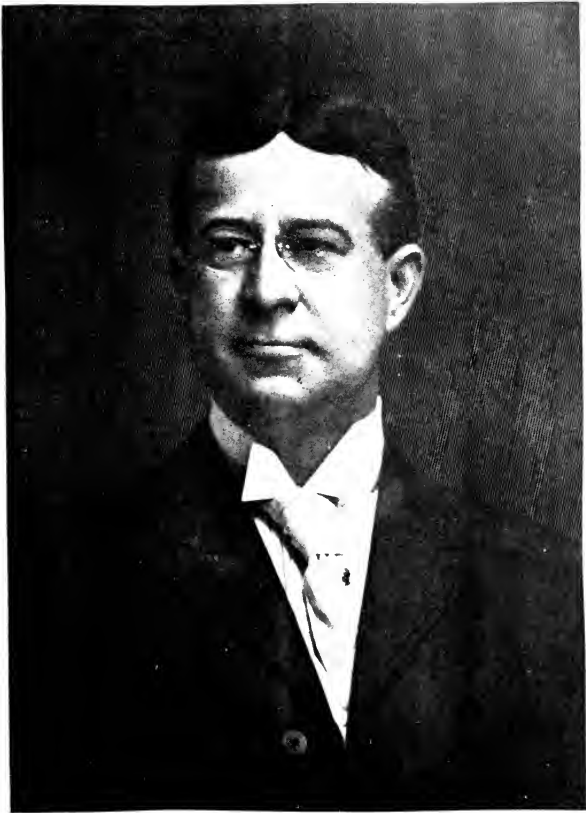
On the 22nd of January, 1889, Mr. Dye was united in marriage to Miss Minda Bean, of Bradford, Vermont. Mrs. Dye is a woman of estimable qualities and enjoys unqualified popularity in literary and social circles of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Dye have one son, John T. Dye, Jr., who was born October 23, 1891, and who is completing his school course in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FERDINAND L. MAYER, the senior member of the firm of Charles Mayer & Company, importers of art ware, fine china, silverware, jewelry, toys, etc., with headquarters at 29-31 West Washington street, is recognized as one of the representative business men of Greater Indianapolis, and in the enterprise noted is associated with his younger brother, Charles, while the business is conducted under the title given by their honored father, the late Charles Mayer, who long held prestige as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens and prominent business men of the Indiana capital, where he ever commanded the high regard of all who knew him.

Ferdinand L. Mayer is a native of Indianapolis, where he was born on the 9th of December, 1860, and he is a son of Charles and Mathilda L. (Lempp) Mayer, both natives of Wurttemberg, Germany, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. The father was born on the 18th of May, 1820, and his death occurred in Indianapolis on the 26th of December, 1901. His wife was born in the year 1830 and died November 20th, 1900. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living, Ferdinand L. being the eldest of this number; Charles is associated in the business founded by their father, and Mathilda is the wife of Gustav A. Schnull, who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Indianapolis.

Charles Mayer came to America when he was eighteen years of age and established his home in Indianapolis in 1838. Later he returned to Germany, married and came back to Indianapolis. Here, in 1840, he established the business now conducted by his two sons, and



Frank Mayo

thus he was one of the pioneer business men of the city at the time of his demise. From a modest nucleus he built up an enterprise of wide scope and importance, and the same holds precedence as one of the most comprehensive and important in its line in the middle west. The firm are importers of the highest grades of china, cut glass, fine cutlery, jewelry, etc., and the business has ever been conducted along conservative lines and according to the strictest principles of integrity and honor, so that the house has an enviable reputation as one of the oldest and most substantial in the City of Indianapolis. The sons literally grew up in the business and have well upheld the prestige of the honored name which they bear, standing exponent of progressive and well ordered business ideas and of the most loyal and liberal citizenship. Charles Mayer was a man of fine intellectuality and fine business ability, but he did not hedge himself in with the narrow bounds of personal advancement, but stood forward as a citizen who was ever ready to lend his aid and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises tending to conserve the material and civic progress of his home city, to whose industrial upbuilding he contributed in no small measure. Though never a seeker of public office, he gave a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and maintained a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour. He was deeply appreciative of the spiritual verities and attended the Second Presbyterian Church. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at the time of his death was, in point of years of identification therewith, the oldest member of Center Lodge No. 18, of this fraternal order. He was a man of specially refined tastes and was a lover of nature in all of her "visible forms", taking much interest in the cultivation of trees and flowers and having had at his home, at the corner of North and Illinois streets, the first private floral conservatory established in the city.

Ferdinand L. Mayer, whose name initiates this article, secured his preliminary education in the private schools of Indianapolis and a Moravian academic institution in Prangins, Switzerland, in which fair little republic he remained for two years, after which he continued his studies in Graylock Institute, at South Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mr. Mayer's business experience has been one of close identification with the enterprise established by his father so many years ago, and he was admitted to partnership in the business in 1888, being a recognized authority in this field and being known as an aggressive and successful factor in local commercial circles.

Since the death of his father he has been senior member of the firm of Charles Mayer & Company, which title has been used for the past seventy years, and his brother is his able collaborator in the carrying forward of the large and prosperous business.

In politics Mr. Mayer is aligned as a supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, he holds membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the University Club, the Commercial Club and the Merchants' Association Country Club, and both he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the park board, having been appointed by Mr. Bookwalter, and he is one of the corporators of Crown Hill cemetery.

On the 23d of October, 1884, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Mayer to Miss Kate Lathrop, who was born at Greensburg, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Levi and Eliza Lathrop, the father being deceased and the mother living in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have two children,—Ferdinand Lathrop and Katherine L.

JOHN J. BLACKWELL has passed the major portion of his life in Indianapolis, where he is now engaged in the undertaking business, and where he long held positions of responsibility as an expert machinist. He is serving as coroner of Marion County and was formerly a member of the city council, being held in unqualified esteem in the city which has long represented his home.

John J. Blackwell is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born on the 4th of May, 1858, and he is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Hines) Blackwell, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland and both of whom maintained their home in Indianapolis for nearly half a century, ever commanding the high regard of all who knew them. Here the father died on the 22nd of January, 1909, and the mother passed away on the 24th of January, and both were buried the same day, so that after the long years of mutual devotion they were not long separated when the veil of the life eternal was lifted. Their marriage was solemnized in Yorkshire, England, and of their eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, seven are now living. Michael F. is a resident of Chicago, where he has been long connected with the business of the great Armour packing concern; James and Thomas, Jr., are residents of Indianapolis; Anna is the wife of Frank Noonan, of Indianapolis; and the Misses Ellen and Bridget A. also maintain their home in this city.

Thomas Blackwell immigrated with his

family to America in 1864, in July of which year he made permanent settlement in Indianapolis. Here he secured employment as a puddler in the large rolling mill of which the late Aquilla Jones was manager, and the two became the closest of friends, thus continuing until the death of Mr. Jones. Mr. Blackwell was a man of most industrious habits and of inflexible integrity of purpose. His active career was one marked by consecutive application and in his chosen field of labor he proved himself useful and successful. It may be noted that he was the first man in Indianapolis to operate what is known as a patent revolving puddling furnace, used in the manufacture of malleable iron. He continued to be engaged in active business until 1891, after which he lived virtually retired until his death. In politics he was a stalwart adherent of the Democratic party and both he and his wife were zealous communicants of St. John's Catholic Church. When Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, in 1908, Mr. Blackwell was as alert as some men of half his years, and he did not begin to visibly fail in health until about six months prior to his death. His wife had been in impaired health for a decade.

John J. Blackwell had barely initiated the work of the school room when his parents left his native land and emigrated to America, as already noted. He was six years old at the time and was reared to maturity in Indianapolis, where his educational advantages were those of the Catholic parochial schools. At the age of thirteen years he became office boy in the employ of Dean Brothers, manufacturers of pumps, and in their shops he served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of machinist, in which he became a specially skillful and versatile artisan. In 1879, after the completion of his apprenticeship, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there secured employment at his trade, in the shops of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Then he went to Elmira, New York, where he was employed in the shops of the LaFrances Steam Fire Engine Company. In 1882 he went to New York City, where he secured employment in the extensive tool works of E. E. Garvin & Company, but in the autumn of the same year he returned to Indianapolis, where he assumed the position of superintendent of motive power for the Indianapolis Car Works, retaining this position until 1885, when he engaged with the Sinker & Davis Machine Works, with which he was identified until 1887, in October of which year he was appointed engineer of the United States government building in this

city, an incumbency which he retained for one year. In 1888 he became superintendent of the O. R. Olson Bolt & Machinery Works, and with this concern he continued, as a valued executive and technical official, until July, 1891, when he resigned to engage in business for himself. In that year he established a general undertaking and funeral-directing business, and with this line of enterprise he has since been identified. His well appointed establishment is located at 128-130 West Ohio street, and its facilities are in all respects of the most approved order. In 1893-4-5 Mr. Blackwell was retained in service by various fire-insurance companies in the capacity of expert machinist, and while actively engaged in the assigned duties of this office he received for his services fifty dollars a day.

As a citizen Mr. Blackwell has shown a loyal interest in all that has tended to advance the welfare of his home city, and his political allegiance has been given without reservation to the Democratic party, of whose cause he is a stalwart advocate. In 1887 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Indianapolis, as representative of the Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards, and in this election he received a larger majority than did any other candidate on the ticket. Since his retirement from office the city government is maintained under a new and more effective charter. On the 3rd of November, 1908, he was elected county coroner, in which office he has given most able and faithful service. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church, being identified with the parish of St. John's, and he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of the Macca-bees, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On the 18th of October, 1882, Mr. Blackwell was united in marriage to Miss Nora Haggerty, who was born in the village of Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, on the 26th of March, 1862, and is a daughter of Patrick and Catherine (O'Donald) Haggerty, both natives of Ireland. Her father, now eighty-seven years of age (1909), still resides in Indianapolis, and his devoted wife passed to the life eternal in 1881. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom only four are now living. Mrs. Blackwell was the fourth in order of birth. Patrick Haggerty came to America in 1854 and soon after his arrival he located in Utica, New York, where he maintained his abode until 1856, when he removed to Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, and became roadmaster

for the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. In 1862 he removed to Indianapolis, and here he has ever since been engaged in the moulding-sand business, in the handling of which he has built up a prosperous enterprise, having continued the same for nearly half a century. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and is a zealous communicant of St. John's Catholic Church, as was also his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, namely: Thomas J., Catherine M., Grace, Mary, John and Frances. Mary Theresa, twin sister of Mary, died at the age of fifteen years and one month; and Annie, the third in order of birth, died at the age of two and one-half years.

EDWARD WILSON BASSETT is the president of the Bassett Grain Company. He has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1892. When he came to this city he embarked in the grain business, and in 1898 he formed his present business association. The Bassett Grain Company are among the largest handlers of grain in Indianapolis, being both buyers and shippers. Edward Wilson Bassett was born near Battle Ground, on the southern border of White County, Indiana, June 20, 1864, a son of Oliver L. and Elizabeth J. (Montgomery) Bassett, the father born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1825, and the mother near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1831. They were married near Madison, Indiana, in 1847, and of the seven children which blessed their marriage union Edward W. was the fifth born. Oliver L. Bassett, a carpenter and farmer, spent his early life in Madison County, Indiana, from whence he later moved to White County, this state, where his children were born and where he spent the last years of his life, dying in 1875, while his wife, Elizabeth J., survived him until 1904. He was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was a Republican.

After an education in the village schools of Battle Ground, Indiana, Edward W. Bassett began teaching at the age of sixteen, and he continued in the profession until he had attained the age of twenty-two. From that time for about six years he was numbered among the merchants of Stockwell, and at the close of that period came, as above stated, to Indianapolis. He married Carrie E. Howard January 1, 1890. She was born at Stockwell, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, a daughter of Nelson K. and Eliza P. (Miller) Howard. The father, born in Indiana, enlisted during the Civil War in Company A.

Fortieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and he was severely wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, a bullet passing through his body and lungs and rendering him an invalid during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1874. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are Esther M. and Edwin H. Edward W. Bassett is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership relations with Mystic Tie Lodge, the Indianapolis Chapter, Raper Commandery, Indiana Consistory and Murat Temple. He is also a member of the Columbia, Commercial and Canoe clubs and of the Board of Trade, and his politics are Republican.

WALTER KESSLER. Among those who are contributing their quota to the industrial prestige of the capital city of Indiana is numbered Mr. Kessler, who is president of the Romona Oolitic Stone Company and also of the Indianapolis Drop Forge Company. He is an alert and progressive business man and although he is not at present engaged in professional work, he is a member of the bar of his native state and for five years was engaged in practice in Indianapolis.

Mr. Kessler was born at North Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on January 5, 1856, and is a son of Frederick and Johanna (Lorenz) Kessler, both of whom were born in Germany, but whose marriage was solemnized in America. They maintained their home for several years at North Madison, Indiana, whence they removed to Indianapolis in 1869. Here the father engaged in the retail grocery business, in which he gained a due measure of success. He died in 1888 at the age of seventy-five years. Of the four children the subject of this sketch is the only one living.

Walter Kessler gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town and was thirteen years of age at the time the family removed to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home. Here he completed the curriculum of the public schools and finally he was matriculated in Harvard University in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his return to Indianapolis Mr. Kessler took up the study of law in the offices of the well-known firm of Harrison, Hines & Miller, and in 1880 he was admitted to the bar, after which he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis for a period of five years. In 1885 Mr. Kessler effected the organization of the Romona Oolitic Stone Company and of this corporation he is both

president and general manager. The office headquarters of the company is in the Sacks building and the plants of the company are located in Monroe and Owens counties, Indiana. This is one of the leading concerns of its kind in the middle west and its business is of broad scope and importance. It may be noted that the company furnished the stone for the magnificent Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis and it has supplied material for the erection of many fine buildings in most diverse sections of the Union. In the organization of this company Mr. Kessler was associated with Hervey Bates, Jr., and Volney T. Malott. In 1903 Mr. Kessler became one of the interested principals in the Indianapolis Drop Forge Company, of which he is president. This concern also offers a valuable contribution to the industrial precedence of the capital city. In politics Mr. Kessler gives his allegiance to the old line Democratic party. He is identified with various civic organizations of a representative character.

On the 30th of December, 1904, in Grace Church, New York, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Kessler to Miss Rose McNeal, of Indianapolis, who had been a successful and popular teacher in the city schools and who was graduated both in Butler University with the degree of A. B. and the University of Chicago with the degree of A. M.

EDWIN C. THOMAS, M. D., has been a resident of Indiana from his boyhood days and has attained to success and prestige in the profession which was also honored and dignified by the services of his honored father, who was long numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis and to whom a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this publication, so that further consideration of his career or of the family history is not demanded in the present sketch.

Edwin Coupland Thomas, son of Dr. William H. and Ann M. (Coupland) Thomas, was born at Afton, Minnesota, on the 26th of November, 1856, and when he was seven years of age his parents removed from Minnesota to Indiana, being residents of the city of Logansport during the major portion of the Civil War period. After the close of the war his father located in the village of Galveston, Cass County, of which Logansport is the judicial center, and there he was engaged in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1875, when he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life. The subject of this review is indebted to the public

schools of Indiana for his preliminary educational discipline, and he finally completed the curriculum of the high school in Indianapolis. At the age of eighteen years he began reading medicine under the able preceptorship of his honored father, and after devoting his attention to technical study under the favorable condition for a period of two years he was matriculated in the Indianapolis College of Physicians & Surgeons, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, on the 1st of March of which year the college conferred upon him his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the intervening period of more than thirty years Dr. Thomas has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in Marion County, and he has at all times kept in close touch with the advanced thought, methods and systems employed in both medical and surgical science, fully appreciating the progress made and availing himself of such professional agencies as have met the approval of his judgment. In initiating the active work of his chosen profession the doctor established his residence and headquarters in the village of Mount Jackson, near Indianapolis, where he remained about five years. For about twelve years thereafter he was established in practice at Haughville, Marion County, from which place he returned to Indianapolis and since which time he has followed the work of his profession in this city, where he has met with unequivocal success and built up a large and representative practice. For the past several years he has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the heart, though he still controls a large general practice. He is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In politics Dr. Thomas is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and as a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited. He and his wife are members of the South Street Baptist Church, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 26th of November, 1879, Dr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dotey, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of John and Naomi (Ranch) Dotey, who later became residents of Johnson County, this state, where they passed the residue of their lives and where the father was a prosperous farmer and highly honored citizen. Dr. and



WILLIAM H. LAYCOCK



Thomas P. Ryder

Mrs. Thomas have three children, Hewitt H., who is a musician of talent and local prominence and who is assistant editor of *Rough Notes*, an insurance paper published in Indianapolis; and Naomi and Claudia U., who remain at the parental home and are prominent and popular in the social life of the capital city.

BLAINE H. MILLER was city engineer of Indianapolis from 1906 to 1910, and is now general manager of The Bedford Power Co. He was born at Kingston, Missouri, August 14, 1881, and the history of his parents and their family is given in the biographical sketch of his father, Winfield Miller, in this work. The son received a splendid educational training in the common and high schools of Indianapolis and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Massachusetts, completing the civil engineering course in 1903. He then secured a position with the Big Four Railroad Company in the bridge and maintenance-of-way departments; later was associated with the same railway in the real estate and tie department, and still later was with the Columbia Creosoting Company. On the 1st of January, 1906, Mr. Miller was appointed the city engineer of Indianapolis by Charles A. Bookwalter, where he served till January 1, 1910. He is a member of the University Club, the Marion Club, and the Maennerchor.

Mr. Miller married, June 27, 1906, Corella L. Taylor, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, a daughter of Major and Martha (Bowers) Taylor, prominent residents of the city who are also mentioned in another part of this work. Mr. Miller has fraternal relations with Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, K. of P., and in politics he votes with the Republican party.

THOMAS B. LAYCOCK. No slight distinction is that applying to Thomas B. Laycock through his association with the important commercial and industrial activities of Indianapolis, and he is to be noted as distinctively one of the able and versatile "captains of industry" in the Indiana metropolis—a firm believer in the larger and greater Indianapolis and a citizen of unalloyed progressiveness and public spirit. He was the founder of the T. B. Laycock Manufacturing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and besides being identified with this successful and extensive concern, which contributes materially to the commercial precedence of the capital city, he is also the one to whose energy and initiative is due the establishing of the unique plant known as the Industrial building, owned and controlled by the Laycock Power House Company, of which he is president. He is one of the representa-

tive business men of Indianapolis, and his success in the industrial world is the more notable from the fact that he had previously given his attention for a number of years to an entirely different line of endeavor, having gained prestige of no uncertain order as one of the able and successful members of the Indiana bar. Many men excel in achievements along some given course, but to few is it given to follow entirely diverse lines and stand well to the front in each. In the career of the subject of this sketch is given striking illustration of such accomplishment. As a lawyer he won pronounced prestige and public recognition; as a business man and manufacturer he has produced results of a most positive character; and as a public official he has served with marked ability.

Thomas Benton Laycock was born in California, Campbell County, Kentucky, on the 26th of October, 1854, and is a son of William H. and Minerva Boone (Dawson) Laycock. His father was a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Ohio, in which state he was born on the 17th of July, 1829, and the mother was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, in the year 1832; she died in Indianapolis in 1890. Of the six children of this union the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, and of the number three others are now living—Olive, who is the wife of Isaac W. Ruffin, of Indianapolis; Alice, who is the wife of Jasper Searls, of this city; and Cora, who is the wife of Irving M. Dean, of Indianapolis. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Campbell County, Kentucky, and there the father was for some time engaged in business as a carpenter and builder. In 1863 William H. Laycock removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana, first locating at Wilmington, whence he removed to Washington, this state, where he engaged in contracting and building and where he was long known as a representative citizen and business man. He is now a resident of Indianapolis and is president of The T. B. Laycock Manufacturing Company, a position which he assumed at the earnest solicitation of his son Thomas B., who has ever accorded to him the deepest filial solicitude and admiration for his sterling character. He has attained to the venerable age of four-score years, but retains distinctive mental and physical vigor and takes an active interest in the administration of the business with which he is identified—in practically an honorary executive capacity. He is a devoted member of the Christian Church, as was also his wife, and is a man of broad mental ken and strong individuality.

Thomas B. Laycock was a lad of about eight

years at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Indiana, and to the public schools of the City of Washington, Daviess County, this state, he is indebted for his early educational discipline. As a boy he learned the lessons of practical industry, having found employment in turn in a stove factory, a planing mill, as driver of a delivery wagon, and finally as clerk in a store in his home city. Most of this work was done during the summer vacations, and he continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. In 1873 Mr. Laycock began the reading of law, in the office and under the preceptorship of Judge William R. Gardiner, of Washington, this state, and later he continued his technical studies with the law firm of O'Neill & Hefron, of the same place. On his twenty-first birthday, October 26, 1875, he was admitted to the bar, and he forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington, the judicial center of Daviess County. Prior to this, and before attaining to his legal majority, he had engaged in practice and had served as deputy prosecuting attorney of Daviess County. His professional novitiate was of brief duration, for he soon proved his mettle as a versatile advocate and well fortified counselor, thus gaining in due time a satisfactory professional business. In 1875 he became assistant prosecuting attorney for the circuit comprising Knox, Daviess and Martin counties, and later he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Daviess County. In these positions his services contributed materially to his professional reputation, and he became known as a skillful and discriminating trial lawyer. In 1877 he was elected city clerk of Washington, and the city council also appointed him city attorney, whereupon he resigned the office of deputy prosecuting attorney, in order to devote his attention to the general practice of his profession and to the duties of the municipal offices mentioned. In 1879, in the face of strong opposition on the part of the saloon interests of the community, he was again chosen city clerk and attorney, and he continued to serve in this dual office until 1881.

In 1880 Mr. Laycock identified himself with the industrial enterprise in which he has gained so distinctive success, becoming interested in a concern engaged in the manufacturing of spring beds, in Kentucky, and in 1886 he also became associated with his father-in-law, Thomas H. Bradford, in the retail hardware business at Washington. On the 1st of January of that year he came to Indianapolis and made preparations for the manufacturing of spring beds upon a more extensive scale. He organized the T. B. Laycock Manu-

facturing Company, and the first location of the concern was in modest quarters at 80 South Pennsylvania street. From this small nucleus has been evolved the splendid enterprise that is now conceded to be one of the largest of its kind in the Union, throughout the most diverse section of which the trade of the company extends. In 1906, to meet the constantly growing demands placed upon the manufactory, Mr. Laycock purchased a tract of land just to the north of Brookside Park, and there erected the present fine plant of the company. The main building, of brick, concrete and steel construction, is eight hundred and eighty-two by two hundred and seventy feet in dimensions, and is one of the model factory buildings of the country. The plant has its own water-works system, including the most improved sprinkling system for fire protection; bath and toilet rooms of modern equipment are provided for the employes, as well as a fine library and a dining room, in which latter excellent service is given at a nominal cost. The employes number about four hundred and they have shown deep appreciation of the splendid provisions made for their comfort and pleasure. It may be said that these facilities are excelled by those of few if any manufacturing establishments in the country. Mr. Laycock has the general management of the business, in which he has the controlling interest, and, as already stated, his honored and venerable father is president of the company, while he himself is secretary and treasurer.

In 1906 Mr. Laycock organized the Laycock Power House Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and which has an investment of about half a million dollars. This company erected, at Tenth and Canal streets, the Industrial building, which is of the most approved type of modern architectural construction and which covers an entire city block. Thus the great building, substantially constructed of brick, stone and cement, and five stories in height, has four hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and in its facilities it stands essentially unique in the fine industrial city in which it is located. This Industrial building represents in itself a great manufacturing center, as it was devised for and is used by various manufacturing concerns, which rent space as demanded and are supplied with power from the fine central plant of the building. Mr. Laycock is both president and general manager of the company. He is a stockholder and director of the Columbia National Bank and is a valued member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of whose board of governors he is a member. He is iden-

tified also with the Commercial Club, and as a loyal and progressive citizen he is thoroughly in sympathy with the high civic ideals and practical work of these two important institutions.

Mr. Laycock is essentially a self-made man, and the title is one of which any man may be proud. His successful business career is but the logical sequence of earnest and forceful efforts, intelligently directed along normal lines of enterprise, and is indicative of his character. His career affords both lesson and incentive to the ambitious young men who would emulate his example. Naturally he is recognized as one of the representative business men of Indianapolis, and he takes deep pride in his home city.

Mr. Laycock takes a loyal interest in the furtherance of good government, but in politics he maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan dictation. He is actively identified with religious work and with service tending to elevate the moral tone of the community. He is a valued member of the directorate of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association and was a member of the building committee under whose effective direction was recently completed the magnificent new building of the association. This structure, one of the best in the country, represents an outlay of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars and was dedicated in 1909. Mr. Laycock and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Third Christian Church, and he has held membership in this denomination since he was fifteen years of age. He is a member of the board of trustees of the church and also of the ministerial relief board of the generic Christian Church organization in the United States. He was formerly a member of the board of trustees of Butler University, at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, this institution being conducted under the auspices of the Christian Church. In a fraternal way Mr. Laycock is affiliated with Liverpool Lodge, No. 110, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Washington, this state.

On the 16th of January, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Laycock to Miss Mary Frances Bradford, who was born at Washington, Indiana, on the 25th of September, 1857, and who is a daughter of Thomas Hamilton Bradford and Martha (Read) Bradford, both natives of Daviess County, Indiana, and members of old and honored pioneer families of this commonwealth. Mr. Bradford was long numbered among the representative business men and influential citizens of Washington, where both he and his wife continued to reside until

their death, and the names of both are inscribed on the roll of the honored and revered pioneer citizens of that section of the state.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Laycock: Martha Blanche is the wife of William A. Omelvena, of Indianapolis; Read Bradford, who married Miss Lucille Howe, is associated with his father in business; and Mary Dawson, Austin Thomas, and Walter William remain at the parental home. The family is prominent in the best social life of the capital city, and the attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality. The honored father of the subject of this review resides with his daughter, Mrs. Ruffin, the venerable gentleman having come to Indianapolis shortly after the son located permanently in this city.

GEORGE F. BASS. During many years George F. Bass was identified with the educational life of Indiana, and his name is also enrolled among the efficient educators of Indianapolis, but he finally resigned from the profession to engage in architectural work. He was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, November 19, 1845, a son of Thomas Bass and a grandson of Nathan Bass. The last named was born in Virginia November 4, 1775; and moving to Kentucky in an early day spent many years there, the latter part of his life being devoted to agricultural pursuits. He died on the 7th of September, 1849, a worthy member of the Baptist Church. He married in Kentucky December 20, 1796, Ruhama Price, who was born in New Jersey, September 30, 1777, and died October 21, 1853. Of the eleven children which were born of their union all lived to man and womanhood and raised families. Thomas W. Bass, the last born of their children, was a native of Kentucky, born July 29, 1819, and he became a miller, carpenter and farmer, while politically he was identified first with the Whigs and later with that party's successor, the Republicans, voting for both Harrisons for presidents. He married on the 16th of February, 1845, Mary J. Crane, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, October 4, 1824, and died on the 20th of January, 1905. George F. was the first born of their five children, all yet living. The father passed away on the 18th of February, 1895.

George F. Bass attended the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, and in 1866 taught his first school, which was in Bartholomew County, Indiana. Afterward he taught in ten different counties of the state, his educational work covering in all twenty-seven years, and his last school was in

Indianapolis, where he served as supervising principal. He retired from the profession in June, 1893, after winning a high place for himself in its ranks, and after serving in seventy-eight counties of the state in teacher's institutes. He passed from a professional to a business life, taking up the work of an architect.

Mr. Bass married Miss Emma V. Wickard July 27, 1870. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 10, 1855, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Randall) Wickard, natives respectively of Ohio and of Danville, Vermont. Mrs. Bass was the third born of their eight children, and she became the mother of eight, of whom the five now living are Walt G., Herbert L., Mamie L., Helen A. and Elsie F. Mr. Bass is a member of the Century Club and was its president for one term. He is at present connected with the firm of Herbert L. Bass & Co., Architects, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRANDT C. DOWNEY, the cashier of the Continental National Bank of Indianapolis, is a well known and popular figure in the financial circles of his native city and his training and natural predilections have made him specially successful as an executive in his chosen field of endeavor.

Mr. Downey was born in Indianapolis on the 17th of February, 1873, and is a son of William B. and Flora (Elliott) Downey, the former of whom was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and the latter in Vermillion County, Indiana, her death having occurred in Indianapolis, on the 15th of September, 1901. William B. Downey was a child at the time of his parents' removal from Ohio to Rush County, Indiana, where they took up their residence in the year 1841 and where he was reared and educated. He was among the leal and loyal sons of the republic who enlisted for service in the Union army at the time of President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, having enlisted in the Third Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, with which gallant command he served three years and three months, within which he participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great internecine conflict. After the close of the war he removed to Indianapolis, where he became one of the first city mail carriers and where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. He is a valued and appreciative member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, is an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities, and is affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons. Of

their two children the subject of this review is the elder; Bertrand B. is now a resident of the City of Boston, Massachusetts.

Brandt C. Downey, the immediate subject of this review, was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Indianapolis, after which he continued his studies in turn in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and the University of Indiana, at Bloomington.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Downey identified himself with the Bradstreet Commercial Agency, for which he was a traveling representative for some time, later becoming chief clerk in the Indianapolis office of the concern and finally being appointed superintendent of its agency in Quincy, Illinois. In the summer of 1900 he returned to Indianapolis, where he held a position with the Indianapolis Water Company for a period of about six months, at the expiration of which he accepted a clerical position in the American National Bank, in which institution he won advancement through his discrimination and effective service, being finally promoted to the office of assistant cashier, of which position he was incumbent until August 14, 1909, and came to Continental National Bank as cashier. He is prominent in banking circles, as is evident when it is stated that for two years he held the office of president of the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Banking and for four years was member of the executive committee of the organization, of which he is vice president at the time of this writing, in 1910.

In politics Mr. Downey is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and he and his wife hold membership in the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Commercial and Marion Clubs and is a director of the former. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons, being worshipful master; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is president of the northern division of the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity, which division covers the states of Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia, and he is also identified with the alumni association at Indianapolis.

On the 25th of June, 1902, Mr. Downey was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Bowman, who was born at Knightstown, this

state, being a daughter of William and Lydia Bowman, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a representative business man of Knightstown for many years and he there retained his residence until 1888, when he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

ANDREW J. McINTOSH was born in Washington County, Indiana, October 8, 1841, a son of John and Sarah (Barnett) McIntosh, both of whom were born in Crawford County, Indiana, the father in 1819 and the mother in 1821. He was a blacksmith in his younger days, but later became a hotel proprietor in New Albany, and continued the business for fifty years or more, passing to his final reward in 1908. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican.

Andrew J. McIntosh, the second born of their seven children, was eleven years of age when the family moved to New Albany, and his educational training was completed in its public schools. His first identification with business life was in carrying water to the men engaged in the construction of the Louisville & New Albany Railroad, and from that humble position he rose successively to train boy, brakeman, freight conductor and passenger conductor, and when the line became the Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, the Monon Route, he in 1869 engaged in the mercantile business at Salem, this state. He continued in the general mercantile and flour milling business until elected the sheriff of Washington County in 1882. Mr. McIntosh also served as a deputy revenue collector under President Cleveland for eight counties in Indiana, and coming to Indianapolis in 1891 he embarked in the real estate business, in which he is now engaged and also in looking after his own realty interests. He married Sarah E. DePauw November 18, 1868. She was born at Salem, in Washington County, Indiana, in the same house in which her five children were also born, a daughter of Washington C. and Sarah (Malott) DePanw. The children are Charles DePauw, of Los Angeles, California; Sadie E., wife of Morris H. Raschig, of Indianapolis; Eva, wife of Thaddeus E. Houston, also of Indianapolis; Nellie G. and Wilbur Carlin, of Okemah, Oklahoma. Mrs. McIntosh died December 15, 1902. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was made a Mason at New Albany in Lodge No. 104 in 1864, and he also became a member of New Albany Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and New Albany Commandery No. 5, K. T. He upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

ALFRED FREMONT POTTS, who is perhaps the most notable practical advocate of the promotion of public works by united public effort that Indianapolis has had, is a native of Indiana, born at Richmond, October 29, 1856. He is a son of Dr. Alfred Potts, who died while serving as an army surgeon during the Civil War. He had the educational advantages of the common schools until twelve years of age, after which he made his own way in the world, and was self-educated. Adopting the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar in Marion County, by courtesy, in 1876, while still under age. In 1877 he formed a partnership with John L. Griffiths, since widely known as Reporter of the Supreme Court and Consul General at London, and this partnership continued for twenty-five years. The energy of the young partners naturally led them into criminal practice, and caused them to undertake some cases of an almost hopeless character; but they managed them with such skill, and so great zeal, that they soon built up a large general practice. Later Mr. Griffiths became absorbed in politics, and Mr. Potts, following a natural bent, became interested in the promotion of corporate enterprises and works of public utility, and the law business was gradually abandoned.

It was indeed fortunate for Indianapolis that this change came. Mr. Potts leaped into prominence in 1887 as the originator and chief promoter of the Consumers Gas Trust Co. Its object was the protection of the public against the monopolization of the natural gas supply through a service system paid for by public subscription, and controlled by a permanent board of trustees for the public benefit. It proved a complete success, resisting all efforts at manipulation, and forcing a competition that saved the people of the city approximately \$1,000,000 annually for fifteen years. When the supply of natural gas was exhausted, Mr. Potts was the first to suggest the application of the same system to the supply of artificial gas, and the utilization of the Consumers pipe lines for this purpose. He led in the long struggle to secure this result, and, with the public-spirited citizens who joined in the effort, succeeded in controlling the situation. The Citizens Gas Company was organized, and secured the old Consumers property, and as a direct result of this the price of artificial gas has been reduced to 60 cents per thousand, the lowest rate existing in any city in the United States.

This was but one line of his activities. He was one of the original promoters of The Commercial Club, of which he served for several years as a director, and one term as president. Among other enterprises which he was instru-

mental in organizing or securing for the city were the Law Building, the Claypool Hotel, the New Board of Trade Building, and the American and Union National Banks. He showed his faith in the theory of civic beautification by taking the square of Fifteenth street between Delaware and Alabama, and changing it from a region of unsightly edifices to a pleasant residence district filled with artistic modern homes. He has also labored for the culture of the city, being especially active in the Century and Contemporary Clubs, of both of which he has served as president. On the whole he has achieved the commendable ambition to be a good citizen, and contribute something to the general welfare.

In 1879 Mr. Potts was married to Miss May Barney, of Indianapolis, who is quite as popular as her husband. Their children are Marjorie, wife of Walter Vonnegut, and Miss Debora.

CHESTER BRADFORD. Not only has Mr. Bradford attained success and prestige as a member of the bar, and particularly in special practice as a patent attorney, but he has also achieved such precedence through his own efforts, having been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, he having been dependent upon his own resources from his early youth as he was doubly orphaned when less than sixteen years of age. He is one of the well known and highly honored citizens of Indianapolis, where he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession since the year 1876. He left his native state in 1871, and after brief periods of residence in New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin came to Indianapolis in July 1874.

The genealogy of Mr. Bradford in the agnatic line is traced back to distinguished source, as he is a descendant of the renowned William Bradford, the second signer of the Mayflower compact, and also the second governor of Plymouth colony, this historic character having been born in 1588. The direct line of descent is noted in the following list, in which the names and respective dates of birth are given: William Bradford (II), June 17, 1624; Samuel Bradford, 1668; Gamaliel Bradford, May 18, 1704; Peter Bradford, June 2, 1745; Martin Bradford, September 22, 1790, and Charles Gamaliel Bradford, April 28, 1814. Thus the name borne by the subject of this review has been long and conspicuously identified with the annals of American history, and he has reason to feel pride in reverting to the lives and deeds of those who have dignified and honored the patronymic and rendered fruitful service in connection with public, professional and business affairs in our republic.

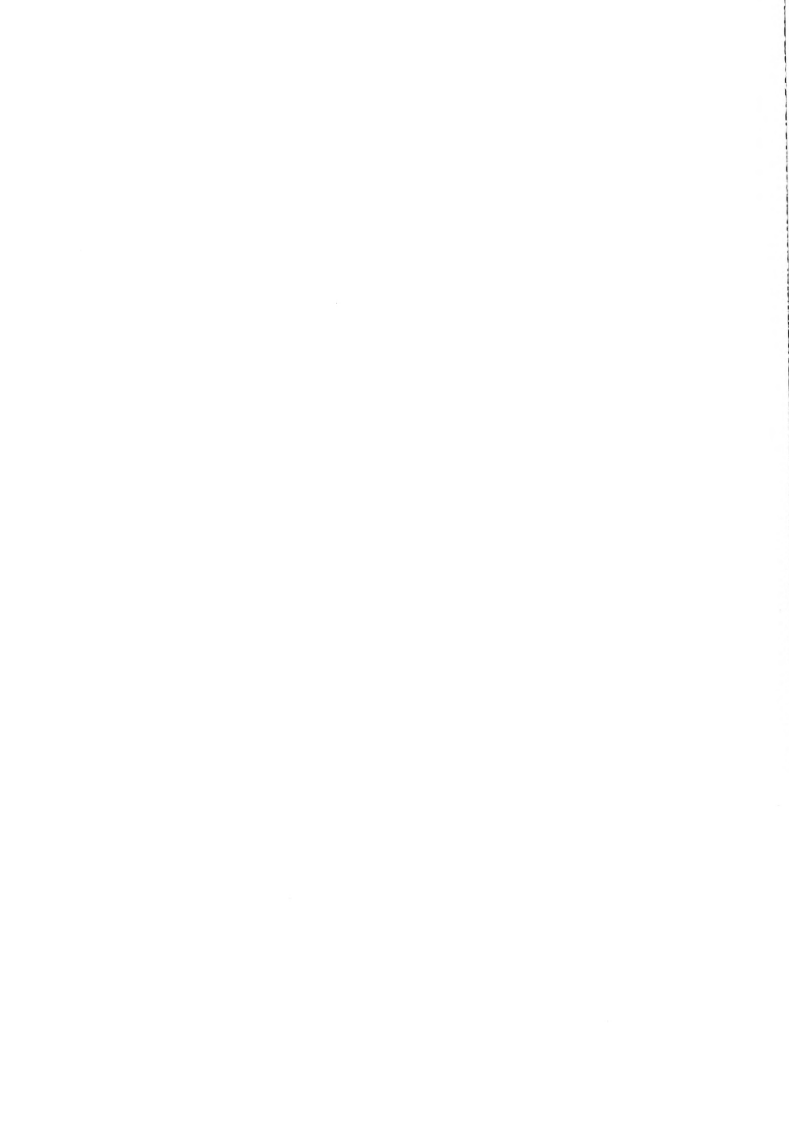
Chester Bradford was born near St. Albans, Somerset County, Maine, on the 3d of May, 1852, and the family was early founded in the old Pine Tree State. His father, Charles Gamaliel Bradford, the date of whose nativity appears in the foregoing genealogical category, was likewise a native of Maine, having been born at Vassalboro, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Prentiss, was born at South China, in that state, on the 20th of July, 1823; their marriage was solemnized on the 15th of October, 1850, and of their five children the subject of this review is the eldest, and one of the three surviving. The father gave his attention principally to the great basic industry of agriculture during his active career, and his death occurred when the eldest son, Chester, was under sixteen years of age, his devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal about one year previously. Both were affiliated with the Methodist Church and were folk of sterling worth of character. In the maternal line the genealogy is traced to Valentine Prentiss, who came from England, and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631. Following is a list of the respective heads of the family in the succeeding generations in line of direct descent to Mrs. Mary (Prentiss) Bradford; John born prior to the family immigration to America; Valentine (II), born about 1680; Joseph, January 20, 1715; Valentine (III), March 26, 1747; Jesse, February 2, 1785; and Mary (Prentiss) Bradford, July 20, 1823. Full and authentic data concerning the Bradford and Prentiss genealogies are to be found in the "New England Historical-Genealogical Register"; Baylie's "History of New Plymouth"; and "The Prentiss-Prentice Family", by C. J. F. Binney.

Chester Bradford was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native state, and passed his boyhood and early youth on the home farm, in whose work he early began to lend his aid. As before stated, he was under sixteen years of age when deprived of the care and guidance of his parents, and shortly after the death of his father he suffered a severe illness, after recuperating from which he found it incumbent upon him to provide largely for his own maintenance, so that he was unable to secure a collegiate education. None who know him, however, can fail to realize that he has admirably overcome this handicap of early years, as he devoted himself to well-directed private study, profited to the utmost from the lessons learned under that wisest of all head masters, experience, and stands today as a man of broad intellectual attainments and distinctive professional ability.

As a boy Mr. Bradford was signally devoted



Chester Bradford.



to books, and he believes that his predilection for the law was in considerable degree fostered by his having purchased, in his seventeenth year, from a canvassing agent, a copy of a book entitled "Laws of Business", by the late Professor Theophilus Parsons of Harvard University. He read this publication carefully and studiously, and thoroughly familiarized himself with its contents. He also has ever had a taste and talent for mechanics, and this may have had a certain influence in bringing about his selection of the patent law as his special field of professional work. After leaving school he gave his attention to such occupations as would afford him a livelihood, and shortly after attaining to his legal majority he perfected an invention on which he secured a patent. In the following year he prepared one or two patent applications for others, and shortly thereafter he entered in a regular way the practice of the profession of solicitor of patents, in the meanwhile devoting his otherwise leisure time to a comprehensive study of patent law. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time he has continued without interruption in the successful practice of his profession. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 24th of October, 1892, upon the motion of Hon. W. H. Miller, who was then Attorney General of the United States. Thus his facilities in the practice of his special branch of his profession are of the highest order, and he has standing as one of the leading patent attorneys of the middle west. He has handled a large amount of important and intricately technical work in connection with his special line of practice, and in his success has been shown his wide range of knowledge concerning the patent laws and their provisions, as well as his admirable facility in the practical application of such information. He has maintained his home in Indianapolis since his arrival in 1874, and here his professional clientage is of an essentially representative order. He is a progressive and loyal citizen, and manifests much interest in all that tends to conserve the material and civic advancement of his home city. He is one of the principal stockholders in the Climax Machinery Company, which represents one of the prosperous industrial enterprises of the capital city.

In politics Mr. Bradford is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the generic principles of the Republican party, though his partisanship has a considerable element of well ordered liberality. Though he has never aspired to the honors or emoluments of political office, he has taken an active interest in the party cause, and

during the decade from 1880 to 1890 he gave effective service in the promotion of the interests of the "grand old party". He was a delegate to the Indiana state conventions of the Republican party in 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890. He has been a valued member of the Columbia Club from the time of its organization during the campaign which resulted in the election of Indiana's famous son, General Benjamin Harrison, to the presidency, and he was secretary of this representative civic organization in 1891. He is identified with the work of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

On the 29th of December, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bradford to Miss Ruby S. Claypool, daughter of the late Judge Solomon Claypool, of Indianapolis, one of the leading members of the Indiana bar, to whom a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford have three children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: Hannah Mary, November 19, 1893; Ruby Claypool, October 11, 1895; and Ernestine Elizabeth, February 22, 1901.

One distinctively familiar with the career of Mr. Bradford has consistently said of him that he has ever shown an impregnable adherence to the highest principles of integrity and honor, has been signally faithful and efficient in the furthering and safeguarding of the interests of his professional clients, and has ever stood as a type of the loyal and public-spirited citizen, while his home life, the center of his interests, is of ideal character.

JOHN W. HOLTZMAN. One of the representative members of the bar of the Indiana capital, John W. Holtzman has gained marked prestige and success in the work of his exacting profession, and he has also been an exponent of the most loyal and liberal citizenship. He has contributed in a material way to the upbuilding of Greater Indianapolis, of which city he gave an able administration when incumbent of the office of mayor, and he has held other positions of distinctive public trust,—preferments clearly indicative of the confidence and regard in which he is held in the community.

John W. Holtzman was born in Freystown, Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 23rd of April, 1858, and is a scion of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of that section of the old Keystone commonwealth. He is a son of Jonathan and Katharine (Mover) Holtzman, both of whom were likewise natives of Berks County, where they were reared and

educated and where their marriage was solemnized. The father as a son of John Holtzman, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1788, a son of John Peter Holtzman, who was born in the same county, in 1759, and who was in turn a son of the original American progenitor, Henry Holtzman, who emigrated from Germany and took up his abode in Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century. Numerous representatives of this staunch old family are still to be found in Berks County, that state, as well as in divers other states of the Union. Members of the family were found enrolled as valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution, and this also is true concerning the Moyer family, representing the genealogy of the subject of this review in the maternal line. Mrs. Katharine (Moyer) Holtzman was a daughter of Michael Moyer, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, a son of Philip Moyer, who was a native of the same county, where he was born in 1757. The father of the latter was the founder of the family in America, and the name as originally spelled in Germany was Mayer. Both forms of orthography have been utilized in America.

Jonathan Holtzman, father of him whose name initiates this article, continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native county until 1864, when he removed with his family to Indiana and located in White County, where he purchased a farm and later removed to a farm purchased in Tippecanoe County, where the devoted wife and mother died in 1872, when about fifty years of age. The father died in White County in 1883, at the age of of sixty-nine years. He was a man of much pragmatic ability and of sterling integrity, and he ever commanded the unqualified esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He was a stalwart and intelligent advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party has stood sponsor in a generic sense, and was an ardent supporter of the party's candidate for the presidency in opposition to Lincoln,—that is, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the "little giant." He and his wife were devout members of the German Lutheran Church and were active in the various departments of its work. They became the parents of four children, of whom Jonathan and Lucetta are deceased; Lee is engaged in business in the City of Indianapolis, and John W. is the youngest of the number.

John W. Holtzman was a lad of six years at the time of the family removal from the old Keystone commonwealth to White County, Indiana, and he was reared to maturity under the

beneficent discipline of the home farm. After duly availing himself of the advantages afforded in the district school of the locality he continued his studies in Brookston Academy, then a well ordered institution of White County. Here also he received valuable assistance in his ambitious private study, having had as instructor the late John Lawrie, who was a man of fine intellectual attainments and who had rendered gallant service as a soldier in the Civil War. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Holtzman began teaching in the district schools, and he devoted his attention to the pedagogic profession, at intervals, for two years, in the meanwhile having supplemented his own academic training by attending normal schools. Though he was successful as a teacher he had no desire to adopt the pedagogic profession as a permanent vocation, and he early formulated definite plans for his future career. Even while attending school he initiated his reading of law, and he made rapid progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence. In May, 1883, soon after the death of his honored father, Mr. Holtzman took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home and where he has won for himself a position of marked precedence as a member of his profession and as a citizen of progressive ideas. Soon after his arrival in the capital city he entered the law office of Vinson Carter, now a judge of the Superior Court of Marion County, under whose effective preceptorship he continued his technical studies. He was also a member of a law class taught by the late Thaddeus Rollins and later of a class that received instructions from the late John R. Wilson, another able and honored member of the Indiana bar. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1885, and he forthwith entered upon the active work of his profession, forming a partnership with James M. Leathers, with whom he continued to be associated about thirteen years, at the expiration of which, in 1898, Judge Leathers withdrew from the firm to assume his present position on the bench of the Superior Court of Marion County. The firm had in the meanwhile gained a high reputation and built up a large and representative practice of important order. After the retirement of Judge Leathers from the firm Mr. Holtzman continued in practice in an individual way until 1906, when he entered into partnership relations with Lewis A. Coleman, who has since continued his able and valued professional coadjutor, under the firm name of Holtzman & Coleman.

In politics Mr. Holtzman gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose principles he has been an able and

effective exponent. In 1885, about two years after taking up his residence in Indianapolis, Mr. Holtzman received the nomination of his party for representative of the old Twelfth ward in the city council,—a ward which was then the home of two of the state's most distinguished citizens,—the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks and the late Hon. David Turpie, whose names are prominent in the annals of the state and the nation. On the 1st of January, 1886, Mr. Holtzman was appointed county attorney for the poor, and he soon afterward resigned this office to accept that of chief deputy under the late Major James L. Mitchell, who had been elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County in 1886. Of this position Mr. Holtzman continued incumbent for a period of four years, at the expiration of which, in November, 1890, he was himself elected prosecuting attorney. He led his ticket by several thousand votes and was elected as his own successor in 1892. Through his able and successful services as public prosecutor he added materially to his professional prestige and within his regime he handled many cases of importance. He has been a zealous worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party, and was chairman of its central committee for Marion County in 1894.

In 1903 Mr. Holtzman was made the candidate of his party for the office of mayor of Indianapolis, and in the autumn of that year he was elected chief executive of the municipal government, by a gratifying majority. In 1905 he was nominated as his own successor, but was defeated, owing to normal political exigencies. His administration as mayor was signally clean, progressive and businesslike, and the record of the same redounds alike to his credit and to that of Indiana's beautiful capital city. During his regime was accomplished the valuable work of providing that railroad tracks should be elevated at street crossings, and other important improvements were made, in the securing of pure water and cheap fuel gas.

Mr. Holtzman was made a Master Mason in 1887, when he was duly raised in Marion Lodge, No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons, of Indianapolis. Since that time he has risen through the various grades in both the York Rite and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which latter he has attained the thirty-second degree, being identified with the Consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis, and also holding membership in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and is identified with the Commercial Club, the University Club, the German House, and the

Indiana Democratic Club,—all representative organizations of the capital city. He enjoys unequivocal popularity in the community and he and his wife are prominent in its social activities. Both are communicants of St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal, of whose vestry he is a member.

In 1895 Mr. Holtzman was united in marriage to Miss Viola West, of Reading, Pennsylvania. They have no children.

JAMES F. BAILEY is an undertaker in Indianapolis, a member of the firm of Kregelo & Bailey, and he has become exceptionally proficient in his profession. He was born at Southport, Indiana, on the 29th of July, 1876, to the marriage union of William P. and Mary E. (Whaley) Bailey. William P. Bailey entered the medical profession, and practiced at Bainbridge, Greencastle and Southport, all in Indiana, and his death occurred in 1888 at the latter place after fourteen years of a successful medical practice there. He became a prominent member of the Indiana medical profession, and was an intimate personal friend of the great Allen Maxfield. He was a member of Southport Lodge No. 270, F. and A. M., and was identified with the Republican party. Mrs. Bailey died in 1888, and of the seven children which were born of their marriage six are now living.

James F. Bailey, the youngest member of that family, received his educational training in the schools of Southport, and then clerked for his brother, P. B. Bailey, in that city for four years. In 1897 he came to Indianapolis and engaged in the undertaking business with Charles E. Kregelo, while in 1905 he bought an interest in the business, and it has since been carried on under the name of Kregelo & Bailey. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Marion Club, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Southport Lodge, of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, Lodge No. 470, and of the Masonic order, Southport Lodge No. 270, F. and A. M., Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Raper Commandery No. 1, and Indiana Consistory and Murat Temple. He is in politics a Republican.

He married Rosie Vinnedge June 21, 1905. She was born in Indianapolis, and is a daughter of Charles A. and Jenny (Vinson) Vinnedge, both of whom were also born in Indiana. A son, James F. Bailey, Jr., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey.

FRANK E. GAVIN, ex-judge of the Appellate Court of Indiana, a leading Democrat of the state and nominee for Congress and the Indiana Supreme bench, is now an active practitioner of Indianapolis, still in the mature prime of his professional life, and is the head of the

firm of Gavin, Gavin & Davis. He is also one of the most prominent Masons in the state, being past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, formerly president of its board of trustees and now treasurer of the Grand Lodge. In his professional and civic relations, he is treasurer of the State Bar Association and has served as president of the Indianapolis Commercial Club for two terms.

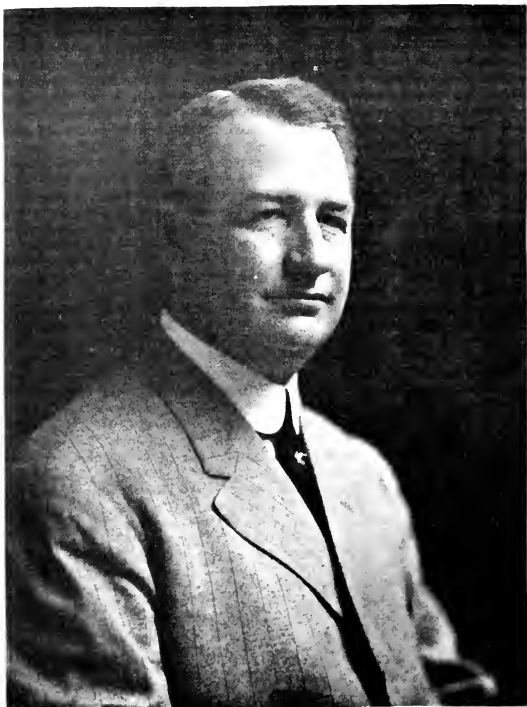
Judge Gavin was born at Greensburg, Indiana, February 20, 1854, and is a son of James and Martha E. (Tucker) Gavin. His father was born near Hamilton, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his mother in the State of Indiana of English-Irish ancestry. James Gavin was a leading citizen of Greensburg for many years, an active and able lawyer and prominent in the Civil War both at home and at the front. While in the field he served chiefly as colonel of the Seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiments, Indiana Infantry, showing the soldierly qualities of bravery and fortitude whether as a campaigner on the march or a leader in the field of battle. He died in 1873, at the age of forty-three.

Frank E., of this sketch, was reared in his native town of Greensburg, and at the age of nineteen graduated from Harvard University. Two years afterward, in 1875, he was admitted to the bar at Greensburg, and practiced there until January, 1893. He left a good private practice to ascend the bench of the Appellate Court, to which he was elected in the previous autumn. After serving his term of four years he associated himself with the late Judge Theodore P. Davis, and only the death of his partner terminated their congenial professional relations and dissolved one of the strongest firms in Indianapolis. Judge Gavin was elected to the bench as a Democrat and since the commencement of his voting years he has been identified with that party. In 1904 his political friends and supporters signified their high appreciation of his judicial and public services by nominating him for judge of the State Supreme Court, and gave an additional evidence of their esteem and good wishes, in 1906, by selecting him for their congressional nominee. Besides ranking high in Masonry, as already observed, the judge has been an active Methodist for many years, and is now a trustee of the Meridian Street Church. He has also served as president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Married in 1875 to Miss Ella B. Lathrop, of Greensburg, Indiana, he is the father of two sons and a daughter,—James L. (associated with his father in practice), William E. and Mary.

CHARLES E. BARRETT. In the face of many disadvantages in the days of his boyhood and

youth it has been given Charles E. Barrett to advance through his own efforts until he has standing as one of the representative members of the bar of his native city, where he now controls a professional business of wide scope and importance.

Charles E. Barrett was born in Indianapolis, on the 28th of November, 1858, and is a son of James W. and Pleasant M. J. (Dennis) Barrett, both of stanch Irish lineage. The Barrett family was founded in Indiana in the early pioneer days, its original representatives having comé hither from Virginia. When the subject of this review was but three years of age his parents removed to the western part of Illinois, locating at a point between Rock Island, that state, and Burlington, Iowa. There Charles E. attended the common schools until he was eleven years of age, when he was thrown upon his own resources and left to work out his own destiny. He found employment in a general store in a small town in Illinois, on the Mississippi River, and his early ambition and prescience may be measurably understood when it is stated that, in furtherance of his meager education, he applied himself diligently to study during the evenings and other leisure hours. He soon formulated definite plans for a future career and, notwithstanding the evident handicap at the time, he decided, when he was but sixteen years old, to prepare himself for the profession of law. He forthwith began reading such law books as he could secure, and at the age of eighteen years he returned to Indiana and took up his residence at Greenfield, the judicial center and metropolis of Hancock County. There he entered the law office of New & Poulson, under whose able and kindly preceptorship he made rapid progress in his law studies. Even before he had attained to his legal majority he had engaged in practice in partnership with James A. New, of Greenfield. This alliance was formed in 1878, and on the last day of December of the following year he was admitted to the bar of the circuit court of Hancock County—the month following the attaining of his majority. On the 26th of May, 1880, at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Barrett was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana; on the 3d of June, 1889, at the age of thirty-one years, he secured admission to practice before the United States circuit and district courts; and when he was thirty-five years old he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal of the nation. It is easy to note these stages of progress, but not so readily can we understand the assiduous devotion and application, the determination and zeal, the rallying of mental re-



V. Bert McPherson

sources demanded to secure such advancement on the part of one who initiated his independent efforts when a mere boy, asking naught save opportunity at the hands of fate.

Mr. Barrett continued to be associated with James A. New in the practice of his profession at Greenfield until 1881, when the alliance was dissolved and Mr. Barrett removed to Sullivan, Sullivan County, Indiana, having already won distinctive prestige as an able and versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counsellor. At Sullivan he continued in the practice of law until 1886, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in active general practice and where his success has shown a constantly cumulative tendency, placing him among the strong and valued members of the bar of the capital city. Here he conducted an individual practice until 1891, after which he was associated with Charles L. Holstein, under the firm name of Holstein & Barrett, until 1895. In 1896 Mr. Barrett withdrew from this firm, after which he again continued in individual practice until 1903, since which time he has had as his valued coadjutor his only son, Frederick E., one of the able younger members of the Indianapolis bar, with whom he is associated under the title of Barrett & Barrett, with well appointed offices in the State Life building, in Washington street. Mr. Barrett is general counsel for the Vandalia Coal Company, is retained by other representative corporations and has a large and lucrative general practice, in connection with which he has been identified with many important litigations in the state and federal courts.

Mr. Barrett is a staunch advocate of the basic principles and policies of the Democratic party and has given effective service in its cause. On only one occasion has he actively appeared for consideration in connection with public office, that being when he was a candidate for nomination for reporter of the supreme court of the state, in 1882, in the early years of his professional work. He is affiliated with various bodies of the Masonic fraternity.

On the 28th of April, 1881, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Glidden, at Greenfield, Indiana. She was born in Rush County, this state, and is a daughter of the late Frederick E. Glidden, of Lewisville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have but one child, Frederick Elbert, who is associated with his father in practice, as already noted in this context.

WILLIAM A. GREYER. Numbered among the representative business men of Indianapolis, Mr. Greyer has built up a flourishing enterprise in the handling of real estate, in connection with which he also does a general insur-

ance, loan and rental business, maintaining his office at 208 American Central Life Building. Mr. Greyer is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born on the 8th of July, 1853, being the son of Louis and Louise (Holtzman) Greyer, who passed their entire lives in Germany. He whose name initiates this sketch gained his early educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native land and at the age of seventeen years he immigrated to America. For two years after his arrival in the new world he maintained his residence in New York City and finally he became a traveling salesman for a concern dealing in high grade oil paintings. He became a connoisseur in this field of work and continued to be employed in the capacity noted for more than a quarter of a century. In the meanwhile he had established his home in Philadelphia and he continued a resident of that city until 1900, in which year he came to Indianapolis and engaged in his present line of business in which he has built up a substantial and successful enterprise. His manipulations in the real estate line cover a wide scope of territory and in addition to offices in Indianapolis, he maintains a branch office at the corner of Argyle and Robey streets, Chicago.

Mr. Greyer is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and is held in high esteem in the city in which he has elected to make his home. He holds membership in the Indianapolis Commercial Club, the Columbia Club, the German House and the Maennerchor. He is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and in politics he accords staunch allegiance to the Republican party. On the 1st of June, 1899, Mr. Greyer was united in marriage to Miss Nellie H. Roll, daughter of William H. Roll, a prominent and well known citizen of Indianapolis.

BERT MCBRIDE. The Security Trust Company, which has gained distinction in its field of operations, was organized in 1901 and has a capital stock of \$325,000 all paid in; and surplus and undivided profits of over \$75,000. Of this corporation, Bert McBride is president, and he is known as one of the able financiers of the capital city. He is a young man of marked energy and has achieved a large measure of success through the wise application of his abilities and power along normal lines of business enterprise. As an executive and administrative officer, he has well justified the wisdom of those through whose influence he was placed in his present office, in which he has accomplished a valuable work in the promotion of the interests of the corporation, of which he is the head.

Bert McBride is a native son of the

work, and thus a further review of his career and of the bank which perpetuates his name is not demanded in the present connection.

Stoughton A. Fletcher II was born in the City of Indianapolis November 24, 1879, and is a son of Stoughton J. and Laura (Locke) Fletcher, both of whom are still living. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native city, Mr. Fletcher was matriculated in Princeton University, in which he was graduated and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From the virtual initiation of his business career he has been identified with the Fletcher National Bank, and he has proved an able and conservative executive officer, as his advancement and present important official incumbency well indicate. He became assistant cashier of this bank, later assuming the position of vice-president, and in January, 1908, he was elected to the presidency of this old and substantial banking house, of which he has since continued the chief executive. As representative of one of the largest estates in Indianapolis he has much influence in financial and business circles, and as a citizen he is animated by civic loyalty and much public spirit. He has had no desire for public office, but in politics gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of the Commercial and Columbia clubs and various representative fraternal organizations, and is recognized as one of the popular and influential citizens of the fair capital city that has represented his home from the time of his nativity.

In 1900, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Miss May Henley, and they are prominent and popular in connection with the best social activities of their home city.

AUGUSTUS L. MARSHALL, M. D. One of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the capital city is Dr. Marshall, who is amply fortified in the learning and practical work of both departments of his chosen profession, in which he has gained unequivocal success and no uncertain prestige. He has been in a significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, as he defrayed the expenses of both his literary and professional education through his own efforts, and it was his also to make an admirable reputation in the pedagogic profession, to which he devoted his attention for a period of about seven years.

Dr. Marshall is a scion of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Indiana and the name has long been identified with the annals of Franklin County, this state. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Zepheniah Marshall, was one of the pioneer physicians of that county, where he lived and labored with all

of devotion and self-abnegation and where his memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of his kindly and helpful influence. The Marshall family was founded in Virginia in the early colonial epoch and from the Old Dominion representatives went into Kentucky in the pioneer days. From the latter state came the founder of the line in Indiana. Berry LaRue, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Augustus L. Marshall, was a native of France, and while he was a mere boy he severed the home ties and immigrated to America, becoming one of the pioneers of Franklin County, Indiana, where he gained much of success as a merchant, having long been engaged in business at Andersonville, that county, and having been a citizen of prominence and influence.

Dr. Augustus L. Marshall was born on the old homestead farm, adjoining the City of Andersonville, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 4th of April, 1876, and is a son of John S. and Cora (LaRue) Marshall, both of whom were born and reared in Franklin County, which has continued to represent their home to the present day and in which they are held in uniform confidence and esteem. The father has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits throughout his entire active career and still resides on his old homestead farm, lying contiguous to the corporate limits of Andersonville. Both Mr. Marshall and his wife are zealous members of the Christian Church. They became the parents of five children.

Dr. Augustus L. Marshall is indebted to the public schools of Andersonville for his preliminary educational discipline, and at the age of seventeen years he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and utilization by securing a position as teacher in a district school of his native county. Later he completed a two years' course in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and after leaving this institution he held for four years the position of principal of the Andersonville schools, where his services gained unequivocal popular approval, thus setting at naught all application of the biblical aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country". He was actively identified with the pedagogic profession for a period of seven years, and through his services in this capacity he secured the funds necessary to defray the expenses of his medical education. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Isaac Dunn, of Andersonville, under whose direction he continued his technical reading for one year, after which he passed a year under the preceptorship of Dr. H. P. Metcalf, of the same place. He then entered the Indiana Medical College, in the City of Indianapolis, in which

well ordered institution he completed the prescribed course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1905 and duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation, Dr. Marshall passed about seven months as interne in the City Hospital of Lafayette, Indiana, and at the same time continued his studies under the direction of an able specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, to which specialty he himself has devoted particular attention, in connection with a general practice. While in the medical college, Dr. Marshall was secretary of his class during the sophomore year and its president during the junior year. During his last year in college he was editor-in-chief of the *College Journal*. After leaving Lafayette the doctor located in Andersonville, his native town, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which, in 1907, he established his home in Indianapolis, where he has since followed the work of his profession and where he has built up a very successful practice of a representative order. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society, and he is held in high regard by his professional confreres in the capital city. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church.

In 1908 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Marshall and Miss Ethel Sahn, daughter of Albert Sahn, one of the representative citizens of Indianapolis and now incumbent of the office of auditor of Marion County.

FOSTER C. SHIRLEY, attorney, Indianapolis. Born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 27th, 1877. Education, grade schools, high school, collegiate and law course; admitted to Indianapolis Bar in June, 1899. Served in Forty-fourth United States Volunteers in Philippines, in all grades from Private to Second Lieutenant.

JOHN CHISLETT. The able superintendent of beautiful Crown Hill cemetery, of Indianapolis, is John Chislett, who claims as the place of his nativity the City of Dubuque, Iowa, where he was born on the 6th of February, 1856. He is a son of Frederick W. and Margaret D. (Edwards) Chislett, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the State of Connecticut. The father lived to attain the age of seventy-three years and was in the City of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at the time of his demise; his wife, who was born in 1830, maintained her home in Indianapolis until her death, in January, 1910, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were married in

Pittsburg and of their three children two are now living, Richard E., who is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the wholesale grocery business; and John, who figures as the subject of this brief sketch. Frederick W. Chislett was son of John Chislett and was a child at the time of the family immigration to the United States, the voyage being made on a sailing vessel of the primitive type common to that period. His father was an architect by profession and was a man of marked ability in this vocation. He drew the plans and specifications for the old court house in the City of Pittsburg and many other buildings of the highest grade as measured by the standard of his times. He also had much skill as a landscape gardener, in which connection he laid out the grounds for the Allegheny cemetery, in Pittsburg, this being one of the first cemeteries established in America in accordance with the effective ideas of landscape gardening now in vogue. The grandfather of our subject took up his residence in Indianapolis in 1863 and here he effected the organization of the Crown Hill Cemetery Association, in which he had the collaboration of a number of leading citizens. Upon him devolved the selection of a suitable location for the new cemetery and when he had designated such location he was the subject of not a little criticism for having selected a site so far distant from the city. The wisdom of his choice has been amply justified in the lapse of years, and his original statement that the city would eventually grow and surround the grounds has proven true, as the corporate limits of the city now extend no little distance beyond the environs of this beautiful "God's acre". This honored citizen, the founder of the family in America, was a devout communicant of the Church of England and after coming to the United States identified himself with the American organization of the same ancient faith, the Protestant Episcopal Church, to whose support he contributed with much of consecrated zeal and liberality. In politics he espoused the cause of the Whig party, and he passed the closing years of his life in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, secure in the high regard of all who knew him.

Frederick W. Chislett, father of him whose name initiates this review, was a child at the time of the family immigration to America and he passed his boyhood and youth in the City of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in whose schools he secured his early educational training. There he initiated his business career by assuming a clerical position in the old Bank of Pittsburg, and he eventually removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in the hardware business, in which he there continued until 1863, having

been one of the pioneer business men of that city. In the year mentioned he removed with his family to Indianapolis and became the first superintendent of the Crown Hill cemetery, of which office he continued the honored and efficient incumbent until the time of his death, which occurred while he was visiting in the home of his son Richard, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis in the year of his removal to this city and he was long one of its most zealous adherents. In politics he was identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization until the close of his life. He was a man whose integrity of purpose and generous attributes of character gained to him the kindly regard of all with whom he came in contact, and in his official position his sympathy and solicitude endeared him to those whose loved ones found resting place in the fair cemetery over which he was placed in charge. It is pleasing to record that of the cemetery thus founded by his father and long supervised by himself, passed into the direct care of his son when he was himself summoned from the scene of life's activities and laid to rest in this same beautiful cemetery, with whose development the family name has thus been identified during the entire period of its existence.

John Chislett, to whom this article is dedicated, was seven years of age at the time of the family removal from Dubuque, Iowa, to Indianapolis, in whose public schools he secured excellent educational advantages, after which he was a student in the Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. He left this institution in 1873. In 1876, he became first assistant superintendent of Crown Hill cemetery, of which his father was superintendent, and upon the death of the latter, in 1899, he was appointed successor in the office of superintendent, of which he has since continued incumbent and in which he has shown the same zeal and ability that were so signally manifested during the regime of his honored father. He is a liberal and public-spirited citizen, is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and holds membership in the Second Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Columbia, University, Contemporary and Commercial clubs and the German House. Mr. Chislett is a bachelor.

EMIL WULSCHNER long played an important part in the business, musical and social activities of Indiana's capital city, where his circle of friends was limited only by that of his acquaintances. He did much to advance the standard of musical taste and interpretation in Indianapolis, and the city has had few citizens his equal in matters of musical talent.

Emil Wulschner was born near Weisenfels, kingdom of Saxony, Germany, on the 27th of March, 1847. He showed marked musical talent in his youth and was afforded excellent advantages in this line, as well as in a general educational sense. He was sent to the conservatories of Leipzig and Dresden, where his development was rapid and substantial. At the age of twenty-four years, in competition with thirty-eight other candidates, after a rigid examination, he was chosen kapellmeister (bandmaster) of the personal regiment of the king of Bavaria. This monarch was a discriminating lover of music and a patron of the Wagnerian school. Young Wulschner attracted his attention and friendship by his effective rendering of Wagner's music. In this position Mr. Wulschner served for a period of eleven years in the Bavarian army. He went through the Franco-Prussian war, and in the memorable battle of Sedan he received a saber cut, from which he ever afterward carried a scar on his face. He was present at the siege of Paris, and his reminiscences of the great conflict between Prussia and France were most graphic and interesting.

In 1875, in the City of Munich, Mr. Wulschner became acquainted with Mrs. Flora Sullivan Stewart, widow of Colonel Robert Stewart. Mrs. Stewart was at the time continuing her musical studies in Munich. She was born in Indianapolis and was a daughter of William Sullivan, one of the early settlers of this city, where he served for a few years as civil engineer of the city and made the first map of Indianapolis and laid out most of the outlying districts on the North End. During this time Mr. Sullivan was a very young man and was studying to become an attorney, which vocation he followed until death. Mr. Wulschner and Mrs. Stewart were married in Munich, on the 16th of September, 1875, and in the following year they came to Indianapolis. Here Mr. Wulschner established a music store in the old Bates House, on the site of the present Claypool hotel, and later he removed to more eligible quarters on North Pennsylvania street, where the firm name was changed to Wulschner & Son. Alexander M. Stewart, son of Mrs. Wulschner by her first marriage, was admitted to partnership at this time. Concerning him individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

Mr. Wulschner's musical talent soon brought him into prominence in local musical circles. He served as director of the Choral Union and the Lyra Society. He was director of both of the great benefit concerts given for the widows and orphans of the firemen who lost their lives in the Bowen-Merrill fire. These concerts were



Emil Kutschur



held simultaneously, at the English and the Grand opera houses, and Mr. Wulschner alternated between them. He became a member of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church and there organized a choral society of seventy voices, which became one of the strong musical associations of the city.

In the late '90s Mr. Wulschner's health became much impaired and he sought relief in Europe and in California, but with temporary effect only. He died of heart failure, at Indianapolis, on the 9th of April, 1900, widely and sincerely lamented. Mrs. Wulschner's death occurred April 16, 1909.

WILLIAM SCOTT has wielded no little influence in connection with the industrial, commercial and civic interests of the City of Indianapolis, and he is today numbered among its essentially-representative business men and influential citizens. He is one of the interested principals in the Daniel Stewart Company, wholesale druggists, and the concern of which he is thus the head represents one of the old and important commercial enterprises of the capital city, perpetuating in its title the name of its honored founder, the late Daniel Stewart, who was long one of the city's most honored and influential citizens.

Mr. Scott was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, on the 6th of April, 1850, and is a son of Rev. William and Charlotte (Crawford) Scott, both representatives of stanch old families of the fair Emerald Isle, where they passed their entire lives. The father was a man of fine intellectual attainments, having been a classical scholar, and he served with all of zeal and consecration as a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the influential representatives in Ireland.

William Scott, the immediate subject of this review, received a classical education at Londonderry, Ireland, and in April, 1868, when eighteen years of age, he came to America. He took up his residence in the City of Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of Stewart Brothers, importers of and wholesale dealers in dry goods. Later he passed two years in the employ of Samuel Macky & Company, general produce and commission merchants in Philadelphia, and in the interest of this concern he traveled through various portions of the central west, in which connection he visited Indianapolis, where, in 1870, he formed the acquaintance of Col. Samuel F. Gray, agent of the Union Line, at whose suggestion, in June of the following year, Samuel Macky & Company started a branch house in Indianapolis with Mr. Scott in charge. A few months later he secured control of the Indianapolis business, and the same was thereafter continued under

the firm name of William Scott & Company until 1890, Mr. Scott having continued as the head of the firm during the intervening period, within which the business had been developed to large proportions. In the year last mentioned, Mr. Scott retired from this line of business and became associated with his father-in-law, the late Daniel Stewart, in the wholesale drug business, with which he has since been identified. Some time after the death of Mr. Stewart, in February, 1892, Mr. Scott and John N. Carey, another son-in-law of Mr. Stewart, with their wives united in the organization of Daniel Stewart Company, as a firm in which the two were the managing principals. On the 1st of October, 1908, Mr. Carey withdrew from association with the wholesale drug department of the enterprise and assumed control of the glass department, to which he has since given his attention. Of him specific mention is made on other pages of this work. After the dissolution of the firm, a corporation was organized with Mr. Scott as president, which continued the drug business, and the house controls a trade extending throughout the wide territory normally tributary to Indianapolis as a commercial and distributing center. This is one of the largest houses of its kind in the state and it has ever maintained the highest standing in effectiveness of service and in reliability.

Mr. Scott is one whose mental ken is too broad to permit him to hedge himself in with purely personal interests and thus he has ever stood exponent of loyal and public-spirited citizenship, doing all in his power to further such measures and enterprises as would tend to promote the civic and industrial advancement of his home city. He has been a member of the board of governors of the Board of Trade since its reorganization, in 1882, and is the only one who has thus served continuously during the intervening period. In 1887 he was elected vice-president of the Board of Trade and in the following year was chosen president.

In 1891, he was elected a member of the board of school commissioners, in which position he served continuously until 1900. In 1896-7, he was president of the board.

In politics Mr. Scott is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since he was twenty-one years of age and in the same has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian Church.

On the 29th of March, 1880, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Martha Stewart, daughter of the late Daniel Stewart, previously

mentioned in this context, and the only child of this union is Miss Charlotte, a young lady who is prominent and popular in connection with the representative social life of the capital city.

EDWIN B. BRIGHAM, M. D. An able and successful exponent of the physio-medical school of practice, Dr. Edwin B. Brigham is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, where he has been engaged in the work of his profession since 1895 and where he is a valued member of the faculty of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, which is his alma mater. He has built up a large and representative practice and his success is well demonstrated by this fact.

Dr. Brigham is a scion of stanch colonial stock, his ancestors in both the agnatic and maternal lines having settled in New England in the early history of that section, where was cradled so much of our national history. The lineage on both sides is traced back to sterling English origin. Dr. Brigham himself finds no small meed of satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Green Mountain State as the place of his nativity. He was born at Moretown, Washington County, Vermont, on the 1st of October, 1857, and is a son of Elisha A. and Celia (Baxter) Brigham, the former of whom was born at Fayston, Vermont, on the 22d of December, 1821, and the latter of whom was born at Moretown, that state, on the 16th of March, 1826. Their union was one of idyllic order, marked by the deepest mutual affection and sympathy, and their wedded life was prolonged to nearly half a century. They removed from Vermont to Michigan in 1867 and became pioneers of Mecosta County, where they passed the residue of their long and worthy lives. Mrs. Brigham was summoned to eternal rest on the 17th of January, 1897, and her husband, deprived of her loved companionship, survived her by only a few years, having passed away in December, 1899. Both were devout and zealous members of the Methodist Church. Concerning Elisha A. Brigham the following pertinent statements have been written and are well worthy of perpetuation in this volume: "Mr. Brigham owned a mill in Vermont and was a manufacturer until his removal to Michigan, where he became a prosperous farmer. During the Civil War he passed two years in the west, assisting in guarding and conveying trains across the plains. He was a rugged and fearless man, typifying the 'strength of the hills' of his native state, and he spent much of his time in the west in Indian fighting, hunting and trapping."

The mother of Dr. Brigham was a woman of signally noble and gracious personality and

one of high intellectual and artistic attainments. As a young woman she had been a successful and popular teacher in the schools of her native state, and during practically her entire mature life she gave no little attention to literary work, in which connection she composed a large number of poems of noble and beautiful sentiment, breathing the deepest Christian faith, the deepest patriotism and the most enduring human sympathy. She bore with her to the new home in the comparative wilds of Michigan the generous elements of refinement and culture, and she won to herself the reverent affection of all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. It has well been said that many of her poems were literary gems, showing the trend of public thought and sentiment. Among them is an appeal for the freedom of slaves, written in 1844 and designated by the simple title, "An Appeal". Many of her literary productions were written under the strenuous tension incidental to the progress of the Civil War and these are instinct with lofty patriotism, chaste and effective diction and noble sentiment.

Elisha A. and Celia (Baxter) Brigham became the parents of three sons and one daughter, and the subject of this review is the youngest of the number. The only daughter, Rosa M., inherited much of her mother's intellectuality and her death, at the age of nineteen years, was directly attributable to over-study and close devotion to literary work. Ziba W., the eldest of the three sons, occupies the old homestead in Mecosta County, Michigan, where he is a representative farmer and influential citizen, and Elisha K. is successfully engaged in the lumber business at Bay View, Michigan.

Dr. Edwin B. Brigham was reared under the sturdy discipline of the home farm, receiving his rudimentary education in the schools of his native state and having been a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal to Michigan.

In the public schools of the latter state he continued his academic studies, and the while he was favored in being compassed with the surroundings and influences of a home of distinctive refinement and culture. As a young man he was for a time associated with his brother, Elisha K., in the lumber business, and he began the study of medicine in 1886, while living on his fine farm in Mecosta County, Michigan. He was prompted to indulge in this line of study more by a desire to further his general knowledge and culture, and as he was in independent financial circumstances he continued to devote much of his time to well directed generic study and reading after attaining to manhood, having at the time formulated no definite plans for a future career. Finally,

in 1890, he initiated the systematic study of medicine, pursuing his studies for some time under the preceptorship of an able physician in Michigan, and in 1892 he was matriculated in the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, in Indianapolis. In this admirably equipped and ably conducted institution he completed the prescribed technical course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. From the time of his graduation to the present he has been one of the valued and popular instructors in his alma mater, in which he has held the chair of demonstrator of anatomy since 1896. He has devoted close study and investigation to cancerous diseases, and though engaged in general practice, he makes somewhat of a specialty of the treatment of this dreaded type of physical ailment. He is identified with various professional associations of representative character in his school of practice, and also holds membership in a number of fraternal and other civic organizations in his home city. The doctor is uncompromising in his advocacy of the cause of prohibition, and he is one who practices what he preaches, not being content merely to urge with all of fervency the abolishment of the liquor traffic but also exercising his franchise in support of the cause of the Prohibition party, with which he has been identified from the time of its organization. In his private life he well exemplifies that great desideratum, *mens sana in corpore sano*, and he has never utilized stimulants or narcotics in a personal way. The doctor has never been animated with aught of ambition for public office, but is essentially liberal and loyal in his attitude as a citizen. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Church.

On the 27th of September, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Brigham to Miss Nina F. Dennison, who was born and reared at Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, where her parents, Henry C. and Helen E. Dennison, still maintain their home. Mrs. Brigham was graduated in the high school in the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and for several years prior to her marriage was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of her native state. Dr. and Mrs. Brigham have five children, namely: Fred M., Helen E., Marshall A., Celia N., and Neal Dow, and the family is popular in connection with the best social activities of the capital city.

HENRY N. SPAAN. In sterling attributes of character and in productive energy Henry N. Spaan is a thorough representative of the sturdy race from which he is sprung, and he today holds prestige as one of the able and successful members of the bar of the Indiana

capital, where he controls a large and representative practice, and where he is held in high regard as a loyal and liberal citizen.

Henry N. Spaan is a native of Gelderland, Holland, where he was born on the 13th of December, 1851, but practically his entire life has been passed in America, whither his parents came from their stanch little native country when he was about one year old. He is a son of John and Nellie Spaan, both representatives of sterling old families of Holland, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized in 1850. Of their four children, all of whom are living, the subject of this review is the only one born in Holland. The family immigration to the United States occurred in the year 1852, and the City of Chicago was made its destination. There the father was engaged in the manufacturing of brick for several years, at the expiration of which he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he continued to be identified with the same line of enterprise for many years and where he became a successful and honored business man and well known citizen, ever commanding the unqualified esteem of the community in which he so long maintained his home and with whose business and civic interests he closely identified himself. He died in 1891, at the age of sixty-six years and his widow continued to reside in Keokuk until her death, at a venerable age, in 1896. He was independent in his political attitude, taking an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour and giving his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. Both he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Henry N. Spaan secured his rudimentary education in the public schools of the City of Chicago and later continued his studies in the schools of Keokuk, Iowa. In the meanwhile he had not been denied the privilege of early association with the practical duties and responsibilities of life, as he began to assist in the work of his father's brick yard when but eight years of age, continuing his identification with the enterprise until he was twenty-two years old and having developed those habits of industry and that appreciation of the value of consecutive endeavor that have conserved his success in later years. In Keokuk he finally began reading law under the preceptorship of P. T. Lomax, a prominent member of the Iowa bar, and he made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence. In 1873 he gained admission to the bar, and he forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Keokuk, where he soon gave distinctive evidence of his powers as a

tial lawyer and well fortified counselor. He built up in that city a substantial professional business and there he continued in active general practice until May, 1876, when he established his home in Indianapolis, where his professional career has been marked by cumulative success and prestige, involving identification with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts and the retention of a clientele of essentially representative order. His finely appointed offices are in the Indiana Trust building and he gives his undivided attention to the work of his exacting profession, realizing that the law is a jealous mistress and demands of her votaries unequivocal fealty if she is to confer upon them the crown of success. Mr. Spaan is a valued member of the Indianapolis Bar Association and also of the Indiana State Bar Association. While he has had naught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of political office, he is to be noted as a staunch advocate of the generic principles of the Democratic party, and he has given effective assistance in the promotion of its cause in a local way. On the 24th of December, 1903, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Spaan to Miss Helen M. Joyce, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Aurelius J. and Nannie E. Joyce, the former of whom is now deceased, having been a well known business man of Indianapolis, where his widow still resides.

JOHN L. MASTERS, M. D. A native son of the Hoosier state and a scion of one of its old and honored pioneer families, it has been given Dr. John L. Masters to gain marked precedence as a physician and surgeon of this state, and he is one of the leading specialists in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the City of Indianapolis, where he is also a valued member of the faculty of the Indiana Medical College. He is recognized as one of the representative exponents of his profession in the capital city, and as such is essentially entitled to consideration in this publication.

Dr. John Lewis Masters was born on the old homestead farm of his parents, near Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 23d of September, 1859, and is a son of Jacob H. and Maria Louisa (Smith) Masters, the former of whom was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Franklin County, Indiana. The Masters family is of either German or Holland Dutch extraction and the name became identified with the annals of the history of Pennsylvania in an early day. The paternal grandfather of the doctor was John Masters and the latter was a son of Christopher Masters, who was the founder and head of the

family in Indiana, whither he removed from Pennsylvania and took up his residence in Fairfield Township, Franklin County, where he and his sons secured tracts of wild land and essayed the herculean task of reclaiming the same to cultivation. They were numbered among the stalwart and worthy pioneers of that section of the state, where the family has long been one of prominence and influence. The parents of the doctor, now venerable in years, still reside in the town of Brookville, where they have maintained their home since 1862. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, and of the number three of the sons and two of the daughters are now living. The parents are both earnest and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father has long given an unqualified support to the political principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. Under the instruction of his father Jacob H. Masters learned the trade of ax-making, at a time when the entire work was done by hand, and for a number of years he worked at this trade in connection with farming operations. He also became a manufacturer of buggies and carriages and in later life was a successful buyer and shipper of grain. He is now living virtually retired, and is enjoying that well earned repose and that large measure of comfort that are the just reward for years of earnest and worthy toil and endeavor.

Dr. Masters is indebted to the public schools and high school of the town of Brookville for the early educational training that fell to his portion, and after his graduation in the high school he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, having been a successful teacher in the public schools for a period of four years. While thus engaged in the village of Andersonville, Franklin County, he began the study of medicine under effective private preceptorship, and in 1883 he was matriculated in Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1885. He thus received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, and his facility in and devotion to his technical studies may be understood when it is stated that during both years of his work in this college he secured the highest honors of his class. In 1885-6 Dr. Masters served as interne in the Louisville City Hospital, and in this connection gained clinical experience that proved of great value to him when he finally initiated the independent practice of his chosen profession.

Upon leaving Louisville Dr. Masters located at New London, Ohio, where he continued in the active and successful practice of his pro-



Carl Graf

fession until 1892, in June of which year he went to New York City, where he entered the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, in which he took an effective post-graduate course, as did he also in the Knapp Optic & Aural Institute and in the New York Polyclinic, where likewise he gave special study to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, thus admirably fortifying himself for the special branch of professional work in which he has attained to so much of success and distinction.

In February, 1893, Dr. Masters took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he has since devoted himself with all of zeal and success to his work as a specialist in the treatment of the class of diseases already noted and he has in this field gained a reputation that far transcends mere local limitations. In 1901 he visited various leading hospitals and medical colleges in England and on the European continent and in the City of Berlin took still another post-graduate course in connection with his special line of practice. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the American Society of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society. In his special sphere of professional work he has contributed in a valuable way to medical literature, both standard and periodical, and in 1894 he was chosen professor of ophthalmology and otology, as well as of histology in the Central College of Physicians & Surgeons, in Indianapolis. He retained this incumbency until 1901, when he resigned his position. In 1906 he was elected lecturer on otology, rhinology and laryngology in the Indiana Medical College, and in the following year became a member of the faculty of this institution, in which he has since occupied the chair of clinical otology, rhinology and laryngology. His interposition has proved of great value in forwarding the prestige and effective work of the college and he is one of the able and popular members of its faculty. He is a Republican in politics and he and his wife hold membership in the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 17th of August, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Masters to Miss Elizabeth Urmston, daughter of Joseph Urmston, of Tipton, Indiana, and they have three sons,—Paul, Robert and Melvin.

CARL H. GRAF was born at Newark, New Jersey, January 23, 1869, and is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, that state, with the class of 1890. During a short time following his graduation he was associated with the Standard Oil Company in Philadelphia as a draughtsman, then

became assistant manager for the Lawrence Gas Company at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he remained eight years, later returning to Hackensack, New Jersey, to accept the position of engineer for the gas department of the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen, which company controlled the gas and electrical supply of about thirty-five towns and cities. His next position was general superintendent for the National Gas, Electric Light and Power Company at Detroit, Michigan, and in 1905, Mr. Graf came to Indianapolis as general manager for the Indianapolis Gas Company. Since becoming connected with this company a new modern plant has been erected, at Langsdale avenue and Fall Creek, and the business of the company has been doubled and the sliding scale put into effect. At the election in March, 1910, Mr. Graf was made vice-president and his promotion is looked upon as the promise of greater improvements to the Indianapolis Gas Company. During his residence in Indianapolis, Mr. Graf has taken an active part in its business and social life. He is a member of the Commercial, Columbia, University and Country clubs, the Highland Golf Club and of the Maennerchor. He is also a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity, American Gas Institute, National Commercial Gas Association, New England Association of Gas Engineers, Illuminating Engineering Society and Indiana Gas Association of which he is now president. He is also vice-president of the H. J. Martin Forging Co. of Indianapolis. He is a Republican in his political affiliations.

He married in 1896 Corinne Battell, born at Providence, Rhode Island, and she died in 1907, the mother of two daughters, Madeline and Eleanor.

JOSEPH T. CLAY has been prominently identified with the farming and live-stock industry in Indiana, has served with marked ability and acceptability as sheriff of Marion County for two years, and he is one of the well known and popular citizens of the Indiana capital. Mr. Clay was for a number of years prominently engaged in the live-stock commission trade, and he is now the owner of a well improved farm in Putnam County, devoting the same to diversified agriculture and stock-growing and giving to its operations a general supervision, though he still maintains his home in Indianapolis.

Joseph T. Clay was born in North Salem, Hendricks County, Indiana, on the 1st of September, 1865, and is a son of James Henry and Susan (Pleace) Clay, both natives of Kentucky. The father was born in the City of Lexington, that state, in the year 1821, and there he was reared to maturity, in the meanwhile receiving

a common-school education. At the age of twenty years he came to Indiana and took up his residence in Hendricks County, where he reclaimed and developed a valuable farm and where he devoted his entire active career to the great basic industry of agriculture, and to the raising of live stock. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of the county and there he continued to reside until his death, in 1905, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He was a man of impregnable integrity and ever commanded the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. He was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, was identified with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Clay was summoned to the life eternal at the age of sixty-five years, having been a devoted wife and mother and a woman of gentle and noble character. Of the ten children, the subject of this review is the youngest, and of the number eight are now living.

Joseph T. Clay was afforded the advantages of the public schools of North Salem, and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, early familiarizing himself with the various details of its work and with the values of live stock, so that he was well fortified when he initiated his individual operations as a stock-grower. He finally entered the live-stock commission business, shipping to the Chicago and Indianapolis wholesale markets, and he continued operation in this line until 1894, when he became a commission dealer at the union stock yards in Indianapolis. Here he conducted a prosperous and extensive business until the fall of 1907, when he assumed the position of sheriff of Marion County, to which he had been elected on the 1st of January of the preceding year. He served for two years and gave a most discriminating and commendable administration. Since his retirement from office he has given his attention principally to the management of his farm, and the raising of high grade live stock.

Mr. Clay is aligned as a staunch and enthusiastic supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he has been a zealous worker in its local camp. He is affiliated with Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Indianapolis Commercial Club. Both he and his wife are members of the Third Christian Church of this city.

On the 15th of February, 1888, Mr. Clay was united in marriage to Miss Olive Thomas, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1865, and who is the eldest of the six surviving children of John H. and Mary E. (Davidson) Thomas, both of whom were born in Montgomery County, this state. The father was born in the year 1831 and died in April, 1909, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was one of the prominent and influential farmers and stock-raisers of Putnam county, where his widow still resides, being sixty-eight years of age at the time of this writing, in 1910. She is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also her honored husband, and in politics he was aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have one daughter, Eula J.

LEVI P. HARLAN, a member of the bar of the capital city, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Indiana, and one who has attained prestige not only in the legal profession but also that of pedagogy, is Levi P. Harlan, who is now engaged in the active practice of law in Indianapolis and who is also a member of the state Senate at the time of this writing, in 1909.

Levi Pinckney Harlan was born on the old homestead farm of the family, six miles east of Indianapolis, in Marion County, on the 3rd of March, 1853, and is a son of Austin B. and Elizabeth L. (Conwell) Harlan. His father was born at Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, on the 19th of February, 1827, and is still residing on his old home farm, the birth-place of the subject of this sketch, which has been his place of abode for seventy-eight years. He is now eighty-three years of age and is well preserved in both his mental and physical faculties. Elizabeth L. (Conwell) Harlan was born in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, in 1833, and she died in August, 1854. Of the three children the subject of this sketch is the only one surviving. Allison W., A. M., M. D., D. D. S, for many years was one of the prominent members of the dental profession in the United States, having been at one time dean of one of the leading dental colleges of the country and being engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City at the time of his death, March 6, 1909. For his second wife Austin B. Harlan married Mrs. Rebecca (Pierson) Bain, who is still living, as are also their six children.

Austin B. Harlan was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the pioneer days in Indiana. In his youth he became a successful teacher in the country schools, fol-

lowing that profession for several years, at intervals. His vocation in life, however, has been that of farming, and in connection with that industry he has gained such success as follows industry, wise judgment and thrift. His old homestead is now valuable and he continues to give to the same a general supervision, notwithstanding his venerable age. He has long been one of the influential citizens of Warren Township and none has a more secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community. He served as justice of the peace for more than thirty years, retiring from this office in 1888, after having made the same justify its title. He is unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party, having cast his first presidential vote for Lewis Cass and having voted for every presidential candidate of his party since that time. He is a son of Nathan and Martha P. (Reid) Harlan, the former of whom was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1798, and the latter in South Carolina, in 1799. He died in Marion County, Indiana, in 1849, and his wife here passed to the life eternal in 1863. Their marriage was solemnized at Connersville, Indiana, and they became the parents of seven sons and three daughters, of whom two are now living. Nathan Harlan came to Indiana in the year 1815, when seventeen years of age, and he located on the present site of the thriving town of Connersville, Fayette County. In 1826 he removed to Marion County, where he secured the old farmstead now owned by his son Austin B., passing the summer on this place and in the autumn returning to Connersville, where he passed the winter. In the following summer he brought his family to the new home in Marion County, where he passed the residue of his life. He reclaimed much of his land from the virgin forest, being assisted in this herculean work by his sturdy sons, and he was a man of influence in the community, where he was respected for his integrity of character, wise counsels, and practical common sense. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat and was a man of broad sympathies, good judgment and forceful character. His name merits an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneer who laid broad and deep the foundations upon which has been reared the opulent and gracious commonwealth of Indiana—a state of whom all its native sons and daughters have every reason to be signally proud.

Levi P. Harlan to whom this article is dedicated, passed his boyhood on the home farm, in whose work he early began to lend his aid. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native county he attended the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler University, located at Indianapolis.

In 1873 he entered Union Law College, in the City of Chicago, an institution whose lineal successor is the law department of the Northwestern University, where he pursued his legal studies uninterruptedly for something like two years. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of his native state, but he found it expedient at this time to turn his attention to teaching in the public schools. In June of the following year he was elected county superintendent of schools for Marion County, an office in which he made a record of most admirable accomplishment and one of which he continued in tenure for a period of ten years, which fact offers adequate voucher of the popular estimate placed upon his services. At the expiration of a full decade of labor in this field he declined re-election, and for the ensuing two and one-half years he had the management of the office affairs of the treasurer of Marion County and the treasurer of the City of Indianapolis.

In 1888 Mr. Harlan established himself in the practice of law in the capital city of the state, and from the beginning he has occupied his present offices, at 110 East Washington Street. As a general practitioner he has attained to success and prestige, having been identified with important litigation in both the State and Federal courts and being recognized as a well fortified advocate and counsellor. He is a careful and painstaking lawyer in the preparation of his cases and is a fluent and convincing speaker before court or jury.

Senator Harlan has been a potent factor in the furthering of the cause of the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies of generic order he is an uncompromising advocate. In 1904 he was the candidate of his party for representative of the Seventh district of Indiana in congress, but he met defeat with the remainder of the party ticket in the somewhat precipitate Republican landslide of that year, although his popularity was attested by a vote of more than eleven hundred in excess of that received by the presidential candidate in his congressional district. On the 3rd of November, 1908, he was elected a member of the state Senate, as representative of the senatorial district, comprising the County of Marion. In the Senate he has exerted a beneficent influence and his services are certain to redound to his credit and to the furtherance of the best interests of the commonwealth. In 1889 Senator Harlan served as president of the board of equalization of Marion County; he served for a year as chairman and several years as secretary of the County Superintendents' Association of the State of Indiana, and in 1882 he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indiana State Teachers' Association: in the same year he was

chairman of the Democratic central committee of Marion County, and from 1882 until 1890 was a member of the Democratic executive committee of the county, besides which he has been incumbent of various other offices of minor importance along political and civic lines. Mr. Harlan resides in a comfortable home in that part of his city known as Irvington. He spends much of his time in his library, his collection of books being varied and extensive. His travels have not only covered more or less thoroughly his own country but he has visited Europe twice, spending much time in the study of foreign peoples, customs and industrial conditions.

On the 3rd of October, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Harlan to Miss Sarah L. McVey, who was born and reared in Marion County, being a daughter of the late John F. McVey, and her death occurred December 3, 1897. Of the five children of this union four are living, namely: Horace P., Helen E., Clara L., and Loren P. The second marriage of Senator Harlan was celebrated in 1902, when he wedded Mrs. Lillian (Franklin) Carter, who was born in Plainfield, Indiana, and is a daughter of James K. P. Franklin, Esq., a leading farmer of that section of the state.

CHARLES N. THOMPSON. A representative and honored member of the Indianapolis bar, a scion of sterling pioneer stock in the State of Indiana, and a citizen whose influence has been potently exerted in connection with the civic advancement and material upbuilding of the capital city, Charles N. Thompson is well entitled to consideration in this historical compilation. He has served as a member of the state Senate, in which he made an admirable record, has been counsel for large and important corporations, and is an interested principal in several of the leading financial institutions of Indianapolis.

Charles Nebeker Thompson was born at Covington, Fountain County, Indiana, on the 7th of July, 1861, and is a son of William and Hannah (Nebeker) Thompson, both of whom died in Fountain County, where the father was a merchant and farmer and an honored and influential citizen. He was a scion of stanch Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, and was a native of Painesville, Ohio, where he was born in the year 1802, a son of James and Jane (Allen) Thompson, and his death occurred in 1877. His wife, Hannah Nebeker, was born in 1821, was a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and her death occurred in the year 1904. She was of German and English lineage and was a daughter of Lucas and Hannah (Morris) Nebeker, the former of whom was born in 1772 and died in 1839, and latter of whom was born in 1784, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and

died in 1841. Lucas Nebeker was a son of John and Mary (Steely) Nebeker, whose marriage was solemnized in the old Sweden church in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 30th of November, 1750. Hannah Morris was a daughter of Richard and Nancy (Seals) Morris. Lucas Nebeker came to Indiana in 1823, passing through the section now the site of the capital city, which was then represented principally by forest and swamp, and passing on to the valley of the Wabash River, which gave far better attractions as a section in which to initiate the development of a farm. He became one of the pioneers of Fountain County, where he reclaimed a large tract of land to cultivation and became an influential citizen. He was one of the early judges of that county and figures as the progenitor of the now numerous Nebeker family of western Indiana.

Charles N. Thompson, whose name initiates this article, gained his early educational training in the public schools and then was matriculated in Indiana Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in which he was a member of the Greek fraternity Phi Kappa Psi. After his graduation, Mr. Thompson came to Indianapolis and entered the office of his brother-in-law, Francis M. Dice, reporter of the Supreme Court of the state. He became clerk to Judge William E. Niblack, of the Supreme Court, and in 1885 he entered the law office of the firm of Duncan, Smith & Wilson, under whose preceptorship he prosecuted the study of law for the ensuing year, prior to which he had given no little attention to technical reading in this line, so that he came well equipped when he was admitted to the bar of his native state, in 1886. He then entered into partnership with John F. Carson, and they have since been associated in the successful practice of law, under the firm name of Carson & Thompson. Mr. Thompson has gained marked prestige both as a versatile and effective trial lawyer and as a discriminating counselor of broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and its practical application.

Mr. Thompson was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Marion Trust Company and is at the present time a member of its directorate. He was also one of the incorporators of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director, as well as general counsel, until its interests and business passed into the hands of the firm of Meyer & Kiser. He was one of the incorporators of the Marion Title & Guaranty Company and the Citizens'

Trust Company, the latter having been recently absorbed by the Union Trust Company, and is a director of each of these important corporations, as is he also of the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company.

In politics Mr. Thompson gives a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party and while he has been a zealous and effective advocate of its cause he has never been ambitious for political office, of which he has been only once incumbent. He served as a member of the state Senate from 1901 to 1903, inclusive, and was a valued working member in both sessions of his term. He was assigned to various important committees and one of the most beneficent efforts that stands to his perpetual credit and honor was the introduction and able championing of the juvenile-court bill, which was duly enacted. He also introduced and ably argued in favor of the primary-election and elevated-track bills. In the nominating convention which brought him forward for the state Senate he was the only candidate that was opposed by the professional politicians, and he had the distinction, in face of this opposition, of receiving a larger vote than any other candidate in the convention. He is identified with the Columbia, the Indianapolis Literary, Commercial, Marion and Country clubs, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church.

On the 7th of October, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Julia Alice Conner, daughter of John Cogswell Conner and Alice (Finch) Conner. Her father was born at Noblesville, Indiana, on the 27th of October, 1842, and was educated in Wabash College. In 1862 he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting and becoming a lieutenant in the Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served until the close of the war. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the state legislature in 1866, and upon the reorganization of the United States army, in the fall of that year, he was appointed captain of a company in the Forty-first United States Infantry, with which he served in the State of Texas until nominated for Congress, from Sherman, that state. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 6,378 votes against 4,355 for Grafton (Republican), 3,540 for Johnson (Republican), and 994 for Taylor (Republican). Mr. Thompson had the distinction of being the youngest member of the Forty-first Congress. He was elected as his own successor and died within his second term in Congress. His career in Texas was interesting and dramatic, and he wielded a large amount of influence in its affairs up to the time of his

death, which occurred in 1873; his wife survived him by five years. He was a son of William W. Conner, who served as a member of the state Senate and who was the owner of flour and woolen mills at Noblesville. The latter was a son of John Conner, who was the founder of the town of Connersville, Indiana. John Conner and his brother William were Indian traders at Connersville and Noblesville and became the owners of large tracts of land in central Indiana, where they were numbered among the first settlers. Both were twice captured by the Indians, among whom they lived for many years. Their father, Richard Conner, and his entire family, of whom John was the youngest, were all captured by the Indians at the historic massacre in the Wyoming Valley and they were taken by the Indians to Canada, where they were finally ransomed by the Moravians, who had been driven from Ohio by the British during the progress of the War of the Revolution and who had founded the settlement of New Gnadenhutzen, near the present City of Mount Clemens, Michigan, which settlement these worthy missionaries were likewise compelled to abandon, as their land was claimed by the Chippewa Indians after the close of the Revolution. To these worthy people, then established in Michigan, the Conner family owed its release from captivity. Richard Conner died and lies buried in the old Moravian settlement near Mount Clemens. Both John and William Conner served as members of the state legislature of Indiana and held other offices of distinctive public trust, having been men of much influence in the pioneer days and having commanded the unqualified confidence and regard of its settlers. Both were active in the founding of Noblesville, both were well acquainted with the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, known as The Prophet. Both were able to speak many Indian dialects, as well as French and Spanish. John married Miss Lovina Winship, at Brookville, Indiana, on the 13th of March, 1813, and he died in Noblesville, in 1826.

PHILIP WILKINSON. Among the representative members of the bar of the capital city of his native state is numbered Philip Wilkinson, who has here been established in the practice of his profession since 1890 and who controls a substantial business as a practitioner in both the State and Federal courts. An able advocate and well fortified counselor, he has gained a representative clientage and his prestige is the direct result of his abilities and well directed efforts.

Philip Wilkinson was born in the City of Peru, Miami County, Indiana, on the 12th of October, 1867, and is a son of Daniel and

Fidelia (Walker) Wilkinson, the former of whom was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 27th of July, 1830, and the latter of whom was born at Newark, that state. The father was summoned to the life eternal, at Peru, this state, on the 11th of January, 1890, and the devoted mother now resides in Peru, Indiana. They became the parents of four children, and of the two living the subject of this sketch is the younger; his brother Alonzo W. is a resident of the City of Chicago. The parents of Daniel Wilkinson immigrated to America from Yorkshire, England, in the early years of the nineteenth century, and they made their way through to the wilds of Ohio, becoming pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Zanesville, where they passed the residue of their lives and where the father reclaimed a farm from the virgin forest.

Daniel Wilkinson was reared to manhood in Ohio, where he secured a common-school education and where he learned the trade of mechanical engineer, becoming a skilled artisan. He had the distinction of constructing the first locomotive built by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, this work having been done in the company's shops at Zanesville. In 1860 Daniel Wilkinson removed with his family from Zanesville, Ohio, to Peru, Indiana, where he erected a saw and planing mill and engaged more especially in the manufacturing of black-walnut lumber, which in the early days he shipped by canal to Toledo, Ohio, and thence by rail to Boston, Massachusetts. He continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until his death and was one of the honored and influential citizens of Peru, which city represented his home for more than a quarter of a century. In politics he was a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, and he was prominently identified with the local bodies of the Masonic fraternity. His religious faith was shown by his membership in the Baptist Church.

Philip Wilkinson, whose name initiates this article, gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, where he duly completed the curriculum of the high school. His initial study of law was prosecuted under the able preceptorship of John L. Farrar, a leading member of the bar of Peru, and he was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1888. His desire to fortify himself more thoroughly for the work of his exacting profession led him to enter the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On Christmas day of the same year Mr. Wilkinson took

up his residence in Indianapolis, and here he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, in which his fidelity, energy and ability have been the potent factors in gaining to him marked precedence and success.

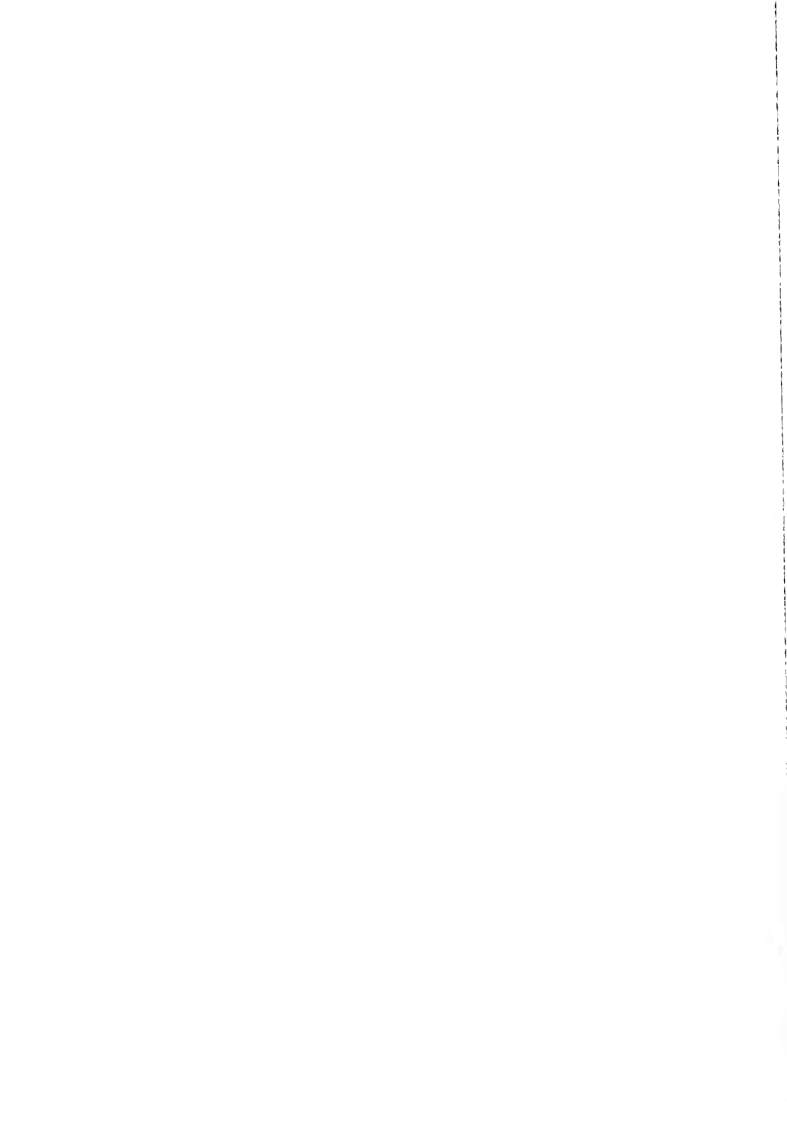
Though never ambitious for the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Wilkinson gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and has rendered efficient service in the promotion of its cause. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398. Free & Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and holds membership in the Commercial Club, of whose high civic ideals he is deeply appreciative. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilkinson still clings to a life of celibacy.

MAJOR TAYLOR was born in Dundas, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 22d of February, 1841, and is of English-Scotch parentage, his father, William Taylor, having been born in Dorking, Surrey, England, and his mother in Dumfries, Scotland. His education was of the common-school variety, and was received in part in Dundas, Ontario, after which he continued to attend school in the states of New York and Ohio. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of marble and stone cutter at the age of fifteen years, in Defiance, Ohio. Having completed his apprenticeship, at the age of eighteen years he went west and assisted in driving a herd of four hundred cattle to the Pacific coast, leaving Omaha, Nebraska, May 19, 1859, and arriving in California on the 8th of the following September. He worked in the mines and lumber camps until August, 1860, at which time he went to Marysville, California, and took service in the Marysville steam laundry. From that place he finally removed to San Francisco, where he secured employment in connection with the same line of business, his last position having been in the Contra Costa laundry, in Oakland.

Mr. Taylor then returned to Defiance, Ohio, where he was engaged in the marble business for a short time, after which he was identified with the same line of business in Toledo, that state. Finding it unprofitable he, in the spring of 1869, engaged in the laundry business, establishing the Toledo steam laundry. Selling his interests in 1876 to his partner, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and, associated with Mr. Dolph, of Cincinnati, Ohio, he established



Walter Taylor



the Excelsior laundry of that city, the enterprise proving highly successful. Leaving St. Louis in the spring of 1878, he came to Indianapolis and established the Excelsior steam laundry, the first public steam laundry in Indiana and one that has maintained a reputation second to that of no laundry in the country. In the years between 1884 and 1894 Mr. Taylor was also engaged in the men's furnishing-goods business, at 38 East Washington street, Indianapolis. This business he sold to G. A. Archibald & Company in September, 1894. He still retains the Excelsior laundry and is its active manager. He is a member of the Columbia Club, all of the Masonic bodies and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His family consists of his wife and two daughters, both of the sons being deceased. The elder daughter is the wife of Blaine H. Miller, late City Engineer of Indianapolis, and the younger daughter, who is not married, remains at the parental home.

Mr. Taylor has the record of being next to the oldest laundry man, in point of years and service, in the United States. The only one outranking him is his old shopmate, who is living in and actively engaged in the laundry business in San Francisco, California, and who is eighty-three years of age (1910).

WILLIAM A. KETCHAM has long been recognized as one of the strong versatile and essentially representative members of the bar of his native city and is now numbered among its oldest active practitioners. He is a scion of one of the well known and sterling pioneer families of Indiana and one that was founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. The lineage is traced back to stanch English origin and the progenitors in America first settled on Long Island in the seventeenth century. One branch of the family removed first to Maryland and thence to Virginia and in the old Dominion commonwealth was born Daniel Ketcham, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch.

This worthy ancestor removed to Kentucky before the close of the eighteenth century and in that state was born John Ketcham, grandfather of William A. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, and he was reared to manhood in the old Blue-grass state and became one of the influential pioneers of Indiana, whither he removed in the territorial epoch of its history. He was a member of the first state legislature, under the constitution of 1816, and he was a founder of Brownstown, the county seat of Jackson County, conveying the land for that purpose from his own estate. It is worthy of note in this connection that as late as 1895, at which time a bill was pending in the legislature for the removal

of the county seat to Seymour, the question of the reversion of the title to this site was raised and was referred to the attorney-general of the state, who, by a peculiar coincidence, happened to be the grandson of the original proprietor, William A. Ketcham.

William A. Ketcham was born in Indianapolis on the 2nd of January, 1846, and is a son of John L. and Jane (Merrill) Ketcham. The father was a native of Kentucky and was one year of age at the time of the family removal to the territory of Indiana, where he was reared and educated and where he effectively prepared himself for the profession of the law. He took up his residence in Indianapolis in 1834 and became one of the leading members of the bar of this city, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1869. His wife, who still lives, was born and reared in Indiana and was a daughter of Samuel Merrill, who was the first treasurer of the state and the first president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, having been one of the most prominent and influential factors in connection with the pioneer annals of this commonwealth. The early education of the subject of this review was secured in the schools of Indianapolis, which he continued to attend until he was thirteen years of age, when, in 1859, he was sent to Germany, where he continued his studies under effective conditions until 1861. He then returned home and shortly afterward was matriculated in Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he continued his studies for two years. He was a member of the junior class in this institution when, in February, 1864, he laid aside his studies to tender his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted as private in Company A, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after nine months of service as a private, he was assigned to the Lieutenancy of Company E of the same regiment; later he was placed in command of Company C, in the meanwhile retaining the same rank. In May, 1865, he was commissioned captain of Company I of the same regiment, and it is worthy of note that he assumed this office when but nineteen years of age. His regiment was part of the Tenth Corps of the Army of the James until that corps joined the Army of the Potomac in the battle of Cold Harbor. He served with his company in the engagements at Bermuda Hundred and around Petersburg and Richmond. Thereafter he accompanied his regiment to North Carolina and assisted in the reduction of Fort Fisher, after which the command remained in that state until the close of the war. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and duly received his honorable discharge. So great had been the exodus of

patriotic students from Wabash College that class associations had been broken up and the students had become widely scattered. On returning home, therefore, Captain Ketcham decided that it was inexpedient for him to return to Wabash College and immediately entered historic old Dartmouth College, in which he was graduated as member of the class of 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to Indianapolis, where he forthwith began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his honored father and Judge David McDonald, and through close application and effective powers of assimilation he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native city in 1869. He then became associated in practice with his father and the late Major James L. Mitchell. His father died shortly afterward and was succeeded in the firm by Judge Horatio F. Newcomb, who retained his connection therewith until his appointment to the bench of the Superior Court, two years later. In 1876 Judge Newcomb again became a member of the firm, with which he continued for the ensuing four years. Upon the election of his able confrere, Major Mitchell, to the office of mayor of Indianapolis in 1873, Captain Ketcham associated himself in practice with the late Judge Solomon Claypool, under the firm title of Claypool & Ketcham. This mutually agreeable and potent alliance continued until 1890 and the firm gained prestige as one of the strongest in the state. Since the year last mentioned Captain Ketcham has conducted an individual practice. He has long been known as one of the strongest trial lawyers in the state and has been concerned in a large amount of important litigation in both the State and Federal courts.

From the time of attaining to his legal majority until the present, Captain Ketcham has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has rendered most effective service. In 1894 he was elected attorney-general of the state and in 1896 he was chosen as his own successor, having been renominated by acclamation. Concerning his administration of these important offices, the following pertinent statements have been made: "In the office of attorney-general Captain Ketcham was called upon to conduct, on behalf of the state, an unprecedented amount of litigation in the highest courts. Among the very important cases may be mentioned those involving the constitutionality of the statute-taxing railroads and those taxing telegraph and express companies—laws which were attacked with great skill and vehemence by the lawyers retained by these corporations. The constitutionality of the statutes was finally sustained

by the Supreme Court of the United States, before which the questions were duly argued by Attorney-General Ketcham and others. The law governing the management of the prison board and one providing for intermediate sentences of convicts were also attacked and successfully defended by General Ketcham. He was instrumental in breaking up the gang of gamblers that inaugurated winter racing, prize fighting and other vicious or swindling entertainments at Roby, this state. Perhaps his crowning achievement was the fight he made upon two apportionment laws of this state, enacted respectively in 1893 and 1895, alleging that they were unfair and unconstitutional. In the Supreme Court he succeeded in having both of them set aside after a masterful argument establishing their repugnance to the spirit of the constitution. These decisions stand as a menace to any political party in the state that may seek hereafter to make one man more powerful than another, because of his politics, in fixing the basis of representation. Absolute fairness and equality are now required." The constitutionality of the Nicholson law touching the sale of intoxicating liquors was assailed during his incumbency of the office of attorney-general, but the law in all its parts was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Captain Ketcham has ever maintained the deepest appreciation of the honor and dignity of the profession of which he is an able representative, has been a close observer of its unwritten code of ethics and his course as a practitioner has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor, with complete avoidance of those professional lapses which are all too frequently made for the sake of personal gain. Of him it has well been said that: "He believes in the strict, impartial and vigorous enforcement of the law. He is so constituted as to question the good citizenship of any man who either joins a mob to usurp the functions of the courts or who seeks to shield others guilty of such an offense. Above all, he condemns the lax administration of justice by the courts and others charged with the execution of the laws, and the disposition sometimes observed in such officials to excuse or palliate gross and willful violations of the law."

Impregnable personal honesty indicates the man as he is and all who know him have appreciation of this sterling characteristic.

He was born while his parents were members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Henry Ward Beecher was then pastor and by whom he was baptized. Upon the colonization of the Fourth Presbyterian Church his parents became connected with that church and with it he has ever since been connected

as a church member, since 1869 forward. His wife, originally a member of the First Presbyterian Church, after marriage united with the Fourth, where she still retains membership. Mrs. Ketcham is a member of the Woman's and the Catherine Merrill clubs, and Mr. Ketcham has been for many years a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Royal Legion, "et prætoria nihil".

On the 25th of June, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Ketcham to Miss Flora McDowald, who was reared in Indianapolis, and who is a daughter of his old and honored professional preceptor, the late Judge David McDonald. Of this union have been born one son and six daughters, concerning whom the following brief record is made: Flora McDonald, Agnes, Jane Merrill, Lilla McDonald, Lucia and Dorothy still live at home. Lucia attends the Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio, and Dorothy is in the high school. The son, Henry C., has been for some years with the Pullman Company at New Orleans, Louisiana.

ALBERT A. HILL, M. D. Among the representative physicians and surgeons who are lending prestige to the profession in the capital city of Indiana is Dr. Albert A. Hill, who has thoroughly fortified himself for the work of his exacting vocation and whose success has been on a parity with his distinctive technical ability. He has been in a significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, as he has been to a large degree dependent upon his own resources, and it was through his own efforts that he defrayed the expenses of his professional education.

Dr. Hill is a native son of the fine old Hoosier state, having been born near Whites-town, Boone County, Indiana, on the 19th of November, 1869, and being a son of Jacob J. and Minetta (Deaner) Hill, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence they came to America when young folk, their marriage having been solemnized in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. They are now residents of Indianapolis, having come to Indiana many years ago, and the father was long actively engaged in the work of his trade, that of machinist, in which he was specially skillful. He is a man of sterling character and his life has been characterized by honest industry and by signal loyalty as a citizen, so that he has not been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife hold membership in the German Lutheran Church.

Dr. Albert A. Hill gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native

county, and when a lad of but twelve years he left the parental roof and began the battle of life on his own responsibility. The results that he has attained indicate most fully his courage, ambition and self-reliance, as not only did he provide for his own maintenance, for the further prosecution of his academic studies and for his professional education, but he also contributed with true filial solicitude and loyalty in providing for his honored parents, having purchased for them a home when they were advanced in years and deserving of such assistance. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living, and of those surviving Dr. Hill is the seventh in order of birth.

Dr. Hill began the study of medicine when he was twenty-one years of age, and concerning his early struggles the following pertinent statements have been written, being well worthy of perpetuation in this sketch: "His education represents entirely the results of his own energy and perseverance, as he has worked out his own destiny. The money which he needed in order to acquire an education for his life work he earned by manual labor, by teaching school, by canvassing, and by various other legitimate means. Usually he was able to pay his tuition, but he also expected to earn enough to pay his living expenses as the weeks passed. When he began the practice of his profession in Indianapolis he was quite seriously in debt, not only for the obligations he had incurred in acquiring his professional education but also for the support of his aged parents, including the purchase of a home for them. He has succeeded in clearing himself of the incubus of indebtedness and he has every reason to congratulate himself for the success that has attended his earnest efforts and conscientious endeavor to stand among the first in his noble profession."

At the age of twenty-four years Dr. Hill completed a three years' course in Pulte Medical College, in Cincinnati, one of the leading institutions of the Homeopathic school of practice in the United States, and in 1896 he was graduated in the Philadelphia Polyclinic College, a well known institution of the so-called "regular" school, from which he received his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine and from which he came forth admirably fortified for the work of his chosen profession. However, he was ambitious to make his preparation even more comprehensive, and he accordingly completed a post-graduate course in the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City. In 1897, Dr. Hill took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he has gained unequivocal success in the work of his profes-

sion and where he controls a large and representative practice, based upon popular appreciation of his technical skill and ability and his sterling qualities as a man of integrity and exalted principles. He has been a close observer of the unwritten ethical code of his profession and has commanded at all times the high regard of his confreres. For four years he was a member of the faculty of the Eclectic Medical College of Indiana, in which he lectured on minor surgery. Though he gives his attention to general practice he has special predilection for surgery, and in this branch has gained a high reputation for skill and discrimination. The doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society. He and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and he is affiliated with Indianapolis Lodge, No. 669, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and is medical examiner for the endowment rank branch of that organization, as is he also for the Knights & Ladies of Columbia, the Modern Woodmen of America, with each of which he is prominently identified, as he is with the Benevolent Order of Colonials, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the German House and the Marion Club. In politics he maintains an independent attitude in local affairs, and in a generic way gives his support to the cause of the Republican party. Dr. Hill's home is a beautiful mansion, costing \$15,000, and situated at 3334 Central avenue, Indianapolis.

On the 22nd of December, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hill to Miss Marguerite M. Miner, who is the only living child of James E. and Kate (Thompson) Miner, of Indianapolis, where Mrs. Hill was born and reared. Mr. Miner is a well known railroad man of this city, where he and his wife have long maintained their home.

SAMUEL K. RUICK, JR., has been engaged in the practice of law in the City of Indianapolis since 1899, and is one of the representative younger members of its bar, besides which he has represented Marion County in the lower house of the state legislature. He is recognized as a man of exceptional professional attainments and his success in the active work of his profession has been such as to amply demonstrate his powers as a well fortified and versatile advocate and conservative counselor.

Samuel Kenley Ruick, Jr., is a native son of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth, as he was born in the little city of LaGrange, Indiana, on the 18th of April, 1877. His parents,

Samuel K. and Flora M. Ruick, still reside in LaGrange, where the father is now living virtually retired from active business. The subject of this review is indebted to the public schools for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by advantages of exceptional order. He was graduated in the Howe Military Academy, at Howe, Indiana, in 1894, and was then matriculated in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he completed a course in Yale University, from which historic old institution he received his supplemental baccalaureate degree in June, 1898. He then returned to his native state and was matriculated in the Indiana Law School, in Indianapolis, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. He has since devoted the major part of his time and attention to the general practice of his profession, and he now controls a substantial and representative practice at the bar of the capital city, where he has so ordered his course as to retain at all times the high regard of his professional confreres as well as of his appreciative clientele.

In politics, Mr. Ruick accords allegiance to the Republican party, and he served as representative of Marion County in the general Assembly of the legislature in 1905. He was assigned to membership on various committees and proved an effective and faithful worker both in the deliberations on the floor of the house and in the councils of the committee room. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides holding membership in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Marion Club and the University Club. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and served as secretary of the General Council of the same from 1904 until 1908, in November of which latter year he was elected president of the body, his tenure of which office will expire in August, 1910.

In May, 1899, Mr. Ruick was united in marriage to Miss Alberta L. Miller, daughter of I. Bruce Miller, of Richmond, Indiana.

FRANK T. EDENHARTER was born in Millers-town, Champaign County, Ohio, March 10th, 1865; lived at Dayton, Ohio, until 1875, removing thence to Indianapolis; studied law in the office of William A. Ketcham and was admitted to practice in 1890; in 1895 formed a partnership with George F. Mall, which still exists.



A. Kiefer

FRANK LESLIE LITTLETON is a prominent lawyer, a legislator of high standing and a leader in political circles. He was born near McCordsville, in Hancock County, Indiana, on the 12th of January, 1868, to the marriage union of Aaron S. and Mary (McCord) Littleton. The Littletons are an English family, and came from Clermont County, Ohio, where their English and Scotch ancestors had located about a century ago. Aaron S. Littleton died when his son Frank was a lad of twelve, leaving his family with a good farm and in moderate circumstances, and the young son afterward managed this farm and attended the public schools until he entered DePauw University at Greencastle, where he was graduated.

Then came his preparation for the practice of the law, and coming to Indianapolis about a year and a half after his graduation from DePauw University, he began study in the law office of Byron K. Elliott. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. Mr. Littleton entered heartily into the life of his new home, and joining the Marion Club he made many staunch friends among the members of that organization. When the nominations were made for the legislature in 1896 the name of Frank L. Littleton was put forward with the solid backing of the club, and he was easily nominated and elected with the ticket. Although perhaps one of the youngest members of the session, he displayed a large amount of ability and common sense, and was made chairman of the legislative apportionment committee, and helped draft the apportionment bill that became a law in 1897, a delicate and difficult piece of work, for the question was so surrounded by legal controversy and judicial decisions that it was difficult to enact a law that would stand the tests of the courts. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1898, and was unanimously elected speaker of the House. His record in the chair is one of the best that has ever been made in legislative halls here, and throughout the entire session over which he presided no complaint was ever heard on the score of his rulings. At the close of his term as a legislator, Mr. Littleton formed a partnership with Judge Elliott. In 1905, he left the firm to become local attorney for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company at Indianapolis. In 1907, he was appointed general attorney for the road with headquarters at Cincinnati.

AUGUSTUS KIEFER. To the enlisting of men of indomitable enterprise, ability and integrity in the furtherance of her commercial and industrial activities has been mainly due the precedence and material prosperity of Indiana's capital and metropolis, and among the

prominent factors identified with this work of progress and upbuilding was the late Augustus Kiefer, who long maintained a place of prominence and influence in the business community and who exemplified the highest type of loyal citizenship. A man of impregnable integrity of purpose, his life was one of consecutive endeavor and he made for himself a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He used his intellect to the best purpose, directed his energies in a legitimate channel and his career as a business man was based upon the assumption that nothing save industry, perseverance, integrity and fidelity can lead to success worthy of the name.

August Kiefer was born at Muenchweiler, Rheinpfalz, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 21st of February, 1828, and was a son of Jacob Kiefer, who was a man of fine intellectual attainments and who for many years was engaged in teaching school in Muenchweiler. The maiden name of the mother of Mr. Kiefer was Glay. August Kiefer was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his native city and as a boy he came with his parents to the United States. The family took up their residence in Ohio, at Miamisburg, and he continued his studies in the public schools for some time, though he was but sixteen years of age when he left school to assume the practical duties and responsibilities of life. As a boy, Mr. Kiefer was never fond of out-door sports, but was of a studious disposition and gave much time and attention to reading and study and to listening to discussions and conversations of his elders, so that he early broadened his mental ken and gained noteworthy maturity of judgment. After his removal to Miamisburg, Ohio, he lived for some time in a hotel conducted by Jacob Zimmer, who was a staunch supporter of the Whig party. This hotel was the headquarters for the discussion of political affairs in the county and young Kiefer, who had gained a remarkable mastery of the English language within a few months after his arrival in America, greatly enjoyed the almost constant political controversies held at this hotel. After leaving Miamisburg, he secured a position as clerk in a drug store conducted by Dr. Koerner, at Dayton, Ohio. He remained thus engaged for about one year and he then went to Cincinnati, where he became clerk in a confectionery store, and for a short time, also, was employed in the office of a milling firm. A few months later he returned to Miamisburg and in the following year, 1849, he came to Indiana, making the trip by boat on the Ohio River to Madison, and thence on the old Madison Flat-Bar Railroad to Edinburg, where he secured em-

ployment as a bookkeeper. Two years later he purchased a half interest in a small drug store owned by Dr. W. P. Rush and he had charge of the business until 1863, in which year he took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he effected the organization of the wholesale drug firm of Dailey, Kiefer & Rush. The headquarters of the firm was located in the old Fitzgibbons block, on Meridian street, near the Union passenger station. This partnership alliance continued for a period of three years, when Mr. Kiefer sold his interest to his partners and retired from the firm. In 1866 he became associated with Almas P. Vinton in the organization of the firm of Kiefer & Vinton and they located their business in a store room on South Meridian street next to the site now occupied by the present Commercial Club.

There they continued in the wholesale drug business under the original firm name until the death of Mr. Vinton, in 1873, when Mr. Kiefer purchased the latter's interest, after which he conducted the enterprise under the title of A. Kiefer until 1883. From that time forward for a decade, he had as his coadjutor in the business William H. Schmidt, upon whose admission to the firm, the title was changed to A. Kiefer & Company. In 1890 the business was removed to the Lieber building, at the southeast corner of Meridian and Georgia streets. In 1894, upon the retirement of Mr. Schmidt from the firm, Mr. Kiefer incorporated the business under the title of the A. Kiefer Drug Company, and of this corporation he continued president until his death. It was not given him to find his success in the local business field, one free from interruption, as in 1897, fire in an adjoining building entailed to the company considerable loss and in 1900 a similar loss was entailed from the same cause. In 1901 Mr. Kiefer purchased the old Allen M. Conduitt block with a frontage of fifty feet on South Meridian street and running through to Jackson Place at the Union station. He remodeled this building and there the business of his company was successfully continued until 1905, when the entire building and stock were destroyed by a million-dollar fire which had originated in the old Sherman House and which caused the obliteration of half of a city block. A prompt rehabilitation was effected and the business was continued in temporary headquarters at 18 and 20 West Georgia street, until 1906, when Mr. Kiefer erected the present fireproof building at the southeast corner of Georgia street and Capitol avenue, where his business has since been continued. The enterprise thus founded by the honored subject of this memoir attained to large proportions and the great

wholesale drug house of the A. Kiefer Drug Company is now one of the most important of its kind in the extent and scope of operations to be found in the middle west. No citizen of Indianapolis exemplified more determination or more determined ideas and he made of success not an accident but a logical result. His contribution to the prestige of Indianapolis as a commercial distributing center was one of large and important order and his loyalty to all that touched the welfare of the city was of the most appreciative and insistent type. It has been said of him that his strongest characteristic was his absolute honesty and, as may well be imagined, he was a man of positive views and strong individuality. He asked of others only what was his due and was ever ready to accord the same treatment to all with whom he had business relations. His fidelity to principle was absolutely inelastic and with him honesty never made aught of compromise with expediency.

In politics Mr. Kiefer was originally aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Whig party, as a member of which he exercised his franchise in the support of General Winfield S. Scott for president and after the defeat of General Scott, in 1852, which brought about the dissolution of the Whig party, Mr. Kiefer gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and voted for Buchanan in 1856. In the following year, as the result of a joke, he accepted the nomination and was elected representative of Johnson county in the state legislature, in which he served during the session of 1858—a session in which the Honorable John B. Gordon was speaker of the House and Judge Turpie was leader of the Democratic forces in the legislature. This one experience in public office proved adequate to satisfy all his ambitions in that line and thereafter he sturdily refused to permit the use of his name in connection with nomination for political office of any kind, although he continued a staunch and zealous supporter of the cause of the Democratic party during the remainder of his life. In the early fifties Mr. Kiefer became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity at Edinburg, this state. He was a member of the University Club and was one of the members of the first board of directors of the Commercial Club.

Mr. Kiefer was one of the founders of the National Wholesale Druggists Association and was one of the few who conceived the idea of the practicability of forming such an organization. In the early years of his business career in Indianapolis, he was accustomed to visit Cincinnati frequently for the purpose of buying stock for his establishment, especially oils

and painters' supplies, and on one of these visits, in the spring of 1876, he discussed with the jobbing druggists of that market the desirability of forming some organization for advancing the mutual interests of the wholesale druggists and correcting the evils so prevalent in the trade at that time. Among those with whom he thus consulted were J. & C. Reakirt, James Burdsall, Allen & Company, William S. Merrell & Company and Messrs. Merriam & Potts. He found them all ready to join in a conference looking toward the formation of such an organization. At this conference, which was held the following day, a call was issued for all jobbing druggists west of the Alleghenies to meet at Indianapolis. Mr. Kiefer and Daniel Stewart gave their personal supervision to the reception and organization of this meeting, which was attended by more than one hundred representatives of the jobbing drug trade and on this occasion was organized the Western Whole Druggists' Association. For years Mr. Kiefer was one of the most active workers in the hearty support of both this and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which succeeded the one previously mentioned.

In the year 1861 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kiefer to Miss Martha Shipp, the daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Martha Shipp, of Frankfort, Indiana, who was born February 14, 1837, and whose death occurred December 26, 1907. Her father was a clergyman of the Methodist Church. Four children were born to this union, namely: Charles, who was born in 1862 and died in infancy; Edmund Mooney, who was born in 1866 and died in 1878; Martha Theodora, who was born in 1882 and who died in 1908; she married G. Barret Moxley, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, who is now president of the A. Kiefer Drug Company; Josephine, born October 13, 1863, who is the wife of Charles Mayer, of Indianapolis, and who has three children—Charles Junior, A. Kiefer and Edward L.

In conclusion of this brief memoir is entered the following extract from an article that appeared in an Indianapolis paper at the time of his death:

"In the death of Mr. Kiefer, Indianapolis loses one of its best known and most honored pioneer citizens, the wholesale and retail drug trade one of its best members and the officers and employes of the A. Kiefer Drug Company, one of their most loyal and faithful friends, a wise counselor, a considerate, thoughtful and sympathetic employer. No one with whom he was associated felt any hesitancy in going to him for either counsel or advice, and by his patience, courtesy and kindly feeling, he en-

deared himself to those who were associated with him in his business. Next to his devotion to his family came his loyalty to his employes. Mr. Kiefer attributed his success in business very largely to his close application and his careful attention thereto. From a very modest beginning in a retail way, his business grew until he became one of the largest drug jobbers in the central west. He had no outside financial interests, confining his entire attention to his jobbing drug business.

"The obligation which he felt to his employes can best be illustrated by his determination to resume business the day after his entire stock and building had been destroyed by fire in February, 1905. He, least of all, considered discontinuing business, but stating 'that he owed it to his boys and girls to stay in business,' he immediately gave word to find a new location and purchase a new stock of goods."

HON. DAVID MACY was the last of an old-time circle of brilliant men who made the laws and set the pace for progress in the early days of the Commonwealth of Indiana. A lawyer by profession, he devoted all his time to legal work during the early part of his career, and was in successful practice in several locations. Before his removal to Indianapolis he had sat in the General Assembly five terms, three from one district and two from another, and won notable honors as a statesman in the public service. Thus he was well known in the state as a legislator and professional man before his affairs took him into business life, in which he found his previous experience invaluable. It may be that he is best remembered by the present generation as the promoter and organizer of railroad companies, and as one of the ablest financiers of his time in the state, but nevertheless his way to success as such was paved by the evidences of reliable ability he had given in the discharge of every previous trust. A brief history of his early life and associations will be interesting as showing the possibilities open to the ambitious man, even in what may seem to be the most unpromising circumstances. Mr. Macy lived in the days when Indiana was coming out of pioneer obscurity to the advanced position her awakening industries and developing resources entitled her, and his enterprise broadened with the spirit of the times, keeping pace with the leading progressive movements of importance.

David Macy was born December 25, 1810, in Randolph County, North Carolina, son of Albert and Nancy (Wall) Macy. Though of southern birth he was of New England an-

cestry, being a direct descendant of Thomas Macy, who lived in the parish of Chilmark, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, until his emigration to America, in about 1635. He was living near Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1659, when driven from his home charged with providing shelter and comfort to Quakers, who were obliged to flee for their lives from the persecutions of the Puritans. Unable to live in peace in Massachusetts Colony, Thomas Macy and nine others negotiated with the Indians and effected the purchase of the whole island of Nantucket, which has afforded a home for his posterity through all the intervening generations to the present, many of the name living there yet.

Joseph Macy, a direct descendant of Thomas and the grandfather of Hon. David Macy, married Mary Starbuck, of Massachusetts, and lived in Nantucket until he was thirty years old, at that time moving South with his young family. They settled at Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

Albert Macy, a son of Joseph, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1774, and was only a boy when the family went south. He married Nancy Wall, of Virginia, and they had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, David being the fourth in order of birth. He was only ten years of age when his father moved out to the then frontier region in the new state of Indiana, settling in Randolph county. His youth and early manhood were passed there and in the two adjoining counties of Wayne and Henry.

Thus David Macy received his early impressions in the two localities as distinct in elements and influence as might be found. His boyhood and youth were about evenly divided between his native state and that of his adoption, and his personality never lost the softening effects of the one nor the ruggedness of the other. His father was confronted with the customary work of the pioneer in those days, that of clearing a farm from the heavy forests which then covered the region, and the sons were obliged to take their share of the hard labor incidental to such an undertaking, David working with the rest. Felling trees, building log cabins, putting up fences, and performing the numerous other tasks necessary to transform the wilderness from its natural state to a cultivated condition, hardened his muscles and toughened his sinews, and taught him lessons of self-reliance and economy. When he was eighteen he went to learn the trade of millwright with his brother Hiram, but after an apprenticeship of three years he concluded that professional life appealed more strongly

to him and he determined to devote his energies to work of his choice. Though his training in manual labor had been thorough and comprehensive he had received meager scholastic training, having been dependent therefor on the unpretentious district schools deemed sufficient by most of the backwoodsmen. But he had been a close observer, and had shown practical appreciation of the opportunities at hand, and accordingly he entered upon the study of law, at Centerville, Wayne County, with a due sense of the importance of steady application and the practical mind which was characteristic of the times. Lack of means and the consequent economy in physical matters produced a similar tendency with regard to the mental acquirements of the young men of those days—they cared little for knowledge that could not be directly applied. The same feeling, in a broader sense, possessed David Macy, and his eminently practical character made him a real student of law, not merely a reader of text-books. It was of no use to him except as it could be turned to account in the business or legislative affairs of the day and place, and he found meaning in every paragraph. By hard study he had fitted himself for admission to the bar by the end of two years, passing a rigid examination, conducted by two of the prominent Circuit judges, Hon. Charles H. Test, and Hon. Mr. Eggleston. It was under the old regime, when other qualifications besides good moral character and the ordinary course of study were required of men who expected to be active practitioners of one of the most learned and honorable of the professions. Moreover, the bar of Wayne County, to which he was admitted, was composed of an unusually strong and able set of men, association with whom was in itself an opportunity and a privilege, as well as a challenge to the best that was in a man to manifest itself. That he not only retained his place among these men, but gained honorable standing, speaks well for both his character and his ability. Mr. Macy first located for practice, however, at Newcastle, the county seat of Henry County, which adjoins Wayne on the west, moving thither from Wayne County in 1832, almost immediately after qualifying. After one year at the bar he obtained his license to appear before the judges of the Supreme Court in the argument of cases appealed. He was one of the early attorneys at Newcastle, and his strength received quick appreciation from his fellow-citizens, for he was soon given a foremost place in the public life of the town. In 1835 he was sent to the legislature, and

was re-elected in 1836 and again in 1837, his services in that body reflecting honor on his district. At that time there was an ambitious movement on foot in Indiana which had the double purpose of promoting internal improvements on a very large scale and bringing the state much needed revenues. The scheme was to construct turnpikes and canals, open highways across the state, and even railroads, which were then only remote possibilities, at the expense of the state, as the development of its resources seemed to be retarded by the lack of proper transportation facilities. The interior towns, with all their possibilities, were still regarded as frontier posts, and were likely to remain so, and leaders in the Assembly saw an opportunity to mend this condition of affairs and at the same time improve the fiscal condition of the state. A bill authorizing the loan of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out these plans was introduced into the Assembly, and Mr. Macy was one of its active advocates. The interest in transportation thus aroused undoubtedly awakened the commercial instincts in his nature which eventually caused him to give almost his whole attention to the railroad business.

In 1838, at the close of his experience as a legislator from Henry County, Mr. Macy was retained in the public service by being elected prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial District, which included Henry County, and in 1840, on the expiration of his term as such, he removed to the eastern edge of the state, settling in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County. There he remained for twelve years, active in the practice of his profession, and quite naturally, as in his former home, taking an important part in public affairs. He served two terms as mayor of the city, being the first incumbent of that position, giving an able administration, as had been expected of him, and in 1845, and in 1846, he represented the district in the legislature. In 1852 he removed to Indianapolis, with which city he was afterward identified to the close of his life. He formed a partnership with David McDonald, but except for the legal work which his financial interests required he was not active in his profession from this time. It was the threshold of the great era of railroad building in the state, and as an organizer and promoter of railroads he proved second to none in his day. He had positive genius for the successful promotion of this particular utility, a genius which went beyond the inceptive stages and made him successful as a manager and financier also.

In 1855, Mr. Macy was elected president of what was then known as the Peru & Indian-

apolis Railroad Company, which had the seventy-five miles of railroad between those two points, now a part of the Lake Erie & Western system. He held the position for a quarter of a century almost continuously—the exceptions being one or two short intervals—voluntarily retiring from active railroad management in 1880, and during that period the office became vastly more important with the extension of the road, a line being built from Michigan City to Laporte and the control of a line already constructed, between Peru and Laporte, being acquired. These beneficial changes were all made under Mr. Macy's management and by his advice. He recognized the fact that the road was the principal means of transporting lumber from the lake ports to the interior of the state, and ice from the small lakes of northern Indiana to points in the southern part. His first accomplishment was to put the short line which was the nucleus of this system upon a paying basis, and then, as opportunity offered and patronage demanded, his policy was to increase the same by judicious purchase and carefully considered additions, until the company had a through line from Indianapolis to Lake Michigan, known as the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago road. Perhaps his judgment was never better shown than in his selection of his assistants in this work, for he rarely made a mistake in estimating a man's capabilities, and he relied upon the men he chose for the successful maturing of his plans. Neither was he slow to give them credit, and as a consequence he had the affectionate esteem of his subordinates to an unusual degree. They considered him their friend, and he repaid their confidence in kind. He was never arrogant in his position, nor indifferent to theirs, and he was always approachable and invariably kind. He had enough of the old-fashioned pride in their welfare to make it the object of an almost paternal solicitude, and men who had grievances, real or fancied, were sure of a reeption from him devoid of ceremony or formality that averted or of conditions that humiliated and affronted their self-respect. He did not believe in imposing conditions or assigning a man duties that would involve the sacrifice of his manhood, nor did he ask for service without just compensation. And his employes, recognizing these traits, did their work with a readiness and efficiency which made his executive ability the more effective.

While directing his railroad interests Mr. Macy also became engaged in banking, and in 1876 he was elected president of the Meridian National Bank, continuing in that office by

annual re-election until 1889, when he declined, wishing to retire to rest in the enjoyment of the ample fortune which he had acquired. In this as in every other line which he entered, Mr. Macy was highly successful. During his young manhood and middle age Indiana was passing through the most important stage of its development, a time when men of breadth and action were needed to lay the foundations of a prosperous commonwealth, and he had the faculty of penetration to an extent possessed by few, and the ability to grasp his opportunities, with the force to pursue them to successful issue. All his principal interests were centered in projects that benefited his fellow-citizens generally, and his personal affairs prospered accordingly. His tireless energy and large capacity were backed by an integrity that gained him universal confidence, which was in itself an incentive to right-doing. It is said that every one of his investments yielded large profits, every important work he undertook was accomplished. The causes are as simple as the bare statement. He was a close observer of the principles that govern material things, and in business affairs manifested one of his physical characteristics that was noteworthy in a man of affairs—he was never in a hurry. He moved with precision at the proper time, and so he acted in business matters. Every detail was attended to, every precaution taken, and then he was content to wait for the maturing of his plans with the wisdom of those who know that forced growth is not generally healthy growth.

Mr. Macy's winning personality and high character reflected both the unassailable integrity of his New England ancestors and the graces of his southern birth and influences. The granite was there, but its hard exterior was made beautiful by all the courtly dignity of the old-school gentleman, and an unstudied charm of manner which made him welcome socially wherever he went, in high circles or among the humblest. His manners were easy, but not suggestive of any lack of strength. An acute sense of justice, and a tendency to deep thinking which grew with his years, made him known as a man of rather few words and a good listener more than a talker. "He gave his ear to all men, his tongue to few", though he was naturally frank, and his reserve was cultivated of necessity. As "words half reveal, and half conceal, the soul within", so he comprehended more than he disclosed.

On January 19, 1837, while attending a session of the legislature, Mr. Macy was married to Miss Mary Ann Patterson, and they

had a happy wedded life of over fifty-five years. Their only daughter, Caroline, is the wife of Volney T. Malott, a leading banker and wealthy citizen of Indianapolis. The family home in Indianapolis is a spacious and well built residence, and Mr. Macy was particularly blessed in his home life, which was marked by a rare depth of affection, gentleness and evenness of disposition, and generous hospitality, which endured until his death, on Sunday morning, May 29, 1892. He peacefully passed to rest at his home, surrounded by his devoted family, the last of the "old guard", the pioneer Indiana lawmakers of a former generation. Of his colleagues during his first term in the Indiana legislature—1835—Col. Richard W. Thompson alone survives. Mr. Macy was a professor of Christianity, a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and gave liberal support to that body and to objects of charity.

WILLIAM HARRISON BASS. The proprietor of the W. H. Bass Photo Co. is a native of Indiana, born near Columbus, January 20, 1851, son of Thomas W. Bass and Mary J. (Crane) Bass. His father, who was a pioneer settler, was engaged in farming, and William was started in the same line. But he had a natural taste for mechanical work, and at the age of seventeen began learning the miller's trade, at which he worked for six years. Feeling the desire for more education, he entered the Indiana State Normal School in 1874, and, after a course there, was employed as a teacher in the Indianapolis public schools, and continued in this occupation until 1901. On October 1, 1879, Mr. Bass was married to Jane McCormick Wood, one of the leading teachers in the public schools.

The last eleven years of his teaching were devoted to manual training work, in which he took a deep interest. He was selected to establish the manual training work in the Shortridge High School in 1889, which was its first introduction not only in the public schools of Indianapolis, but also in any public school in the West. His success with this, and his advocacy of its extension were so influential with the school authorities that, at the dedication of the present Manual Training High School the president of the school board said: "The existence of this school is due to the efforts of W. H. Bass more than to any other one man."

Mr. Bass left school work to engage in commercial photography, for which he saw an opening in Indianapolis, and which by energy and conscientious application he has developed from a modest beginning to an extensive industry. The W. H. Bass Photo Co.

prepared the photographs for the half-tones for this work, and their excellence is the highest commendation that could be given.

ORESTES C. LUKENBILL, M. D. A native son of the fine old Hoosier state and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families, it has here been the portion of Dr. Lukenbill to attain marked success and prestige in his exacting profession and he is now numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, having his office at 2219 East Washington street and his residence at 1902 that street.

Dr. Lukenbill was born on the old home-stead farm of the family, near Gosport, Owen County, Indiana, on the 14th of August, 1867, and is the fifth in order of birth of the six children born to Barnabas and Mary A. (Alverson) Lukenbill, both of whom were likewise born in Owen County, where the respective families were established in the early pioneer epoch. David Lukenbill, grandfather of the doctor, was a native of Germany and was a boy at the time of the family immigration to America. He resided for a number of years in North Carolina, whence he came to Indiana and settled in Owen County, where he secured a tract of wild land and developed a good farm, being one of the honored pioneers of that section of the state, where he continued to reside until his death. The Alverson family is of remote Scotch ancestry and its original representatives in Indiana came hither from the State of Kentucky, the name having been identified with the pioneer annals of both of these states.

Barnabas Lukenbill was reared to manhood in Owen County, where his educational advantages were those afforded in the pioneer schools, was a soldier in the Mexican War, and in due time he became one of the successful farmers and millers of that county, and died February 8, 1908, in the village of Gosport, having attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years. He made his life count for good in all its relations and was one of the highly esteemed pioneer citizens of his native county. He was a Republican in politics and was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, of which his wife also was a devout adherent. Mrs. Lukenbill was summoned to the life eternal at the age of sixty-two years. Of the six children two are deceased: Wesley Ellsworth, the fourth in order of birth, was accidentally killed while on a hunting trip, and was about thirty years of age at the time of his death; David A., the sixth child, died in infancy; William Thomas, who is one of the representative farmers of Owen County, resides in Gosport and is the

father of one son; Paris E. has a ranch near Pueblo, Colorado, and has two children; Dru is the wife of Dr. Oscar Chrisman, of Athens, Ohio; and Orestes C., subject of this sketch, was the fifth in order of birth, as has already been stated.

Dr. Lukenbill was not denied a due quota of youthful experience in connection with the work of the home farm, and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools. After his graduation in the Gosport high school he continued his academic course of study for one year in the University of Indiana. In 1890 he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky; he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892 of the Medical College of Indiana, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1892, immediately after his graduation, Dr. Lukenbill took up his residence in Indianapolis, opening the office which he still occupies and here engaging in the active work of his profession, in which his success has been of the most unequivocal order, involving the building up of a large and substantial practice and the retention of a most appreciative clientele. The doctor has been unflinching in his devotion to his profession and has continued a close student of both medicine and surgery, so that he has kept well in touch with the advances made in both departments of his exacting vocation. In 1908 he attended the Medical Graduate College and Polyclinic in London and other clinics in Europe. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society. In a social as well as professional way he enjoys unalloyed popularity in his home city, and here he is known as a loyal and progressive citizen. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is affiliated with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. His ancient-craft affiliation is with Center Lodge No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons. He also holds membership in Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias.

On the 23rd of October, 1893, Dr. Lukenbill was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Cline, who was born at Clayton, Hendricks County, Indiana, and who is a daughter of David and Florence Cline. Mrs. Lukenbill was educated in the Central Normal College,

at Danville, Indiana, and she is a member of the Washington Street Presbyterian Church and is identified with a number of clubs.

STERLING R. HOLT. Through the application of his own powers and talents it has been given this well known and popular citizen of Indianapolis to attain to definite success in connection with the practical activities of life, and his efforts have ever been directed along normal and legitimate lines of business. He is in a significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and that he has made a worthy accomplishment stands alike creditable to his ambition and tenacity of purpose and to his inflexible integrity, through which alone are public confidence and esteem begotten. He has long wielded an influence in public affairs in his home city and state and gained recognition as one of the powerful leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in Indiana. He is now engaged in the wholesale ice business, having large interests in this line in different parts of the state and being undoubtedly the most extensive individual ice dealer in this commonwealth.

Sterling R. Holt is a scion of an old and prominent family of North Carolina, of which a representative of this family served as governor. Mr. Holt's parents were Seymour P. and Nancy A. Holt, and he was born in the village of Graham, Alliance County, that state, on the 26th of March, 1850, and both parents were natives of North Carolina, where they passed their entire lives. The ravages of the Civil War brought serious financial reverses to the family, and thus the subject of this review was denied in his youth the educational advantages which otherwise would have been accorded him. He attended the common schools of his native state as opportunity offered, but he early began to depend largely upon his own resources, initiating his career as one of the world's gallant army of workers while he was a mere youth. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Holt came to Indianapolis, where he gave his attention to such employment as he could secure, having no false pride and realizing that only through individual endeavor could he finally reach the goal of his ambition, the castle of his dreams. His determination and zeal led him to seek to supplement his somewhat meager education, and this he did by finally completing a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, in Indianapolis. In 1872 he secured a clerical position in the retail dry-goods establishment of the firm of Muir & Foley, and he continued in the employ of this concern for three years. By utmost frugality and constant application he

had by this time accumulated a small capital, and at the expiration of the period noted he resigned his position with the dry-goods house and associated himself with a practical pharmacist, in the opening of a drug store, which was located at 164 West Washington street. The enterprise was successfully conducted for the ensuing seven years, during the last four of which Mr. Holt was also engaged in the ice business. In 1880 he disposed of his interest in the drug store and became associated with others in the organization of the Indianapolis Ice Company. In 1888 was made a division of the business and he retained control of its wholesale department. He brought to bear characteristic energy and discrimination in the conducting of the enterprise in an individual way, and thus his success became cumulative and substantial, with the rapid development of the business. He finally became interested in ice companies and firms in various other cities and towns of the state, and his investments in this line are now of extensive and important order. The Indianapolis enterprise is conducted under his own name and is the largest of the kind in the city.

Though essentially a business man, Mr. Holt is too broad-minded and progressive to have permitted his personal interests to engross his entire time and attention, and he has been a prominent figure in the councils and campaign manœuvres of the Democratic party, having long been an uncompromising and intelligent advocate of the basic principles for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. During the administration of Mayor Sullivan Mr. Holt was president of the board of public safety for Indianapolis. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the Marion County Democratic central committee, and in 1892 he was elected county treasurer, securing at the polls a majority that well indicated the strong hold he has ever maintained upon popular confidence and esteem in the city and county of his adoption. He gave an admirable administration of the fiscal affairs of the county, but he did not become a candidate for re-election. In 1895 Mr. Holt had the distinction of being chosen chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Indiana, but he resigned this position after the national convention of the party in 1896, because of his disapproval of the free-silver plank in the platform adopted under the domination of William Jennings Bryan. Since that time his activities in the party have not been so marked as previously, though his fidelity to the generic cause has not waned in the least iota. His genial per-



Arthur Jordan

sonality, vitality and earnestness made him an effective political worker, and the same elements of character have gained to him the inviolable friendship of those with whom he has come in closer contact in the various relations of life. In the York Rite of the time honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Holt is affiliated with the lodge of the Free & Accepted Masons, the Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; and the Commandery of the Knights Templar. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained to the thirty-second degree and is affiliated with Indiana Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, besides which he is found enrolled as a popular and appreciative member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is identified in an active way with the Indianapolis Board of Trade and holds membership in the Commercial Club, a representative civic organization of the capital city.

On the 18th of November, 1874, Mr. Holt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gregg, who was born and reared in Indiana and who is a daughter of Martin Gregg, a prominent business man of Danville, this state.

ARTHUR JORDAN. A man pre-eminently deserving of the title "Captain of Industry" is he whose name initiates this sketch. A lifelong resident of Indianapolis, he is essentially one of the representative business men of the capital city of Indiana, and stands as a worthy scion of one of its honored pioneer families. His influence has permeated the city's life in many directions. He has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, and has established a nation-wide acquaintance in the commercial and financial world. His activities embrace commercial, manufacturing and financial enterprises. Progressive and energetic in the management of affairs of broad scope and importance, philanthropic and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds an enviable place in popular esteem, and has contributed greatly to the civic and material progress of the "Greater Indianapolis."

Mr. Jordan possesses in marked degree the power of initiative, and his career has shown the wise application of definite subjective forces and the control of objective agencies in such a way as to obtain results of large and appreciable value. His business efforts from the beginning have been notable for the introduction of new methods and systems and the injecting of new ideas into every undertaking with which he has been identified. Through his efforts the cold storing of perishable produce was practically revolutionized in the West

from the old method of ice cooling to mechanical refrigeration, which has since been universally adopted, and to him is chiefly due the successful development of transporting perishable produce, particularly eggs and poultry, from the West to the seaboard during the summer season. It was also through his efforts that the manufacturing of butter by concentrating the milk product into creameries scattered throughout the dairying districts of this State was first established here. Building upon these methods as a foundation, his business in poultry, eggs and butter became the largest of the kind in the United States, his product mounting into millions annually, and giving him a wide reputation for constructive and executive ability.

Mr. Jordan was born in the town of Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, September 1, 1855, and is a son of Gilmore and Harriet (McLaughlin) Jordan, the former of French Huguenot and the latter of Scotch lineage. Both families were founded in America in the colonial era of our national history.

Gilmore Jordan was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of November, 1824, and he passed the closing years of his long and useful life in Indianapolis, where he died in February, 1897. His devoted wife, who was born in 1830, survived him by a full decade and was summoned to the life eternal in August, 1907. Their marriage was solemnized in Indianapolis and they became the parents of one son and three daughters, concerning whom the following data are entered: Alice, the eldest, is the widow of Emory Baxter, formerly of Washington, D. C.; Emma, now deceased, became the wife of Dow McClain, formerly of Indianapolis; Arthur, who is the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Agnes, who is the wife of Wallace Sherwood, of Indianapolis.

Gilmore Jordan was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family removal from the old Keystone State to Indianapolis, where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the pioneer days and also pursued a classical course under the able preceptorship of Professor Kemper, a prominent educator and scholar. When twenty-one years of age Gilmore volunteered and was enlisted for service in the Mexican War. He served as file major of his regiment throughout the war, proving a gallant and able soldier, though a mere youth. After the close of the war with Mexico he returned to Indianapolis, and was a resident of this city at the inception of the Civil war. Being in Washington, D. C., on official business when Fort Sumter was fired

upon, he forthwith tendered his services in the cause of the Union, enlisting in the Army of the Potomac. He served with distinction throughout the war, receiving the rank of Captain, was Division Quartermaster during the later years, and was brevetted Major at the close of the war. After the close of the war he again returned for several years to the government service in the City of Washington. He passed the closing years of his life in Indianapolis, where he was held in the highest confidence and esteem and where his death occurred in the year 1897, in the seventy-second year of his age. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but he identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization, giving his support to its first presidential candidate, General John C. Fremont, and thereafter continuing a stalwart advocate of its principles and policies. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and actively affiliated with Major Robert Anderson Post, of Indianapolis, at the time of his death.

Ephraim Jordan, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a native of Pennsylvania, and took up his abode in Indianapolis in the year of 1836. He was one of the pioneer hotel men and an honored and influential citizen of the embryonic metropolis of the state. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in this city, and it was largely through his instrumentality that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was called to the pastorate, where as a young man he was greatly loved and his abilities recognized prior to his assuming the pastorate which he held for many years in the City of Brooklyn, New York, where he was destined to achieve national reputation as a pulpit orator. Ephraim Jordan was a man of broad and liberal views and appreciative intellectuality, and he did much to aid the civic and material progress of the Indiana capital in the earlier period of its history. He here continued to maintain his home until his death.

Arthur Jordan is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis and the City of Washington, D. C., for his early educational discipline, which included a high school course. His initial business experience was gained in connection with the handling of subscription books. He secured employment in this line with Colonel Samuel C. Vance, of Indianapolis, by whom he was later admitted to partnership in the enterprise. Still later he purchased the interest of Colonel Vance and continued the business successfully in Indianapolis until 1876. He disposed of this business and that same year, the centennial, identified himself with the

line of industry in which he was destined to attain great success and prestige.

As a dealer in produce, Mr. Jordan developed within the short period of two decades the largest and most important business of the kind in the Union. The year 1894 found recorded to him the ownership of more than fifty packing and cold-storage plants in Indiana and Illinois, devoted entirely to the packing and shipping of poultry and eggs, practically all shipments from these extensive depositories going direct to the eastern markets. Mr. Jordan not only had the prescience to determine the possibilities of developing this line of enterprise and to initiate ways and means, but he also set to himself the idea of maintaining the product at the highest standard of excellence. The methods introduced by him in the buying of live poultry and preparing it for packing and shipment have since been universally adopted by the trade and have inured greatly to its development and success. He utilized the utmost care in the application of cold-storage processes, and his products thus reached the great eastern markets in such fine condition as to gain to his company the highest reputation, with resultant confidence and supporting patronage, at times his shipments constituting fully one-half the entire supply of poultry entering the New York markets. The business thus established was sold in 1903, to Nelson Morris & Company, the great meat packing concern of Chicago. Mr. Jordan is still known throughout the country as an authority in all details and methods touching the special lines of produce whose generic commercial importance and successful handling no man has done more to develop and foster.

In response to a request from a leading produce paper, about the time of the sale of this business, Mr. Jordan gave out the following brief statement:

"It was in the fall of 1876 that I made my start in a very small way, as a boy of twenty years, in Indianapolis, where I bought out a small jobbing concern handling butter and eggs. At first I gave special attention to the local trade, but soon found the eastern markets both attractive and profitable, and within a few years the shipping end of the business required the greater part of my attention. The methods of handling and marketing perishable produce in those days were very different from those of the present day. Eggs were shipped in barrels, and butter was usually forwarded from this section in rolls. The refrigerator car facilities were very meager, and altogether every one connected with the trade had much to learn.

"In addition to five creameries which I built

and operated prior to 1882, I took on poultry as a side line, not dreaming then that it would eclipse all my other interests. A few experimental shipments of iced poultry had been made by others from this section, but no success had been made of it up to that time. To me it proved a winner from the start. I made a careful study of the freighting facilities from this section to the seaboard, and gave much time and attention to obtaining a thorough understanding of the market requirements and extending my acquaintance with the leading men in the trade, while also giving close study to their methods. To this and to the connections I early succeeded in making with the best houses in our line in New York and Boston I attribute the success I have had in developing the egg, poultry and butter trade of Indiana and Illinois. As a pioneer in this line in the central west, I am proud of the high rank to which the quality and grading of the poultry and eggs of this section have been raised.

"I have always considered that success as a shipper does not depend so much upon the quantity handled as upon the quality of the goods and the reputation of the 'mark' or brand. I have, however, succeeded in handling a good volume as well. Over ten thousand cases of eggs (300,000 dozen) bought in one week from farmers and hucksters; twenty-eight hundred barrels (600,000 lbs.) of iced poultry (fresh-dressed) for a single week's shipment; a complete line of twenty-two refrigerator cars loaded with our shipments for one day's output only; the sale of twenty-four thousand dollars worth of plumage and other feathers picked from the poultry handled at our own houses in one season, are some of the banner events in the history of the business of the Arthur Jordan Company, and convey some idea of the magnitude of the production of poultry in this section, being second only to corn and wheat in volume."

Aggressive and broad-minded and with his sinews of accomplishment strengthened by previous successes, Mr. Jordan has wielded a potent influence in industrial affairs aside from the enterprise to which reference has already been made. In 1892 he effected the organization of the Keyless Lock Company, of which he has since continued the president, and this concern, with its well equipped plants, adds its quota to the industrial pre-eminence of Indianapolis. The products of the manufactory, which include the equipment of U. S. post-offices and U. S. mail cars, are to be found in every section of the Union as well as in foreign countries.

In 1894 Mr. Jordan gave further evidence of his initiative ability by organizing the City

Ice Company, of Indianapolis, in which he still has an active interest. This company not only has a large and modern plant for the manufacturing of ice, but also is one of the largest ice-distributing factors in the city.

In 1898 Mr. Jordan organized the Capital Gas Engine Company, of which he is president and controlling stockholder. The products of this concern are gas and gasoline engines of superior and latest type and exceptional merit.

In 1900 he became president of the Meridian Life & Trust Company, of Indianapolis, bringing about its reorganization as a legal-reserve corporation, and this institution as reorganized, and known as the Meridian Life Insurance Company, now ranks as one of the most important life insurance companies of the middle west, exercising beneficent functions and basing its operations upon ample capital and most effective executive control.

In 1906 Mr. Jordan organized the International Machine Tool Company, already one of the city's most prominent industries, and this enterprise, like all others with which he has identified himself, has felt the definite influence of his mature judgment, keen business acumen and dynamic progressiveness.

No citizen of Indianapolis has been more appreciative of its attractions and advantages and none has more insistent faith in its still greater future, and Mr. Jordan has won his success and his untarnished reputation through his own abilities and well directed energies as one of the staunch and loyal citizens of Indianapolis and none has maintained higher civic ideals or bolder conceptions of future possibilities. Such a man could not withdraw himself into the narrow confines of self-aggrandizement and individual advancement, and Mr. Jordan has ever been prominent as a supporter of worthy charities and benevolences, public enterprises and civic measures tending to further the general welfare of the community.

In politics, though never manifesting aught of ambition for public office, Mr. Jordan gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, with which he has been identified since 1868 and to the support of whose direct and collateral work he has contributed with liberality and with full appreciation of his stewardship. He has been a member of its Board of Trustees for a quarter of a century, is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Indianapolis Young Women's Christian Association, of the Board of Trustees of the Technical Institute, and deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, having recently pledged the entire amount required for

a complete Y. M. C. A. building in Rangoon, the capital city of Burmah, a city of over 300,000 inhabitants, where there are now several thousand native Christians and where a great work among the young men of Burmah is in progress under the auspices of this association. He is closely identified with many of the charities of the city, is also a member of the directorate of Franklin College and of the Board of Corporators of Crown Hill cemetery. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity his affiliations are with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. By virtue of his father's services as a commissioned officer in two wars, he is eligible to and holds membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and in his home city he is identified with the Commercial, Columbia and Marion Clubs, representative civic organizations of the Indiana capital.

On the 15th of December, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jordan to Miss Rose-Alba Burke, who was born in Indianapolis on the 12th of November, 1856, who is a daughter of Henry and Amanda (Moore) Burke, both of whom were born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan became the parents of three children, concerning whom brief record is here offered in conclusion of this sketch: Esther is the wife of Mr. Orlando B. Iles, of Indianapolis, and they have two children—Elizabeth E. and Arthur Jordan Iles; Robert Gilmore Jordan, the second child, died in 1886, at the age of six years; Alma is the wife of Mr. John S. Kittle, of Indianapolis, and they have one child—Rosamond.

AUGUST M. KUHN. It is uniformly conceded that the great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the cosmopolitan social fabric of our American republic, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose from this source. Among those of German birth and ancestry who have attained to success and prominence in connection with business affairs in the City of Indianapolis is August M. Kuhn, who is known as a citizen of sterling character, marked public spirit and utmost loyalty and who has won definite success through his own well directed efforts, so that he stands today as one of the essentially representative business men of the capital city, where he has varied and important capitalistic interests and business associations, and where he is held in unqualified esteem by all who know him.

August M. Kuhn was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 11th of

May, 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Klundt) Kuhn, both of whom passed their entire lives in Bavaria, where the father devoted many years to the pedagogic profession, having been an able and honored teacher in the schools of his land and having held various offices of distinctive public trust, including that of city clerk. He was a man of fine intellectuality and ever held a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. Jacob Kuhn's father was a successful agriculturist and also a manufacturer of wine, having extensive vineyards and also operating a distillery. Jacob Kuhn died in 1871, at the age of fifty-six years, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1862, at which time she was thirty-seven years of age. Her father likewise was an agriculturist by vocation and was one of the substantial citizens of his section of the fine old kingdom of Bavaria. Both Jacob and Barbara (Klundt) Kuhn were devout and consistent members of the Lutheran Church, in whose faith they reared their two children,—Johanna, who is the widow of Peter Iwig, of Indianapolis, where she still maintains her home, and August M., who is the immediate subject of this review.

August M. Kuhn was signally favored in having been reared in a home of culture and refinement, and much of his early study was carried on under the direction of his able and honored father, under whose guidance and encouragement the boy made rapid progress, having completed the curriculum of the gymnasium or high school by the time he had attained to the age of fourteen years. From that time forward he depended largely upon his own resources, having early gained valuable experience in connection with the practical affairs of life and having shown a natural predilection for business. In 1865, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Kuhn severed the gracious ties that bound him to home and fatherland and set forth for the United States, where he believed there were offered better opportunities for the gaining of success and independence through individual effort. He remained in New York City about six months after his arrival in America, in the meanwhile making a judicious survey of the situation and formulating definite plans. He arrived in Indianapolis in 1866, and neither the city nor himself has lost by the close association that he has since maintained with local business interests. For nine years Mr. Kuhn conducted a millinery business and he then made a diametrical change in turning his attention to the more prosaic line of enterprise implied in the handling of coal

and building materials. With this business he still continues to be identified, and his concern is now one of the most important of its kind in the city, although it represents only a minor part of his productive business activities. He is one of the interested principals in the wholesale grocery house of Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Company; is vice-president of the Citizens' Loan & Deposit Company; is a member of the directorate of the Capitol National Bank, and is also a director of each of the Inter-state Life Assurance Company, and the Columbus, Greensburg & Richmond Traction Company. He also has other large and important capitalistic interests of local order, and in these associations he contributes to the support of enterprises and industries that have marked influence in furthering the commercial and civic prosperity of his home city.

In politics Mr. Kuhn has ever given an unwavering allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and has manifested a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour, the while he has given a loyal support to the cause of his party, both in a local and general way. He has served as city commissioner, school commissioner and collector of internal revenue, and his record in these offices is one that stands in exemplification of the same sterling integrity and mature judgment that have characterized his career as a business man. He had but little financial reinforcement when he took up his residence in Indianapolis, and here it has been given him to gain, through his own efforts, advancement to the status of a representative business man and substantial and influential citizen. He has attained to a high degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, is identified with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is affiliated with the Indianapolis lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of a number of representative civic organizations, including the German House and other German organizations. He has been specially active in the Indianapolis Maennerchor, in which connection he was president of the local festival board of the thirty-second saengerfest of the North American Singers' Union, held in Indianapolis in June, 1908, the festival being not only one of the most successful in the history of the organization but also constituting one of the most important and interesting musical affairs in the annals of the Hoosier capital. Both Mr. Kuhn and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Lutheran Church, to whose support they contribute with much interest and liberality.

The family home, at 602 North Capitol avenue, is one of the magnificent residences of the city and is recognized as a center of gracious and generous hospitality.

On the 21st of June, 1871, Mr. Kuhn was united in marriage to Miss Emma Ruschaupt, who is a daughter of Frederick and Katherine (Bonn) Ruschaupt. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have been born three children, concerning whom the following brief record is given in conclusion of this sketch: Cora is the wife of George Goepfer, and they have one daughter, Dorothy; Edna, the wife of Dr. Paul F. Martin, a successful physician and surgeon of Indianapolis; and George.

LUCIAN BARBOUR. For more than a third of a century Lucian Barbour was one of the strong men of the Indianapolis bar. He was not showy, but was a sound lawyer—usually the "office lawyer" of his firm, and the working member in everything he went into. He was born at Canton, Connecticut, March 4, 1811. He worked his way through college by teaching, and graduated at Amherst in 1837. He then removed to Madison, Indiana, where he read law with Stephen C. Stephens, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1839 located permanently at Indianapolis. Here he formed a partnership with Judge Wm. W. Wicks, which continued for a number of years. During it Mr. Barbour wrote the volume on the powers and duties of justices of the peace known as *Wick & Barbour's Treatise*—Judge Wick contributing the weight of his name. This is said to have been the first legal treatise published in Indiana. Mr. Barbour subsequently had as partners Albert G. Porter, John D. Howland, Chas. P. Jacobs, Charles W. Smith and James Laird.

Mr. Barbour was originally a Democrat, and as such was appointed United States District Attorney for this district by President Polk, in 1848; which office he filled acceptably until the close of Polk's term. In 1852 he was chosen by the legislature one of three commissioners to prepare the Civil and Criminal Codes of practice provided for by the Constitution of 1851. The president of the Commission, George Carr, was not a lawyer, and most of the work was done by Mr. Barbour. These codes, modeled on the New York reform code, abolished the old common law pleading, and established the simpler forms now in use.

When the Democratic party became aggressive on the slavery question, and undertook to modify the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Barbour was one of many who left it; and in 1854 was made the candidate of the new-

ly-born Republican party for Congress in the Indianapolis district. The campaign was a warm one, there being more stress put on the "Knownothing" issue than on the slavery issue, and Mr. Barbour had a strong opponent in Thomas A. Hendricks, but Indiana swung over to the "Fusionists", as the new party was then called, and Mr. Barbour became the first Republican congressman from the Indianapolis district.

After his term in Congress, Mr. Barbour devoted himself strictly to law business; and his life was very quiet, as his health was impaired, and he no doubt prolonged his life several years by the care he gave to himself. He died at Indianapolis, July 19, 1880, widely regretted, and warmly eulogized by the press and the bar for his conscientious, courageous life. In the course of Mr. Barbour's practice a number of lawyers of the later generation read law in his office, among them A. C. Harris, E. B. Martindale and Charles W. Smith, all of whom agree that, in addition to his high personal qualities, Mr. Barbour was one of the most deeply versed in the principles of the law of all the attorneys that have ever practiced here.

JACOB BUENNEGAL is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Indianapolis, which has been his home since his childhood days. He has long been identified in a prominent way with business and civic affairs in the capital city and the high regard in which he is held has been attested by his service in various offices of public trust and responsibility, including that of representative of Marion County in the legislature of his native state. He now conducts a prosperous real estate and fire insurance business, with well equipped offices in the Law building.

Mr. Buennegal was born at Gosport, Monroe County, Indiana, on the 6th of June, 1858, and is a posthumous child, as his father died six months before the time of his birth. He is thus the youngest of the children born to John W. and Mary O. (Ittenbach) Buennegal, both of whom were born and reared at Koenigswinte, on the Rhine, Germany, where their marriage was solemnized and where all of their children were born with the exception of the subject of this review. The children numbered five sons and two daughters, the latter of whom are both deceased. The eldest son, Fred, is deceased and the four living in order of birth are here indicated: Charles, Frank, Joseph and Jacob.

John W. Buennegal immigrated with his family to America in 1857, landing in New York City, where he died the same day, leav-

ing his widow and their children as strangers in a strange land. Upon the devoted mother thus devolved the responsibility of keeping watch and ward over her children, and she bravely upheld the burden thus imposed until her sons were able to relieve her through their individual efforts as honest and honorable members of the gallant army of the world's workers. The father was an architect by profession and he left his family in comparatively comfortable financial circumstances. The mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, at the age of sixty-five years, and of her it may well be said that "her children rise up and call her blessed". She was a devout communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband.

In the early '60s Mrs. Buennegal came with her family to Indianapolis, where she passed the residue of her life, and in this city the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. He was afforded the advantages of the Catholic parochial schools, after which he further fortified himself for the active duties and responsibilities of life by the completion of a course in Koerner's Business College, which was located in the old Glenn block, on the site of the present New York store. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Buennegal secured employment in the establishment of the H. Herman Furniture Manufacturing Company, where he served a thorough apprenticeship and became an expert in the manufacturing of furniture. He remained in the employ of this one concern for a period of nineteen years, and this fact stands indicative both of his fidelity and his ability. When but twenty-four years of age he was given the post of superintendent of the factory, and he held this position until he resigned to initiate his independent business career. In 1899 he effected the organization of the Indianapolis Parior Furniture Manufacturing Company, and engaged in the manufacturing of upholstered furniture. In 1896 the business was closed out, and on the 1st of February of the following year Mr. Buennegal became bookkeeper for the comptroller's office under the regime of Mayor Thomas Taggart, retaining this incumbency four years and also holding the position of deputy auditor of the board of school commissioners. In 1901 he engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, in which he continued until 1903, when he withdrew from the same and became deputy city comptroller, under Jacob P. Dunn. He held this office until 1906, when he resumed the real estate and fire insurance business, with which he has since been successfully identified and in connection with

which he has built up a substantial and representative enterprise. Mr. Buennegal for the last thirty years has been secretary in different savings and loan associations and at present is secretary of the Indiana Savings and Loan Association No. 4, the Madison Avenue Savings and Loan Association No. 8 and the Occidental Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. Buennegal has ever given an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has rendered effective service in its local ranks. In the election of 1908 he scored a decisive victory at the polls when he was chosen to represent Marion County in the lower house of the state legislature, and he has proved a valuable working member of the same, holding assignment on various important committees and doing all in his power to conserve wise and effective legislation. He and his wife are communicants of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of whose board of trustees he is a member, and they are both active in the various departments of parochial work.

On the 6th of September, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buennegal to Miss Magdalene M. Keen, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 2nd of September, 1858, and who is a daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth Keen, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. Her father came to America when a young man and his marriage was solemnized in the City of Baltimore. He and his wife came to Indianapolis in the early '60s and here passed the residue of their lives, honored by all who knew them. Both were communicants of the Catholic Church and in politics he was a staunch Democrat. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed this vocation during the major portion of his active career. Of the nine children in the family Mrs. Buennegal was the sixth in order of birth, and of the number two sons and six daughters are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Buennegal became the parents of five children, namely: Lawrence A., Elizabeth, Edna, Helen, and Stella, and all are living except the last mentioned, who died at the age of six years.

DR. HUGO OTTO PAUTZER is an Indiana physician and surgeon of high standing, long practice and thorough European training. He is a native of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, born June 9, 1858, and is the eldest child of German parents. For two years he attended the Lutheran and the public schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen entered the government draughting office at Rock Island, Illinois, and later was employed as a machine hand on a Mississippi River sounding

boat. Through his savings from this employment he was able to take a course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Davenport, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1874. Afterward he refused promising mercantile positions, because he wished to further his literary education, and, with that purpose, attended three courses at the German-English Academy of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The youth then accepted a position as book-keeper, devoting his evenings largely to gymnastics. He became so much interested in this practice, both as a science and a means of physical development, that he became a pupil in the Gymnastic Teachers' Seminary of the North American Turnerbund (German system) at Milwaukee. At his graduation, after a twelve-months' course, he taught gymnastics for five years and, at the same time, studied medicine. During this period he was a teacher in the employ of the turnvereins of Sheboygan and Plymouth, Wisconsin, and Indianapolis, Indiana, as well as a private tutor in the family of a mining superintendent in southwestern Utah.

At Indianapolis Dr. Pautzer studied medicine under Drs. William B. Fletcher and E. F. Hodges and attended the Indiana Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881. Through a competitive examination he then held a position in the City Dispensary for a year, and in the spring of 1892 engaged in obstetrical and gynecological practice, having in the modern conduct of these specialties established a sanitarium of the most complete and advanced type. Fully three and a half years of this period have been spent abroad at world-famed universities and under masters of surgery and clinical medicine. Altogether he has made three trips, studying in the universities and clinics of Germany, Vienna, London and Paris, his travels extending into Hungary, Switzerland and Italy. Two of his courses at Munich were spent as assistant at the Surgical Clinical Institute of Professor von Nussbaum. He also attended the bacteriological course at Koch's Institute, Berlin; was practician at the obstetrical wards of the Allgemeine Krankenhaus at Vienna, and completed many other courses in medical and surgical specialties under European teachers of renown. His last visit was devoted solely to surgery and gynecology. Dr. Pautzer is a member of the Marion County and Indiana State Medical societies, Indianapolis Surgical Society (ex-president), American Medical Association and International Medical Congress. Besides being widely known in his specialties as a practitioner, he has a substantial reputation as a writer

on the subjects of which he has made so profound a study. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite and Shriner. His marriage in 1891 was to Miss Emmy Schmidt, a native of Westphalia, Germany.

CARLETON B. McCULLOCH, M. D. Among the most popular of the younger members of the medical profession in Indianapolis is Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, son of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, of whom more extended notice will be found in the account of Plymouth Congregational Church in the first volume of this work. Carleton was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, June 30, 1871, and came with the family to Indianapolis in 1878. Here he entered the public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1889. He as first contemplated civil engineering as a profession, but after a year at Rose Polytechnic changed his mind, and decided on medicine. After four years of close study he graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1895, and entered the practice at Indianapolis, in which he has been very successful from the start. In 1900 he was united in marriage to Miss Reeda Kerfoot. Dr. McCulloch pins his faith to the Democratic party and the Congregational Church. He is a facile writer, and the publishers and author of "Greater Indianapolis" are under obligations to him for valuable contribution to the chapter on "The Medical Profession". Like his father, he is broadly liberal in his thought on all subjects, recognizing and accepting good wherever it is found, professionally as well as in other matters.

JAMES A. COLLINS. In the election of James A. Collins to the bench of the police court of Indianapolis, in November, 1909, was given a fitting recognition of the ability and civic loyalty of this well known and popular member of the bar of the capital city, where he has long been engaged in the practice of his profession. Judge Collins has taken special interest in the cases appearing in the police court, where he served from 1898 until 1902, and he has been unflinching in his advocacy of a probation system in connection with the affairs of the municipal tribunal. A student of practical sociology in its various aspects, imbued with a deep sympathy for those in distress and affliction and understanding well the causes of many of the minor malfactions, he has realized that justice should be tempered with mercy in the treatment of many of the unfortunate persons who are brought into the police court and whose incarceration works, in many cases, sad havoc in homes thereby neglected. Particularly has he shown his solicitude in regard to juvenile offenders, whose redemp-

tion to worthy and useful lives is often possible, and it is to be hoped that he may find ample scope for the institution of his desired reforms now that he has been called to the bench.

Judge Collins is a native of the old Bay state, having been born at Arlington, Massachusetts, on the 12th of October, 1870, and he is a son of Joseph and Jane Elliott (LaVelle) Collins, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Ireland. Judge Collins secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state, having been graduated in the Washington grammar school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1886, after which he continued his studies for one year in Columbia Latin School, in view to preparing for college. The death of his father, however, compelled him to seek employment and provide for his own maintenance. He was identified with business interests in the city of Boston for some time and then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he became assistant secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association. Later he held the position of secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Mattawan, New York, and thereafter was identified with association work in the city of New York. He finally began reading law under effective preceptorship, having come to Indianapolis in 1895 and having here entered the law offices of the firm of Griffith & Potts. He was admitted to the bar of the state in December, 1895, and later he further fortified himself for the work of his profession by completing a course in the Indiana Law School, of this city, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He then entered into partnership under the firm name of Averill & Collins, and they continued to be actively and successfully associated in the practice of law until the election of Judge Collins to the bench. The judge is secretary of the Indianapolis Bar Association and is held in unequivocal esteem by his professional confreres. He was the originator of the idea of establishing a separate court for the trial of juvenile offenders in Marion county, and this court has been in existence and done effective work since 1903. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides holding membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and both he and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal. In 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Collins to Miss Lillian F. Knapp.



John W. Miller



MICHAEL H. REARDON has long been identified with the breeding and training of horses of the highest grade and he is known as an authority in this interesting line of enterprise and as one of the leaders in legitimate turf affairs in the United States. He has bred and owned many fine horses in the trotting class, and his success in his chosen field of endeavor, in which he is a distinct enthusiast as well as essentially practical, is indicated when it is stated that in 1909 he sold a standard-bred horse for fifty thousand dollars. He has maintained his residence in Indianapolis for years and is one of the city's well known and popular citizens.

Michael Henry Reardon was born in the town of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, on the 9th of February, 1861, and is a son of Michael Henry Reardon and Ellen (Shehan) Reardon, the former of whom was born in Limerick, Ireland, and the latter in the City of Dublin. The father died at the age of sixty-four years and his widow still retains her residence in New Hampshire, where their marriage was solemnized, in the little City of Manchester. They became the parents of four children, and of the two now living the subject of this review is the younger; his sister, Jennie, is the wife of Edward Dillon, who is engaged in the livery business at East Jaffrey, New Hampshire. Michael H. Reardon, Sr., was reared and educated in his native land, whence he emigrated to the United States when a young man. He made the voyage on a sailing vessel and three weeks were consumed in crossing the Atlantic. He landed in the port of New York City and from that place finally removed to New Hampshire, where he became a successful farmer. He was a man of sterling character and ever held the high regard of the community in which he so long made his home. He continued to reside on his farm until his death. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and was a consistent communicant of the Catholic Church, as is also his venerable widow.

The subject of this review was reared on the home farm and early began to assist in its work. To the public schools of his native county he is indebted for his early educational training, and as a boy he manifested a great fondness for horses, in which noble animals his interest has never abated. When sixteen years of age he engaged in the service of C. E. Ware, of West Rindge, New Hampshire, to care for that gentleman's fine stock of horses, and eventually he was given charge of Mr. Ware's well equipped breeding farm, where was kept an average of more

than two hundred head of horses. He continued to be superintendent of this farm about six years and then removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he had the general management of extensive sales stables for the ensuing five years. He then engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, and he became a successful buyer of horses in Indiana and Illinois and throughout other sections in the west. He built up an extensive and profitable business, in connection with which he exported many horses to England, and he continued his residence in Brooklyn until 1900, when he disposed of his interests there and removed to Indianapolis, where he is now prominently engaged in the same line of business, being president of the Black-Quade Horse Company and having well equipped sales stables at the Union stock yards in this city. From time to time Mr. Reardon has been the owner of many fine thoroughbred and standard bred horses that have won distinctive honors on the turf, and among these may be mentioned "Alan Winter", "Locas Jack", "May Allen", and "John Taylor".

In politics Mr. Reardon is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and his religious tenets are those of the Catholic Church, in whose faith he was reared.

Mr. Reardon was united in marriage to Miss Anna Moore, of Boston, Massachusetts, and she died in 1896. She is survived by two daughters,—Mary J. and Anna H. Mr. Reardon married for his second wife Miss Dora L. Miles, of Lebanon, Indiana, who had previously been a successful and popular school teacher and who is a woman of gracious refinement. They have one son, Henry Miles Reardon.

GEORGE T. BREUNIG. One who has served in various positions of distinctive public trust and responsibility in the city of Indianapolis and who has proved a thorough, capable and reliable official, is George T. Breunig, who is well known in the city that has so long represented his home and who is held in unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He retired from the office of city controller in January, 1910, after a most discriminating and effective administration, and he had previously served a term in this responsible office.

Mr. Breunig is a native of the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was born on the 6th of August, 1848, and he is a son of Rev. George A. and Katherine (Young) Breunig, both of whom were natives of Germany, and of their seven children the sub-

ject of this sketch is the younger of the two now living; his sister, Mary, also resides in Indianapolis. The honored father, a man of high intellectuality and consecrated zeal, was one of the pioneer clergymen of the German Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. His first pastoral charge was in the City of Detroit, Michigan, and after leaving that city he held pastorates in various other places, principally in Ohio and Indiana. He attained to the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and was a resident of Indianapolis at the time of his death, which occurred in 1897. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1895, at the age of eighty-two years, and their memories are revered by all those who came within the sphere of their gracious and kindly influence.

George T. Breunig was a lad of six years at the time of the family removal from West Virginia to Louisville and then to Indianapolis, and in this city he was reared to maturity, being afforded the advantages of the common schools and thereafter continuing his studies for two years in the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College, at Irvington, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis. After leaving this institution he held positions at intervals as extra clerk in the offices of the city clerk, city auditor and city treasurer of Indianapolis, and thus it will be noted that he early entered service in connection with the municipal government of the capital city,—a public service in connection with which few if any citizens have been longer or more worthily identified. From 1867 to 1871 he was in their employ and from May 1871 to December 31, 1883, he was deputy city clerk and was also clerk of the city board of aldermen, and on the 1st of January, 1884, he became city clerk, of which position he remained in tenure until January, 1886, when he accepted a position as private secretary to Allen M. Fletcher, who was secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Natural Gas Company, with whose affairs he continued to be identified until 1891. In 1890-91 he represented the first aldermanic district as a member of the board of aldermen, and in the latter year he became bookkeeper in the Fletcher Bank, now the Fletcher National Bank, in which he continued to be employed until 1901, when he became city controller, serving under the administration of Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter and retiring from office in October, 1903. Thereafter he held the position of bookkeeper of the Indianapolis Gas Co. until January, 1906, when he again assumed the office of city controller, of which he continued incumbent until January,

1910. A marked continuity of service in connection with the municipal government of the capital city thus stands to the credit of Mr. Breunig, and this service has been notable for ability and fidelity. There are few who are more familiar with municipal affairs and he has ever done all in his power to further the interests of good government and liberal and progressive municipal policies. In politics Mr. Breunig is a staunch advocate of the principles for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he has given effective service in the promotion of its cause in a local way. He is a valued member of the Marion Club and the Indianapolis Maennerehor, and is affiliated with Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias, of which he has served continuously as secretary since January 1, 1886. He and his wife hold membership in the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 18th of December, 1871, Mr. Breunig was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Vayhinger, who was born in Ripley County, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Gustave and Margaret Vayhinger, who were natives of Germany. Of the seven children Mrs. Breunig was the fifth in order of birth and of the number five are now living. Mr. Vayhinger, whose active career was devoted to agricultural pursuits, died at the patriarchal age of ninety-two years, he having been survived by his wife by a number of years; both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Breunig became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, namely: Leroy C., Morris E. and Russell G. Leroy C. is assistant secretary of the Federal Union Surety Co. of Indianapolis. Morris E. is now bookkeeper of the Park Board, and Russell G. is manager of the bond department in the office of the city treasurer of Indianapolis.

HOMER I. JONES, M. D. Among the native sons of Indiana who have here entered the medical profession and gained success and prestige as able physicians and surgeons of the capital city of the state is numbered Dr. Homer I. Jones, whose standing as a physician and as a citizen well entitles him to representation in this publication.

Dr. Jones was born on a farm in Putnam County, Indiana, on the 13th of November, 1865, and is a son of John C. and Lucy (O'Brien) Jones, the former of whom was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and the latter in the State of New York. The paternal grandparents of the doctor were Gabriel and Rebecca (Smith) Jones, both of whom were born in Virginia, where the respective fami-

lies were early founded, the lineage of the Jones family being traced back to staunch Welsh origin. Gabriel Jones became one of the pioneers of Ohio, in which state he and his wife continued to reside until their death. John C. Jones was reared to manhood in Ohio, receiving the advantages of the common schools, and the major part of his active career was one of close and successful identification with agricultural pursuits. He became one of the prosperous farmers of Putnam County, this state, whence he later removed to Greencastle.

Dr. Jones gained his early education in the public schools of the City of Greencastle, where he was finally matriculated in DePauw University, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. In the following year he completed the prescribed course in the Medical College of Indiana, in Indianapolis, and was duly graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had previously devoted careful attention to the study of medicine while an undergraduate in DePauw University. Dr. Jones had sufficient confidence in his ability and sufficient ambition and self-reliance to determine to gain for himself a place as a medical practitioner in the capital city of the state, though he realized that here his novitiate would be more severe, but the eventual rewards and prestige the greater. His success has amply justified his courage and he has built up an excellent practice in Indianapolis, where he is held in high regard both as a physician and as a citizen.

Dr. Jones became a private in Company A, Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, and later he held the office of first lieutenant in the First Regiment, a position which he resigned in 1891. In 1894 he was chosen sergeant major of the Second Regiment of Infantry, and in 1896 became assistant surgeon of this command, with the rank of captain, serving as such at the time of the inception of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted in the United States service with his regiment, and with the same held the office of assistant surgeon. Dr. Jones was mustered out of the United States service with other members of his regiment, in 1898, and duly received his honorable discharge. Upon the reorganization of the infantry of the Indiana National Guard in 1900 the doctor was given the office of major surgeon, and in 1907 he was honored with appointment to the position of surgeon general. He is still actively identified with the National Guard and takes much interest in its affairs. He holds membership in the Indiana State Medical Society

and the Indianapolis Medical Society, is a Republican in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with the Free & Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, and Knights of Pythias.

In 1903 Dr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Scholtz, daughter of Hon. F. J. Scholtz, formerly treasurer of the State of Indiana.

OID BUTLER was born February 7, 1801, in Augusta, New York, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 12, 1881. His father, the Rev. Chauncey Butler, was the first pastor of the Disciples church in Indianapolis. He died in 1840. His grandfather, Capt. Joel Butler, was a Revolutionary soldier, and served in the disastrous Quebec expedition. He died in 1822. In 1817 the family removed from New York to Jennings County, Indiana, where Ovid Butler resided until he arrived at years of manhood. He taught school for a few years; studied law, and in 1825 settled in Shelbyville, where he practiced law till 1836, when he removed to Indianapolis, ever afterward his home. He practiced law up to 1849, when on account of failing health he was obliged to give it up. Thereafter he devoted his life mainly to the Christian Church and the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler), with which was his great memorable work, the institution now bearing his name. He was for twenty years its president, retiring in 1871, at the age of seventy. He was first a Democrat, then a Free Soiler, and later a Republican. He married in 1827 Cordelia Cole, who died in 1838, and in 1840 he married Mrs. Elizabeth A. Elgin, nee McQuat, who survived him many years.

JOHN W. CHIPMAN. As a citizen and as a man of affairs the late John W. Chipman impressed a deep influence on this history of Indianapolis, where he maintained his home for many years. Not in an ephemeral way is his name associated with the word progress, with moving forward in industrial enterprise and with every enterprise making for civic betterment, and not the least of his endeavors was in connection with interurban electric-railway promotion and upbuilding. Until within a few months prior to his death he was general manager of the Indianapolis & Eastern Railway Company, whose electric interurban service was greatly extended and improved under his able generalship. He is remembered as one of the strong, vital and honorable captains of industry in Indianapolis, and it is mete that a brief record concerning his life and productive efforts be in-

corporated in this history of the city to whose development and upbuilding he contributed in no insignificant measure. He was in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, at the time of receiving the stroke of apoplexy which caused his death, on the 12th of September, 1905. He was preparing to return to his home in Indianapolis at the time when the inexorable summons came, and here his remains were brought for interment.

Mr. Chipman was born at Youngsville, Warren County, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of September, 1846, and was a representative of old and honored families of the Keystone commonwealth, where he was reared to maturity and received good educational advantages in his youth. His business career was one of consecutive and productive activity along normal lines of industrial enterprise, and through his own efforts he achieved a large measure of success, the while maintaining an impregnable reputation as a man of integrity and honor in all the relations of life. He came to Indianapolis in 1877, and with the exception of an interval of a few years, this city thereafter represented his home until he passed to the life eternal. During the last few years of his life he suffered from organic difficulty of the heart, and was confined to his home for weeks at a time. He passed the summer prior to his demise at Pine Point, on the Maine coast, and was greatly benefited, but when he arrived in Boston, en route to his home, he endured the attack that terminated his life.

Concerning the business activities of Mr. Chipman the following succinct statements will suffice, though only by inference can be understood the full scope and importance of his labors in the connections noted. He had been identified with various railroad and mining enterprises for a long period. For several years, up to a few months prior to his death, he was general manager of the Indianapolis & Eastern Railway Company. He had been in the coal-mining business in Ohio and Illinois and when the Clover Leaf Railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver Mr. Chipman was made manager of the mines controlled by that company in the state of Illinois. The mining property he managed successfully until the dissolution of the receivership, and he then became one of the interested principals in a stone-quarrying company in the Indiana oolitic field and in zinc and other mining properties in the west. In 1901 he became interested with other Indianapolis capitalists in the organization of the Indianapolis & Eastern Railway Company, which effected the purchase of the electric

line of the Indianapolis & Greenfield Rapid Transit Company, between Indianapolis and Greenfield. Under his direction was forthwith instituted the extension of the line eastward and he continued in the office of general manager of the company until its property passed into other hands, a few months before his death. He then went to the east for the vacation which terminated in his death, in the City of Boston, as has already been noted in this context.

Mr. Chipman was a man of generous impulses and genial personality, and in Indianapolis he had a wide circle of friends, both in business and social relations. He was one of the active members of the Commercial Club and a charter member of the Columbia Club, representative organizations that have done much to promote the progress of the capital city, and he was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Though essentially a business man, the symmetrical character of Mr. Chipman manifested itself in public spirit and civic liberality, and while he had no desire for public office he was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor.

On the 2nd of April, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chipman to Miss Lucy A. Whitney, who was born and reared at Conway, Massachusetts, where her father, the late Nathan Whitney, was long a prominent business man and influential citizen. Mrs. Chipman still retains her home in Indianapolis, a place endeared to her by the gracious associations and memories of the past, and here also reside the two daughters, Misses Susan and Mary Elizabeth. The family has been long one of prominence and distinctive popularity in connection with the best social activities of Indianapolis, and the attractive home is located at 1645 Talbott avenue.

HON. JAMES MADISON LEATHERS. A scion of a family that has been distinguished, both in the direct and collateral lines, in connection with the history of Indiana, Judge James Madison Leathers has attained to high standing in the profession dignified by the splendid talents of his honored father and other representatives of the family, and he is not only one of the able members of the bar of his native state but has also been a valued member of its judiciary for more than a decade, being now one of the judges of the Superior Court of Marion County, which retains the services of five judges, whose court rooms are commonly designated by number. Judge Leathers exercises the functions of his important judicial office in Room 2 of the county building. As

one of the representative members of the bench and bar of Indiana, as a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of this commonwealth, and as a loyal and honored citizen of Indianapolis, he is well entitled to special recognition in this historical compilation.

Judge James Madison Leathers was born in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 31st of August, 1861, and is a son of William W. and Mary (Wallace) Leathers. His father, William Wallace Leathers, was a native of Indiana and was reared on the homestead farm of his parents, in Morgan County, this state, where he secured a common-school education. He made such effective use of the advantages thus afforded him that as a youth he became eligible for pedagogic honors, having been for some time a successful teacher in the public schools of Morgan County. He early manifested a marked predilection for the same. He realized the imperative necessity for higher training in the academic branches and with this end in view he entered the old Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler University, at Irvington, Indiana, in which institution he completed both the literary and law courses, being graduated in each department in 1860 and receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and that he promptly gained a secure position at the bar is shown in the fact that in 1861 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County, an office of which he continued incumbent for two successive terms and in which he made an admirable record. He gained more than local celebrity as a criminal lawyer and built up a large and important practice in both the civil and criminal departments of his profession, thus assuming a position of leadership at the bar of the state and continuing to retain the same until his death, on the 17th of December, 1875, at the untimely age of thirty-nine years and when he was at the very zenith of his splendid powers and virile strength. He had the deepest appreciation of the dignity and honor of his chosen profession, was a stickler in the observance of its unwritten code of ethics, and as a man his course was guided and governed by the highest principles. In politics he was originally aligned with the Democratic party, but when the Civil War was precipitated upon a divided nation he promptly espoused the cause of the Republican party, which more essentially represented the policy of an indissoluble federal union, and thereafter he was a zealous advocate of its principles and policies until the close of his life. He was prominent in the councils of his party

in Indiana and served at one time as chairman of the Republican central committee of Marion County.

In the year 1860 was solemnized the marriage of William Wallace Leathers to Miss Mary Wallace, daughter of Hon. David and Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Leathers likewise was educated in the Northwestern Christian University and was a woman of high accomplishments and most gracious personality. A member of a family of much distinction, she was afforded superior advantages and had marked talent in both literature and art. She died on the 4th of March, 1870, at the early age of thirty-three years, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence.

In the paternal line Judge Leathers traces his ancestry back to stanch German origin, and in the maternal line to Scotch and Irish stock. His maternal grandmother, Zerelda (Gray) Wallace, under whose guidance he was reared, was born in Kentucky and was a grandniece of Daniel Boone. At the age of nineteen years she was united in marriage to Hon. David Wallace, who was then lieutenant governor of Indiana and who later became governor of the state, having held this office from 1838 to 1840, inclusive. Governor Wallace also served one term in Congress and was for a time judge of the court of common pleas of Marion County. He was the father of General Lew Wallace, one of Indiana's most distinguished sons, and also of William Wallace, whose name likewise is well known in the history of this commonwealth. Both of these sons were the offspring of a prior marriage to that with the grandmother of Judge Leathers. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace herself achieved national fame, as one of the early exponents of woman suffrage and as a worker in the cause of temperance. She was an eloquent and resourceful public speaker, and her services were much in demand on the lecture platform, in addition to which she was a frequent contributor to the newspaper press and to standard periodical literature. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1904.

Judge Leathers was but nine years of age when his mother died and was fourteen at the time of his father's death. After the demise of his mother he was taken into the home of his maternal grandmother, as has already been intimated, and after having received careful rudimentary instruction under her personal guidance he continued his studies in the public schools of Indianapolis. That he was diligent and appreciative as a youthful student is assured by the fact that he was but sixteen

years of age when he entered Butler University, the alma mater of his father and mother. In this institution he completed the prescribed four years' course, showing marked proficiency in both the classical and modern languages, as well as in logic, rhetoric, literature and history. He was graduated, with high honors, in June, 1881, at the age of nineteen years, and he was president of his class during the senior year.

A member of a family that has given many able representatives to the legal profession, it may be believed that Judge Leathers had an inherent inclination toward the law, and the texture of his mentality peculiarly adapted him for this field of endeavor. At the age of twenty years he entered the law office of William Wallace, under whose able preceptorship he devoted himself carefully to the study of the science of jurisprudence, and later he continued his technical studies in turn under the direction of William A. Ketcham and Addison C. Harris. All three of these honored preceptors were leading members of the bar of the Indiana capital. In further fortifying himself for his chosen profession Judge Leathers entered the Central Law School in Indianapolis, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, thus adding the degree of Bachelor of Laws to the baccalaureate degree which he had previously received from Butler University.

In the autumn of 1884 Judge Leathers established himself in the individual practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and his devotion to his work was so linked with due attending success and prestige as to amply justify his choice of vocation. In the year 1885 he entered into a professional partnership with Hon. John W. Holtzman, under the firm name of Holtzman & Leathers, and this gratifying and productive alliance continued without interruption until 1898, it being terminated only when Judge Leathers withdrew to enter upon his duties as judge of the Superior Court of Marion County, to which office he was elected in the year mentioned. The firm of which he was a member built up a large and representative professional business and its interposition was secured in connection with a large amount of the important litigations in the State and Federal courts.

On the bench of the Superior Court Judge Leathers has shown most effectively the essentially judicial cast of his mind, as well as his wide and exact knowledge of the law and of precedents, the result being that his rulings have been based upon equity and justice and that his decisions, invariably fair and impartial, have met with few reversals by the

higher courts. He has continued on the bench by successive re-elections, and his services have been alike creditable to himself and of value to the county and city which comprise his jurisdiction. He has the respect and confidence of the members of the bar, who honor him for his inflexible honesty and integrity of purpose and admire him for his high attainments as a lawyer and jurist.

None has a greater love and admiration for Indianapolis than has Judge Leathers, one of her native sons and most loyal citizens. He accords an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, is a member of the Marion Club, the Columbia Club and other representative civic organizations and is one of the zealous and valued members of All Souls Unitarian Church. Judge Leathers was reared in the orthodox faith, but the individuality and strength of his intellectual powers, his close and analytical study of spiritual subjects and his independence of thought wafted him hither and thither until he finally found safe grounds of religious belief in the Unitarian Church. From an appreciative and scholarly paper written by him and presented before the members of the church with which he is identified are made the following pertinent extracts, which measurably indicate his views. The paper was entitled "Ideals of Liberal Christianity."

"I was reared in an orthodox church; and it was, indeed, as liberal and progressive as a church could be that assumed to be orthodox. In youth I listened to its teachings; and it would have been a source of peace and comfort and happiness if in good faith my mind could have yielded assent to its essential doctrines. * * * But my reason absolutely refused to yield honest acceptance of the creeds of the orthodox faith. If one should become a member of a church whose teachings were opposed to his convictions and discredited by his reason, he would not be true to himself. It would be an indication of insincerity and hypocrisy, which could not be tolerated by a lover of truth and honest of purpose. Such an act could never result in spiritual growth or joy or benefit. For many years I drifted aimlessly upon the sunless sea of agnosticism. I was unconsciously prejudiced against the Unitarian church and, indeed, all liberal religion, such prejudice, no doubt, being a heritage of earlier years. * * * At last I resolved to take a definite, positive attitude toward the creeds of the orthodox church. I was convinced that one should resolutely face the great problem and persistently seek the truth, in a spirit of love and patience and tolerance. Doubtless everyone can recall some fact or incident, the direct or immediate influence of

which was to cause a turning-point or crisis in his life—when, as a result thereof, the mind and conscience awakened to the revelation of truth and duty; when indifference suddenly changed into interest; when doubt became conviction, and idle, futile dreams were metamorphosed into resolute endeavor and positive achievement. The turning-point may have been caused by the study of a great author; or by the acquisition of a new friend who stirred the heart and brain and conscience; or the awakening may have been the fruitage of life and its experiences. My growth into the liberal faith, and its appeal to my reason and conscience, may be distinctly traced to the study of Ralph Waldo Emerson. I learned to love and revere Emerson, one of the loftiest, purest souls in history. He was a seer whose open eyes rested constantly upon the summits of truth. So many of his noble utterances are as blasts from the clarion of an angel! He encourages liberal thought and independent judgment. How can the lover of Emerson be orthodox?

"But more immediate and practical in its influence and effect was a little pamphlet, entitled 'Progress,' published in the interest of this church. The issue of December, 1905, fell into my hands. It contained a clear and vigorous statement of the purposes and ideals of this church. It made instant appeal to my reason. At the beginning of this pamphlet, in large type, were those words which have been inscribed upon the wall behind the pulpit of this church and which fittingly occupy so conspicuous a place:

"Love is the spirit of this church, service its law. To dwell together in peace, to seek the truth in love, and to help one another—this is our covenant."

"What declaration of faith, if I may use that expression, could be more direct and comprehensive? Is it not broad enough for all humanity? Liberal religion may be comprehensively characterized as that broad and beneficent religion whose dominating spirit is love of one's fellow men, and whose chief law is service in their behalf. Love is the broad basis of the liberal faith—love of God and fellow men."

The address was on the whole one of signal beauty and exemplified the loftiest ideals as well as careful study of psychological subjects and deep investigation of the scriptures. It is not possible to make further quotations from the same, but even the few statements that have here been given indicate that Judge Leathers has indeed a "reason for the faith" to which he holds and through which he has found his life broadened and illumined.

DR. HERBERT L. WOODBURY was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, April 17, 1869, and on the paternal side he traces his ancestry back through many generations to John Woodbury, who came to this country from England in 1623. On the maternal side the ancestry goes back to the kings of Ireland, and the house where his parents now live has been owned by the Whitmore family for one hundred and seventy-five years. For four generations back in this family representatives have been graduates from Harvard University. George Whitmore, Dr. Woodbury's maternal uncle, fell at the battle of Antietam. The parents of Dr. Woodbury are David E. and Susan (Whitmore) Woodbury, the father born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 14, 1828, and the mother in Boston, that state, March 17, 1830. They were married at Gloucester in 1859, and their union was blessed by the birth of six children, five now living, and the doctor is the youngest of the family. David E. Woodbury was engaged in the fishery business, owning his own fleet, and of late years he has been buying and selling fish. He has held city offices, and for many years has been a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Herbert L. Woodbury supplemented his public school training at Gloucester by attendance at the Boston University and the State College of Massachusetts, receiving the degree of B. A. from both institutions, and afterward was principal of the school at Northboro, Massachusetts, and professor of horticulture for one year in the Massachusetts College. Following his graduation from the medical department of Harvard University with its class of 1899 he spent one year in Colorado and Mexico with a patient, and then locating at Natick, Massachusetts, in 1900, was surgeon on the hospital staff at the House of the Good Samaritan. Coming to Indianapolis in October of 1905, he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine here and is professor of obstetrics in the Indiana Medical School. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Medical Association, the Vermont State Medical Society, the Boylston Medical Society, the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Association, the Vermont Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Woodbury married Josephine Hayde on March 28, 1905. She is a daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Alden and Laura (Fletcher) Hayde, their only child, and both parents are now deceased, the father dying in 1901 at the age of seventy-three years, and the

mother in 1908, aged sixty-five. Rev. Hayde was a renowned Congregational minister, and was called the Bishop of Indiana. He spent about forty years of his life in Indianapolis, and was the first president of the Art Association, and held the same office in the Children's Christian Association. He was a man of the highest Christian character, honored and revered wherever known. The only child born to Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury is their daughter, Susan Whitmore.

ALEXANDER TAGGART has been identified with the business affairs of Indianapolis for more than forty years, within which time he has advanced from the position of a youth employed at the baker's trade in a small establishment to that of a strong man of affairs. He was practically retired from active business for a few years, but is now again identified with the line of enterprise through which his advancement was won, being treasurer of the Taggart Baking Company, of which his brother, Joseph, is president, and of which his own son, Alexander L., is secretary and general manager. A sketch of the career of Joseph Taggart appears on other pages of this volume.

Alexander Taggart is of English and Manx lineage and was born in Ramsey, Isle of Man, on the 5th of April, 1844, being a son of James and Elizabeth (Lewthwaite) Taggart, both of whom there passed their entire lives, the father having been a baker and a man of strong mentality and inflexible integrity. Alexander Taggart was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen years entered upon an apprenticeship at the baker's trade in the establishment conducted by his father. He became familiar with all details of the business, and remained in his native place until he was of age, when he emigrated to America. In 1865 he left New York City for Indianapolis, where he at once secured work at his trade in the establishment of a Mr. Thompson, one of the pioneer bakers of the capital city. He remained thus engaged for one year, after which he returned to his old home, where he remained about one year, at the expiration of which he came again to Indianapolis, which has been his residence although during the later years he has made several visits to the land of his birth, which he holds in affectionate memory.

Mr. Taggart continued to be employed as a journeyman at his trade until April 12, 1869, when he engaged in business in an independent way. For several years he continued his bakery business individually and then formed a copartnership with B. E. Par-

rott. Thereafter the firm of Parrott & Taggart continued operations for a period of eighteen years, within which the establishment had gained precedence as the largest and best equipped in Indianapolis, and at the expiration of the interval noted the business was merged into the United States Baking Company. Still later this became a local branch of the National Biscuit Company, of which Mr. Taggart became a director, having charge of the business in Indianapolis. This position he retained until 1904, when he resigned his office of director and disposed of his stock in the company, after which he lived retired for one year. In 1905 the Joseph Taggart Baking Company, founded by his brother, Joseph Taggart, was reorganized and incorporated under the title of the Taggart Baking Company, and of the new corporation, Alexander Taggart has since been treasurer. The company now has the largest institution of the kind in the state and its trade not only covers the capital city, but its products are in demand in many of the cities and towns in the central part of the state. The plant of the company, eligibly located on North New Jersey street, is a substantial structure of four stories and basement, having a frontage of one hundred and forty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and forty feet. Its latest addition was erected in 1908 and is thoroughly fireproof. The mechanical facilities and all other accessories are of the best modern type and every provision is made to insure perfect cleanliness and sanitary conditions. To give an idea of the great demands placed upon the establishment it may be stated that its average output of bread alone is fully 37,000 loaves per day.

Never desirous of entering the turmoil and turbulence of "practical politics". Mr. Taggart has not failed to maintain a loyal interest in good government and in all that touches the welfare of his home city, and in a generic way his support is given to the cause of the Republican party. He has been essentially a straightforward and progressive business man, never ambitious for public advancement. He is, nevertheless, well known to the citizens of Indianapolis, where he has so long maintained his home, and he enjoys unqualified popularity in business circles and in the modest social life which has appealed to him. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he identified himself in 1865—the year which marked his arrival in the Hoosier capital and metropolis.

On the 9th of January, 1873, Mr. Taggart married Miss Alice Bell, daughter of the late Charles Bell, of Plymouth, Indiana, in which state she was born and reared. The children of this union are Gertrude, Lillian, Mona, Alexander L., William, and Edward.

FRANK T. DOWD, M. D. It is gratifying to be able to incorporate within the pages of this history of "Greater Indianapolis" specific mention of so large a number of those who here hold preceadence in the medical profession, and on the roster of the able physicians and surgeons of the Indiana capital the name of Dr. Frank T. Dowd is well entitled to place. Strongly fortified in the learning of both branches of his profession, his success has been on a parity with his ability and he controls an excellent business in his chosen profession.

Dr. Dowd is a native of Indiana, as he was born at New Albany, Floyd County, this state, on the 31st of July, 1880, and he is a son of Thomas and Anna (Hoffer) Dowd, both of whom were likewise born and reared in New Albany, where their marriage was solemnized. Of their four children three are now living, the subject of this review being the eldest of the number; Charles is engaged in business in New Albany; and Alfred is still attending school. Dr. Dowd was afforded the advantages of the parochial schools of his native city and in preparation for the work of his exacting profession he entered the Indiana Medical College, in Indianapolis, in which well ordered institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1902. During his senior year in this institution, from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, he served as interne in the Indianapolis City Hospital, where he gained valuable clinical experience, as did he also, after his graduation, in the position of house physician of St. Vincent's Hospital. In the general practice of his profession Dr. Dowd has built up an essentially representative business, and he maintains his offices at 712 Massachusetts avenue, with residence at 425 East Michigan street. He keeps in close touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery and his devotion to his profession is of the most insistent order, as he subordinates all other interests to its demands. He is an appreciative member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society, and is attending physician for the Little Sisters of the Poor, one of the noble orders of the Catholic Church. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of

Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Institute, and his public spirit and high civic ideals are indicated by his identification with the Indianapolis Commercial Club. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church and are members of the parish of St. Joseph's Church, of which his uncle, Rev. Francis B. Dowd, is pastor.

On the 12th of May, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Dowd to Miss Nannita Grote, who was born in Indianapolis, in April, 1881, and who is a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Walker) Grote, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter of Terre Haute, Indiana. Of their three children Mrs. Dowd is the only survivor. She received an admirable education in music at St. Mary-of-the-Woods, in Terre Haute, and has great ability as a harpist, in which connection she has achieved no slight reputation. Dr. and Mrs. Dowd have one child, Francis B. Dowd, Jr. Dr. Dowd is not only recognized as an able representative of his profession, but he and his wife also enjoy marked popularity in connection with the social activities of the capital city, where they have a wide circle of friends.

WILLIAM J. MOONEY. To the enlisting of the co-operation of men of notable enterprise, ability and integrity in the furtherance of her commercial and industrial activities is mainly due the precedence and great material prosperity of Indiana's capital and metropolis, and contributing its quota to such commercial prestige, the wholesale drug house of the Mooney-Mueller Drug Company merits definite recognition in this history of "Greater Indianapolis". Of this company William J. Mooney is president, and he is known as one of the progressive and reliable business men of the city and as a citizen of distinctive loyalty and public spirit. It is one of the prescribed functions of this publication to give consideration to such representative business men, and at this juncture is entered a brief review of the career of him whose name initiates this paragraph.

William J. Mooney finds a due measure of satisfaction in adverting to the fine old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity. He was born in Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, on the 17th of April, 1863, and was the twelfth in order of birth of the thirteen children of Thomas and Grace (Lavelle) Mooney. Thomas Mooney and his wife were both born in County Mayo, Ireland, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. They came to America in the year 1847, mak-

ing the voyage on a sailing vessel and landing in the port of the City of New York. From the national metropolis they went to Rutland, Vermont, and later they came to Indiana, where they took up their residence. Here the father became a successful contractor, in which connection he was first identified with the construction of the line of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, now the Monon route, between Bedford and Orleans, Indiana. Later he was a contractor in the building of the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad between Loggootee and Washington, Indiana—a line that is now an integral part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. After his retirement from railroad contracting Thomas Mooney became prominently identified with mercantile, coal and pork-packing enterprises at Washington, this state, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1875. He was a man of marked business acumen and of sterling attributes of character, so that he ever commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem, the while he became known as one of the thoroughly representative business men of the thriving little city of Washington. He and his wife were both communicants of the Catholic Church.

William J. Mooney was afforded the advantages of the parochial and public schools of his native town, where he was reared to maturity, and he was about twelve years of age at the time of his father's death, so that he early began the battle of life on his own responsibility. At Washington he began clerking in a drug store and there he eventually engaged in the retail drug business in an independent way. With thorough knowledge of all details of this important line of enterprise and with the same constructive energy that has characterized his course in a wider field of endeavor, he built up a successful business, to which he continued to give his attention until 1881, when he came to Indianapolis and identified himself with the wholesale drug business of the late A. Kiefer. With this concern he continued to be connected until 1902, when he associated himself with J. George Mueller in the organization and incorporation of the Mooney-Mueller Drug Company, of which he has since been president and of which Mr. Mueller is secretary and treasurer. This concern has become one of the best known wholesale drug houses in the middle west, and with the best of facilities and equipment, combined with progressive and honorable management on the part of the interested principals, it now controls a large and substantial trade

throughout Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. The establishment of the company is located at 1210 West Pennsylvania street and its stock is at all times maintained at the highest standard, so that it is fully equipped for meeting the demands placed upon it by its extended and appreciative trade. Mr. Mooney has thoroughly identified himself with local interests and through his well directed energies has gained secure standing as one of the alert, vigorous and substantial business men of the capital city. He is a member of the directorate of each the State Life Insurance Company, the Citizens' Gas Company, and the Indianapolis Trade Association, and he is also an active member of those representative organizations, the Commercial Club and the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of which latter he was at one time president. He also holds membership in the German House, one of the leading civic organizations of the city. Though he has never been inoculated with the virus of political ambition he accords a staunch support to the cause of the Democratic party and he is at all times ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the promotion of enterprises and measures projected for the general good of the community. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church.

On the 25th of June, 1900, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Mooney to Miss Josephine Breen. She passed to the life eternal on the 11th of February, 1904, and of the two children, William J., Jr., and Joseph, the latter is deceased.

EMMETT J. HEER. One of the splendid institutions that contributes materially to the prestige of Indianapolis as an educational center is the Indianapolis Business University, which is recognized as one of the foremost schools of the kind in the United States and of which the able and honored president is he whose name initiates this paragraph. Correlated with the university are maintained the National Correspondence Schools, which in their facilities and functions compass as magnificent a work as does the university in its more direct way. The institution dates its inception back to the year 1850 and though there have been various changes in title, it thus stands as one of the oldest, as well as one of the greatest business universities in the country, being well designated as a university while others can claim in a legitimate way only the title of college. The upbuilding of this fine institution to its present status has been largely the work of its vigorous, enthusiastic and able chief executive, and while the province of this publication is such as to preclude detailed de-

scription of the institution of which he is the head, full information concerning the same may be found in the ample and admirable literature issued by the university and sent forth to those who make application for the same.

Emmett J. Heeb was born on a farm in Fayette County, Indiana, on the 11th of June, 1858, and is a son of William and Nancy (Wagner), the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Hamilton, Ohio. The father died in the State of Texas, at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother lived to attain the venerable age of eighty years. Of the two children the subject of this review is the younger. William Heeb was a carriagemaker by trade but the major portion of his active career in America was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He maintained his home in Indiana for many years but passed the closing years of his life in Texas, as already intimated in this context. He was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities. The Wagner family was founded in America in the colonial days and the lineage is traced back to staunch German origin. George William Wagner, great-grandfather of Mr. Heeb in the maternal line, served as a lieutenant under General Washington in the War of the Revolution, and by reason of this fact Mr. Heeb is eligible for and holds membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Emmett Jerome Heeb gained his early educational discipline in the district schools of his native county and later attended the public schools in the village of Fayetteville, after which he was matriculated in Valparaiso Business University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, in which he was graduated and thereafter he completed a five years' extension course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In January, 1883, Mr. Heeb became principal of a department and also office manager in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Indianapolis, and in 1885 he purchased the interest of the founder of this college, from which has been evolved the great Indianapolis Business University, and he has thus been at the head of the institution for more than a quarter of a century—a period marked by large and definite accomplishment on his part. At the time of assuming charge of the original college, which had been founded in the year 1850, Mr. Heeb was the youngest man to occupy such a position in the United States, but he showed even at that time the maturity of judgment, the fertility of resource and the strong initiative power that have made him so successful a figure in the

domain of practical educational work and have given him wide prestige in his chosen and most worthy field of endeavor. In 1897 Mr. Heeb established in connection with the University, whose other provisions and functions had been greatly amplified with the passing of years, the National Correspondence Schools, which have become one of the largest and most effective institutions of the kind in the world, with a curriculum embracing the arts and sciences. In the year 1897 also Mr. Heeb effected the organization of the Indianapolis College of Law, of which he is secretary. In this institution is offered a curriculum which comprises a regular three years' course in two years. Degrees and diplomas are granted, admitting to practice, in the county, state and federal courts.

The merits of the case render consonant the incorporation in this article of the following pertinent extracts from the attractive catalogue issued by the Indianapolis Business University:

"The history of the Heeb, Bryant & Stratton, Indianapolis Business University covers more than half a century of continuous success and reflects the highest honor upon practical education. The first Indianapolis commercial school that contributed to the ultimate formation of the university was founded in 1850, and in 1864 it became a link in the widely known chain of Bryant & Stratton colleges. The present chief executive was associated with the founder, and in January, 1885, purchased direct from him the Bryant & Stratton and Indianapolis Business Colleges and all the interests, stock and good will of all the various commercial and shorthand schools in Indianapolis, and consolidated these colleges into the Indianapolis Business University. On this consolidation of meritorious schools, with extensive courses of study, it ranks in reality as well as in name as the business university. The continuous prosperity and wide influence and prestige of the institution are due to its superior course of study and the thoroughness and efficiency of the instruction given by its experienced professional business educators. The pre-eminent position which it has attained, and the esteem and prestige that are accorded to its superior rank, are the rich fruits of mature experience in high-grade work. Its broad, well chosen systems are skillfully adapted to studies which meet the increasing demand for thorough, practical business education. Its success is due to tactful methods, suited to the varying needs of different classes of students. It gives diligent attention to their interests and success. Ample expenditure of money,

time and labor, by an enterprising management, has kept this institution abreast of the times. The Indianapolis Business University occupies a higher and more commanding position than that of the 'business colleges' scattered over the country, or the so-called private schools or commercial departments. Its work is broader, more thorough and of a higher grade, as is fully attested by its popularity, and its command of the confidence and patronage of business men and the intelligent public."

It may well be said that the Indianapolis Business University supplements and crowns the effective system of the public schools and that it is an institution in every way worthy of the "Greater Indianapolis"—the capital of a great commonwealth and an industrial and commercial center of recognized importance.

Mr. Heeb has been a member of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation since 1882, and it was largely due to his efforts that the meeting of this organization was secured to Indianapolis in 1909, at which time he had the distinction of delivering the address of welcome to the association, in which he is a valued and honored factor. He is essentially progressive, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, and none could take a deeper interest in the encouraging and aiding of young men and women in their efforts to make for themselves secure places among the productive workers of the world.

In politics Mr. Heeb gives his allegiance to the Republican party; he is identified with the Commercial Club and the Columbia Club; and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias.

On the 26th of February, 1891, Mr. Heeb was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Peery, daughter of Thomas Burns, a representative citizen of Greensburg, Indiana.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE. Not too often can be recorded the life history of one who lived so honorable and useful a life and who attained to such notable distinction as did the late General Lew Wallace—lawyer, soldier, diplomat and author. His character was one of signal exaltation and purity of purpose. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantage point from which life presented itself in correct proportions, judicial in his attitude toward both men and measures, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting, tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than

a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character was the positive expression of a strong nature and his strength was as the number of his days. In studying his career interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation and there is no need for indirection or puzzle. The record of his life finds a place in the generic history of the State of Indiana and that of the nation and in this compilation it is necessary only to briefly note the salient points in his life history.

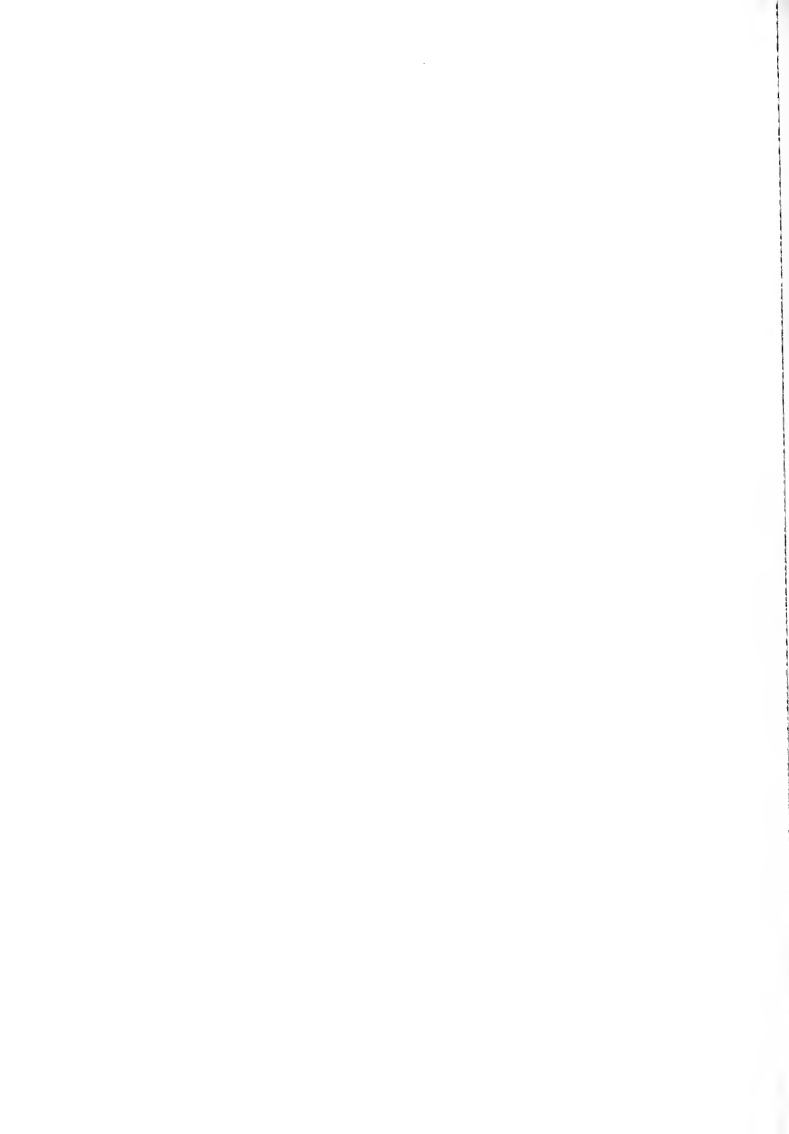
General Lew Wallace was born in Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 10th of April, 1827, and was second in order of birth of the four sons of David and Esther French (Test) Wallace, the sons in order of birth being, William, Lew, John and Edward. Hon. David Wallace, the father, was a son of Andrew Wallace, who immigrated from Pennsylvania to Cincinnati, Ohio, when the latter city was a mere village in loose assemblage under the guns of a frontier fort. As to the progenitors of Andrew Wallace, but little information of an authentic order can be found. He finally removed from Cincinnati to Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, and was accompanied by seven sons and one daughter, David being the eldest son.

In 1821 David Wallace was graduated from the United States Military Academy, at West Point. After being in active service for a period of three years, he resigned from the regular army. He then took up the study of law, was finally admitted to the bar of Indiana and initiated the active practice of his profession at Brookville, this state. He became one of the political giants of Indiana in his day and a member of a bar notable for the brilliancy of its personnel. He gained much prominence and distinction in public life, having served as a member of the legislature, twice been elected Lieutenant Governor, and in 1837 elected Governor of the State. He continued in this executive office until 1840 and in the following year he was elected to Congress. He there added to his distinction as a public official and in 1843 popular commendation of his course was manifested by his being chosen as his own successor. He was residing at Covington, Indiana, at the time of his election to the office. After his retirement from Congress he served as judge of the court of common pleas and his death occurred in 1859, at which time he was sixty years of age.

Governor Wallace was twice married, his first wife being the daughter of Honorable John Test, who was a pioneer of Indiana and whose voice represented his state in Congress. Governor Wallace married for a second wife



Lew Wallace



Miss Zerelda G. Sanders. The distinguished subject of this memoir was a child of the first marriage, as already intimated in the context.

General Lew Wallace was self-educated. His early life was compassed by those conditions and environments that beget self-reliance and definite ambition. He began the study of law in his youth and when the Mexican War was precipitated tendered his services in behalf of the cause of the United States. In this war he was Second Lieutenant of his company and after his return to the paternal home in Covington, Indiana, resumed the study of law. In 1852 he located at Crawfordsville, this state, where he afterward maintained his home and that attractive little city has long held unusual prominence by reason of the fact that it was his place of abode. The military career of General Wallace in the Civil War was one of gallantry and his name finds a place of distinction in the records of that great internecine conflict. Later he was appointed Adjutant General of Indiana and soon afterward received a commission as Colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with whose command he served in West Virginia, and on the 3rd of September, 1861, was commissioned Brigadier General. He was division commander at Fort Donelson, and on the 21st of March, 1862, was promoted to the office of Major General. He commanded a division at Shiloh; prepared the defenses of Cincinnati, in 1863, and saved that city from capture by General Edmund Kirby Smith; later he commanded the Middle Department of the Eighth Army Corps; at Baltimore his command intercepted the march of General Jubal A. Early against Washington, D. C. He engaged in the battle of Monocacy on his own responsibility, a forlorn hope which saved the National Capital from capture on the 9th of July, 1864. General Wallace was the second member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln and was president of the court which tried and convicted Henry Wirz, commander of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, duly receiving his honorable discharge. General Wallace represented the secret-service branch of the United States, with the rank of Brigadier General, in the Mexican army. He was territorial Governor of New Mexico in 1878-81, and from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, he was United States Minister to Turkey.

General Wallace is best known to the world in the field of classical literature, and in view of the wide dissemination of his works throughout all civilized lands, it is not necessary to offer any words of commendation or

details concerning his works. His first literary production was "The Fair God," which was published in 1873; in 1880 appeared his "Ben Hur, A Tale of the Christ;" in 1888 was published his "Life of General Benjamin Harrison;" in the following year appeared his "Boyhood of Christ;" in 1893 was contributed to the literature of the world "The Prince of India;" in 1898, "The Wooing of Malkatoon," and later, his "Autobiography," in two volumes. These literary productions won for him exalted fame. The nation has justly honored him by placing his statue in its Hall of Fame, at Washington, D. C. General Wallace died at his home in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on February 15, 1905. He was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He was a believer in the divinity of Christ.

In the year 1852 was solemnized the marriage of General Wallace to Miss Susan Arnold Elston, who was born in Crawfordsville, this state, and who was a woman of gracious presence and high intellectual attainments. She, too, was a writer of marked ability and was summoned to the life eternal on the 1st of October, 1907. One child—Henry L. Wallace—was born to General and Mrs. Wallace.

DR. JAMES H. TAYLOR merits recognition as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the capital city of his native state, where he has been established in the successful practice of his profession for a period of nearly a quarter of a century and where he holds unmistakable prestige and popularity as a physician and also as a citizen.

Dr. James Henry Taylor was born at Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, on the 15th of November, 1852, and is a son of James and Susan Mahala (Williamson) Taylor, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana and both representatives of honored pioneer families of the Hoosier state. Dr. Taylor's great-grandfather, Colonel David Taylor, served with distinction as a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, in which he had command of a regiment and held the rank of colonel, and he was an intimate and valued friend of General Washington. Washington Taylor, an uncle of the subject of this review, was for forty years engaged in the practice of medicine in the south and served as surgeon in the Confederate army in the Civil War. In the maternal line Dr. Taylor is a grandson of Tucker Woodson Williamson and ——— (Martin) Williamson, the latter of whom was a granddaughter of one of the Earls of Warwick, England, the first of this historic earldom having been known as the

"kingmaker", and having been one of the most powerful figures of the English nobility in his day and generation.

James Taylor, father of Dr. Taylor, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the 14th of January, 1822, and when he was nine years of age he came with his parents to Indiana. The family settled in Washington County, where he was reared to maturity under the strenuous discipline of the pioneer farm, and as a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, in the work of which he established himself at Salem, this state, when twenty-one years of age. Later he became manager of a dry-goods store at Bryantsville, Lawrence County, where he met and married Miss Susan Mahala Williamson, their union having been solemnized on the 20th of December, 1849. In 1851 they removed to Greencastle, Indiana, where Mr. Taylor engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he continued until 1885, having built up a prosperous enterprise and having gained a secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem. He was long known as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Greencastle and after his retirement from business, in the year noted, he there continued to maintain his home until his death. Mr. Taylor and his wife were zealous and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and contributed with much liberality to the promotion of religious and educational causes, particularly to the support of Asbury University, now known as DePauw University, at Greencastle.

Dr. James H. Taylor was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native city, where he completed the curriculum of the high school and also received instruction under able private tutors, after which he was a student for one year in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He then entered DePauw University, in which he was graduated and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1881, his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Taylor initiated the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Ellis and Smith, of Greencastle, and in 1878 he was graduated in the Medical College of Indiana, in Indianapolis, receiving from this well ordered institution his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in the capital city, where he gained recognition as an able and discriminating physician and surgeon and where he has long controlled a large and representative professional business. In 1889 he became assistant demonstrator of anatomy

in the Medical College of Indiana, and later was promoted to the position of chief demonstrator. He was elected to the chair of diseases of children and medical clinics in this institution, and he held this professorship for several years, within which he established a high reputation as an able educator in his technical field.

Dr. Taylor is actively identified with the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church.

On the 13th of September, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Taylor to Miss Lelia E. Kern, youngest daughter of the late David G. Kern, who was for many years engaged in the drug business in Indianapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children—Margaret Ann and John Moore.

AMBROSE P. STANTON. As one of the veteran members of the bar of the capital city of Indiana, where he has long been engaged in the successful practice of his profession, and as a citizen who has ever held the inviolable confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life, there is all of consistency in according in this volume recognition to Ambrose P. Stanton, the able lawyer and sterling gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph.

Mr. Stanton is a native son of Indiana and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born on the home farm in Fayette County, Indiana, on the 15th of February, 1834, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Bratton) Stanton. His father was a native of Virginia, where the family was founded in an early day, and as a young man he followed the trade of blacksmith, to which he severed his allegiance to give his attention to the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he gained independence and definite prosperity, besides which he conducted for a number of years a general store. When the subject of this review was four years of age his parents removed from Fayette County to Liberty, Union County, Indiana, where they passed the residue of their long and useful lives and where Ambrose P. was reared to years of maturity.

In the village schools of Liberty, Union County, Ambrose P. Stanton secured his preliminary educational discipline, after which he continued his studies in Beach Grove Seminary, Indiana, and in Farmer's College, at

College Hill, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated in June, 1852. After leaving college he gave his attention to teaching in the country schools for a time and then became a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Richmond, Indiana, where he continued his pedagogic labors for years. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he began reading law under effective preceptorship, and in 1856 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, upon examination before the Supreme Court, in the City of Columbus. His initial work in his chosen profession was accomplished in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, where he took up his residence in 1857. In 1861 he returned to Richmond, Indiana, where he was located at the inception of the Civil War and where he continued in practice until the autumn of 1864, when he came to Indianapolis, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening period and where he has gained distinctive prestige in the profession for which he had so carefully prepared himself and for which he had a natural predilection. In addition to continuing in general practice as an attorney and counselor he has also been engaged in the real estate business for several years past. Mr. Stanton has served as a member of the City Council, and he was elected to represent Marion County in the State Legislature, in which he had the distinction of being chosen speaker of the house for the session of the general assembly in 1869. He has also given efficient service as a member of the board of education and has otherwise given evidence of his loyalty and public spirit as a citizen. It was at his suggestion to one of his honored clients, the late Mr. Herron, that the latter endowed the Herron Art Institute, one of the valued public institutions of the capital city of Indiana. In politics Mr. Stanton has ever been arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and his aid and influence have been potent in advancing its cause. He is identified with a number of civic and fraternal organizations in his home city.

In May, 1860, Mr. Stanton was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Nye, of Richmond, Indiana, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1895, being survived by three children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Cora S., who is the wife of Charles T. Brown; Howard M., who is associated with his father in practice as a member of the law firm of Stanton & Stanton; and Miss Anna N., who remains at the paternal home. Mr. Stanton married Mrs. Mary H. (Vinton) Ruddell, of Indianapolis.

PARKER BROWN. The deserved reward of a well spent life is an honored retirement from business, and now, after a useful and beneficent career, Parker Brown is quietly living at his pleasant home in Broad Ripple, surrounded by the comforts that earnest labor have brought him. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, near the City of Wilmington, November 19, 1844, a son of James and Sarah H. (Schinlier) Brown, born respectively in Kentucky and in Ohio, and both now deceased. Of their large family of fifteen children, the four now living are: Matilda, Parker, Mary E. and David. Mrs. Brown died when her son Parker was thirteen years of age, and the father married for his second wife Catherine Murphy. He was a farmer in Clinton County for many years, and in politics was a Democrat.

Parker Brown received his educational training in the schools of Huntington County, Indiana, and he became a resident of Marion County when a boy of ten. At the age of twenty he enlisted for service in the Civil War, joining Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, on the 29th of January, 1865, and on the 4th of September of the same year he was honorably discharged, for the war had ended. Returning home he began farming nine miles northwest of Indianapolis, remaining on his tract of forty acres there for twenty-four years, and in that time he saved five thousand dollars. On the 14th of November, 1900, he came to Broad Ripple, laying aside the active cares of a business life to spend the evening of his career in rest and quiet. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Zionsville Boone Post No. 202, of the Prohibition party and of the Christian Church.

Mr. Brown married Mary Jane Hollingsworth April 19, 1869. She was born in Marion County, Indiana, a daughter of William D. and Elizabeth (Pugh) Hollingsworth, the father born in Randolph County, this state, and the mother in Marion County, on the present Canada Holmes farm. Both have passed away, and two of their seven children are also deceased. Mr. Hollingsworth was a Marion County farmer for many years, a Republican in his political affiliations and a faithful member of the Christian Church.

HARRY A. JACOBS, M. D. One of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in his native city, Dr. Harry A. Jacobs is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where he is held in high esteem by his professional confreres and enjoys unequivocal popularity in a generic sense, being well known

in the city that has represented his home from the time of his nativity.

Dr. Jacobs was born in Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1880, and is the only child of Abraham and Sarah (Simon) Jacobs, the former of whom was born in Poland, in 1854, and the latter in London, England, in 1860; their marriage was solemnized in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. Abraham Jacobs, who died in Indianapolis in 1907, at the age of fifty-three years, was for many years a successful merchant of this city, where he ever commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He was one of the organizers of one of the leading Jewish churches of the Indiana capital and continued a zealous member of the same until his death. He was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty years, and it is worthy of note that he was a charter member of seven different fraternal organizations in Indianapolis. One of these, Abraham Jacobs Lodge, Progressive Order of the West, was named in his honor. He was also one of the organizers and the first president of the Sheltering House, a home for itinerant immigrants, and his broad sympathies and high sense of stewardship were shown in his generous contributions to charitable and benevolent objects and enterprises. He was a man of strong mentality and sterling attributes of character, and he long held a place of honor as an able and reliable business man and loyal and progressive citizen of the Indiana capital and metropolis. Though never a seeker of public office, he gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and showed a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour. His widow was summoned to eternal rest on the 23rd of August, 1909, and her memory is revered by those who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence.

Dr. Jacobs is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the Manual Training High School, and in 1898 he was matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, which is now known as the Indiana University College of Medicine and is affiliated with the state university. In this well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, and from the same he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He took the competitive examination for dispensary work, passing the same with specially high averages, and for one year thereafter, from May, 1901, until May, 1902, he had charge of the city dispensary of Indianapolis. At the expiration of this period he engaged in the general practice of his profession, mak-

ing a specialty of surgery, and his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and discrimination, so that he now controls a substantial and representative practice.

In politics, Dr. Jacobs is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party; he holds membership in the synagogue known as the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation; and in the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Monument Lodge No. 657, Free & Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master in 1909; Indianapolis Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; and Indianapolis Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters. He is medical examiner for the Knights of the Maccabees, with which order he is affiliated in an active way, and he also holds a similar office in connection with other fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Sydenham Society of the Indiana University College of Medicine, and is identified with the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

On the 10th of October, 1905, Dr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Naomi Marer, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of Philip and Elsie Marer, the former a native of Hungary and the latter of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Marer still maintain their home in Indianapolis and of their four children Mrs. Jacobs is the eldest. Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs have a winsome little daughter, Helen, who was born on the 10th of August, 1906.

SAMUEL D. PIERSON, one of the largest manufacturers and cigar dealers in Indianapolis, is the son of an Indiana pioneer and has evinced the same sturdy spirit in wresting success from untoward business conditions as his father showed in the earlier period. Mr. Pierson was born in Franklin County, Indiana, November 4, 1849, and is a son of Isaac H. and Pauline (Clark) Pierson—the former born in Morristown, New Jersey, and the latter in Ohio. The father died in Danville, Indiana, at the age of eighty-three years, and the mother passed away in 1859, aged thirty-seven years. In 1844 the elder Mr. Pierson migrated from Ohio to Indiana and purchased a farm in what was then the wilderness of Hendricks County. It was there that Samuel D. was born and this farm was the family homestead until 1862, when it was transferred to Clermont, Marion County, where Isaac H. Pierson engaged in general merchandising. Some time afterward he located at Danville and established a milling business, which was his last active occupation. While a resident of Hendricks County he served as county



Adelwin P. Harris

commissioner for several terms, and was in many ways a citizen of wide, strong and beneficial influence. In politics he was a Democrat; was an active Odd Fellow, and maintained a life-long allegiance to the Methodist Church.

Samuel D. Pierson, who is the third of six children, spent his boyhood days on the home farm in Hendricks County, and at the age of sixteen commenced work as a farm hand at sixteen dollars per month, two years afterward venturing to rent a farm of one hundred acres on a one-year's lease. As crops were good that year, he made a neat profit out of his venture and was thereby enabled to locate at Danville and engaged in the flour, feed and grocery business. This was in 1871, but unfortunately the panic of 1873 found his business too much extended and he lost all in the general financial disaster which overwhelmed so many of his fellows. Although quite heavily in debt, Mr. Pierson bravely took the fight of rebuilding his shattered affairs. Locating in Indianapolis, he at first found work as a cigar salesman on commission. Later, he learned the manufacture of the goods he sold; was then employed as a traveling salesman, and during the ten years which he worked to pay his debts also thoroughly mastered all the details of the cigar business. At the end of his fifteen years' experience as a commercial traveler he had saved two thousand dollars, but his health now failed and he spent the succeeding five years as a semi-invalid. This period was necessarily one of outgo and no income, and the consequence was that in 1886 he entered the employ of the Daniel Stewart Drug Company, as manager of their cigar business. Mr. Pierson remained with that company until September, 1892, when he established a business of his own in the cigar line and conducted it independently until 1897, when he resumed his old relations with the Daniel Stewart Drug Company, as well as maintained his own business. In 1907, he became solely a proprietor. When Mr. Pierson established his business in Indianapolis, in 1892, he possessed only credit as his capital—credit founded on unwavering honesty and a splendid knowledge of the business. The result has demonstrated that the guarantees for a successful outcome of his enterprise could not have been stronger. The wholesale and retail headquarters of his large business are on Washington street, which is also the location of his manufacturing plant. He also has six retail branches, and altogether his business amounts to \$250,000 annually.

On December 24, 1888, Mr. Pierson was

united in marriage with Miss Cora Wentworth, a native of Connecticut. Three children have been born of this union, Mary being now the wife of Frank Gaines, a shoe merchant of Louisville, Kentucky; and Charles and Carroll living at home. The father is a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs and the Maennerehor, and is identified with the following Masonic bodies: Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, A., F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Raper Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Murat Temple. A. A. O. N. M. S.

ADDISON C. HARRIS. Among those who have lent dignity and honor to the bar of the State of Indiana, a place of special distinction must be accorded to Addison C. Harris, whose career as a lawyer and diplomat has been one of large and distinct accomplishments, and who is still engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where he began his labors as a member of the bar nearly half a century ago. He is recognized as one of the most able and distinguished members of the legal profession in the state, having a broad, exact and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and having long held precedence as one of the most versatile and brilliant advocates engaged in the practice in the Hoosier commonwealth. He has been prominent in public affairs and represented the United States as minister to Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Harris finds satisfaction in reverting to Indiana as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of one of its old and honored families, being a representative of the fourth generation in this state. The lineage of the Harris family is traced back to stanch English origin. There is a tradition that the family originally lived in Cornwall and lived in Wales during the time George Fox preached there—where they joined the Quakers and afterward came to America. The immediate line early settled in North Carolina, whence came the original representative in Indiana, fully a century ago. Mr. Harris was born in Wayne County, Indiana, on the 1st of October, 1840, and is a son of Branson L. and Martha (Young) Harris, both born in Wayne County. The family were, as said, members of the Society of Friends and were among the earliest settlers in Wayne County, where the head of the family was Obediah Harris, the great-great-grandfather of Addison C. Obediah Harris there took up his home upon his removal from North Carolina, as early as 1807. He had been a preacher of the Society of Friends in Guilford County, North Carolina, and was an early founder of the Quaker Church in Indiana, having erected on his farm a building which he

named the "New Garden Meeting House," in honor of the old church, in which he had preached in North Carolina. He acquired in Wayne County, some miles north of Richmond, a considerable body of land and made a farm in the virgin forest. He was one hundred years of age at the time of his death in Wayne County. He had eight children who came with him from North Carolina, one being Benjamin, who was a direct ancestor of Addison C. The children of Benjamin were: Obediah (Mt. Jackson); Pleasant; James, grandfather of Addison C.; Beersheba, John, Benjamin, Rebecca, Sarah, Margaret, David, Aaron, Elizabeth, Nathan, and two, who died before their majority. James Harris had the following children: Branson L., Winton, Milton, Hannah, Allan R., Sarilda, and Addison (died in infancy).

Branson L. Harris, the father of Addison C. Harris, was one of the substantial farmers of Wayne County, and both he and his wife were devout members of the Christian Church. He was a member of the legislature for several sessions and took an active part in current affairs. He continued to reside in Wayne County until his death, at the age of ninety-one years, and his wife was eighty-six years at the time of her death. They had two sons, of whom Addison C. is the eldest. Alonzo M., the other son, owns the old farm in Wayne County.

It is a well recognized fact that the members of the Society of Friends, who settled in Wayne County, were persons of intelligence and early fostered education in that part of the state, and thus they provided for their children better educational advantages than were afforded in some other sections. Addison C. Harris thus gained a good common school education in a Quaker school near his father's farm during his boyhood. At the age of twenty years he was matriculated in the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College and located in Irvington, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1862. Soon after his graduation Mr. Harris began the work of preparation for the profession in which it has been his fortune to attain so much of distinction and precedence. He began reading law in the office of the firm of Barbour & Howland, who were at that time the leading members of the Indianapolis bar, and later he took a course of lectures under the preceptorship of Judge Samuel E. Perkins, who served with distinction on the bench of the Supreme Court. He was ambitious and earnest as a student and grounded himself in the principles of the sci-

ence of jurisprudence, thereby admirably fortifying himself in a preliminary way for the practical work of his chosen and exacting profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and forthwith engaged in practice in the capital city. He associated himself with John T. Dye, a well known lawyer, under the firm name of Dye & Harris, and this partnership continued for a period of seventeen years, at the expiration of which Mr. Dye withdrew to enter the railway practice. From that time forward to the present the legal work of Mr. Harris has been conducted in the most part by himself. Concerning him the following succinct and well justified statement has been made: "His ability and success as a lawyer would entitle him to high rank among a selected list of attorneys who fairly represent, without sectional discrimination, the American bar." He has labored with all his ardor and fidelity in his profession, always showing a deep appreciation of its dignity and responsibility and observing to the utmost its unwritten ethical code. He has been concerned in much important litigation in both the State and the Federal courts and the records of the same bear lasting testimony of his skill, as well as of his exceptional knowledge of the science of the law and its precedents. It is not within the province of this article to enter into details concerning the admirable work accomplished by Mr. Harris during his many years of practice at the bar, but it may well be said that he has written his name large in the history of the Indiana bar and that few have attained a higher reputation or a larger measure of success.

Mr. Harris served as president of the Indiana Bar Association in 1904-5, and is president of the Indiana Law School, to whose advancement he contributed largely through his able administration and high professional reputation. He is president of the board of trustees of Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, is a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club and the Columbia Club.

Always a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands, Mr. Harris has not denied the benefit of his services in the party councils and in many campaigns. He prefers a place at the bar to one of political preferment. In 1876 he was elected to represent Marion County in the state Senate, where he made a most admirable record and exemplified a broad and enlightened policy as a loyal and public-spirited citizen and able legislator. In January, 1899, without solicitation of suggestion on his part, Mr. Harris was selected by President McKinley for the important diplomatic

post of minister to Austria-Hungary. Fully appreciative of the honor he accepted the post, in connection with which he creditably represented his country for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he voluntarily retired from office and resumed the active work of his profession in Indianapolis, where he still continues in practice and where he has a large and representative clientele. Mr. Harris has traveled extensively, is a man of high intellectual, as well as professional attainments, and well represents the gentility, culture and affability of the greatly admired "old school" regime.

On the 14th of May, 1868, Mr. Harris was married to Miss India Crago, who was born at Connersville, Indiana, and who was a graduate of the Northwestern Christian University in 1867.

CHARLES O. WHEATCRAFT, prominently known as an Indianapolis florist, was born in Greenwood, Johnson County, Indiana, October 25, 1867, a son of Joseph and Sarah Jane (Russell) Wheatcraft. The father, who also had his nativity in Johnson County, Indiana, died at the early age of twenty-three years, and his widow is now living in Indianapolis. Charles was their only child, and he came to Indianapolis when a mere child with his mother, attending the public schools here, and later began work as a florist. After a time he was able to engage in the business for himself, and through his industry and ability has been able to maintain one of the largest and best equipped houses in his line in Indianapolis. He has been in business at 2925 Capitol avenue during the past twenty years. When he first became identified with this part of the city it was prairie land all about him, and Mr. Wheatcraft has witnessed and participated in its subsequent development. He is affiliated with the Republican party and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Alice Baker. She was born near Franklin in Johnson County, Indiana, a daughter of Henry Baker, a farmer and dairyman.

JOHN OSCAR HENDERSON. A scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Indiana, which has represented his home from the time of his nativity, John Oscar Henderson has gained precedence as one of the able newspaper men of the state and has also wielded marked influence in public affairs, as one of the recognized leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in the Hoosier commonwealth. He is now engaged in manufacturing in the City of Indianapolis, which has been his place of residence since 1891. He is well known and held in high esteem in his native

state, and served for two terms in the office of state auditor.

John Oscar Henderson was born in the Village of New London, Howard County, Indiana, on the 1st of September, 1847, and is a son of Dr. John F. and Cynthia A. (Whitson) Henderson, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. The parents continued to reside in Howard County until their death and there held a secure place in the esteem of all who knew them. Dr. Henderson was one of the able pioneer physicians of Howard County, where he was for many years engaged in the work of his humane profession. He served as surgeon of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, and in the meanwhile had removed with his family to the City of Kokomo, the county seat of Howard County. After the close of the war he there founded the *Kokomo Dispatch*, and as editor and publisher of the same he made the paper a potent force in the local political field, as well as effective exponent of the varied interests of the community. He was long known as one of the wheel-horses of the Democratic party in Indiana and was prominent in its councils. He was a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, high-minded, generous and tolerant, and he made his life count for good in all its relations. He died in the year 1887 and his wife passed away in 1890. They became the parents of seven children, of whom four sons are now living.

John Oscar Henderson, the immediate subject of this review, is indebted to the common schools of New London and Kokomo for his early educational discipline, and he supplemented this training by an effective course in Asbury University (now DePauw University), at Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872 and from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science.

After his graduation, Mr. Henderson and his brother Howard E. became identified with the publication of the *Kokomo Dispatch*, of which their father was the founder, as already noted. Both attained to success and prominence in the local newspaper field of Indiana and both gained precedence as loyal and influential advocates of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose ranks they became active leaders in 1876.

For many years John Oscar Henderson was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Howard County, and in 1885 he was appointed United States internal-revenue collector for the eleventh district of Indiana.

under the administration of President Cleveland. He retained this incumbency two years and handled the affairs of the office with unequivocal ability and success. In 1886 he was a member of the executive committee of the Democratic state central committee, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in which he had the distinction of being chosen assistant secretary.

In 1889, he was elected president of the Democratic Editorial Association of Indiana, and in the following year recognition of his eligibility and of his services in the party cause was given when, as the candidate on the Democratic ticket, he was elected to the responsible office of auditor of the State of Indiana. He made an admirable record in this position and at the expiration of his first term was elected as his own successor, by a gratifying majority. He was thus incumbent of the office of state auditor for four consecutive years, and his administration has passed on record as one of the most effective in the annals of the state government.

Upon retiring from the office of Auditor of State, Mr. Henderson took his family abroad, and resided two years in Dresden, Germany, and two years in Paris, France, where his sons were prepared for American Colleges. During their residence abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Upon their return home in 1901, Mr. Henderson became extensively interested in the Kokomo Steel and Wire Company, the Lafayette Strawboard Company, and the Holt Ice and Cold Storage Company, all of which he helped to organize and found and in all of which he is a large stockholder and director. In connection with his brother, he still publishes the *Kokomo Dispatch*, which is everywhere recognized as one of the most influential Democratic newspapers of Indiana.

LOUIS BURKHARDT, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis since 1893, and is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the capital city, where he is also a member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Indiana, in which he holds the chair of clinical medicine. The doctor had the advantages of the universities and hospitals on the European continent.

Dr. Burkhardt was born at Wehr, Germany, on the 4th of November, 1865, and is a son of Adolph and Cecile (Merian) Burkhardt, natives of Switzerland. Dr. Burkhardt was graduated in the gymnasium of Freiburg, Germany, in 1883. Thereafter he continued his studies in the University of

Freiburg, and later in leading institutions of learning at Zurich, Switzerland, and Strassburg, Germany. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Zurich as a member of the class of 1889, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. After his graduation in medicine Dr. Burkhardt devoted three years to clinical work in leading hospitals of Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Zurich and Basle. In Zurich he served as physician of the children's clinic and at Basle as physician of the obstetrical clinic. The doctor came to the United States in 1893, and in May, 1893, he took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and where he now retains a large and representative clientele. Since 1908 he has held the chair of clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Indiana. While in his fatherland, as a young man, Dr. Burkhardt served as first lieutenant in the sanitary corps of the Swiss militia. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Indianapolis Medical Society.

On the 25th of April, 1899, Dr. Burkhardt was united in marriage to Miss Adele Schmidt, daughter of Dr. Fritz Schmidt, sanitary counselor to the king of Prussia.

ARTHUR V. BROWN, a leader in the Indianapolis bar and of especial prominence in the legal department of Marion County, is a native of Indiana, born at New Bethel, March 17, 1863. His parents were Dr. Samuel M. and Mahala S. (Brady) Brown. The family were of South Carolina origin, the paternal grandfather, John Brown, passing his entire life in that state. The father was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, May 23, 1823, becoming a resident of Marion County, Indiana, May 23, 1848, first locating in New Bethel. He had but recently commenced the practice of his profession and continued it at this point until the day of his death more than fifty-seven years thereafter. A regular graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College, he earned a high reputation in his practice in which he remained active until his decease. His wife, the mother of Arthur V., was a daughter of Henry Brady, a pioneer settler of Indiana who came from Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Brady was evidently a man of varied and substantial accomplishments. He was well educated, taught school in his earlier days; was a civil engineer; served as a soldier in the War of 1812; long served as justice of the peace, and also became well known as a member of both houses of the Indiana legislature. He spent the latter days of his

life as a farmer, living to the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mrs. Samuel M. Brown was a native of Marion County, and died in 1866, leaving five children of whom Arthur V. was the last born. The father was married twice, his second wife being Marilda McCaughy, who bore him four children. She now resides at New Bethel.

Mr. Brown of this sketch was three years of age when his mother died. He was reared in the parental home at New Bethel and after graduating from the country schools preparatory to a collegiate course, he entered Butler University where he was a student for six years, graduating in 1885. He then studied law in the office of Harrison, Miller and Elam, and since his admission to the bar in 1888 has been engaged in a lucrative and superior practice, both as private attorney and official of the county. For some time he served as attorney for the poor in the criminal court; was chief deputy prosecuting attorney two years, and was honored with the county attorneyship from 1891 to 1895. In addition to his professional work as a lawyer, he has quite large financial and real estate interests, being a director in the Indiana National Bank and a large holder of Trust Company and bank stocks. He is president of the Law Building Company and has engaged in the sub-division of real estate during the last ten years very extensively.

Fraternally Mr. Brown is identified with the Commercial, Country and University clubs, and professionally with the Indiana State and the Indianapolis Bar Associations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also retains his membership in the Sigma Chi college fraternity, and his church relations are with the Meridian Street Methodist Church. He was married January 8, 1896, to Miss Katharine Fletcher Malott, daughter of Volney T. Malott, and Caroline Macy Malott, and has become the father of three children, Volney Malott, Arthur V., Jr., and Katharine Malott Brown.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. It may be said that in studying a clean-cut, sane, distinct character like that of the distinguished subject of this sketch, former vice-president of the United States, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character has been the positive expression of a strong, resourceful personality, and the pages of history in our nation will bear lasting evidence of the high value of his life and labors. Within the pages of a work of such circumscribed province as the one at hand it

is not possible to enter into detailed review of the career of Mr. Fairbanks, but in this history of his home city it is imperative that he be accorded recognition, though the incidental narrative must needs be the briefest of epitomes.

Charles Warren Fairbanks was born upon a farm near Unionville Center, Union County, Ohio, on the 11th of May, 1852, and is a son of Loriston Monroe Fairbanks and Mary Adelaide (Smith) Fairbanks, the former of whom was born in Windsor County, Vermont, in 1824, and the latter in the State of New York, in 1829. In the agnatic line the genealogy of Mr. Fairbanks is traced back to Jonathan Fayerbancke, who came from England and arrived in Boston in 1633, only a few years after the town was settled, and who removed to Dedham, Massachusetts, about three years later. From this worthy ancestor the former vice-president is of the ninth generation in line of direct descent. Loriston Monroe Fairbanks was a son of Luther and Lucy (Lewis) Fairbanks, who settled on the Darby plains, in Union township, Union County, Ohio, in 1837, at which time the son was about thirteen years of age. Loriston M. Fairbanks reclaimed a farm from the forest wilds of Union County, Ohio, and was one of the honored and influential citizens of that section of the state,—a man of a high order of intelligence and of impregnable integrity of character. His wife, a woman of gentle and resourceful character, was likewise a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Union County.

Charles W. Fairbanks was reared amidst the scenes and influences of the pioneer farm and under the sturdy discipline involved he waxed strong in mind and body. Concerning this stage in his career the following pertinent words have been written: "The limitations of a pioneer farm did not bound his ambitions, and the most persistent of these was his desire for an education. He attended the short terms of the local district schools, read all the books within reach, pursued his studies in the evening after working hours, and made up his mind to attend college. His family, true to the progressive instincts of their race, encouraged this disposition in every way. He was just an average, vigorous youth, his intellect indicating more of strength than brilliancy, and physically he was the equal of any of his contemporaries. But his taste for study remained constant. In this, as in all of his later endeavors, the training of his youth proved invaluable,—the habit of constant guarding against waste of time and substance necessary to maintain ex-

istence under pioneer conditions has been one of the most potent influences in his success. He learned to exert himself to the utmost in whatever he undertook, and the lessons of simple honesty and integrity taught at home have proved sufficient for every occasion."

At the age of fifteen years Mr. Fairbanks entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware; he aided much through his own exertions to pay his way through the course of this institution, in which he was graduated in 1872, with high honors. In the meanwhile he had determined to adopt the legal profession as his life work. To enable him to prosecute his study of the law he secured employment with the Western Associated Press, with which he was engaged first in Pittsburg and later in Cleveland. He devoted his leisure time to his studies and after attending one term at a law school in Cleveland he was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in May, 1874. Within the same year he established his residence in Indianapolis, where he has since continued in the work of his profession save for such intervals as have been given to service in public office. It is not necessary to say more than that he is one of the distinguished members of the legal profession in the United States, for such precedence amply indicates his powers and his success.

From his youth the future vice-president had been a close student of politics and his well fortified views and intense civic loyalty naturally led him into the field of political action. What he has accomplished is a matter of general history. During the national campaign of 1888 he won his title to a high place among the ablest political orators of Indiana, and then, as in all later political effort, he showed that all too uncommon fairness and freedom from insinuation and detraction that have made him a marked figure of cleanness in the turbid current of practical politics. In the campaign noted he gave most able service in behalf of the cause of the Republican party and had the satisfaction of seeing his fellow townsman, General Benjamin Harrison, elected to the presidency of the United States. During the succeeding years he has represented a power in the political affairs of his state and those of the nation, and no campaign speaker has found more insistent demands upon his time, and attention than has he. He was a stalwart supporter of President McKinley when that martyred patriot first appeared as presidential candidate, in 1894, and they were on terms of most intimate friendship until the death of the

president. The Republican victory in Indiana in the election of 1894, with the resultant majority in the legislature, marked Mr. Fairbanks as the party choice for United States senator. Concerning his acceptance of this important trust the following statements have been made:

"In accepting the senatorship Mr. Fairbanks made personal sacrifices not easily appreciated by anyone unfamiliar with the circumstances. He had always depended for success in his undertakings upon the course he adopted in his studies and in his professional calling,—that of undivided attention to the matter in hand. When he answered the call to public service he did so with the intention of giving his duties the same care he devoted to every matter that claimed his attention. Accordingly, he retired from his law practice and gave himself up completely to his latest responsibilities, for which he proved most admirably equipped by his earlier experiences. Calm and judicial in his outlook, sane in his judgment, and accustomed to taking the helm in trying moments, he was a fit compeer of his associates in the national body of law-givers. He took his seat in that body in March, 1897, the same day that his friend, William McKinley, was sworn in as chief executive. They had so many aims and ambitions in common that it is not surprising their friendship endured. Such an acknowledgment of superior qualities, coming from the head of the nation, gave him high standing among his colleagues immediately, and they found him well able to sustain the dignity. He did not find it necessary to make his way into councils and debate. His reputation as a counselor had preceded him, and he was soon invited to join his party colleagues in conference upon the most important problem. He participated in all the vital legislation of the day. His advice was sought in the most important questions; his intimacy and thorough sympathy with the president commanded the utmost attention for his utterances, as being expressive of the sentiments of the chief executive. His championship of McKinley and his policies never faltered, as the record of his services in the senate amply testifies. In the senate he was early honored with the confidence of his fellow members to an unusual degree, and he proved himself in every respect worthy of this distinction. His stand upon every question was taken only after mature deliberation, but having declared himself upon any point he adhered firmly to his expressed opinion, a line of conduct possible only to one of his temperament. His

speeches upon any subject have defined his position clearly, leaving no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to his views, and containing no loop-holes of which he might avail himself in some subsequent emergency." It should be stated that this sureness of vision and reasoning and this certainty of attitude are the elements that stood forth most conspicuously during his administration as vice-president of the United States. There have been no deflections and naught of vacillation in his public career or private life, and no one has had to indulge in conjecture as to where to "find" him at any critical juncture demanding mature judgment and stable powers of ratiocination. He was one of those who advocated a dignified adjustment of the difficulties with Spain if such could be compassed, but when war became inevitable he stanchly upheld the government. As has well been said: "His patriotic conduct throughout the course of the war was consistent with his spoken opinions and highly creditable to him both as a man and as a legislator. His subsequent acts gave every evidence of earnest thought and striving toward the highest ideals of man's duty to man. He endeavored to give practical values to his own ideas of administering the laws in their highest interpretation. His attitude on the Cuban and Philippine difficulties, the labor question, the tariff, the Panama canal, international arbitration, immigration, and other matters of the highest importance, have placed him among the progressive thinkers of the nation."

In the presidential election of 1900 Senator Fairbanks gave most zealous and effective service and with all of earnestness labored for the re-election of President McKinley, who tendered him a place in the cabinet. The estimate placed upon him at the completion of his senatorial term was shown in his re-election, and he retired only to become president of the senate, by his election to the vice-presidency after serving two years of his second senatorial term. His election to the vice-presidency, in 1904, was a fitting recognition of his able services in behalf of the people and his party, and the honor came to him entirely without personal solicitation or suggestion in connection with the nomination in the national Republican convention. In 1908 he was presented by his friends for the Republican presidential nomination and, though defeated, he was the only candidate for the nomination who had behind him the solid support of his own state, besides which he received votes from a larger number of states than any other candidate except the

nominee of the convention. Not given to impulsive action or half-formed opinions and conclusions, quiet, dignified and firm in his attitude, Mr. Fairbanks proved a veritable balance-wheel during his term of service as vice-president, and his efforts in this high office are a matter of record that shall ever adorn the pages of our national history.

Upon his retirement from the vice-presidency, in 1909, Mr. Fairbanks, in company with his wife, started upon a tour around the world. In the various countries visited he met with most gratifying reception, as befitting his prominence in the affairs of his native land, the while he maintained at all times the dignity and standing of the great republic of which he is a most worthy and honored representative. He returned to his home city of Indianapolis on the 24th of March, 1910, and the reception tendered him by the citizens of the capital city and state left no doubt as to the strong and secure hold he has upon their esteem and regard. Never demonstrative and, as before stated, not moved by impulse, Mr. Fairbanks has never lacked in geniality and that true human sympathy and tolerance that spring from generous qualities of mind and heart, so that he has made friends among all classes and conditions of men. It has been said, with all of consistency, that "Friendliness has ever been the rule of his life, and his affections have always governed his actions to an extent rather remarkable for a man of his strength of character. Some of his most active political opponents are among his warmest personal friends. He is perhaps best known for his serious, earnest, sincere nature". Since his return from foreign travel he has been called upon for addresses in the most diverse sections of the Union and in every instance his reception flattering in the extreme. He has resumed the active practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and is bringing to the work the splendid talents and earnest devotion that have characterized his public services and that had previously placed him among the leading members of the bar of his state and country, a nation that has honored and been honored by him. Both he and his wife are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church in their home city, and their attractive home, in North Meridian street, is one that has ever been noted for its unassuming and gracious hospitality. Mr. Fairbanks is president of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Indianapolis. He is also interested in many other organizations of a charitable character.

On the 6th of October, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fairbanks to Miss Cornelia Cole, who like himself was born and reared in Union County, Ohio. She was a fellow student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, is a woman of most gracious presence and broad culture, and has been his inspiring companion and sympathizer in every step of his career. She was president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution from 1901 to 1905, has been an influential and honored factor in the affairs of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and other representative organizations and was one of the chief promoters of the "Junior Republic". She was born at Marysville, the judicial center of Union County, Ohio, and is a daughter of the late Judge Philander B. Cole, who was one of the honored pioneers and most influential citizens of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks are the parents of four sons and one daughter, concerning whom the following brief data are given: Mrs. John W. Timmons, Indianapolis, Mr. Timmons being a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy; Warren C. Fairbanks, engaged in manufacturing and other business in Chicago, Illinois; Frederick C. Fairbanks, South Pasadena, California, attorney at law; Richard M. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, attorney-at-law; Robert M. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, student.

DANIEL W. MARMON. It must be conceded that in this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities lead them into large undertakings and to assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective fields of endeavor. Success is methodical and consecutive and represents the concrete result of the determined application of individual abilities and powers along rigidly defined lines of labor, whether mental or manual.

Among the great industrial enterprises which have conserved and admirably maintained the commercial prestige of Indiana's capital city is that conducted by the Nordyke & Marmon Company, manufacturers of milling machinery and appliances and also, in later years, of automobiles. Of this great concern the subject of this memoir was chief executive, and to the upbuilding of the magnificent enterprise he gave the best of his fine mechanical powers and administrative ability, so that he merits a place of distinction in this publication, as having been one of the veritable "captains of industry" to whom Indianapolis has been indebted for her splendid, for her great industrial advancement and wide commercial prestige. His life was characterized by ex-

alted purpose and impregnable integrity and he left a deep impress upon the industrial and civic annals of the metropolis of the state which represented his home from his infancy until the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Indianapolis on the 10th of May, 1909. He was known as one of the ablest milling engineers in the United States and many inventions of great practical utility in this field are to be attributed to him.

Daniel W. Marmon was born in Logan County, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1844, and his father, Dr. James W. Marmon, was one of the able physicians and surgeons of the old Buckeye state, where he died in 1849 and his wife a month later. When Mr. Marmon was but five years of age he removed from Ohio and located in Richmond, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood. After completing the curriculum of the common schools of that attractive little Quaker city he there entered Earlham College, a well ordered institution maintained under the auspices of the Society of Friends, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1865. From his early youth he manifested a distinct predilection for mechanical work and study, and through the development of his powers in this line he attained to high prestige as a mechanic and inventor. In 1866, not long after his graduation in Earlham College, Mr. Marmon purchased an interest in the business of the firm of E. and A. H. Nordyke, manufacturers of milling machinery, in Richmond, and the title of the firm was thereupon changed to Nordyke, Marmon & Company. For the ensuing ten years the firm continued its operations in Richmond and then, in 1876, for the purpose of securing better internal facilities and greater commercial advantages, the business was removed to Indianapolis, where it rapidly expanded in scope and importance. Upon this removal the enterprise was incorporated, under the title of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, and Mr. Marmon, who had been secretary of the company since 1865, continued incumbent of that office until 1898, when he became president of the company and was so until death. The corporation gave its attention exclusively to the manufacturing of flour mill machinery until 1903, when the manufacturing of automobiles became one of the important departments of the enterprise. The great manufacturing plant of the company is one of the largest and best equipped in the city and its products in the original field of operation have found sale in the most diverse sections of the Union as well as in foreign lands, thus adding materially to the commercial precedence of Indianapolis. In the



D. W. Marmon.

development of the business to its present extensive proportions, no influence was more potent and beneficent than that of Mr. Marmon, who gave to it the best of his energies and abilities during the long years of his connection with the same. Not only was he splendidly equipped in the matter of mechanical talent, enabling him to give intelligent direction to all details of manufacturing, but he was also a business man of marked executive ability and distinctive acumen. His influence therefore permeated all departments of the enterprise and the same stands as an enduring monument to his memory. Other prominent concerns also benefited materially from his interposition, and it should be noted in this connection that he was the owner of the Noblesville Milling Company, of Noblesville, Indiana, and president of the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company from its organization until his death.

While essentially a business man and giving his time and attention to the various interests with which he was thus connected, Mr. Marmon was never lacking in civic loyalty and public spirit, as was evident from the tangible co-operation which he ever stood ready to accord to measures and enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare of the community. He found neither time nor inclination for political activity, though he was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he never sought or held public office. He was a charter member of the Columbia Club and also held membership in the Commercial Club, both of which stand exponent of high civic ideals. He commanded the unequivocal esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, though he was singularly free from ostentation and never found allurements in the great white light of publicity. He measured men and affairs accurately, was kindly and tolerant in his judgment and he made his life count for good in all its relations and activities. For many years prior to his demise Mr. Marmon was one of the valued and zealous members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and he gave effective service as a member of its board of trustees.

In August, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Marmon to Miss Elizabeth Carpenter of Richmond, Indiana, a daughter of Weller and Susan M. Carpenter. Mrs. Marmon still maintains her home in Indianapolis, as do also the three children, Walter C., Howard C. and Caroline. The sons are identified with the business to which their honored father so long gave the major part of his time and attention and are numbered among the

representative business men of the younger generation in Indianapolis.

LEWIS A. COLEMAN. As junior member of the well known law firm of Holtzman & Coleman, of which the senior partner is Hon. John W. Holtzman, a former mayor of Indianapolis, Lewis Austin Coleman stands as one of the representative younger members of the bar of the capital city of his native state, where he has been specially successful in the exacting work of his chosen profession. He is at the present time secretary of the Indianapolis Bar Association.

Mr. Coleman was born in Tipton County, Indiana, on the 26th of October, 1873, and is the third in order of birth of the four children of George W. and Mary A. (Hayes) Coleman. George W. Coleman was born at Worthville, Carrollton County, Kentucky, on the 8th of December, 1837, and is a son of Richard Coleman, who likewise was a native of Kentucky, of which state his father, Robert Coleman, born in Virginia, in 1758, was a pioneer. So far as available data determines, said Robert Coleman was a son of Robert Coleman, Sr., who was of staunch English lineage, a large slave and land owner, and who served as a patriot soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution.

George W. Coleman was left an orphan at the age of eight years, his father dying in Shelby County, Indiana, in March, 1845. The mother then moved back to Kentucky and found a home for her son, George, with one Jacob Albright, with whom he lived until September, 1851. Mr. Coleman then went to work for himself and in October, 1854, when seventeen years old, he went to Iowa, near Bellefontaine, where he attended school three months each winter until 1862, excepting two, in October, 1858, going to Kansas where he preempted a quarter section of land and during the winter of 1860 he taught school.

In the early part of the year 1862 he tendered his services in defense of the Union, by enlisting as a private in Company F, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he continued in service until the close of the war. He participated in a number of the important battles marking the progress of the great internecine conflict, and received his honorable discharge in August, 1865. At Knoxville, Iowa, on the 30th of September, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of this youthful veteran to Miss Mary A. Hayes, who was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 28, 1843, a daughter of Adam Hayes, who was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1807, of Scotch-Irish an-

cestry. From the old Keystone state Adam Hayes finally removed to Ohio, and in the late '40s or early '50s he set forth with his late large family to seek a home in the far west. They passed one year in LaSalle County, Illinois, and then set forth with teams and wagons for Pike's Peak, Colorado, where the gold excitement was then at its height. On the long and arduous journey across the plains the family party encountered many hazardous and exciting experiences. The father and his sturdy sons had a number of encounters with the Indians, and finally one of the sons, David, was killed by the Indians, after the arrival of the family in Colorado. After remaining for a short interval in Colorado Adam Hayes and his family returned to the east as far as Knoxville, Iowa, where a permanent home was established by the honored head of the family, who was long one of its influential citizens and successful business men. Adam Hayes was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil War, as were also three of his sons, while two other of the sons were enrolled as soldiers in the Confederate ranks, as was true in the case of many other families, thus making the great conflict well merit its designation of fratricidal. After the close of his army service Adam Hayes, then venerable in years, returned to Knoxville, Iowa, where he passed the residue of his life and where his death occurred in 1885.

Immediately after his marriage George W. Coleman removed with his bride to Indiana and took up his residence in Tipton County, on the 6th of December, 1865. There he and his devoted wife have since maintained their home, save for one year passed in Shelby County, this state, and a part of a year in Tennessee. In 1870 Mr. Coleman purchased his present homestead farm, in Prairie Township, Tipton County, and he still gives to the same his personal supervision. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church.

Lewis Austin Coleman, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to maturity on the old homestead just mentioned. He early formulated definite plans for a future career, having decided to enter the legal profession. In 1894 he began reading law under the preceptorship of the late Robert B. Beauchamp, of Tipton, one of the leading members of the bar of that section of the state, and in 1895, after about one year of preliminary study under the conditions noted, Mr. Coleman was matriculated in the Indiana Law School, in which he was graduated on the 25th of May, 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Prior to entering the law school Mr. Coleman had studied stenography and typewriting while at his home, and he gained sufficient facility in these lines to secure employment after coming to Indianapolis and by this means he earned the money with which to defray partially the expenses of his course in the law school. He became stenographer in the law offices of Hon. John W. Holtzman soon after coming to Indianapolis, and he held this position until his graduation in the law school, soon after which he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He was finally admitted to partnership by Mr. Holtzman, with whom he has since been associated in the active and successful practice of his profession, under the firm name of Holtzman & Coleman. The firm control a large and lucrative professional business of distinctively representative order.

Though he has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office Mr. Coleman is unflinching in his allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party, but will not vote for men whom he believes unfit for the public service. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club and has been an active worker in the same. He has attained the capitial degrees in York Rite Masonry, and is a member and director of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, and also a director in the Continental National Bank of Indianapolis, which he was largely instrumental in organizing. He and his wife are members of and active workers in the Central Christian Church and take a deep interest in the various departments of its work.

On the 23rd of June, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coleman to Miss Margaret A. Davis, daughter, of Hadley (deceased) and Mary E. Davis, who was born in Zionsville, Indiana, but who removed with her mother while still a child, to Tipton, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have three children, Robert D. Mary, and John L.

HUGH J. MCGOWAN. Not all who have been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" have found it expedient to be steadfast in their devotion to these modest, worthy but not alarmingly productive vocations, and among those who stand as distinguished types of the world's workers is Hugh J. McGowan, of Indianapolis, to whom is frequently applied the title of "traction king". It is a far cry, in the diction of the chase, from the position of plowboy on a farm to that of head of one of the greatest systems of urban and interurban electric lines in the world, and yet this progress stands to the credit of Mr. McGowan, who is still in the very prime of

vigorous and useful manhood. In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose ambition and abilities lead them into large undertakings and to assume the responsibilities and labors of their respective fields of endeavor. Success is methodical and consecutive and though the rise of Hugh J. McGowan may seem so rapid as to be almost spectacular, it will be found that his success has been attained by the same normal methods and means,—determined application of mental and physical resources along a rigidly defined line. Those who have attempted to gain from this busy man of affairs adequate data for a sketch of his career can not but realize that he puts a large and definite valuation on time and also that his personal modesty proves another formidable barrier over which the solicitous interviewer is certain to sprawl ingloriously. In the article at hand there is dearth of incident, perhaps, but the reading public may ascribe this largely to the "genial unresponsiveness" of the able and popular "traction king" himself. It is, however, imperative, as a matter of consistency, that he be accorded recognition in this history of Greater Indianapolis, to whose advancement he has contributed through his splendid constructive and administrative powers in connection with electric transportation. This sketch, largely drawn from fragmentary statements concerning the man and his work, cannot offer consecutive narrative, but may serve to mark appreciation of the accomplishment of him who figures as its subject.

In the matter of public utilities Indianapolis can justly claim to possess essentially metropolitan facilities and of these none can take precedence of those afforded by the superior urban and interurban electric lines, which have given the city prestige as one of the greatest centers of interurban service in the world. At the head of the great corporation controlling six of the principal interurban lines entering the Indiana capital stands Hugh J. McGowan, whose name has represented a power in this great field of industrial exploitation and who has become one of the traction magnates of the country. The six merged interurban lines are now controlled by the corporation known as the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, and Mr. McGowan is president of this company, as well as identified in an executive way with other important corporations of like order.

From a magazine article is gained the following simple résumé of the career of Mr.

McGowan, slight paraphrase, being made when deemed expedient.

One of the best models in successful American business life, for the study of the youth of this generation, is the rise and progress of Hugh J. McGowan from the condition of a farmer boy to street-railway magnate and millionaire. He was born on his father's small farm in Liberty County, Missouri, on the 25th of January, 1857. The pure air and water of the hills helped to rear a sturdy family of children, and Hugh was one of the most robust and hardy of the lot. He had brain as well as brawn. At the age of twenty years he resolved to leave the farm life. He needed a wider horizon; wanted more to do, and thought he would try the busy life of a city as the place to make a living. He went to Kansas City, Missouri, and worked for a year in various capacities, but he soon realized that his lack of education was an insurmountable obstacle to his progress, so he returned to his father's farm, went to school all winter, and, by close application to study, fitted himself for a course in a commercial college in Kansas City. Upon graduating in this institution Mr. McGowan found employment in a furniture house, and he afterward became an accountant for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Being advised that, in his condition of health at the time, the sedentary life was not best for him, he accepted a position as patrolman on the Kansas City police force. Five months after his appointment he was promoted to the position of police sergeant, and he continued a member of the police force for a period of six years, within which time he fully regained his health.

In 1886 Mr. McGowan was nominated by the Democracy of Jackson County, Missouri, for the position of marshal, and he was triumphantly elected. He made so enviable a record during his four years' term that his friends desired him to accept a renomination. But once more the desire to engage in commercial pursuits became predominant, and in 1890 Mr. McGowan took the first step toward his long-cherished ambition. He became an agent for the Barber Asphalt Company, and his history thenceforth is a chronicle of opportunities seen and seized. He made the company a great success. He was instrumental in consolidating the gas companies of Kansas City and he displayed so much tact and ability in the work that when the plan was proposed to consolidate the street railroads of Indianapolis Mr. McGowan was sent for, and the conducting of such negotiations was confined to his hands. This was in De-

ember. 1899. and after much work one hundred and twenty-five miles of street railways were merged into one system, with a capital of thirteen million dollars. Mr. McGowan became a large stockholder and also president of the company, and the marvelous success of the same has made him wealthy. Coupled with Mr. McGowan's business ability are geniality, cordiality and a power of making and retaining strong, influential and personal friends, who attest their warm regard for the farmer boy who has risen to the front rank of electric-railroad presidents, largely, too, by his own individual worth and exertion."

The foregoing gives evidence of but a small part of the great and productive activities of Mr. McGowan. He is president of the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Company, and the Indiana Coal Traction Company, the Plainfield line; president of the Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Company; president of the Indianapolis & Eastern Railway Company; president of the Richmond Street & Interurban Railway Company; and first vice-president of several lines in Ohio connecting with these systems. He is a representative of the so-called syndicate in Indiana. In 1907 he effected a merger of six important traction lines and of the resulting corporation, the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, he has been president. Previously to this he had been president of each of the six companies thus merged. These bare statements offer little to designate the herculean labors and magnificent initiative and administrative powers of Mr. McGowan, but the work itself is the best voucher of his accomplishment, and it may be well that further details are omitted in this article. Mr. McGowan has other capitalistic investments of important order and is one who may with all of consistency be denominated one of the leading "captains of industry" in the United States. He is essentially loyal, progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, and shows a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the civic and industrial progress of his home city of Indianapolis, where he has resided since 1899. He is identified with various representative civic bodies in the Indiana capital and also with a number of fraternal organizations, but his principal interests center in his business and in his home.

Mr. McGowan is essentially generous and kindly and amid all the cares and exactions of his business affairs he has retained undimmed those generous human qualities which beget confidence, esteem and friendship. With the true dignity of one who has wrought out his own success, he reverts to his early

struggles with naught of subterfuge, being willing that all should know the obstacles he had to overcome and that the lesson of emulation be learned by such as can appreciate the same. As touching other phases of the life of this man of achievement there is naught of impropriety in drawing from appreciative statements made in a previously published article.

Mr. McGowan is a stockholder in the Indiana Sonora Copper & Mining Company, and his Indiana associates in this corporation presented to him as a Christmas gift a painting of his old home in Missouri. In presenting the gift the late Mr. Samuel E. Morss spoke as follows: "We know that the success you have gained—and it is very considerable—is the legitimate fruit of ability, energy, loyalty and integrity, and that it has not blunted your emotions or hardened your heart. We know what a fondness you retain for your old Missouri home, where your early days were passed, and with the full consent and hearty approval of your noble wife, the crown of your joy and your life, we have caused to be painted by the gifted Indiana artist, R. B. Gruelle, this beautiful picture of the old home."

And there is another side to the character of the traction king. It is that of the man of the home. It is there that he is happiest. There are few men that are greater lovers of children. He has four daughters, and he is not as proud of any of his achievements in the business world as he is of them. His is a happy family circle. One has only to see all the members together to appreciate this. Summer afternoons they may be seen at Broad Ripple park, in the McGowan steam launch, "Isabel," named after one of the daughters. He is no longer the man of finance and business. He is just a big playmate of the little ones. For once he forgets the cares of the office, but he enters the play with the same spirit of thoroughness that is so noticeable in his business dealings. He learned self-reliance in his work on the farm and his association with the farmer lads. He made his own skates and his own sleighs. And he made a "fiddle" of cornstalks and horse-hair. The fiddle did not make music, but it showed the boy's love of music. A few years later he possessed a real violin that had been the property of his brother. His love for music has continued throughout the years of activity. In his home today he has a fine violin that he is wont to seek at times when the spirit moves him, and to this inclination toward music may doubtless be

traced some of the qualities that make him so agreeable a companion.

Hugh J. McGowan was a studious pupil, but in school he manifested special predilection for mathematics. He was also proficient in another line. He gained the reputation for being the shrewdest leader in watermelon raids in the country around. When he recalls the depredations of the "gang" he led into the melon patches of the neighborhood a smile hovers over his lips and there is a far-away look in his eyes.

It is pleasing to offer these intimate statements that reveal the human side of the man of large affairs, the man who has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and certainly worthy of perpetuation here and of utmost publicity in his terse advice to young men, as here noted: "Do everything you do, no matter how humble the task, as well as you possibly can, and keep on doing so. You will thus attract the attention and commendation of your superiors. When I was in school I was always striving to win the prizes offered for good scholarship. When I was an hostler in the street-car barns I curried the mules to the best of my ability. When I was a policeman I did my duty to the best of my ability. And so it has gone throughout my life. Some say that there are not the opportunities for young men that there were once. That is wrong, entirely wrong. There are more opportunities. There is more wealth and more business. Therefore I say to the young man, 'It's up to you.'"

Mr. McGowan's parents, Hugh and Margaret (Barry) McGowan, were both natives of Ireland, and of them the following words have been written: "His father believed in no halfway measures. The mother was of exceptionally forceful character. They formed an attachment for each other before they left the Emerald Isle to accompany their respective parents to America, both families locating first in New Brunswick, Canada, whence they later removed to Portland, Maine, where the young couple were married. There Hugh McGowan earned enough money as a stone mason to provide a home for his bride."

When the gold fever became epidemic in the United States, Hugh McGowan left New England and started with his family for the west. But they never completed the journey to the gold fields. After remaining in St. Louis, Missouri, for a year they removed to Clay County, where the father secured a tract of land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he continued to be identified during the residue of his ac-

tive career. He was a man of strong mentality, of impregnable integrity and of great industry, and he provided well for his family. Both he and his wife were members of the Catholic Church. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters, and of the number one son and two daughters are now living.

JOHN L. KETCHAM. For more than a third of a century John Lewis Ketcham was one of the leaders of the Indianapolis bar. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Shelby County, April 3, 1810. His father, Col. John Ketcham, removed to Indiana when he was an infant, but on account of the Indian troubles returned to Kentucky. A few years later he returned to Indiana, and settled in Monroe County, near Bloomington. Here John L. grew up, and was educated at the Indiana University under Dr. Wylie, to whom he was much attached. He graduated in 1833 and in the same year came to Indianapolis, where he studied law under Judge Isaac Blackford. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and served for one term. This was the only office for which he was ever a candidate, the remainder of his life being devoted to his profession, in which he was most successful.

He won his spurs in the prosecution of Arnold Lashley for killing Zachariah Collins, although the defendant was acquitted under the instructions of the court. After that he figured in most of the important cases of the locality. Perhaps the most noted of them was the Freeman case, an account of which is given in the Chapter entitled "The Colored Brother." Mr. Ketcham did not enjoy solitary professional work, and at various times was associated in partnership with Napoleon B. Taylor, Lucian Barbour, Isaac Coffin, his nephew, James L. Mitchell, and his son, William A. Ketcham. He was in active practice when he met his death by accident on April 20, 1869. He had stepped into the wholesale store of Alford, Talbott & Co., in the old Morrison Opera House block, to speak to one of the proprietors, when by a misstep he fell down an opera elevator shaft, and received injuries from which he died the same evening.

Two memorable estimates of Mr. Ketcham are preserved—estimates by men notable for their keen judgment of mankind, and for their habit of saying what they thought. John A. Finch, a member of his Bible class, said of him, in the *Mirror*: "The hospitality of Mr. Ketcham is well known. It was a part of the duty of life that he never forgot, but

made it most pleasant to all who entered his family circle. The nobleness of the man, indeed, was quickest seen in his home. An exceeding tenderness marked his whole intercourse with his family and family friends. Regularity of life was a part of his faith. An untiring worker, he never allowed one duty to overshadow another. His idea of life was to fulfill every duty as it came. The boundaries of duty were never crossed. All his life a Christian, he let his Christianity follow him wherever he went. It is said by those nearest him that in all his long residence in the city he never missed a religious meeting of the church to which he belonged, if in the city and not unwell. A ready speaker at all times, he seemed especially gifted in the prayer meeting, always having something to add that was of value. The main-spring of his life was Christian duty. The influence he silently exerted in the regular observance of his daily devotions is past all expression. Those living near him have often spoken with the deepest feeling of the laborers, when passing his home in the morning, stopping to catch the hymns of praise that were the ushering in of the day to him and his family.

"Strong in his friendship, he never forgot a friend nor failed him when needed. During the war his sympathetic patriotism was most marked. Two of his sons were in the army, and every battle was watched and prayed over as if they were there. A man of unostentatious benevolence, he literally did not let his right hand know what his left did. Many instances of his substantial kindness are now known, that before were buried in the hearts of giver and receiver."

At the memorial bar meeting, on April 22, 1869, Major Jonathan W. Gordon said: "He was a man of convictions—too much so to pass unchallenged and smoothly through life. With him life was an earnest battle—a struggle where the prizes of eternity are lost and won. He accepted the sternest orthodoxy in religion, and never allowed himself to pass its boundaries or engage in the speculations and philosophies which in this age are turning the world upside down. The Bible, the church and the God of his fathers were accepted by him as his own, and in them the yearnings of his spiritual nature were satisfied. No one who knew him well will ever question the earnestness and sincerity of his religious life. John Knox, had he known him, would have given him the right hand of fellowship. Nevertheless he so lived and labored as to cultivate and cherish the amenities and charities of religion, which make life and

home and church cheerful and beautiful. His life was thus a consistent, upright, immovable column of duty, festooned with the flowers of grace and charity and hope. However widely we may have differed with him in opinion, or practice, during his life, we can but feel that he was a true and earnest man, and that his example is to be had in perpetual remembrance."

Mr. Ketcham was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church, and one of its elders. He was also one of the founders and elders of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He had a fine voice, and was one of the members of the "Beecher Church choir". On March 24, 1836, he was married to Jane Merrill, eldest daughter of Samuel Merrill, a lady of notable intelligence and character. She still survives in ripe age, and extracts from her manuscript memoirs of early Indianapolis will be found elsewhere in this volume. Seven children of this marriage are still living: John L., of the Brown-Ketcham Iron Works; William A., ex-attorney general of Indiana, and ex-commander of the Indiana G. A. R.; Rev. Henry, of Rugby, North Dakota; Frank, of Indianapolis; Edward, of Cincinnati; Miss Susan M., artist, of whom further mention will be found in the chapter "The Fine Arts"; and Mrs. Thos. E. Hibben, of Irvington.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON. In a work of the limitations prescribed for the one for this publication there is no necessity in attempting to offer a review of the career of so distinguished a national character as that of the late Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third president of the United States, for his life and services have become a component part of the generic history of the nation and innumerable publications, readily accessible, offer more adequate memoirs and more ample data than could possibly find place in the edition here presented. Thus it is deemed consonant to leave to such published works of broader and more specific order the rendering of proper tributes to the illustrious citizen of Indianapolis, General Benjamin Harrison, while this recognition is given to the son, who is actively and prominently concerned with the best interests of Indiana's capital city, where he is successfully engaged in the practice of law,—a profession dignified and honored by the services of his distinguished father. He is also an expert civil, mining, gas and electrical engineer.

Colonel Russell B. Harrison was born at Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, and is the only son of General Benjamin and Caroline (Scott) Harrison, the great-grandson of Gen-

eral William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, and the great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Continental Congress. Colonel Harrison was graduated in the Department of Mining and Civil Engineering of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and later qualified as an electrical and gas engineer. He was identified with the Mint Service of the United States for a number of years, and was Superintendent of the United States Assay Office, at Helena, Montana, from 1878 to 1885. In the former year he rendered valuable assistance to Secretary John Sherman of the United States Treasury Department in bringing about the resumption of specie payment. He had a long journalistic career, and for several years was the owner of the *Helena Daily Journal*, published in the City of Helena, Montana, and for some years was a part owner of the celebrated periodicals known as *Judge* and *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, published in the City of New York.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Colonel Harrison promptly volunteered his services. He was appointed Major and Inspector General and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee. Later he served on the staff of General Leonard Wood, at Santiago, Cuba, and while so serving suffered a severe attack of yellow fever. Later he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in recognition of his long and gallant services in Cuba, and was assigned to duty as Inspector General of Porto Rico, Cuba. He was honorably discharged after three years, upon the establishment of civil government at Porto Rico. His military promotion was in a measure based upon resolutions passed by the City Councils of Jacksonville, Florida, Savannah, Georgia, and Havana, Cuba, commending services rendered there cities.

Since 1900 Colonel Harrison has been engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis, which city has long represented the family home, and he is known as one of the representative members of the bar of this state. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity: the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of the War of 1812; the Society of Indian Wars; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the United Spanish War Veterans' Association; and the Society of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish War. He is a life member of

the New York Press Club, the Union League Club, Chicago; the Army and Navy Club, New York; the Tavern Club, Louisville, and the Columbia and Marion Clubs, of Indianapolis, and is identified with other representative clubs and social organizations in Indianapolis and other cities. As may well be supposed, Colonel Harrison gives a staunch support to the cause of the Republican party.

In the City of Omaha, Nebraska, in the year 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Harrison to Miss Mary Saunders, daughter of Hon. Alvin Saunders, who was Governor of that state at the time of the Civil War, and who later represented Nebraska in the United States Senate. Colonel and Mrs. Harrison have two children—Marthena and William Henry, both of whom remain at the parental home. The daughter was born in Omaha, Nebraska, and the son in Terre Haute, Indiana.

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN is state librarian of Indiana. Mr. Brown's study and research have been in the principal cities of both America and Europe. Mr. Brown is bound to Indianapolis by ties of birth, the date of his nativity being June 24, 1857. His grandfather was Andrew Brown, of Butler County, Ohio, and his father's name was Philip Brown. From the latter he inherits his scholarly inclinations, for although the educational advantages enjoyed by Philip Brown were not wide, he was self-taught and his library was his chiefest treasure. He was born in Butler County in 1800 and there passed the next half cycle, removing to this city in 1852 and residing here for some twelve years, his death occurring in 1864. He located in the north-eastern part of the city on what is now Massachusetts avenue and engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Brown's mother was before her marriage Miss Julia Tröster, a native of Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1832 and dying in 1874, thus surviving her husband for ten years. There were four children, Amptor, Hilton U., Demarchus C., and Femina, Amptor and Femina dying when young. Hilton U. Brown is general manager of the *Indianapolis News*.

Demarchus C. Brown received his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis and later attended the North Western Christian University from which he was graduated in 1879. Before this, upon the death of the Greek professor, he was made tutor in Greek. The following year he received his master's degree and thereupon went to Europe and spent the years of 1882 and 1883 in study at the University of Tübingen, Germany, and in the British Museum at London.

He returned and became instructor in Greek and secretary of the board of directors of Butler college, and in 1884 was called to fill the chair of Greek language in which capacity he remained until his appointment to the post of state librarian in 1906. In the meantime he has snatched every opportunity to study abroad. He spent the autumn of 1892 in Paris; in the winter of 1892-93 he was enrolled at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece; in the summer of 1896 he found new inspiration in the Berlin Museums; during the fall of 1897 he and his wife were engaged in research work at Munich, Athens and Rome; in 1899 they worked together in the museums of Paris and London.

Mr. Brown has published translations from Lucian (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1896) and a translation of Freudenthal's "American Criminology," brought out in 1907 by the state board of charities. He is affiliated with numerous societies having appropriate bearing on his particular lines of thought, these being: the American Philological Society; the American Archaeological Institute; the Classical Association of the Middle West and South; the American Library Association; the Indianapolis Literary Club, of which he has latterly been president; the Contemporary Club and Athenaeum, in which he has served in like capacities; and the Indiana Historical Society.

Mr. Brown is interested in philanthropic work and studies and since 1893, when first appointed by Governor Matthews, has been an active member of the state board of charities, receiving reappointment from each successive governor.

In September, 1906, Mr. Brown was chosen by the state board of education to fill the office of state librarian of Indiana, an office which he still holds and for which he is fitted in every way. The good judgment of the board has been repeatedly proven for the library is growing in scope and strength and is taking its place as one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country. Especial attention has been paid to the Legislative Reference department and to the Indiana Archives department.

Mr. Brown was married in March, 1881, to Miss S. Anna Rudy, of Paris, Illinois, who died in April, 1891. Six years later Miss Jessie Lanier Christian became his wife. Mrs. Brown's great-great-grandfather on the maternal side was Col. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, father of William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States. One son, Philip C., was born to Mr. and Mrs.

Brown in 1901. Mr. Brown is a member of the Disciples Church.

ROBERT STOCKTON DORSEY was for nearly twenty years prominently identified with business and civic interests in Indianapolis, a representative of the most leal and loyal citizenship and where he left the impress of a strong and noble character. His life was guided and governed by the loftiest principles of integrity and honor, his character direct and positive, his ability large, his spirit gentle and tolerant, so that he well merited the confidence and esteem accorded him by all who knew him. To his memory, therefore, is given this brief tribute, with a review of his genealogical history, which betokens patrician lineage and bears evidence of the family's long and prominent identification with the annals of American history.

The founder of the family in the new world was Edward Darcy, gentleman, a native of Essex, England, and a resident of New Providence, now Annapolis, Maryland, as early as 1657. He was the owner of a large landed estate in Calvert and Anne Arundel counties, that state, where he died, intestate, prior to 1664. He married Ann Howard, supposed to have been "Ann Dorsey, the Quakeress," referred to by Robert Clarkson in Neill's "Founders of Maryland" (folio 142, published in 1876). Edward Darcy was survived by four children, Edward, Joshua, John and Sarah, and in this generation the orthography of the name was changed to the present form, Dorsey.

Colonel Edward Dorsey, son of Edward and Ann Darcy, finds a place in Maryland archives as gentleman, justice of Anne Arundel County, 1679; major of colonial troops, 1682; captain of militia and commissioner of peace, Anne Arundel County, 1684-7. In 1693 he was commissioned to build the Maryland state house, and in the following year was incumbent of the office of judge of the high court of chancery. On the 9th of October, 1694, he was commissioned field officer of the colonial troops, and in the same year he was made keeper of the great seal. He was a member of the house of burgesses from 1692 to 1697 and was also appointed a member of the committee to read and inspect laws of the province. He served as trustee of King William and Mary College and also of the port and town of Annapolis. He was commissioner of chancery in 1696, and after 1697 held the rank and commission of colonel, being so designated in the probating of his will. He is also called colonel in the administration account of John Israel, gentleman. He was commander of the militia of Anne Arundel County in 1687 and major of horse in 1689. As recorded in Lord Balti-



R. S. Dorsey

more's rent rolls, Hockley-in-the-hole was surveyed in 1663 for Edward, Joshua and John Dorsey—two thousand acres. Colonel Edward Dorsey married Margaret Larkin, daughter of John and Katherine Larkin, of Elkridge, Maryland, so called in his will, dated October 26, 1704, and probated December 31, 1705. Colonel Edward and Margaret (Larkin) Dorsey had five children, Larkin, Charles, Francis, Edward and Ann. Of these the progenitor of the subject of this memoir was Edward (III).

Edward Dorsey (III) was born in 1703 and died in 1753. He was magistrate of Anne Arundel County in 1730. His will was probated January 11, 1753. He married Phoebe Todd and they became the parents of four children: Edward, Joshua, Larkin and Rachel. Rachel married Major George Stockton, who was a soldier and officer with Daniel Boone through the Indian war in Kentucky.

Larkin Dorsey, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was born on the 17th of August, 1744, and died February 22, 1822, at the home of his youngest child, Amelia, in Flemingsburg, Kentucky. His remains were interred near Stockton's Station, Fleming County, that state. He served in the War of the Revolution, having been made a cadet in the Ninth Company, Light Infantry, January 3, 1776; was commissioned ensign June 18, 1778; and later was officer of matrosses in the artillery. He married Elizabeth Ingram about 1780, at Hagerstown, Maryland. She was born in Maryland, January 7, 1758, and died at the home of her son, John, in Kentucky, in 1844, being laid to rest beside her husband. They became the parents of eight children, Edward, Joshua, Rachel, John, Sarah, Joseph, Robert and Amelia. Edward became a prominent physician and surgeon at Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

John Dorsey was born on the 19th of April, 1783, and his death occurred on the 5th of November, 1847. He was a successful farmer in Nicholas County, Kentucky, where he and his wife continued to reside until their death, both having been zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a staunch Democrat in his political adherence and was a man of prominence and influence in his home county. He married Nanev Spiers, who was born October 15, 1794, and whose death occurred on the 11th of March, 1872. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Edmondson, was a direct descendant of that historic Scottish patriot, Robert Bruce. John and Nancy (Spiers) Dorsey became the parents of ten children, Oswald Burns, Elizabeth Ingram (mother of Mrs. James T. Layman,

of Indianapolis), Mary Spiers, Martha Ann, Lacon Edward, John Edmondson, Thomas Andrews, Rachel Anderson, Robert Stockton, and Jeremiah Spiers.

Robert Stockton Dorsey, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, on the 6th of February, 1832. He died at Orlando, Florida, on the 2nd of December, 1883, and is buried in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis. He was reared to maturity in his native state, where he attended the common schools, and in 1852, when twenty years of age, came to Greencastle, Indiana, where he became a successful hardware merchant, first as a member of the firm of Dorsey & Jones and later of the firm of Dorsey & Anderson. In March, 1865, he removed with his family to Indianapolis, with whose business interests he thereafter continued to be identified until the time of his death. Here he engaged in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Dorsey & Layman, which later became Dorsey, Layman & Fletcher, and is continued at the present time as the Layman-Carey Company. In 1867 he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Tucker & Dorsey Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacturing of hardware and woodenware specialties.

Robert S. Dorsey had the distinction of being the only one of a family of ten children who espoused the cause of the Republican party. When his father died, he was given by the will, one slave, but when he told his mother that he could not consent to become the owner of a human chattel she made provision for him to receive other property instead. Mr. Dorsey was a devout and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and his was the faith that makes for the best in all of the relations of life. He served in all of the official positions in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, including those of treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a member of the building committee of the old church edifice and was active in the support of all departments of church work. Mr. Dorsey was a man of fine literary taste and creative talent and was a member of the College Corner Club, the first literary club organized in Indianapolis.

On the 28th of May, 1861, at Putnamville, Indiana, Robert Stockton Dorsey was married to Miss Katharine Layman, who was born at Putnamville, Indiana, on the 9th of November, 1834, and whose death occurred in the city of Indianapolis on the 16th of January, 1905. She was a daughter of Dr. Daniel Wunderlich Layman, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Putnam County, this state, and her mother was Mary Hodge Davis (Townsend) Layman.

Mrs. Dorsey was a woman of gracious presence and much culture, and she was long prominent in the social and literary circles of the capital city. Here she held membership in the College Corner Club, the Catherine Merrill Club, and the Over the Tea Cups Club, and was a charter member of the Indianapolis Woman's Club. She was a devoted member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church and contributed generously to the various departments of its religious and benevolent work. For more than half a century she continuously served as a teacher in the Sunday school. She found much of satisfaction through the good work she was permitted to render through her active association with the Home for Friendless Women, of which she was secretary and a member of the board of trustees. She took a very active part in her church, club and charitable work up to the time of her final illness and read a paper before the Woman's Club only five weeks before her death. Dr. Layman, father of Mrs. Dorsey, was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Putnamville, this state, for more than half a century, and his life was one of signal nobility and usefulness. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and labored with much of self-abnegation and constant sympathy in the cause of suffering humanity and the uplifting of his fellow men. He was a grandson of Anthony Lehman, as the name was originally spelled, who was a private in the company commanded by Captain Peter Dechert, of Reading, Pennsylvania, in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Dorsey's maternal great-grandfather, Captain John Davis, was captain of a company from Snow Hill, Maryland, in the great national struggle for independence, and her maternal grandfather, John Townsend, served as a member of the legislature of both Kentucky and Indiana. Mrs. Dorsey was an appreciative member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Robert S. and Katharine (Layman) Dorsey: Robert Layman Dorsey was born at Greencastle, Indiana, on the 30th of May, 1862, completed his education in Butler College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he is now secretary and treasurer of the Tucker & Dorsey Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis. Daniel Layman Dorsey, who is president of the Tucker & Dorsey Manufacturing Company, was born at Putnamville, Indiana, on the 6th of December, 1866, and in 1890 he received from Purdue University, at Lafayette, this state, the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical

Engineering. In the following year he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts by the University of Michigan. He resides in an attractive home on the Churchman pike, about six miles distant from Indianapolis. On the 27th of April, 1899, he was married to Miss Ella Dagley, who died on the 19th of January, 1904. Francis Oswald Dorsey, the youngest of the three children of the subject of this memoir, is individually mentioned on other pages.

FRANCIS O. DORSEY, M. D. On other pages of this work is entered a memoir to Robert Stockton Dorsey, father of Dr. Dorsey, which includes a genealogical view, and reference is made to the same as supplemental to the sketch here presented. Dr. Dorsey is numbered among the representative physicians of his native city, where he is engaged in general practice and where he is also associate professor of medicine in the Indiana University School of Medicine.

Dr. Francis Oswald Dorsey was born in Indianapolis on the 12th of November, 1869, and attended the public schools and the Indianapolis Classical School. After the completion of the curriculum of the classical school he was matriculated in Yale University, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He soon afterward entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, in New York City, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896, besides which he was awarded the third Harsen prize for excellence in work as an undergraduate student. From the 1st of December, 1896, to the 1st of the following March he served as a member of the house staff of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, in New York City, and from July 1, 1897, until July 1, 1899, he was an interne in the Presbyterian Hospital in that city. In each of these institutions he gained valuable clinical experience and more fully fitted himself for the work of his profession.

On the 1st of October, 1899, Dr. Dorsey was appointed assistant professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Indiana Medical College, and assistant demonstrator in pathology from 1900 to May, 1907, when he was appointed associate professor of medicine, in which position he has continued since the merging of the school into the Indiana University School of Medicine. The doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Indianapolis Medical Society. He is also a member of the Commercial University.



Francis O. Drey



Country, Contemporary, and Dramatic clubs. In politics he is a Republican and his religious faith is that of Presbyterianism, he being an attendant of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

On the 15th of October, 1902, Dr. Dorsey was united in marriage to Miss Edith Maria Smith, daughter of William H. Smith, of Indianapolis.

GEORGE MERRITT. There is no need for conjecture or uncertainty in determining as to the value and success of the life of George Merritt, who is known as one of the foremost philanthropists of Indianapolis, as one of its representative business men for many years, and who has realized in the most significant sense that the true success is not that gained through commercial pre-eminence or personal aggrandizement, but rather that which lies in the eternal verities of human sympathy and helpfulness. He has given to the world a heritage of noble thoughts and noble deeds, being a man of broad mental ken and one who has viewed life and its responsibilities in their right proportions. He has not been given to rash inferences and half-views. The leap from the particular to the general is ever tempting to the thoughtless, but not to this man of strength and judgment, and lofty motives. Though he now has retired from active business and maintains a home at Spring Valley, California, where he spends much of his time, Mr. Merritt has played too important a part in the civic and business life of Indianapolis to permit, with justice, the omission of at least a brief review of his career in this volume. He has been a true friend of humanity and even the data of this epitomized sketch will clearly indicate this.

The genealogy of the family of which George Merritt is a worthy scion is traced back in England to the Merritts of Normandy, who were identified with the Norman victories gained by William the Conqueror. So far as definite and authentic data are known, there is evidence that the Merritt family to which the subject of this sketch belongs has been identified with that noble organization, the Society of Friends, from the time of its formation, and in England as well as America its representatives have been of that sterling middle class upon which ever depends social stability and strength. The family was founded in America fully two and one-fourth centuries ago, and representatives of the same are now to be found in the most diverse sections of the Union.

George Merritt was born on a farm in Saratoga County, New York, on the twenty-second day of the eleventh month of the year 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Phebe

(Hart) Merritt, both of whom were birth-right members of the Society of Friends, to whose simple and noble faith and precepts the son has held tenaciously and consistently during the long years of a signally useful and honorable life. In 1836 the parents, accompanied by their nine children, of whom George was the seventh, immigrated from New York to Michigan, which state was not admitted to the Union until the following year. They made the journey by way of the Erie canal and the Great Lakes to Detroit, and from that place they proceeded with ox teams to Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Michigan, ten days being consumed in making a trip that is now compassed in three hours. The father secured a tract of wild land in Calhoun County and there instituted the reclamation of a farm. He was assisted in his herculean labors by his sturdy sons and as the years passed the homestead gradually was transformed from a forest wilderness to productive fields and smiling meadows. The parents continued to reside in that county during the remainder of their lives, being folk of the most sterling character and ever commanding the confidence and high regard of all with whom they came in contact.

George Merritt was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family removal to Michigan and his youthful experiences were those of close identification with the work of the pioneer farm, the while he availed himself of the advantages of the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. The discipline, however, proved adequate foundation upon which to rear the stable and effective superstructure of knowledge and wisdom that represents the man of mature years. Upon attaining his legal majority Mr. Merritt severed the home ties and went to Spring Valley, Ohio, where he learned the business of woolen manufacturing under the direction of his uncle, George Barrett. In 1851 he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, near Xenia, Ohio, where his marriage was solemnized in the following year. He there continued his manufacturing operations until 1856, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he became senior member of the firm of Merritt & Coughlen, woolen manufacturers. The following statements concerning these pioneer manufacturers of the capital city are well worthy of perpetuation in this article: "An account of the fortitude of those two young business men under the reverses of fires and other disasters, their indomitable pluck and their rigid economy, would make stimulating reading for the young people of to-day." The firm of Merritt &

Coughlen became one of the prominent concerns in connection with the industrial activities of Indianapolis, and the partnership continued without interruption for a quarter of a century, at the expiration of which William Coughlen retired and Worth Merritt, eldest son of the senior member of the original firm, was admitted to partnership in the business, which was thereafter continued under the title of George Merritt & Company until 1897, when the enterprise was discontinued owing to the advanced age of Mr. Merritt and the illness of the junior partner.

For many years George Merritt was an active and valued member of the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Protective Tariff League, and he has ever been a staunch advocate of the principles of protective tariff for American industries, being well fortified in his opinions and having been a close student of economic subjects and their practical application. Mr. Merritt gave the best of his splendid energies and abilities to the upbuilding of his manufacturing business, which eventually became one of broad scope and importance, representing one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of the city. He also became actively identified with other important commercial, financial and industrial enterprises that have contributed materially to the progress and prosperity of Indianapolis, and it is worthy of special note that in 1864 he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Indiana National Bank, of whose directorate he continued a valued member until he declined to continue further activity in this position, owing to advancing years. Mr. Merritt served for twelve years as a member of the board of school commissioners of Indianapolis, and during the major part of this period he was the efficient and popular chairman of its financial committee. Concerning his earnest and fruitful efforts in the cause of education the following pertinent statements have been written: "By his indefatigable efforts and liberal donations throughout its experimental stage, manual training was introduced into the high school. Until within the past few years he had served continuously as trustee of what is known as the Gregg fund, a bequest to the public schools of Indianapolis, and when, through his careful management, the original ten thousand dollars became more than doubled, a committee, of which he was a member, was appointed to expend the income in the technical education of teachers in the various lines. In many ways the thought and care given by George Merritt to the improvement of the public schools of In-

dianapolis have helped to place them on their present high standard at the head of similar schools of America.

Mr. Merritt is known in Indianapolis as the "father of parks and playgrounds". At the close of the Civil War he secured from the state for park purposes the ground now known as "Military Park". His personal care and attention transformed it into a refreshing resting place in the midst of the city. Later, when a wish for a general park system arose, his name led the list of the Board of Park Commissioners, which was then established. He continued a member until his frequent absences in California led him to resign. In the meantime he had established a playground in a section of Military Park, placing the children in charge of a kindergartner, he having encouraged the kindergartens of the city from their inception. He equipped and maintained this playground at his own expense for a number of years. Its intrinsic value having finally become fully appreciated by the city, the care of it was adopted by the Board of Park Commissioners and its maintenance, together with that of a playground in each of the larger parks, is the outgrowth of the idea. Since then Mr. Merritt has established a fund for the maintenance of a playground in one of the public school yards in the hope that the city may soon see its way clear to make such recreation places a part of the regular public school system.

Guided by personal predilections and the traditions of a long line of Quaker ancestors, it was essentially out of the question for Mr. Merritt to enter service as a soldier in the Civil War, as his beliefs were firmly against the taking of human life, even in furtherance of a just cause. But none familiar with his earnest and devoted zeal can doubt that he did more than many a gallant officer in upholding the cause of the Union, when the nation's integrity was thus placed in jeopardy. He was a strong and vigorous supporter of the government and was a trusted adviser of Governor Morton, to whom he immediately offered his services in any capacity where he could be instrumental in saving the lives of our wounded soldiers. As a member of the Indiana sanitary commission, Mr. Merritt gave freely of his time and means, being almost constantly employed in conducting the corps of surgeons and nurses, with sanitary supplies, to the various battle fields and hospitals. While thus at the front his many experiences with dying soldiers in their agonizing anxiety for the welfare of their families, enlisted his deep-

est sympathies and at the close of the war, in association with Miss Susan Fussell, he established at Knightstown, Indiana, a home for the accommodation and care of a limited number of soldiers' orphans, for whose training liberal provision was made until such time as they were able to help themselves. Mr. Merritt bore the necessary expenses involved and Miss Fussell was an earnest and faithful coadjutor. She was a lady of education and refinement, and had volunteered her services as a hospital nurse during the war, being thus eminently fitted for the discharge of the duties devolving upon her while in charge of the orphanage mentioned.

It is a matter of record that Mr. Merritt was the first to advocate the cottage farm for the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Indiana, believing that this approach to the conditions and relations of family life was best for the children, and also hoping thereby to furnish employment for soldiers' widows. Largely through his exertions a bill passed the legislature whereby orphan children in poor houses were established in families, under the care of matrons.

Concerning Mr. Merritt General John Coburn, one of the most honored citizens of Indianapolis and a distinguished member of the Indiana bar, has written as follows: "Mr. Merritt is eminently a public-spirited man. All matters tending to the improvement of society interest him, and his private charities are without number. Few men who have lived in this city have done more than he in aiding the poor and helpless. Whatever he has done has been without ostentation of any sort. He is a modest, quiet, unassuming man who has a constant eye upon the means of helping the weak and unfortunate. It may well be said of him that he is a model Christian gentleman, a plain, manly, strong and kind type of the true and intelligent American." Mr. Merritt has given much to the world,—a generous measure of kindness, toleration and definite helpfulness, and there is no nobler title than that of helper. He has, indeed, remembered those who were forgotten, and his benefices have been not only of financial order, but also of gracious human sympathy. In all his goodly works he has ever acknowledged a debt to his cherished and devoted wife, who has given him an abiding sympathy and aid in all his endeavors and who stands as a type of gentle, gracious and noble womanhood. Though ever averse to publicity and never consenting to become a candidate for political office, Mr. Merritt is known as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for

which the Republican party stands sponsor. He and his wife have maintained a home in Spring Valley, San Diego County, California, since 1886, but there are many gracious ties that still bind and hold them to their Indianapolis home, where their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

Mr. Merritt married Miss Paulina T. McClung, of Xenia, Ohio, in 1852. She was a daughter of John S. and Hannah (Kinnear) McClung, who removed from Rockbridge County, Virginia, that their children might be brought up in a "Free State". Mrs. Merritt's ancestral line is traced back to stanch Scotch-Irish origin. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, the following brief record is entered in conclusion of this sketch. The eldest, Jeannette Grace, died in 1884. Immediately after completing his collegiate education in 1881, Worth, the older son, became a partner with his father in the woolen manufacturing business. His interest in travel led him through foreign as well as home lands, and finally culminated in his tragic death while crossing, alone, the Great Colorado Desert in June, 1906. Two years thereafter his remains were found in the vicinity of the Galton Sea and were unquestionably identified by the presence of his readily recognized personal effects, such as his watch, money belt, canteen and other articles of his complete camping outfit. Ernest, the younger son, occupies the chair of physics in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, where he was graduated in 1886. He is also Dean of the graduate school, one of the editors of the *Physical Review* and altogether is a man of high scholastic attainments.

EUDORUS M. JOHNSON. Earnest, sincere and loyal in all the relations of life was the honored subject of this memoir, and his name is held in gracious memory in the City of Indianapolis, where he long maintained his home and where he ever commanded unqualified esteem as a citizen, business man and public official. His character was moulded on a noble scale, and honor and integrity denoted the man at all times and under all conditions. He left a distinct impress as one of the sterling citizens of the metropolis of his native state, where his death occurred on the 18th of June, 1908, and so worthy was his life, so definite and valuable his accomplishment as one of the world's workers, that it is but in justice due that in this volume a memoir be dedicated to him.

Eudorus M. Johnson was born at Dublin, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 27th of

March, 1848, and was a son of Sylvester and Rachel (Miner) Johnson, both of whom were likewise natives of Indiana and representatives of honored pioneer families of this state. Sylvester Johnson became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Wayne County, where he held various positions of public trust, including that of county auditor. At that time Centerville was the judicial center of the county, whose county seat is now the City of Richmond. In 1872 Sylvester Johnson removed with his family to Irvington, which is now an integral part of the City of Indianapolis, and there he is still living, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. His wife passed the closing years of her life in Irvington, where her death occurred a number of years ago. Sylvester Johnson and Jared Julian were virtually the founders of the village of Irvington, as the major part of the town was laid out by them. They secured a large tract of land and many of the attractive homes in that beautiful suburban district were erected by them.

In the common schools of his native county the subject of this memoir gained his early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in Earlham College, at Richmond, that county. As a boy he became a clerk in the office of the auditor of Wayne County, at the time of his father's administration of that office, and he was variously engaged thereafter until 1872, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Indianapolis, which city thereafter represented his home during the greater part of the time until he was summoned from the sphere of life's mortal endeavors. Upon coming to the capital city he secured a position as traveling salesman for the printing, publishing and office-supply establishment of W. B. Burford, in whose employ he continued for some time. He later took up his residence at Covington, Fountain County, where he served as deputy county auditor under the regime of E. H. Nebeker. After his return to Indianapolis he served as deputy treasurer of Marion County, under Jackson Landers, and he also held the position of deputy to W. K. Sproule, county auditor. When Thomas Taggart was elected auditor of the county, Mr. Johnson was retained as his deputy, and this incumbency he retained for eight years, during the two terms of Mr. Taggart's service as auditor. He finally resigned his office in the auditor's office to accept that of city controller, of which he continued incumbent during the three terms that Thomas Taggart held the position of mayor of Indianapolis. He filled the office with marked discrimination and

ability and his administration has been a model for his successors. Mr. Johnson's fidelity to public trust was ever of the most impregnable order, and he was not to be swerved from the course of honor and integrity by any matter of personal or political expediency, so that he well merited the confidence reposed in him by all who knew him or were familiar with his actions. After retiring from the office of city controller Mr. Johnson was for several years one of the interested principals in the banking house of J. F. Wild & Company, of which he was vice-president until the 1st of January, 1908, when he assumed an advisory position in the Fletcher National Bank, where he assumed charge of the bond and investment department, which was established under his supervision and direction. He had marked ability in the handling of financial affairs of importance, and his having been thus called to executive position in the Fletcher National Bank stands in evidence of this fact, as well as a mark of the secure place he held in the confidence and esteem of the representative business men of the city.

From an appreciative article appearing in the *Indianapolis News* at the time of his death are taken the following extracts, in which but slight paraphrase is made: "A little more than a month ago Mr. Johnson remained at home, suffering from what appeared to be a slight indisposition. On Wednesday, May 13th, when he awoke in the morning, it was discovered that the right side of his body was paralyzed. This stroke came without premonition. For a few days he seemed to be recovering, but later, with the development of a high temperature, his physician realized that the end was approaching, and he died after an illness of five weeks, passing away at his home, 1617 North Meridian street." William A. Hughes, of the Fletcher National Bank, who for nearly thirty years was more intimately associated with Mr. Johnson than any other man, said of him:

"He was the most genial, companionable man I ever knew. I shall always treasure the memory of his bright face, his sunshiny temper, his never-failing good nature under all circumstances. Yet his was a firm character, not to be shaken from what he thought to be right, and when he expressed his convictions on any subject his words had no uncertain sound. I do not know of any man who would go farther to do another a favor. I first knew him in 1881, when we became neighbors, our houses side by side. At that time he was in the office of Francis T. Hord, attorney gen-

eral of Indiana, and he traveled over the state, collecting fees for the state. He held that position four years. Before that he had been with W. K. Sproule, auditor of Marion County, as deputy, and with Mr. Nebeker, auditor of Fountain County, in the same capacity. Before this, as a boy, he had been with his father, who was auditor of Wayne County. So at a very early day he began to acquire knowledge of county business, in which connection his technical ability and breadth of information have not been equaled by those of anyone in Marion County. In 1877 he went with Mr. Sproule from the little brick court house to the present fine county building. He was with Mr. Taggart during the latter's eight years in the auditor's office, and for nearly six years was city controller under Mayor Taggart. He resigned as controller shortly before the expiration of Mr. Taggart's third term as mayor, to go into the brokerage business with J. F. Wild & Company, where he remained until the first of the present year (1908), when he came to the Fletcher National Bank and assumed charge of the bond and investment department. 'Dora' Johnson was a good story-teller, and the stories he told were clean. There was always a point to them. His humor was of a high order and he had a fine knowledge of human nature. He seemed almost intuitively to know the true man from the other fellow. By his courtesy, his willingness to serve others, he made friends, but his intimates, those to whom he really opened his heart, were few. A little more than a year ago he was entertaining, but not seriously, the idea of a removal to California. Then the thought of old friends and old surroundings came to him in full force. He said he could not bear to think of leaving his old friends, of leaving this city, which was so dear to him, and said no inducement could be made that would cause him to go away. I doubt if any other man ever lived in this community who had as genial and wholesome a personality as 'Dora' Johnson, as he was familiarly known."

John F. Wild, the executive head of the banking firm of J. F. Wild & Company, with which Mr. Johnson was associated for a number of years, as vice-president of the bank, gave utterance to the following appreciative words: "What a bright and cheerful nature he had, always looking on the best side of everything. I think he was the most lovable man I ever knew. It was no trivial good nature, for there was an earnestness under it that inspired confidence. And that confidence was well deserved. He was worthy of

it, worthy of the host of friends he made, worthy of the great number of people who believed in him, for he was pure gold."

In politics Mr. Johnson gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and he was an effective exponent of its principles and policies, as well as an active worker in its local ranks for many years. He is survived by one brother and one sister, O. R. Johnson, who is business manager of the Indianapolis *News*, and Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, of Denver, Colorado.

The transcendent nobility of the subject of this memoir was shown most effectively in the sacred precincts of a home of idyllic associations and influences, and to those nearest and dearest to him there has come the greatest sense of loss and bereavement but also the fullest measure of compensation and reconciliation, in that they thus closely touched the gracious and devoted personality of the husband and father. On the 28th of November, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Minnie Chilton Leitch, who was born at Wiota, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and who is a daughter of James Henry Leitch and Eveline (Chilton) Leitch, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Johnson still resides in the attractive home on North Meridian street, and the same is endeared to her by the gracious associations of the past, even as it has long been known for its generous and refined hospitality. Mr. Johnson is also survived by three children, Sylvester, who was graduated in the department of civil engineering of Princeton University; Chilton, who likewise pursued a course in the same university; and Eudorus M., Jr., who received excellent training under the direction of private tutors, in California.

ROGER R. SHIEL. A unique and potent factor in the business circle of the capital city of his native state, Roger R. Shiel has wielded much influence in civic and industrial affairs and few citizens of Greater Indianapolis are better known than he. A man of comprehensive views and well fortified opinions, he has never lacked the courage of his convictions, and he has never been reluctant to clash arms with "a foeman worthy of his steel". He is a representative business man of Indiana, is one of the substantial capitalists of the state metropolis, and his independence and sterling character have won to him a wide circle of loyal and appreciative friends. He is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion and in the "piping times of peace" he has likewise fought a good fight, gaining success through his own well directed endeavors.

Roger R. Shiel, who is familiarly known in his home city as "Rhody" Shiel, was born at Strawtown, Indiana, on the 19th of August, 1843, and is a scion of old and influential families of the Emerald Isle. His great-great-uncle, Richard Lalor Shiel, was a celebrated Irish orator and patriot, and his death occurred in 1835. Michael Shiel, a great-uncle of the subject of this review, came from County Cork, Ireland, to America about the year 1820, and first settled in Pennsylvania, where he became prominently identified with the state militia, in which he held the rank of general. In 1825 he came to Indiana and settled in the wilderness. He laid out the town of Shielville, a name that was retained for many years, but the village is now known as Atlanta. He secured the establishment of a postoffice in the new town, which is located on the line between Tipton and Howard Counties, a part of the old Shiel farm being in each county. Michael Shiel was the first merchant of the village that bore his name and was a citizen of prominence and influence in the pioneer community.

Patrick Shiel, the father of him whose name initiates this article, was the eldest of a large family of children and was born on a farm near Clonmell, County Cork, Ireland, where he was reared to maturity and where he was afforded excellent educational advantages, as the family was one of prominence and in independent circumstances. About the year 1826 Patrick Shiel was united in marriage to Miss Alice Casey, who was born in County Tipperary, in 1805, which was also the year of his birth. They were young folk of education and refinement and soon after their marriage they severed the gracious ties that bound them to home and native land and set forth to establish a home of their own in America. They landed in the port of New York, thence went to Pittsburg, from which city they made their way to Cincinnati, from which place they came to Indiana, where they joined General Michael Shiel, at Shielville. Patrick Shiel purchased a tract of heavily timbered land in that locality and there he lived up to the full tension of the pioneer days, developing a productive farm and continuing to reside on the old homestead until his death, as did also his noble and devoted wife. Both were devout communicants of the Catholic Church, and as the children came to bless the pioneer home the mother would call them about her every night and repeat the rosary, in addition to which the family held services with the catechism each Sunday morning. In the early days the Shiel family practically supported and maintained the

Catholic Church at Tipton. In this connection it should be noted that all his life has Roger R. Shiel been a sterling and loyal son of the Catholic Church, and it may well be understood that he reveres the memory of his gentle and noble mother, as well as that of his honored father. While thus clinging to the faith of the great mother church he has never been intolerant or bigoted in his religious attitude or in his decisive intellectuality. His heart and purse have always been open to every deserving object and during his long years of residence in Indianapolis there have been erected few churches of any denomination to whose building he has not contributed with liberality. Every hospital, every charitable, benevolent and educational institution has found in him a liberal friend. He contributed generously to the building fund of the present magnificent building of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association, and a similar course has been taken by him in the support of other institutions for the benefit of young men and women. There has been naught of ostentation in his benefactions, and it can be readily understood that the man himself has a strong hold upon popular confidence and esteem in the capital city of his native state.

Patrick and Alice (Casey) Shiel became the parents of twelve children, and all but the eldest, John, were born after the immigration to America. Three of the children died in infancy and concerning the others the following brief record is entered: John died while serving as a soldier in the Mexican War; James K. was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death; Roger R. is the immediate subject of this review; William is deceased; Terrence M.; Ellen and Catherine are also deceased; and Margaret and Elizabeth. Three of the sons, James K., Roger R. and William, were gallant soldiers of the Union in the Civil War.

Roger Shiel waxed strong in mental and physical powers under the sturdy discipline of the home farm, and as he was reared under the influences and conditions of what may be termed the middle pioneer period in Indiana, it can be understood that his early educational advantages were somewhat meager, being confined to the little country school located about three miles distant from his home. Like many another of alert mentality he has effectively overcome the handicap of early years, and through the lessons gained under the wise head-master, Experience, he has become a man of broad and exact information in regard to men and affairs, as has been well shown in his many published ar-

ticles and public speeches. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until the inception of the war of the Rebellion, and throughout his entire business career, which has involved operations of wide scope and importance, he has found satisfaction in the fact that he has had almost constant dealing with the farmers, among whom are numbered many of his most loyal and valued friends. He was eighteen years of age at the outbreak of the war, and promptly tendered his services in defense of the Union, by enlisting as a private in the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, which later became the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he duly received his honorable discharge. He made a record as a faithful and gallant soldier of the republic and was a participant in a number of the most important campaigns marking the progress of the great internecine conflict. He was orderly sergeant on the staff of General Sheridan in the operations around Tullahoma, Tennessee, was wounded in the engagement at Chickamauga, took part in the raid at Montgomery, Alabama, and was also a participant in McCook's raid in the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia. In the operation around the latter city he also served as orderly to General Kilpatrick, and he accompanied General Sherman's forces on the triumphant and ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, and Stone's River, the entire Atlanta campaign and in all of Kilpatrick's engagements on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was captured by the enemy in the battle of Perryville, but his exchange was soon afterward effected. He has ever maintained a deep interest in his old comrades and signifies the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the close of the war Mr. Shiel returned to his home at Strawtown, Indiana, and at once turned his attention to the buying and shipping of live stock. In this important field of industrial enterprise he has continued his well directed efforts for more than forty years, and few men in the central states have carried on operations in the line upon a more extensive scale. He has paid out millions of dollars for live stock in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky. His business affairs have been conducted upon the highest principles of integrity and honor, and none could have to a greater degree the confidence of those with whom dealings have been made. The prescribed limitations of this article render it impossible to enter into details concern-

ing the extensive operations of Mr. Shiel in connection with this line of enterprise, but those desirous of learning more about his relations with this great American industry are referred to a most interesting and valuable book written and published by Mr. Shiel in 1909, under the following emphatic title: "Early to Bed and Early to Rise, or Twenty Years in Hell with the Beef Trust; Facts, not Fiction."

Notwithstanding that his business in the buying and shipping of livestock involved expenditures of thousands of dollars each year, Mr. Shiel found time to study matters of political import and to take active part in political affairs. At every national convention of the Republican party from 1868, when General Grant was first nominated for the presidency, Mr. Shiel has been a familiar figure. He has campaigned in Indiana with nearly every great Republican speaker whose services have been enlisted within its borders, and no one in the state has been longer or more closely connected with political movements in Indiana than "Rhody" Shiel. He was a strong supporter of Governor Morton in 1876; of President Grant, of President Arthur and of President Harrison, his honored fellow townsman and friend, in 1888 and 1892, in both of which years he was a delegate to the national convention of his party. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for the office of state treasurer, but met defeat with the remainder of the party ticket in Indiana. In 1892, contrary to his own wishes, he was made the candidate of his party for treasurer of Marion County and the City of Indianapolis, and here again, owing to normal political exigencies, he met with defeat, though he made a good fight after having been thus drawn into the campaign. Mr. Shiel long maintained his residence at Strawtown, and while he has long been identified with business interests in and radiating from Indianapolis, he did not here establish his home until 1892. He is known as excellent judge of real estate values and through his agency have been effected the transfer of some of the most important pieces of real estate in Indianapolis, where his own holdings are large and valuable. His advice has been sought in connection with the securing of locations for many of the finest buildings in the city. He is essentially progressive, liberal and public spirited as a citizen and manifests a loyal interest in all that tends to advance the civic and material welfare of his home city, county and state.

In Indianapolis, in the year 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shiel to Miss

Julie Elizabeth Pope. Mr. and Mrs. Shiel have four children, Alice Julia, Walter Roger, Edna Winnifred, and Erwin Harrison.

THOMAS TAGGART. It has fallen to the lot of very few, if any, men, to exercise as much influence over Indianapolis as Thomas Taggart has exercised, though he is not of one of the old families of the place. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, November 17, 1856, a son of Thomas and Martha (Kingsbury) Taggart. The family came to America and located at Xenia, Ohio, in 1861. Here young Thomas received his common school education, and, as a boy, began his business career as clerk in a railway hotel and restaurant. His affable manners and good sense made him valuable to his employers, and he was sent to Garrett, Indiana, in 1874, and to Indianapolis in 1877. Here he had charge of the Union Depot eating room, and after a few years bought his employers (the Ohmners) out and conducted it himself. It became famous among railroad and traveling men. Dozens of Indianapolis people went there for Sunday dinners, and nobody went habitually who did not become a personal friend of Mr. Taggart.

Thomas Taggart's popularity brought him the Democratic nomination for county auditor in 1886, with little effort on his part, but in the campaign he showed himself a phenomenon as a political organizer and worker. His administration of the office was satisfactory to everybody, and although the custom was to give only one term in a four year's office, no one came out for it in 1890, and he was nominated without opposition and elected. He had been made Democratic chairman in 1888 and was made state chairman in 1892 and again in 1894. In 1895 he was elected mayor and re-elected in 1897 and 1899. The record of his administration being given in the chapter entitled "Under the Charter." During all this time he continued his private business, and in the meantime left the depot eating room to conduct the Grand Hotel. He later took on the management of the New Denison and the extensive French Lick establishment. His business capacity is extraordinary. With a remarkably accurate judgment of men, and a faculty for dispatching work rapidly, he undoubtedly has disposed of more work, public, private and political, in the last thirty years than any other man in Indianapolis.

And he did his work well. Mistakes were made, of course, but not from lack of attention. Mr. Taggart never pretended to be a "statesman", but he always heard what the "statesman" had to say, and made his judg-

ment on the case presented with the addition of such practical information as he saw advisable to secure; and his judgment was usually good. Such has been the opinion of his associates, and there have been plenty of them who were competent judges. He was made a member of the Democratic National Committee in 1900, and chairman of that body in 1904 for a term of four years. He has been continued as committeeman from Indiana to the present.

Like all men of such political prominence Mr. Taggart has his own warm admirers and bitter enemies, with all shades of opinion between them, and the truth well at the center. He has been the object of numerous assaults from newspapers, notably the Hearst papers, after his opposition to Hearst's nomination for the presidency. He is charged with being a "machine politician," which is true enough—there are few of any other kind—but his adherents have always called him "the easy boss." He has always stuck to his friends, even at times when it would have been more judicious to crucify some of them; and probably more of the hostility to him is on account of his friends than on account of himself. Friends and foes alike concede his amiability. He has a good disposition. He does not treasure malice, and there is nothing mean recorded against him. Political emergencies have at times required him to spear some aspiring countryman, but he always used an anaesthetic when possible; and he has always carved the tragedy on his conscience and made reparation afterwards when in his power.

Mr. Taggart was married on June 16, 1877, to Miss Eva D. Bryant. He is now understood to be quite wealthy, and it may be noted that his money was not made from politics. In addition to a profitable hotel business, he was one of a number of Indianapolis men who secured control of a bonanza copper mine in Mexico which brought them all handsome fortunes.

CHARLES S. STONE. One of the leading insurance agencies of the capital city is that of which the subject of this review is the owner, though the business has been continued, since the death of his honored partner, Clarence M. Zener, under the original firm name of Zener & Stone. It is interesting to record that while to-day Mr. Stone holds prestige as one of the leading insurance men of Indianapolis, so also was his maternal grandfather a prominent underwriter in the city in the pioneer days.

Charles S. Stone was born in Indianapolis on the 24th of April, 1867, and is a son of





Michael H. Spades.

William O. and Anna Kiersted (Cady) Stone. William O. Stone was a native of Massachusetts, where his father was a shoe manufacturer. The Stone family was founded in New England in the Colonial epoch of our national history and is of staunch English lineage. The paternal grandfather, Timothy Shepard Stone, was for many years a leading and influential citizen of Worcester, Massachusetts, where his shoe factory was established. William O. Stone came to Indianapolis when a young man and here was married to Anna Kiersted Cady, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, where her father, Charles Warner Cady, was an early settler.

Charles S. Stone was reared in his native city, to whose public schools he is indebted for his educational training, which included a course in the high school. After leaving school he was variously employed until 1889, when he identified himself with the insurance business, in which he has gained success and a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Stone is a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and holds membership in the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club, and the German House. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine.

MICHAEL H. SPADES. To offer in a work of this province an adequate resumé of the career of Mr. Spades would be impossible, but, with others of those who have conserved the civic and commercial progress of Indianapolis, he may well find consideration in the noting of the more salient points that have marked his life and labors. He was long a dominating power in connection with the retail business interests of Indianapolis, where he was engaged in the dry goods business for a score of years, and after his retirement from this field of enterprise he here conducted extensive operations in the handling and improving of real estate, in which he continues to hold large interests in this city and other sections of the state. He achieved a position as one of the substantial capitalists of Indiana, gaining his success through normal and worthy means, and he stands today as a singularly admirable type of the self-made man.

His business career has been signally characterized by courage, confidence, progressiveness and impregnable integrity of purpose, and while his success in a tangible way has been large he has ever remained the plain unassuming citizen, mindful of the rights and privileges of others and appreciative of the true worth of his fellow men. His was an implicit trust in the development of the larger

and greater Indianapolis, and his confidence in this respect was one of action and definite accomplishment. His capitalistic interests are now of wide scope and importance and since 1906 he has maintained his home in Chicago, in which city his real estate holdings are of notable order, but he still maintains a deep interest in the Indiana capital, which so long represented his home and in which he laid the foundations of his ample fortune. To one familiar with the consecutive stages of his advancement there comes a feeling of deep appreciation, and it is the desire of the writer to offer in this brief sketch an estimate which may denote the man and the loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Michael H. Spades was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 15th of February, 1854, and is a son of Cyril and Rufina (Fritch) Spades, both of whom were natives of Germany. His father was a man of sterling attributes of character, devoted the major part of his active career to the vocation of farming and while he was able to provide well for his family his success in a financial way was never more than of modest order. He died when Michael H., the first in order of birth of a family of twelve children, was but seven years of age, and the widowed mother found grave responsibilities devolving upon her. Her devotion and fortitude were invincible, and it is with a feeling of utmost filial reverence that the subject of this review reverts to his loved mother. She survived her husband by many years and was a resident of Indianapolis at the time of her death.

Michael H. Spades secured his early educational training in the common schools of his native city, and though his advantages were limited in extent none who knows him can fail to realize how admirably he has overcome the handicap of earlier years in this line as well as in the domain of practical business activity. He is a man of broad information and genuine culture, and his long and intimate association with men and affairs has made him thoroughly cosmopolitan. He early began the battle of life on his own responsibility, as is evident when it is noted that when a lad of but fifteen years he came to Indianapolis and secured a minor position in the old-time dry goods establishment of the firm of Robertson & East. There has been naught of inertia, apathy or vacillation of purpose in his career, and even as a youth he gave distinctive evidence of that ambition, self-reliance and well directed application through which it has been his to rise from the position of obscure clerk in a retail store to the status of one of the substantial capitalists of the middle west.

Fidelity and energy soon made it possible for him to initiate his independent business career. as in 1864, four years after coming to Indianapolis and when but nineteen years of age, he opened a modest dry goods store at 20 East Washington street, Indianapolis. This was made possible through the kindly aid of his former employer, James E. Robertson, whose confidence he had won and who showed consideration in encouraging the young man in the initial stages of a remarkably successful career as a merchant in the capital city of Indiana. Mr. Spades reverts to a feeling of deep appreciation to the kindly assistance and advice accorded him by Mr. Robertson. About one year after opening his dry goods store he removed his stock to the site of the present extensive retail dry goods establishment of L. S. Ayres & Company, at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets, where he continued in business for a decade, within which he built up a large and profitable trade, based upon enterprising and progressive methods and fair and honorable dealings. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Spades removed to the building on the site of the present large department store of H. P. Wasson & Company, on West Washington street, where the business was continued with ever increasing success, giving Mr. Spades precedence as one of the largest and most thoroughly representative merchants of the city. He bent his energies and powers along a definite line and made of success not an accident but a logical result.

In 1885, after twenty-one years of successful identification with the retail mercantile business in Indianapolis, Mr. Spades disposed of his interests in this line to carry forward operations in the real estate business, in which he was destined to attain success of even more emphatic order. He has become the owner of a vast amount of valuable realty in Indianapolis, Chicago and other cities and towns, and also of large tracts of farming land in this and other states of the Union. His transactions in the real estate field have been enormous and of great importance, and his holdings at the present time represent a valuation of great dimensions. Maintaining his home and business headquarters in the City of Chicago, he is now known to be one of the leading real estate holders and dealers of the western metropolis. He still maintains an office in Indianapolis, visiting the city at regular and frequent intervals and giving his personal attention to his large real estate and other capitalistic interests in this city, in whose welfare he continues to evince the deepest and most loyal interest, mindful of the fact that here was laid the foundation of his substantial fortune and

that here remain to him the staunchest of friends, not a few of whom have known him from his youthful days. As a loyal citizen he contributed materially to the furtherance of the commercial and civic progress of the Indiana capital, and his aid and influence were never denied in support of worthy measures and enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare of the community. The civic loyalty and generosity of Mr. Spades were significantly shown in the year 1898, when he donated to the City of Indianapolis six acres of land bordering Poguc's Run, on both sides, and to this two acres more were added later, making an attractive park from Newman street to Jefferson street. This park bears the name of Spades Park, and, in addition to other improvements, a handsome band pagoda and shelterhouse, with toilet rooms, was erected by the city park board, an improvement that was paid for by Mr. Spades.

Both Mr. Spades and his wife have been important factors in Indianapolis musical life, he being a fine performer on the violin and she an accomplished vocalist. Both have been most generous in their appearance in concerts for worthy objects, and Mr. Spades was always an enthusiastic promoter of the Indianapolis May music festivities, to whose guaranty funds he was a generous contributor.

Never seeking applause or notoriety, Mr. Spades has done much in an unostentatious way in support of charitable and benevolent objects and his private benefactions, numerous and well ordered, have been known only to himself and the recipients of his bounty. He is, indeed, one of those who "would do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." A sterling citizen, an honorable and successful business man, Mr. Spades has long held a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people of the fair Indiana capital city with whose civic and business interests he was so long and conspicuously identified.

In politics Mr. Spades gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but he has been essentially a business man and thus there has been no allurements for him in the domain of practical politics. He has long been a member of the Christian Church, in which Mrs. Spades also has been a valued member, and he has been affiliated with various representative civic organizations in the capital city.

On the 26th of June, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spades to Miss Hester Cox, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of the late Jacob Cox, of Indianapolis, a celebrated artist of his day and one whose productions command high valuation at the present time. Mr. and Mrs.

Spades have two sons and one daughter—Myron is successfully engaged in the real estate business in the City of Chicago, and in this enterprise he is now associated with his brother, Cyril, who has recently completed his educational work, and Julia is the wife of Francis P. Fleming, of Jacksonville, Florida.

HON. FREDERICK EUGENE MATSON, Corporation Counsel for the City of Indianapolis, has the distinction of being probably the youngest member who has ever been chosen President Pro Tempore of the upper house of the Indiana legislature. He was born on a farm near Pennsville, Morgan County, Ohio, June 1, 1869, and his parents were George Meyers and Mary Catherine (Dodds) Matson, both natives of the Buckeye state. His father was a farmer by occupation and a Union officer of the Civil War. In 1882 the family moved to a farm in Muskingum River Valley, near Zanesville, Ohio, and this property still remains the family homestead.

At the age of seventeen years, Frederick E. became a teacher in the public schools and after being employed for one year in this field changed to the business of commercial traveler. He also found it more practicable financially and was thus enabled to work his way through college with comparative ease. In 1893 he graduated from Muskingum College, at New Concord, Ohio, and in 1894 received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, from the University of Michigan. Immediately afterward he located in Indianapolis and soon rose to high rank in this profession. Taking also an active part in Republican politics, he was brought forward by his party in 1900 as its candidate for State Senator from Marion County. He served with such marked ability in the sixty-second general assembly, that at the opening of the sixty-third session he was elected President Pro Tempore of the senate and thus became the floor leader of his party. At the time he was the youngest senator of the majority side. On returning to private practice Mr. Matson has continued to advance in the good graces of his profession and the public, and on January 1, 1906, was honored by Mayor Bookwalter with the appointment as Corporation Counsel of the City of Indianapolis, and this position he has filled with unusual ability and efficiency to the present time. His annual reports show that the Law Department under his control has successfully disposed of a larger amount of public business at a less expense than ever before in the history of the city. Among other noteworthy litigation during his term of office are the Track Elevation cases, the Gas cases, the Brewery License cases, Smoke Ordinance

cases, and a large number of very important street improvement and health ordinance cases. In fraternal, literary and club circles, Mr. Matson holds prominent relations. He is a Master Mason and an active Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Commercial, Columbia, Marion, Country and Indianapolis Literary clubs, as well as the Indianapolis Art Association. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. In 1894 Mr. Matson married Miss Mabelle McKittrick of Marysville, Ohio. They have one child, Frederick George Matson.

CHAPIN C. FOSTER. It has been within the province of Mr. Foster to wield a distinct and beneficial influence in the industrial, commercial and civic life of the capital city of Indiana, where he has maintained his home for nearly half a century and where his reputation as a sterling citizen and progressive and substantial business man has ever been unassailable. Further incidental interest to a record of his career by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Indiana, which has represented his home from the time of his nativity to the present, and it was his commission to go forth as one of the loyal soldiers which the state contributed to the Union ranks during the Civil War.

Chapin C. Foster was born in the village of Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, on the 15th of April, 1847, and is a son of Riley and Sarah J. (Wallace) Foster, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and of Massachusetts and English descent, and the latter was a native of Ireland, being descended from Scottish ancestry of the historic clan of Wallace. Riley Foster came to Indiana in 1814, and here his marriage was solemnized. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and in his earlier business career at Vernon he conducted a furniture store and maintained a cabinet-making department. Later he was engaged in the drug business, and he maintained his home in Vernon, one of its honored and representative citizens, for many years. In 1868 he moved to Indianapolis, where he lived virtually retired until his death, and here also his cherished and devoted wife passed the closing years of her life. Both were zealous and devout members of the First Christian Church, and in politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican.

He whose name initiates this sketch was reared to years of maturity in his native village, in whose schools he received his early educational discipline. In 1861 he came to Indianapolis and entered the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler

College, in which institution he continued his studies for two years, at the expiration of which time he withdrew from the same to respond to the exigent call of higher duty to his country. On the 18th of May, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he continued in service until the expiration of his one hundred days' term of enlistment, then he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He was subsequently a member of the commission which took the testimonies and received the claims made by the citizens of southern Indiana who were injured or who suffered loss by reason of General John Morgan's army's raid through the state and who sustained losses by reason of General Hobson's command, the latter having pursued Morgan through Indiana.

After the close of his military service Mr. Foster resumed his studies in the college previously mentioned, but in the spring of 1865 he withdrew from the Institution to accept an appointment as disbursing officer of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Indianapolis, an incumbency which he retained during the ensuing six years. For two years thereafter he held the position of bookkeeper in the well known mercantile establishment of L. S. Ayres and Company, now one of the oldest and most important retail houses in the capital city. In 1872 he engaged in the lumber business in Indianapolis, and with this important line of enterprise he has since been continuously identified. He has had various associates, and there have been several changes in the title of the concern, but he has been the executive head during the long intervening years and has been primarily the force through which the large and substantial enterprise has been built up—one of the most important of its kind in the state. The business is now conducted under the title of the Foster Lumber Company, and the same is incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Foster is president of the company and gives to its affairs his personal supervision, being still numbered among the active and progressive business men of the capital city and having contributed his quota to the upbuilding of Greater Indianapolis. His interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city has ever been of the most vital and insistent type, and he has given his influence and tangible support to the measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare of the community.

For several years past Mr. Foster has been president of the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, whose affairs have been ably handled and whose business is large and substantial, based upon the active support and co-operation of leading lumber dealers in all sections of the state. He is a member of the Indianapolis Manufacturers' Association, was its vice president on two different occasions and is a member of its executive committee. He is also a charter member of the Indiana Lumbermen's Association, serving one year as its president, and is a charter member of the Indianapolis Employers' Association and served on its executive committee until in 1906 he was made its secretary and at this writing (1910) is still the incumbent of that office. He is a charter member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and served two terms as its vice president.

In politics Mr. Foster is arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and while he has maintained a deep interest in the promotion of the party success he has never had aught of ambition for public office of any order. He and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for many years. He was a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a member of the Commercial Club from the time of its organization and was one of its first vice-presidents. He was also the first president of the Columbia Club after its incorporation, was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Country Club and its first president, and retains membership in the Marion Club. All of these are recognized as representative social organizations of Indianapolis.

In 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Foster to Miss Harriet McIntire, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas McIntire, who was for twenty-six years the able and popular superintendent of the Indiana State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Foster became the parents of three children, all attaining to years of maturity, and the two now living are: Robert Sanford, who is associated with his father in the lumber trade and who is one of the representative business men of the younger generation in Indianapolis, and Martha Martindale, who remains at the parental home. Mary McIntire became the wife of Charles H. Morrison and her death occurred on June 13, 1905.

Mrs. Chapin C. Foster founded the Indiana Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1894 and she was the first State Regent, holding that position for six

years, and is now the first Honorary State Regent. From her early life in the Indiana State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Mrs. Foster always had a deep interest in various philanthropic and literary organizations of the state and city. In 1878 she wrote by request of Rev. O. McCulloch, a pamphlet upon the education of the feeble minded that was addressed to the legislature then sitting; this pamphlet changed the minority vote to a majority vote in favor of building the school for this afflicted class in Fort Wayne. In 1888 Mrs. Foster wrote a paper on Indiana authors for the Indianapolis Woman's Club that contained beside personal reminiscences, a list of over two hundred and fifty Indiana writers. This paper was used in the public schools, Indiana University, Technical Institute and Indiana Library School. Mrs. Foster also wrote a memoir of her father, Rev. Dr. Thomas McIntire, in 1885. She also wrote, in 1908, a memoir of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Foster is vice president for Indiana of the North West Genealogical Society.

Rev. Thomas McIntire, Ph. D., at the time of his death, September 25, 1885, had a national fame and had been in the profession of educating the deaf and dumb a longer period than any other person then living. Thomas McIntire was born in Reynoldsburg, Ohio, December 25, 1815, and died in Indianapolis, September 25, 1885, as above stated. He married, September 26, 1843, Mary Elizabeth Barr. For two years Dr. McIntire was a student in Hanover College and was graduated from Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, in 1840, from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1842. He was an instructor in the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institute from 1842 to 1845, and founder and superintendent of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb Institute, Knoxville, from 1845 to 1850. He owned a bookstore in Columbus, Ohio, between 1850 and 1852, was superintendent of the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Institute 1852 to 1879, and superintendent of the Michigan Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, Flint, Michigan, 1879 to 1882. He was the founder of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, in which he served from 1883 to 1885.

IRA M. HOLMES. In the personnel of the representative members of the bar of Indianapolis a place of no slight precedence is consistently accorded to Ira M. Holmes, and in his native state he is a worthy member of the profession that was here dignified by the services of his honored father.

Mr. Holmes was born at Pendleton, Madison County, Indiana, on the 20th of December, 1876, and is a son of Squire W. and Olive M. (Parsons) Holmes. The Holmes family, of staunch English origin, was founded in Massachusetts in the colonial era of our national history, and later generations became identified with the pioneer settlement of the State of New York, and from the old Empire commonwealth came Squire W. Holmes, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. This worthy founder of the Indiana branch of the family settled in Vigo County in the early pioneer days, and in this state he passed the residue of his life, as did also his son Arba W., who was born in the State of New York, and who eventually became one of the successful agriculturists of Vigo County, where was born Squire W. Holmes, father of him whose name initiates this article. Squire W. Holmes (II) was reared and educated in Indiana and here prepared himself for the legal profession, to which he devoted his attention with much of ability and success, though he was in greatly impaired health from his youth until his death, in his thirty-fifth year. During the Civil War he showed his loyalty to the cause of the Union notwithstanding his physical frailty, for he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and through the hardships endured as a soldier such inroads were made upon his strength as to shorten his life. He was admitted to the bar after the close of the war and was thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession until the close of his life, at Madison, Indiana, where his death occurred on the 29th of November, 1878. His widow is still living and is now venerable in years. She has maintained her home in Indianapolis since 1880, and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. All of her sons are members of the Indianapolis bar and all have achieved success and prestige in their profession. These sons are William A., Harry W. and Ira M.

Ira M. Holmes, the youngest of the three children, was about two years old at the time of his father's death, and when he was four years of age his mother removed to Indianapolis, where he was reared to manhood and where he was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of the capital city. He was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1895, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the Indiana Law School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898 and from which he received his degree

of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where his energy and effective efforts as a trial lawyer and able counselor have gained him a due measure of success. He was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Marion County in 1903 and he made an excellent record as a public prosecutor, having thus added materially to his professional reputation. He is a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party and has rendered effective service in the promotion of the party cause. He is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He and his wife hold membership in the Third Christian Church of their home city, where they are also popular in connection with representative social activities.

In 1902, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Satterthwaite, daughter of Mertillis Satterthwaite, of Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.

CLARENCE A. KENYON. One of the successful representatives of the legal profession in the capital city of Indiana, where he has been engaged in practice since 1891, is Mr. Kenyon, who came to Indianapolis from Kansas City, Missouri, where he had previously followed the work of his profession for more than a decade, and where he had gained a secure and enviable standing at the bar.

Mr. Kenyon was born in the City of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 9th of May, 1858, and is a son of Thomas W. and Mary (Brewer) Kenyon, the former a native of the State of New York and the latter of Ohio. Thomas W. Kenyon was born in Gloversville, New York, to which place his father, Russell B. Kenyon, had removed from his native State of Rhode Island. Russell B. Kenyon became a representative manufacturer of gloves and mittens in Gloversville, which city gained its name from its prominence in connection with this branch of industrial enterprise, and from that place he finally removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, near which city he established and operated a glove factory, becoming one of the leading business men and influential citizens of that place, where he passed the residue of his life. The mother of him whose name initiates this article was a daughter of Paris Brewer, who removed from the State of New York to Ohio in the early pioneer epoch in the latter commonwealth, and for several years he was government Indian agent at Little San-

dusky, that state. He was a representative of the fine Holland Dutch stock that was early planted on Manhattan Island.

In 1859 Thomas W. Kenyon removed with his family from Michigan to Illinois, making the journey in one of the old-time "prairie schooners", as the wagons used for such migrations were aptly termed, by reason of their peculiar conformation. He settled in the vicinity of Lincoln, Illinois, and there he became a successful farmer and stock-grower and a man of influence in his community, where he ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem.

Clarence A. Kenyon was about one year old at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, and he was reared to maturity at Lincoln, that state, to whose public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline. In 1875 he entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he continued his studies until 1878, when he was matriculated in the literary department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where, after his admission to the bar of the state, he engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he there continued most successfully until 1891, when he came to Indianapolis, as vice-president and attorney of the Western Paving & Supply Company, from which he subsequently withdrew, after which he effected the organization of the Hoosier Construction Company, of which he became president and treasurer. He continued to be identified with this corporation until 1907, when he disposed of his stock in the same, after having been a potent factor in promoting the success of the enterprise. He is one of the stockholders of the Granite & Bituminous Paving Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and he has shown marked initiative and administrative talent in connection with industrial and commercial affairs of importance, but he is now giving practically his entire time and attention to the work of his profession.

Mr. Kenyon is a Republican in politics and he is identified with the following named representative civic clubs of Indianapolis: The Columbia, Marion, Commercial and Country, and also with the unique organization known as the German House. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which

his affiliation is with Murat Temple, of Indianapolis.

In 1884 Mr. Kenyon was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Hunt, of Kansas City, Missouri.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. To offer within the necessarily circumscribed limitations of a publication of this order an adequate review of the life of the loved "Hoosier poet", is, of course, virtually in the realm of the impossible, but in every publication touching the personnel of Indianapolis citizenship there is imperative consistency in according at least a brief tribute to Mr. Riley. It is much to have felt a touch of gentle thought and to have glorified and idealized the common things of life. James Whitcomb Riley has marked with gentle appreciation the true and genuine phases of human life and has touched with the brush of fancy those things which are customarily recorded only in the "short and simple annals of the poor". He has realized that poverty and riches are of the spirit. He has been thankful for life and for memories that are good and sweet and through these it has been given him more nearly than to the average man to come within sight of the castle of his dreams. Of him it may well be said that he has "shed a something of celestial light 'round the familiar face of every day".

A native son of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth whose life and manners he has so admirably depicted in song and verse and whose fame he has thus carried wherever the English language is spoken, Mr. Riley is a son of one of the old and honored families in Indiana. He was born in the gracious little City of Greenfield, Hancock County, about twenty miles distant from Indianapolis, in 1854. His father, Captain Reuben Alexander Riley, was the son of a Scotch-Irishman who had come to this country from the north of Ireland and who had settled in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Here was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Schleich, a member of a prominent family of that county and a young woman who had attained no little personal fame as a talented exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church and as a writer of verse. In that locality and period it was unusual for a woman to exhibit such talents and the mother of Captain Riley was possessed of a beautiful and noble character and of deep appreciation of the best in literature. It has been said that her son, Captain Riley, inherited her facility of speech and there can be no measure of doubt that the Hoosier poet himself owes somewhat of a debt to her in this respect.

Captain Reuben Riley was reared to maturity in the old Keystone state where he secured a common school education and where he also gave careful attention to the study of law. He came to Indiana in the early days and after settling in Hancock County, he became one of the distinguished lawyers of that section of the state and also wielded much influence in public and civic affairs. Concerning him the following appreciative estimate is well worthy of reproduction and perpetuation in this connection. "Captain Riley was noted for his bravery and gallantry as a soldier and his success as a stump speaker made him widely known in this section of the state which he represented in the legislature. Possessed of a fine mind and a right sense of humor, he had personal attractions which gained him as much popularity as his legal abilities and he commanded a large practice. Of him the late General John Coburn of Indianapolis once wrote under date of January 10, 1905: 'I knew him after he became a practicing lawyer in Hancock and neighboring counties. He was a good speaker, eloquent, argumentative, and witty and would entertain a crowd as a stump speaker in Central Indiana as well as any one. He served as a representative from Hancock County in the legislature of Indiana and he was also state's attorney for this circuit. He was a good lawyer, of a kind, friendly disposition and made many warm friends. He was a brother of Frank Riley, treasurer of Marion County. Captain Reuben Riley was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, first captain of the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in a three months' service, then re-enlisted and was made Captain of Company G, Indiana Cavalry Volunteers. He was a patriotic man and citizen and had very few, if any, enemies.'"

As a young man Captain Riley was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Marine, a descendant of a North Carolina family celebrated for culture and poetical talents. To his mother and her gracious influence James Whitcomb Riley ascribes much of his success in literature and he holds her memory in reverent affection. The parents of Mr. Riley continued to maintain their home in Greenfield until their death.

James Whitcomb Riley, a lad of alert mentality and irrepressible spirits, is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational discipline and as it was his father's desire that he follow the same profession as did his honored sire, at the age of sixteen years he began the study of law. To those who have appreciation of the nature

of the man will come a ready understanding of how little the intricacies and musty tomes of the law appealed to a young man of distinctively Bohemian instincts who found his greatest pleasure in the study of nature and humanity. It was not surprising, therefore, that young Riley took "French leave" of the parental domicile and set forth to find new fields of exploit. When discovered by his father he was engaged in the laudable work of entertaining a mixed crowd from the vantage point of a patent-medicine and concert wagon which had passed through his native town and on this primitive stage he was assisting in the singing of songs and the offering of character impersonations and general comedian work incidental to lecturing on the curative properties of certain Indian remedies. He was allowed to follow his bent and at the end of the summer he found himself far distant from his home and with no funds with which to pay for his return trip. Such adversity rested lightly on the shoulders of the future poet and by painting signs and advertisements upon fences, buildings, etc., he was successful in working his way through the country to his home. It is a matter of record that he had special genius in the field of enterprise which enlisted his attention at this time and concerning this period in his life the following words have been written: "For a period of years he continued to follow the bent of his own inclinations, traveling around the country and following various callings and during that period he gained no little reputation as a sign painter, becoming a master hand at that trade. Naturally, with his inborn love for harmony rhythm and his keen appreciation of the life he saw daily about him, he drifted into journalism and kindred fields, revising and recasting plays and songs, and was himself a strolling actor for a time, before he began to devote himself to serious literary efforts. His first work as a journalist was done on the Anderson *Democrat* at Anderson, Indiana, and it was while he was thus engaged on this journal that he perpetrated the now famous Hoax—a publication of his poem 'Leonainie,' a hitherto unknown production of Edgar Allan Poe."

It is entirely unnecessary to enter into details as to the progressive stages in the career of Mr. Riley, for his work is known and sufficiently indicates the man as he is. With a heart imbued with deep human sympathy and tolerance, he has viewed life with gentle forbearance and has found in the most unpropitious surroundings the hidden beauties which have made his poems so effective in touching the hearts of their readers. In re-

gard to his special writings concerning people and places in Indiana, both in prose and verse, the following words have been written: "His sympathetic observation of the Hoosier people as revealed in verse and through writings that appeared in the public press from time to time soon began to attract favorable notice and he found his place in the public favor as the most popular exponent of Hoosier days and scenes that has yet sung the songs of her typical early times. Like most artists who have attained note, he has acquired his greatest renown in the faithful and vivid depiction of common scenes. His extensive knowledge of the Hoosier state and its people, his memory for detail, his familiarity with their dialect and idioms, their virtues and their peculiarities, give his word pictures a local color of undisputable quality. Simple, direct and appealing, his verses have a touch of humanity which reaches the hearts of all."

When about twenty-three years of age, Mr. Riley began giving to the press regular contributions of dialect verses and in these are clearly manifest the joyous warm heart and appreciative disposition of the youth who made friends wherever he went and whose love of nature showed itself as clearly as it has in his maturer compositions. Again we have recourse to a previously published sketch of his career, from which are taken the following excerpts with but slight paraphrase:

"The lad who loved nature, who knew where the best 'swimmin' hole' was to be found, where the fish bit best, where the sapplings grew tallest and straightest for fishin'-poles, where the most beautiful wild flowers were to be found, drew these back in memory to the treasured days of youth by his vivid presentation of these rural charms. His themes have usually been homely ones, so life-like in their graphic narration, so full of his appreciation of their significance, that they appeal to the masses as well as the classes, and his fame has spread all over the country—and even beyond it, wherever the English tongue is in common use. To quote from Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in a speech made at the teachers' meeting held in Mr. Riley's home city in 1905: 'Dearer to the universal man than soldier, statesman or scholar are the world's poets: for the poet interprets the soul of man to itself and makes immortal the wisdom of the common mind. After all, the source of all poetry is in the hearts of the people. In the consciousness of the masses is that intelligence of the higher truths of the universe, of which this life is



John S. Spaulding

but a reflection; and it is this intelligence, uttered in words of music, that constitutes real poetry. So he who knows not the people nor loves them cannot sing that song to which their very natures are attuned. The aristocrat may make verses whose perfect art renders them immortal like Horace, or state high truths in austere beauty like Arnold. But only the brother of the common can tell what the common heart longs for and feels, and only he lives in the understanding and affection of the million; only the man who is close to the earth and, therefore, close to the skies, knows the mysteries and beauties of both. Only he who is close to humanity is close to humanity's God.'

"Mr. Riley's two great characteristics, his talent as a poet and philosopher and his fidelity as an impersonator, have won the praise of two of the world's greatest actors—one of France and one of England. Sir Henry Irving gave him a dinner during a visit to London, at which Coquelin, the great French actor, was also present. After hearing Mr. Riley the actors declared that he possessed naturally what they had been years acquiring. They knew little of his early life and the influences which shaped his character, though this fact takes nothing from their recognition of his art.

"Mr. Riley's high ideals of patriotism and religion, and his very inclination to express himself in rhyme, may be traced to his forefathers in both paternal and maternal lines. His lone experience as a student, both of human nature and of English poetical construction, has enriched his mind with ideas and with a facility of expression most enviable."

Mr. Riley's early writings, which appear under the nom de plume of "Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone," have for many years past been published under his own name—his Christian name having been given him in honor of an early governor and distinguished citizen of Indiana. While scarcely necessary, it may be noted that among his best known published works are "Neighborly Poems"; "Sketches In Prose and Occasional Verse"; "Orphant Annie"; "Old Swinnin' Hole"; "Rhymes of Childhood"; "Afterwhiles"; "Character Sketches, Etc."; "Old Fashioned Roses"; "Pipes O' Pan"; "An Old Sweetheart of Mine"; "Green Fields and Running Brooks"; "Poems Here at Home".

Though it was never his to gain specific academic education, the broad scope of his study and reading have made Mr. Riley a man of genuine scholarship and noteworthy recognition of this was accorded in 1902, when he was honored with the degree of Master of

Arts by historic old Yale University, and again in 1904 when he was given the degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Pennsylvania. On the 28th of December, 1905, he was tendered a distinctive compliment by the Indiana State Teachers' Association which held a special session in his honor at Tomlinson hall in Indianapolis and the tribute thus accorded is one that has had few if any precedents in the lives of other authors. Among the speakers of the occasion were many of the most distinguished men of Indiana and also Honorable Henry Watterson, the honored and veteran editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Personally Mr. Riley is known throughout the most adverse sections of the Union as well as abroad, as he has travelled extensively and has given many public readings from his works. He has insistently clung to a life of celibacy, and in Indianapolis, surrounded by a circle of friends tried and true, he has an attractive bachelor home on Lockerbie street, which has gained fame through his numerous references to the same as well as by reason of his there maintaining his home. He has loved the world and the world has loved him and life has given to him the full measure of its enrichment, even as he has given to others the opulence of his poetic fancy.

JOHN S. SPANN. A strong and noble character was that of the late John S. Spann, who exerted an emphatic influence in connection with business and civic affairs in Indianapolis during the entire course of a long and significantly successful career. The major part of his life was passed in the capital city of Indiana and he gained success through his individual ability and application, ever standing exemplar of that integrity of purpose which figures as the plumb of character and makes for objective valuation in connection with the varied relations of life. Mr. Spann was one of the pioneer newspaper men of Indianapolis, and in this field of enterprise he wielded a large and beneficent influence in the early days of the city's history. Later he was an extensive operator in the real estate business, and in this connection he did much to further the progress and material upbuilding of the capital city. He maintained a vital interest in all that concerned the civic and business advancement and prosperity of his home city and left upon its history the impress of a vigorous, loyal and influential citizen and sterling business man. It is most consonant that in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand there should be accorded at least a slight tribute to this honored pioneer, with brief record of his career.

John S. Spann was born in Jennings County, Indiana, on the 24th of May, 1823, which date bears its own significance as indicating that his parents were numbered among the early settlers of this commonwealth, with whose history the family name has been identified for more than three-fourths of a century. In the common schools of his native county Mr. Spann gained an education on a parity with that afforded the average youth of the locality and period, and his initial labors in the field of practical industry were those in connection with the reclamation and cultivation of the home farm. In 1839, as a lad of sixteen years, he came to Indianapolis, where he forthwith entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, in which he became a competent workman, and in which connection he exemplified the truth of the statement that the discipline of a printing and newspaper office is equivalent to a liberal education. He became a man of fine intellectuality and broad mental ken, and his career was one marked by consecutive development or personality as well as of cumulative success in a material way. For a number of years Mr. Spann was prominently identified with the newspaper press of Indianapolis, and here his influence was potent and beneficent, as in all other relations of life. In November, 1846, he became junior member of the firm of Chapman & Spann, publishers and editors of the *State Sentinel*, and in 1850 he became associated with the late E. W. H. Ellis in establishing a weekly Democratic paper, to which was given the title of *Indiana Statesman*. In 1852 this was merged with the *Sentinel* and two years later Mr. Spann and Mr. John B. Norman purchased the plant and business of the *Sentinel*, of which they disposed in the following year. With this transfer Mr. Spann's active identification with newspaper work in Indianapolis was terminated. In 1860 he engaged in the real estate business, and in this field of enterprise he achieved splendid success, both in the advancing of his own interests and those of the city. He was the founder of the firm of John S. Spann & Company, and this title is still retained, in the conducting of the large and important business controlled by the present concern, which is incorporated under the laws of the state and of which his son, Thomas H. Spann, is president, as noted in the sketch of the latter's career, on other pages of this volume. Mr. Spann laid out several additions to the city and many of his transactions in the real estate line were of individual order—that is, aside from those of the firm in which he was an interested principal. His operations were not exceeded in scope and importance by

those of any of his contemporaries, and to him is due the plating and development of a number of the most attractive residence sections of Indianapolis. He was a Republican in politics after the war, but before was a Democrat, and while ever progressive and public-spirited as a citizen he had no ambitions for the honors or emoluments of public office. He was an official member of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder for a number of years prior to his death. It may be noted incidentally that this church was organized in 1838, by that celebrated divine, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of whom Mr. Spann was a personal friend.

On the 2nd of June, 1847, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spann to Miss Hester A. Sharpe, daughter of Ebenezer Sharpe, to whom is dedicated a brief memoir appearing elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Spann became the parents of eight children, of whom four attained to years of maturity, and of whom two sons and one daughter are now living. Mr. Spann was summoned to the life eternal on the 2nd of July, 1897, secure in the high regard of all who knew him, and his cherished and devoted wife still survives and is eighty-two years of age. The names of both merit an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Indianapolis, in whose social and religious life they were long prominent.

THOMAS H. SPANN. What of the man and what of his accomplishment? This is an intuitive query that asserts itself whenever is taken into consideration the claims of any person, and the verdict set by popular estimate is unequivocal and nearly always just. Each man gets out of life no more than he puts into it, and his character expresses itself either in its productiveness or in its supine or parasitic inactivity. In the matter of definite accomplishment and high personal integrity the fair capital city of Indiana has every reason to be proud of her native sons who are here lending their aid and co-operation in forwarding her civic, industrial and commercial advancement. As a member of one of the old and honored families of Indianapolis and as one of the representative business men of his native city, Thomas H. Spann is especially eligible for recognition in this publication. On other pages is entered a memoir concerning his father, the late John S. Spann, and also a brief review of the career of his maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Sharpe, both of whom were numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of Indianapolis, and in view of such records it is not demanded that further consideration of the family history be accorded



J. H. Spann

in this article. It may be said that Mr. Spann himself has not, either as a citizen or business man, stood in the shadow of his father or grandfather, both of whom accomplished much for Indianapolis, but he has individually added to the laurels of the name which he bears and has directed his productive energies along normal and beneficent lines.

Thomas H. Spann was born in Indianapolis on the 8th of June, 1848, and the place of his nativity was the old family homestead on Illinois street, opposite present terminal station. After duly availing himself of the public schools of his native city he entered historic old Williams College, Massachusetts, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon his return to Indianapolis he became associated with his father in the latter's extensive real estate operations, and for many years he maintained this grateful and prolific business alliance with his father, under the firm name of John S. Spann & Company, which is still retained. His father was identified with the enterprise until he passed to the life eternal, and since that time the son has been the prime factor in carrying forward the business, which dates its inception back to the year 1860. No real estate concern has done more for the development and substantial upbuilding of Indianapolis than has that of John S. Spann & Company, both as a firm and as a corporation. In 1902 the business was incorporated under the laws of the state and without change of the original title, as has already been stated, and Thomas H. Spann has been president from the time of such incorporation. The operations of the firm and company have been of most extensive and important order, including the opening and improving of several additions and sub-divisions of the city and the erection of many residence and business buildings. The company has also transacted an enormous amount of business in the general handling of improved and unimproved property, in the extending of financial loans upon real estate security, and in the conducting of a large fire and casualty insurance business. The executive and administrative ability of Thomas H. Spann have come into effective play in the upbuilding of the fine business enterprise of which he is the head and with which he has been identified from his youth to the present, covering the entire period of a business career marked by energy, discrimination, progressiveness and impregnable integrity of purpose. It is needless to say that in his native city he commands the unqualified esteem and confidence of the community.

Taking a vital interest in all that has tended

to conserve the progress and civic prosperity of his native city, Mr. Spann has lent his tangible aid and co-operation in the furthering of enterprises and measures touching the welfare of the same, and in his attitude has ever been essentially liberal and public-spirited. Though the honors or emoluments of public office have had naught of allurements for him, he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he is a member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, and other organizations whose primary object is the promotion of the best interests of the community. He and his wife are devoted and influential members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, as was also his honored father, who was one of the founders of this society. Reared in a thoroughly refined and cultured home and touching the best in social life from his youth up, Mr. Spann shows in his gracious personality and kindness, as well as in his unmistakable popularity, that he is "to the manner born." He and his family are prominent in the social affairs of Indianapolis, and their attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality.

On the 25th of January, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spann to Miss Sarah F. Smith, who was born and reared in Troy, New York, and who is a daughter of Harvey and Anna (Sprague) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Spann have two daughters—Anna H., who remains at the parental home, and Louise, who is the wife of Berkley W. Duck, of Indianapolis.

DAVID B. BRENEKE is the proprietor of the fine dancing academy which bears his name and whose equipment and appointments are of the most metropolitan type. Since establishing himself in business as a teacher of the art of dancing he has developed a large and representative clientele in Indianapolis, where he is held in high personal popularity and where his institution caters to the demands of the highest social classes.

Mr. Brenneke is a native of Germany, having been born near the City of Brunswick, on the 26th of October, 1855, and being a son of David and Julia (Seggelke) Brenneke. The subject of this review secured his early education in the excellent national schools of his native land, and in 1870, in company with his elder brother, he came to the United States, whither his parents emigrated at a later date. The two brothers took up their residence in Evansville, Indiana, where David B. completed a course in a business college and where he held for some time the position of clerk in a furniture store. He later became a teacher of dancing in that city, having early

become proficient in this art, in connection with which he has attained to definite success and leadership.

In 1882 Mr. Brenneke came to Indianapolis, at the solicitation and through the influence of Mrs. Allen, wife of Dr. R. H. Allen, of the Allen Surgical Institute, and his first class in dancing in this city received its instruction in the ball room of the private residence of Dr. Allen. This initial class comprised fifty members and finally Mr. Brenneke was also induced to assume the instruction of a class in the Indianapolis Seminary. Later Mrs. John C. New induced him to teach a special class at her residence, and by the time the three classes had completed their courses Mr. Brenneke had become well and favorably known in Indianapolis and had determined to make permanent location in the capital city. Mrs. Hugh Hanna later accorded him generous support in securing for him a class of one hundred and fifty pupils in Lafayette, Indiana, her former home. He continued to give instructions in dancing in other cities of the state, as well as Indianapolis, until 1895, when he erected his present commodious and model academy building at the corner of North and Illinois streets, and he has since confined his work almost entirely to his large local patronage. His academy building is a substantial brick and stone structure, and in addition to the fine ball room and other provisions for classes and large social functions the building has accommodations for several business concerns. Mr. Brenneke has met with gratifying success since he came to Indianapolis—both in a business and artistic sense, since at the time of his arrival in this city his available capital did not exceed one hundred dollars. He is now the owner of one of the finest dancing academies to be found in the middle west. He is ranked among the leaders in his profession in the United States, is a member of the American Society of Professors of Dancing, and also of the National Association of Teachers of Dancing of the United States and Canada. His cordiality and genial personality have won to him a wide circle of friends in Indianapolis and he is deeply loyal to the city in which he has gained so much of success and prestige.

In 1882 Mr. Brenneke was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Duval, who was born at Morganfield, Kentucky, and who is of French lineage.

GEORGE W. BUNTING, SR. For more than a quarter of a century the subject of this brief memoir was engaged in the practice of his profession, that of architect, in Indian-

apolis, and he attained high reputation and unqualified success in his chosen vocation. He has left as monuments to his technical and artistic ability many fine public buildings in Indiana and other states of the Union, and his sterling manhood gained to him the unequivocal regard of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of a long and useful career. He was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served as a soldier of the Confederacy and attained to the rank of colonel. For a number of years prior to his death, which occurred on the 22nd of July, 1901, he was associated in the work of his profession with his son George W., Jr., who still holds prestige as one of the leading representatives of the architectural profession in Indiana's capital city.

Colonel George W. Bunting was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of July, 1829, and thus he celebrated his seventy-second birthday only three days prior to his demise. The Bunting family lineage is traced back to staunch English stock and its original representatives in America were members of the Society of Friends; they settled in Pennsylvania in the colonial era of our national history. Captain Asa Bunting, father of Colonel Bunting, followed a seafaring life for a number of years and in this connection was captain of various vessels. He turned his attention to other lines of endeavor after leaving the sea and continued to reside in the State of Pennsylvania until his death. Colonel Bunting was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native state, where he also attended Girard College, in which institution he received excellent preliminary training for the work of his chosen profession. As a youth he served a thorough apprenticeship to the shipbuilder's trade, in the City of Philadelphia, and this careful training did much to fortify him for the vocation to which he gave the greater part of his active career.

As a young man Colonel Bunting went to the State of Mississippi, where he was residing at the inception of the Civil War. He forthwith enlisted in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, and he served during the greater part of the war as colonel of the First Mississippi Cavalry. After the close of the war Colonel Bunting returned to the north and for five years he was engaged in the work of his profession at Bloomington, Illinois, whence he came to Indianapolis.

He was devoted to his chosen vocation, in which he gained much distinction and success, and his operations were of wide scope and importance, while he was known as a business man of unwavering reliability as well as

of much ability. During Thomas Taggart's first administration as mayor of Indianapolis he held the office of city building inspector, in which he did much to effect needed improvements in building in all parts of the city. Though he was essentially progressive and public-spirited he was never a seeker of public office, and the one just mentioned, in direct line with the work of his profession, was accepted by him from a sense of civic loyalty and duty. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities, was a member of the American Institute of Architects, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. His son was associated with him in business until the time of his death, and concerning their work the following pertinent statements have been written: "Public buildings have been a specialty with G. W. Bunting & Son. Among the structures planned and erected by them are the following: Court houses in Franklin, Bluffton, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Anderson and Bloomfield, Indiana; and at Ann Arbor, Michigan; Clarksville, Tennessee; Clarksburg, West Virginia; and Wichita, Kansas, together with county jails and asylums in various counties of Indiana and Illinois. They planned and built all the college buildings connected with the University of Indiana, at Bloomington. In Indianapolis their planning and building transactions have averaged an annual value of four hundred thousand dollars, putting the actual worth of the structures at the lowest possible figure."

Colonel Bunting was liberal and progressive as a citizen and his high civic ideals were shown in his earnest efforts to promote the architectural advancement and other interests of Indianapolis. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and held membership in various social organizations of representative order. He was genial and cordial, big-hearted, generous and philanthropic. His sympathy for those unfortunate or distressed was never lacking, and it is known that he never permitted a hungry man to be turned from his door unsatisfied, no matter what the character of the applicant might be. He did not sit in judgment on his fellow men and thus found sympathy for even those commonly designated as unworthy. He was a man of marked vitality and took a deep interest in outdoor recreations and sports, in which connection it may be noted that he was a crack pistol shot. During the greater part of his residence in Indiana he maintained his home at Haughville, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis, and there his death occurred.

Concerning the children of Colonel Bunting now living the following brief record is given: Mrs. Louis B. McPherson resides in Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. J. A. Howland is a resident of Denver, Colorado; Miss Ella D. now resides in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio; and George W., who was associated with his father in business, has continued the same since the death of the latter, being also official architect for the Big Four Railroad. He was born at Bloomington, Illinois, and has been a resident of Indianapolis since his childhood days, having received excellent educational advantages. In the work of his profession the son is well upholding the prestige of the family name and he is one of the popular business men of the Indiana capital and metropolis.

JOHN R. NEWCOMB, M. D. One of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in his native city, Dr. Newcomb has well established himself in the practice of the profession for which he has so admirably equipped himself, and, with judicious discrimination, he has specialized in his work, confining his attention almost entirely to the treatment, both medical and surgical, of the diseases and congenital irregularities of the eye. His success offers the most effective voucher for his ability and has been of the most unequivocal order.

Dr. John Ray Newcomb was born in Indianapolis, and is a son of Horatio C. and Kate (Ray) Newcomb, the former of whom was born in Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, and the latter of whom is a native of Indianapolis, being a daughter of the late Colonel John M. Ray, who was a distinguished member of the Indianapolis bar and also a prominent banker of the capital city. Horatio Cooley Newcomb, father of the doctor, bears the full patronymic of his honored father, Judge Horatio Cooley Newcomb, Sr., who was a pioneer of Indiana and a man of prominence and influence. The father of Dr. Newcomb has long maintained his home in Indianapolis, where he has been known as a loyal and progressive citizen and representative business man and where he is now successfully engaged in the insurance business.

Dr. Newcomb was reared to manhood in Indianapolis, and its excellent public schools afforded him his early educational advantages, which included a course in the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. He then completed a special or elective course in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and after leaving this institution he began the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession. He was

matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, in Indianapolis, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, but he soon determined to avail himself of further technical discipline, for the purpose of fortifying himself for the special line of practice in which he has gained so distinctive success. He therefore went to the national metropolis, where he completed an effective post-graduate course in the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary, in 1905-6, and he then became house surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in New York City, retaining this position, in which he gained most diversified and valuable clinical experience, until 1907, when he returned to Indianapolis, where he has since given his attention to the diseases and malformations of the eye. He is recognized as a skillful surgeon in his chosen field of practice and also as an authoritative diagnostician in the same line. He holds membership in the Indianapolis Medical Society; the Indianapolis Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Society; the Indiana State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He is associate professor of physiology in the Indiana University Medical School, in Indianapolis, and is held in high regard by his professional confreres, enjoying distinctive personal popularity also in the city which has represented his home from the time of his birth. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES F. COFFIN. It has been given Charles Franklin Coffin to gain much of distinction as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state and he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the City of Indianapolis for nearly two decades. He is a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments and of unquestioned practical ability as a lawyer. The success which he has achieved stands in evidence of his ability and serves as voucher for his intrinsic worth of character. He has gained high repute as an orator, as a versatile and effective trial lawyer, and as a business man of progressive ideas and distinctive initiative and administrative ability. As one who has conferred honor and dignity upon his profession and upon the state of his nativity it is but consonant that a resume of his life history be incorporated in this publication, which has to do with "Greater Indianapolis" and its representative citizens.

Charles Franklin Coffin was born on a farm in Marion County, Indiana, on the 2nd of

June, 1856, and is a son of Dr. Benjamin F. and Emily J. (Harlan) Coffin. The Coffin family, of staunch English origin, was founded in America in the early colonial epoch of our national history and was prominent in the early annals of Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Harlan family was established in Virginia in the colonial days, and the name has been one of distinction in the history of the Old Dominion and the nation. Of this family Judge Harlan, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a distinguished representative from the State of Indiana. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Coffin was born in the State of Ohio, in 1878, and his death occurred at Westfield, Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1898. His widow is seventy-eight years of age at the time of this writing, in 1909. She was born in Indiana, and is a member of one of the old and honored families of this commonwealth, with whose history the name has been identified from the early pioneer days. Dr. Coffin was long numbered among the able and successful members of the medical profession in Indiana, and with all of zeal and devotion he labored in his humane vocation until he was summoned from the scene of mortal endeavors. He was the founder of a medical school in Indianapolis many years ago, and was known as a physician and surgeon who, during the long years of his able service to suffering humanity, ever kept in close touch with the advances made in both departments of his exacting and noble profession. He was engaged in practice at Westfield, Hamilton County, for years, and there his memory is revered by all who knew him and had appreciation of his exalted character and self-abnegating labors. He was animated by the highest principles of integrity and honor and thus wielded an influence for good in all the relations of life. He was an earnest and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this is also true of his cherished and devoted wife, who, now venerable in years, continues to take an active interest in the various departments of church work. Dr. Benjamin F. and Emily J. (Harlan) Coffin became the parents of three children.

Charles F. Coffin gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of the village of Westfield, Hamilton County, and was matriculated in Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in addition to securing first honors of his class in philosophy and oratory. In his

college days Mr. Coffin gained distinctive prominence by reason of his ability as an orator, and in this respect he brought also high honors and prestige to his alma mater, as, during his university course, he won thirteen prizes in oratory and recitation. He was the first representative of DePauw to win an Indiana state oratorical prize and was the first student of Indiana to secure the inter-state oratorical prize, in a competition in which were represented leading educational institutions of seven different states. It is not necessary to state that Mr. Coffin's power as an orator has been of significant value and effectiveness in his services as a member of the bar, for he has made special impression as an advocate, bringing to bear not only broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence but also the graces of pleasing address, diction of signal purity and perspicuity and distinctive dialectic facility. He has a thoroughly logical mind and though his diction is invariably chaste and classical, it is never labored or profuse, and thus his powers as an orator have been broadened and matured through his labors in his chosen profession.

After his graduation Mr. Coffin located in Indianapolis, where he held a position as teacher in the city schools for four weeks, at the expiration of which he accepted a position as instructor in the high school at Connersville, this state. In the autumn of 1882 he became superintendent of the public schools of New Albany, Indiana, where he was most successful in his pedagogic labors, having been elected superintendent for a third year but having finally resigned to begin the work of preparing himself for the profession of his choice. In 1885 he began reading law under the able preceptorship of Judge Alexander Dowling, of New Albany, who is now a member of the Supreme Court of the state, and he made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of legal lore. He was duly admitted to the bar of his native state. Soon afterward he secured admission also to the bar of the State of Kansas, and he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the City of Wichita, that state, from 1887 until 1893. During the last three years of this interval he maintained a professional partnership with Charles H. Brooks, under the firm name of Brooks & Coffin.

In 1893, Mr. Coffin returned to Indiana to accept the previously proffered and distinguished office of dean of the law department of his alma mater, DePauw University, of which position he continued incumbent for one year, at the expiration of which he re-

signed. He had in the meanwhile, in Indianapolis, associated himself in the practice of law with Judge Daniel W. Howe, under the firm name of Howe & Coffin. This alliance continued during Mr. Coffin's incumbency of the position of dean of the law school and upon retiring from this office he established his home in the capital city, where for the ensuing two years he was a member of the law firm of Gavin, Coffin & Davis. Since the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Coffin has conducted an individual general practice, in connection with which he has appeared in much important litigation in both the State and Federal courts. While he has given ample evidence of his superior powers as a trial lawyer his preference has been for the work of the counselor, and in this branch of his profession he has gained a specially high reputation, particularly in the domain of corporation law, in connection with which he has been retained as counsel for a number of the leading business corporations of the Indiana metropolis.

In 1894, Mr. Coffin was one of the chief promoters of the organization of the State Life Insurance Company, and he was one of its incorporators. He has had much influence in directing the administrative affairs of this important and beneficent insurance corporation and as its general counsel from the beginning has done much to further its success and to regulate its policy along progressive and yet duly conservative lines. In addition to serving as general counsel of the company he has also been its vice-president. Mr. Coffin has other local interests of a capitalistic order and as a citizen he is essentially loyal, liberal and public-spirited.

In politics, while never ambitious for the honors of public office, Mr. Coffin has given an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party and has rendered effective service in the promotion of its cause. He is a member of the Marion Club, the University Club, and the Century Literary Club, representative organizations of the capital city. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity his affiliations are as here noted: Southport Lodge, No. 270, Free & Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars. He is one of the prominent members of Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed the various official chairs and which he represented for four years in the grand council of the order in the United States.

Mr. Coffin and his wife have long been zealous and valued workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding membership in the

Central Avenue Church of this denomination. For three years Mr. Coffin was president of the Indiana Inter-denominational Sunday School Association, and he has the distinction of having been one of the first persons in the United States to organize a men's class in connection with Sunday school work. In 1904 he organized the first class of this order, in the church of which he is a member, and the original membership numbered only twelve persons. From this initiative on his part has come a splendid record, as is evident when it is stated that within the limits of Marion County at the present time there are to be found forty men's classes, in the various church denominations, with a membership of more than seven hundred men. Mr. Coffin's zeal in other departments of church work has been equally pronounced and well-directed, and he has shown an abiding interest in all that tends to further the moral welfare of the community and the world at large. Thus, both through private influence and labor and also through court proceedings, he made a most vigorous protest against the permitting of baseball playing in Indianapolis on Sunday, and he has been uncompromising in his antagonism to the liquor traffic. While in college he was an active and influential member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and he represented his chapter of the same in the national convention of the fraternity in 1880.

On the 26th of October, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coffin to Miss Sallie Dowling, daughter of his former preceptor, Judge Alexander Dowling, of New Albany, and now a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, as already stated. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin have three children—Charles F., Jr., who is a student in his father's alma mater, DePauw University; and Jean and Natalie, who are attending school in Indianapolis.

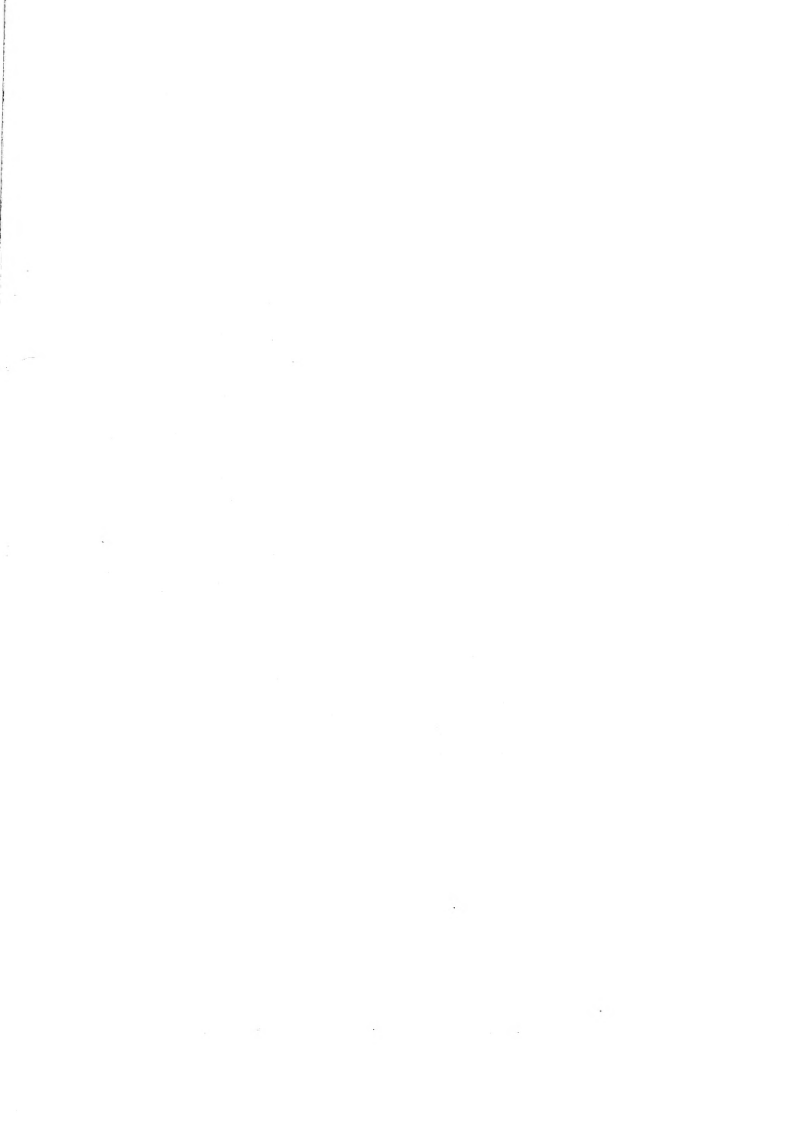
WILLIAM N. HARDING is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Indiana and is one of the representative members of the bar of the capital city of the state, where he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession for nearly thirty years. He has served as prosecuting attorney of Marion County and has been influential in the ranks of the Republican party in the state, while as a citizen he has at all times exemplified the utmost loyalty and public spirit.

William Newton Harding was born on his father's farm in Wayne Township, Marion County, Indiana, on the 6th of September, 1852, and is a son of Laban Harding, who

was born in Fayette County, this state, on the 8th of October, 1817, and when he was but five years of age, in 1822, his parents removed to Marion County, becoming pioneer settlers in Wayne Township, where his father essayed the herculean task of reclaiming a farm from the virgin forest. He is a son of Ede and Mary Harding, and his father not only became one of the successful farmers and influential citizens of Wayne Township, but was also the owner of one of the first grist mills in that part of the county, having operated the same for a number of years, in connection with his agricultural enterprise. He was one of six brothers who were early settlers of Marion County, and the other five took up their abode here one year prior to his removal to the county. Their names are Eliakim, Samuel, Robert, Laban, and Israel.

Laban Harding, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm in Wayne Township, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the schools of the pioneer days. He never withdrew his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, through which he gained a position of independence and definite prosperity, and for sixty-five years he resided on the old homestead, where his death occurred in March, 1903, at which time he was in his eighty-sixth year. He was a man of the highest principles of integrity and honor, of strong mentality, and of generous attributes of character, so that he not only held the confidence and esteem of the community in which practically his entire life was passed, but also wielded not a little influence in public affairs, the while he contributed his quota to the civic and industrial development of his native state. His political support was given to the Republican party. His wife died in 1883. This honored couple became the parents of eleven children, all save one of whom attained to years of maturity.

William N. Harding, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the old homestead farm which was the place of his nativity, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he prosecuted his studies for two years in the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler University, located in Irvington, an attractive suburb of Indianapolis. He thereafter was engaged in teaching in the district schools for a few terms and then was matriculated in Hanover College in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of





E. B. Martin

Arts. He then resumed his work as a teacher and in the meanwhile began the study of law under effective preceptorship, with the result that in 1879 he secured admission to the bar of his native state. In the following year he entered into a professional partnership with Alfred R. Hovey, and engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis, where it has been his good fortune to attain to marked prestige and success as an able advocate and counselor. The partnership alliance has continued unchanged during all the long intervening years and the firm controls a large and representative professional business. In 1884, Mr. Harding was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County, and in this responsible office he made an admirable record and added materially to his reputation as a discriminating and versatile trial lawyer. He continued incumbent of the office for two years and did not become a candidate for reelection. In 1897 he was the candidate of his party for the office of mayor of Indianapolis, but met defeat with the rest of the party ticket. He has been an active factor in connection with political affairs and has been influential in the local councils of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is an uncompromising advocate. He is a Master Mason, is identified with various civic and social organizations, is a member of the Indiana Bar Association and the Indianapolis Bar Association.

In 1882 Mr. Harding was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. McConnell, who was born and reared in Indiana.

ELIJAH B. MARTINDALE. With the history of Indianapolis the name of Elijah Bishop Martindale has been conspicuously identified for a period of more than two-score years. During that period (1862-1910) he won a reputation in this community as a man of energy, integrity, and professional and business acumen, and especially for his interest in the upbuilding of the city which he loved and of which he was justly proud. Many men excel in achievements along some given course, but to few is it permitted to follow several lines of endeavor and stand well to the front in each. In the subject of this brief sketch is given a striking illustration of such exceptional accomplishment. As a lawyer he achieved distinction and public recognition; as a journalist he made his influence felt throughout the Central States, and known nationally; as a public official he served with fidelity and ability, and as a business man exhibited capacity which brought his ventures to success.

Elijah Bishop Martindale was born on a

farm at Walnut Level, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 23rd of August, 1828. Both on the paternal and maternal side his ancestral line was founded in America in the early colonial period. His great-great-grandfather, James Martindale, was born in England and came to Philadelphia some time prior to 1753, in which year at Philadelphia was born a son, William Martindale, the great-grandfather of Judge Martindale. This William Martindale removed from Pennsylvania and settled in Charleston district, South Carolina, in 1762, and there the grandfather and father of Judge Martindale were born. The family removed to Indiana in 1812 and the great-grandfather, William Martindale, died at Miami County, Indiana, in 1854, having attained the age of more than one hundred years.

Judge Martindale was the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Boyd) Martindale, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, November 10, 1793, and the latter of whom was born in the same commonwealth, November 25, 1792. Both were residents of Henry County, Indiana, at the time of their death, the father having passed away on the 21st of June, 1874, and the mother on the 3rd of June, 1884. Elijah Martindale was the son of John Martindale and Mary (Burns) Martindale. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel and Isabella (Higgins) Boyd. They were married in 1815 and there were fifteen children born to them, all of whom lived to mature age. Elijah B. Martindale was their tenth child and fifth son.

Elijah Martindale resided in Wayne County, Indiana, until 1831, having there entered and reduced to cultivation a farm on Martindale Creek. He then sold his farm and removed to a new farm which he had purchased on Flat Rock Creek in Henry County where he and his wife remained until near the close of their lives, when they removed to New Castle, the county seat. He was gentle and deeply religious. An elder or preacher of the Christian Church who in his youth had known Barton Warren Stone and Alexander Campbell, apostles of that sect, he became widely known and respected throughout the state. He was opposed to slavery and in politics was a Free Soil Whig and later Republican.

Samuel Boyd, the father of Elizabeth (Boyd) Martindale, was born in Virginia in 1763. His father, James Boyd, was also born in that colony, the family having emigrated from England and established in the Old Dominion early in its history. James Boyd removed to South Carolina and he and his three sons, John, Samuel and Abraham, entered the Continental army from that colony. He was

an elder or preacher of the Christian Church, widely known for his vigorous eloquence and for his piety. Before coming to Indiana he had established a plantation near Maysville, Kentucky, and was the owner of a number of slaves. Under conviction that human slavery was wrong, he manumitted his slaves and removed to "free soil" in Wayne County, Indiana.

Elizabeth (Boyd) Martindale was a woman of remarkable physical strength and energy. She fulfilled the ideal conception of the pioneer woman. In her girlhood she had assisted in the defense of the frontier blockhouse against Indian attack. She washed, carded and spun the homegrown wool. The homegrown flax she helped to reap, cured and "broke" it and spun it into yarn. Upon her loom she wove of wool and flax the "linsey-woolsey" from which she made all her children's clothing. She had a mind of exceptional grasp and executive ability of a high order. From her the subject of this sketch inherited many of those qualities which most distinguished him throughout his career.

Elijah Bishop Martindale was four years old at the time of the removal of the family to Henry County. From childhood he was taught, not only the necessity, but the dignity of labor. At seven years old he was working in the fields. In the winter he was sent to the country schools. These winter terms at the district school and a year at Winchester Seminary, Winchester, Indiana, constituted all of his schooling. Beyond this he was self-educated. He continued to work on the farm until he was sixteen years old when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the saddler's trade at New Castle. The county seat was the place of court trials and the bar of that circuit was distinguished by many of the ablest lawyers of the time. The eloquence of these lawyers fired the imagination of the young saddler, who inherited a tendency to oratory from both sides of his ancestry. While working at his trade he applied himself to study and well directed reading and in 1847 he left the saddler's shop to attend Winchester Seminary. During the years 1848-9 Judge Martindale at Indianapolis prosecuted the study of law under the able perceptionship of Hon. Lucian Barbour, who was then one of the representative members of the Indianapolis bar, and in May, 1850, upon examination before Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan, members of the Supreme Court of the State, he was licensed to practice before that tribunal as well as in the inferior courts.

After his admission to the bar Judge Martindale returned to New Castle, where he en-

tered upon the practice of law. He associated himself with Hon. Joshua Mellett, under the firm name of Mellett & Martindale. He soon proved the wisdom of his choice of vocation and became one of the leading members of the bar of that section of the state. He continued in active practice at New Castle for a period of twelve years, within which he was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of the counties of Wayne, Henry, Randolph and Delaware, an office of which he was incumbent for four years and in which he added materially to his reputation as a resourceful and versatile trial lawyer. In 1861 Governor Morton appointed him to the office of judge of the common pleas court for the district comprising Henry, Hancock, Rush and Decatur counties, and he continued his services on the bench until May 10, 1862.

Indoctrinated by his father and grandfather with the hatred of human slavery, upon reaching his majority he allied himself with the Freesoilers and upon the formation of the Republican party in 1857 became active in its interest. His speeches in political gatherings at this period gave him a reputation as an effective political speaker. At a banquet in Cincinnati in 1860 given by the Board of Trade to the merchants of the Southern States his speech in defense of the Union and in reply to disunion utterances from some too outspoken pro-slavery orators created a sensation and had a decided influence upon public opinion in Indiana and Ohio. During the War of the Rebellion he was a close personal friend and confidential adviser of Governor Morton, with whom he was later associated in the practice of law at Indianapolis under the firm name of Morton, Martindale & Tarkington.

On May 10, 1862, at the expiration of his term as judge, he moved with his family to Indianapolis. In 1869 he was elected to the Indiana state Senate, a position which he filled with marked ability, his strong, practical business sense being of great value in promoting legislation for the general welfare of the people of the state. He was looked upon as one of the fathers of the Republican party, as indeed he was a leader in good counsel. In 1875 he became the owner of the Indianapolis *Journal*, the organ of the Republican party in Indiana and a paper of great weight and influence. In 1880 he sold the paper to the late John C. New, afterwards consul-general at London.

Upon coming to this city Mr. Martindale, with keen foresight as to the future of Indianapolis, began to make real estate investments. He made within twenty years more than twenty additions to the city, aggregating a thousand acres of land, and more than fifty

streets bear names given them by him. Among these additions are Morton Place, formerly the state fair grounds and before that Camp Morton, where the troops called out to defend the country had their rendezvous and where the Confederate prisoners were confined; the Martindale addition, beyond Sixteenth street and between Delaware and Pennsylvania streets, called "Lincoln Park," is now the most beautiful and most thickly settled residence parts of the city. He saw the possibilities of Indianapolis as a great trade and manufacturing center and impressed his views upon all with whom he came in contact. He gave the city a sounding title which it bore for many years, "The City of Concentric Circles," being illustrated by a diagram showing that Indianapolis was a point to which all the principal railroad systems radiated.

In 1893 Mr. Martindale was a member of the board of control of the World's Columbian Exposition, which had charge of the exposition held in Chicago. He also was chairman of the building and grounds committee which placed the Chicago World's Fair at Washington and Jackson Parks. The present location of the Federal building was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Martindale. When he heard that the government intended to locate the new building on the site of the old postoffice, at the corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets, he immediately got in touch with Lyman J. Gage, then secretary of the treasury, with whom he was personally acquainted. Secretary Gage took the matter up at Washington and the final result was that the government purchased the present location of the Federal Building and erected the new structure on it.

Mr. Martindale has been identified with the inception of life insurance companies in the state and was the first president of both the Union Fire Insurance Company and the American Central Life Insurance Company, as well as being one of the incorporators. He was also active in the organization of the Atlas Engine Works in this city and was one of the founders of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum.

In 1854 Judge Martindale married Miss Emma Taylor at New Castle, and they became the parents of the following children: Lynn Boyd, Charles, Susan, Robert, Isabella (died 1864), Clarence, John Taylor, Mary Louise (died 1894), Emma, and Elijah B., Jr. Mrs. Martindale died in 1904.

On coming to this city Mr. and Mrs. Martindale connected themselves with the First Presbyterian Church, attending through the pastorates of the Rev. Messrs. Nixon, Harper,

Kumler and Reed and during the pastorate of the Rev. M. L. Haines.

Judge Martindale died in Indianapolis, February 28, 1910. For several years up to his death he was pointed out as the most distinguished looking elderly gentleman of the city. His step was remarkably active for a man of his years. He walked erect with a quiet dignity; his eye was bright; he was alert to all that was going on; his politeness was unflinching; and he was ready to champion any deserving cause and to give advice out of his long experience to those who sought him out. When he was president of the Board of Trade, 1898-99, he advocated the sale of the old building in Kentucky avenue and removal to the heart of the city. The counsel was subsequently followed and resulted in the present beautiful Board of Trade building facing Federal Square. He was the oldest director of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, having held the position of director for about thirty years.

ADOLPH SEIDENSTICKER. The honored subject of this memoir played no insignificant part in connection with the material and civic upbuilding and progress of Indianapolis, where he maintained his home for more than forty years and where his death occurred at the family residence, 377 North East street, on the 13th of February, 1895. He came of a patrician German family and well upheld the honor of the name which he bore. He was long and prominently identified with journalistic work, having early entered the German newspaper field in Indianapolis and having wielded much influence through his editorial utterances. He was a man of keen intellect and broad mental ken, a citizen, loyal and loyal in every respect, and during the latter years of his life he devoted his attention to the practice of law, in which his success was of no equivocal order. His name merits an enduring place in the history of the Indiana capital, and record concerning his life and labors is most consistently perpetuated in the pages of this compilation.

Adolph Seidensticker was born at Goettingen, Hanover, Germany, on the 15th of July, 1831, being a son of George and Johanne (Schepeler) Seidensticker. His father, known in this country as Dr. George Seidensticker, was a scion of a prominent and influential Hanoverian family and served with distinction in the army of the fatherland. In this connection he rose to the rank of lieutenant during the Russian and Saxon wars, later was in active service with the Austrian army in the conflicts of 1813-14, and thereafter he became a prominent lawyer at Goet-

tingen. He was one of those valiant souls that took an especially active part in the revolution of 1831, and being one of the most influential men identified with the movement he was signaled out by the government as a special victim for punishment. He was taken prisoner and cast into a dungeon for perpetual incarceration. His imprisonment continued about fifteen years and he was then offered his freedom on condition that he would emigrate to America and never return to the loved land of his nativity. He was hurried to the nearest seaport and was even denied the privilege of seeing his family before his departure for America. Adolph Seidensticker was born a few months after his father had been thus imprisoned and he never saw him until the family was finally united in 1846 at Philadelphia, at which time he was a lad of about fifteen years. When Dr. George Seidensticker arrived in the city of Baltimore he was given a public reception, and his friends raised and sent to the King of Hanover two hundred and ninety dollars to defray the expenses of his deportation, this being done in order that he might be under no obligation to the Hanoverian government. He became editor of the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, a German newspaper, and continued to reside in the Pennsylvania metropolis, honored by all who knew him, until his death, which occurred in 1862.

Adolph Seidensticker was fifteen years of age at the time of the family immigration to America, and he had received good educational advantages in the schools of his native land. He early manifested a predilection for newspaper work, and his first contributions in this line were published in the Philadelphia *Freie Presse*. He finally came to the west and accepted an editorial position on a German newspaper in Cincinnati. In 1852, he was sent from that city to Indianapolis to report the constitutional convention of Indiana for a number of leading German newspapers in the east. He was impressed with the advantages offered by Indianapolis as a promising field for an enterprising young man and decided to remain here, accepting a position on a local German paper. In 1854, he became associated with others in the founding of the *German Telegraph*, of which he was one of the principal owners for many years, as well as editor for a long period. In the year of 1854 also he was identified with the organization of the German Mutual Insurance Company of Indiana, of which he served as secretary until 1858, after which he was its president consecutively until the time of his death. He was one of the founders of

the Independent Turnverein of Indianapolis, of which he was president for several years, besides which he was for two years president of the Indianapolis Maennerehor.

From 1854 until 1860 Mr. Seidensticker was editor of the Indianapolis *Volksblatt*, a weekly paper which under his direction wielded marked influence among the German-Americans of the state. In the meanwhile he had given careful attention to the study of the law, and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He thereupon became a member of the law and real estate firm of Kappes and Seidensticker, whose title was later changed to Kappes, Seidensticker and Naltner and finally to Seidensticker and Naltner. The latter firm was dissolved about the time of the financial panic of 1873. In 1871, Mr. Seidensticker assumed charge of the daily *German Telegraph*, of which he continued editor until 1881, after which year he devoted his attention to the practice of law until his death, at the age of sixty-three years and eight months. Concerning his labors and status in the legal profession the following pertinent statements have been made by one familiar with his career at the bar: "He had a lucrative practice, and while he was not pre-eminent in his attainments as to technicalities incident to the practice of the law he had a thorough knowledge of its underlying principles and a very keen sense of right and justice, which made him a safe and prudent counselor. No member of the bar was more careful and conscientious in his relations to his clients than was he or more urbane and courteous in his association with other members of his profession, as well as respectful of the dignity of the courts. He had high conceptions of the duties of a lawyer, and in all the relations of his profession he lived up to high ideals. He had no misunderstandings with his clients, no wrangles with opposing counsel and never received a rebuke from the court. He was a clear thinker and had a broad mental grasp; he had executive ability of a high order; he was of a most gentle and affectionate nature; he was of an ardent and energetic temperament; and over all and above all he was possessed of sterling integrity, upon which no blot was ever made. Possessed of such characteristics, as was natural, he soon became a man of large influence, not only among the German-Americans of the city, but also with the public in general. His best monument is in the large number of business and social organizations which he was instrumental in establishing and with which he was connected."

Mr. Seidensticker exerted potent influence

in the organization of the Pioneer Verein, composed of Germans who came to Indianapolis in and preceding the early '50s. He was also one of the founders of the German-English school and was for seven years its president. He was affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was one of the founders of Freya Lodge of Harugari. He loved liberty, and rightly estimated and was willing to bear the burdens of citizenship. From 1864 to 1869 he was a member of the city council from the old Ninth ward, and he was most assiduous and painstaking in the performance of his duties as a member of that municipal body. In politics he was first identified with the Democratic party, but from 1860 until 1876 upheld the principles of the Republican party, and then returned to the ranks of the Democracy. His religious faith was that of the Unitarian Church.

Essentially loyal and patriotic by inherent tendencies and individual character, Mr. Seidensticker gave to the cause of the Union the most fervent and effective support during the crucial period of the Civil War. The Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry, known as the German regiment and famous for valiant service, was organized largely through his zealous efforts, and his office was headquarters for the conferences that resulted in the formation of this gallant command. Of him it has well been said: "He was never false to any trust confided to him; he never failed a friend in the hour of need; and he was true in every relation of life. Thus he lived and thus he died."

In conclusion is given brief record concerning the ideal domestic relations which compassed the subject of this memoir and which afforded to him the supreme satisfaction and solace of his long and useful life. On the 4th of March, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Seidensticker to Miss Minna Schmidt, who was born in Germany and who survived him more than a decade, her death having occurred on the 8th of February, 1908, at which time she was sixty-seven years of age. They became the parents of seven children, namely: George, of whom specific mention is made on following pages of this work; Emma, who is the widow of William Abel and resides in Indianapolis; Oswald, who is a representative real estate and insurance man of Indianapolis; Stella, who is the wife of Albert Lauter, of this city; Adolph, Jr., who likewise is individually mentioned in this work; Frank, who is a successful lawyer in Indianapolis; and Ernest, who died at the age of eleven years.

GEORGE SEIDENSTICKER. A member of the bar of his native city and numbered among its representative business men, the subject of this review is the eldest son of the late Adolph Seidensticker, to whom a specific memoir is dedicated on other pages of this volume, so that further consideration of the family history is not demanded in the present connection.

George Seidensticker was born in Indianapolis, on the 26th of April, 1858, and after completing the curriculum of the German-English school in this city he continued his studies for one year in a well ordered academy at Hoboken, New Jersey. Upon his return to his native city he entered the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875. He then became a student in the law office of the firm of Taylor, Rand and Taylor, under whose preceptorship he well fortified himself in the knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, being admitted to the bar in 1879. Shortly afterward he associated himself in practice with James M. Minters, but this alliance did not long continue, as in 1881 Mr. Seidensticker entered into professional partnership with his honored father, long one of the representative members of the Indianapolis bar. Later Mr. Seidensticker passed several years in the west, and upon his return to Indianapolis he resumed the active practice of his profession, in which he gained much of prestige and success and to which he continued to give the major portion of his time and attention until 1902, when he effected the organization of the German Investment and Securities Company, of which he has since continued general manager, and he is also the general manager of the Home Bond Company, which he organized in 1903, and of the German Realty Company, established through his efforts in 1906. Each of these corporations is of substantial order and exercises important functions under the able administration of Mr. Seidensticker, who has virtually retired from the active practice of his profession.

Though never in the least ambitious for the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Seidensticker has ever been aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands basically sponsor. He is essentially loyal and progressive as a citizen, and his interest in the well-being of his native city is of insistent type. He is a member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, the Indianapolis Maennerchor, and has been from his youth very prominently identified with the Independent

Turnverein. He was one of the leading promoters of the organization of the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias, of which he was the first supreme commander and in whose affairs he is still prominent.

In 1880, Mr. Seidensticker was united in marriage to Miss Emma Mannfeld, of Indianapolis, but she died in the fall of the same year. On the 29th of January, 1896, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Schmidt, daughter of Frederick W. and Ottilie (Kiefer) Schmidt, and they have four children, namely: Myra, Stella, George, Jr., and Robert E.

ADOLPH SEIDENSTICKER. Bearing the full patronymic of his honored father and following the same vocation as did the latter, Adolph Seidensticker has admirably upheld the prestige of the name, both as a citizen and as an able and representative member of the bar of the capital city, which has been his home from the time of his nativity to the present. He is not only established in the successful practice of his profession in Indianapolis, but is also representative of Marion County in the lower house of the state legislature.

Mr. Seidensticker was born in Indianapolis on the 30th of July, 1875, and is a son of Adolph and Minna (Schmidt) Seidensticker, both of whom were natives of Germany. His father became a distinguished member of the Indiana bar and was for many years engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, where both he and his wife continued to maintain their home until their death. The subject of this review is indebted to the public schools of Indianapolis for his early educational discipline and was graduated in the Shortridge high school as a member of the class of 1894. Immediately after leaving school he took up the study of law and was matriculated in the Indiana Law School, one of the leading educational institutions of the capital city. Here he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and being at once admitted to the bar of his native city and state. He forthwith entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, and that under most favorable auspices, since he was not only specially well fortified for the work through natural predilection and careful training, but also succeeded his father as a member of the law firm of Florea & Seidensticker, through membership in which he was granted no little prestige in a preliminary way, owing to the high standing maintained by his father at the

bar. He has not, however, stood in the shadow of this paternal precedence, but in a subjective way has well proved his claims to consideration as one of the able trial lawyers and versatile and resourceful counselors of the bar of the Indiana capital—a city which has every reason to be proud of the personnel of its bench and bar. The firm of which Mr. Seidensticker is junior member controls a large and representative clientage and he has appeared in connection with many important litigations in both the State and Federal courts. He has a deep appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of his chosen profession, in which he has achieved honors through well directed effort and admirable equipment for the work.

In politics, Mr. Seidensticker is aligned as a staunch and effective, advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he has never been ambitious for public office he responded to the insistent overtures of party friends, and became the standard bearer of the party as nominee for representative in the state legislature from Marion County in the election of 1908. He received a gratifying majority at the polls and gave himself loyally and unreservedly to the work of the office to which he had thus been chosen, thus amply justifying the course of those who had prevailed upon him to accept nomination. In the sixty-sixth session of the general assembly he was made chairman of the important committee on towns and townships. He introduced and ably championed on the floor of the house the Indianapolis park bill, which reached favorable enactment, and he also presented the Indianapolis police-court bill, which likewise became a law and which has greatly facilitated and improved the work assigned to the jurisdiction of said court. This act prescribes that the police justice shall not engage in the practice of law during his tenure of office, and provides that he be given a stipulated salary, with the holding of court sessions both forenoon and afternoon. Grave abuses had naturally grown into this department of the local judiciary, owing to the faulty system maintained, and the present law has inured greatly to the conservation of justice and to the expedition of the work of the justice courts. Mr. Seidensticker also appeared prominently as an advocate of the street-improving bill, which became a law, and for his able championship of the same he received much commendation, irrespective of partisan affiliations.

Mr. Seidensticker is a member of the In-

liana Bar Association, the Indiana Democratic Club, the Independent Turnverein, the Indianapolis Maennerchor, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic fraternity, in which last he has completed the circle of the York Rite and is affiliated with the Commandery of the Knights Templar.

In 1898 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Seidensticker to Miss Helen Porter, a daughter of James H. Porter, one of the venerable and honored citizens of Indianapolis, with whose business and civic interests he has been long and prominently identified. Mr. and Mrs. Seidensticker have three children—James Porter, Adolph, Jr., and Mary Margaret.

FRANK A. BECK. Among the thoroughly metropolitan establishments of its kind in the capital city is the finely appointed livery stable owned and conducted by Mr. Beck, who is one of the progressive business men and popular citizens of Indianapolis, and his success is the more gratifying to note by virtue of the fact that it represents the tangible result of his own efforts.

Mr. Beck was born in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 7th of October, 1867, and is a son of Basellius and Rosena (Sick) Beck, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized. Upon immigrating to America they located in the City of Buffalo, New York, but shortly afterward came to Indiana and took up their abode in Fort Wayne, where the father was engaged in mechanical pursuits until his death. About 1882 the widowed mother came with her children to Indianapolis, and here she continued to maintain her home until her death. The subject of this review secured his early educational training in the public schools of Fort Wayne, but he was not able to complete even the curriculum of the high school, as he found it incumbent upon him to assume the practical duties and responsibilities of life while he was still a boy. His devoted mother was left with most limited financial resources after the death of her husband, and Frank A. early began to contribute his quota to the support of the family. He was about fifteen years of age at the time of the removal to Indianapolis, and as a boy he turned his attention to whatsoever honest work he could secure. Thus he was found working as a newsboy and bootblack, and it is needless to say that in meeting the vehement competition of his confreres in these dignified occupations he developed a spirit of self-reliance that carried him through many difficulties which had to be settled, as it were, "by force and

arms". Finally he advanced to the position of driver for one of the leading funeral directors of Indianapolis, and this association was one which undoubtedly led him into the line of enterprise in which he has won a well-merited success and gained marked popularity. He had the good judgment, even when a lad, to save his earnings, and his first independent business venture was that involved in the purchasing of a team and carriage, which he maintained for hire, utilizing the same for funeral occasions and such other purposes as might be demanded by his patrons. This enterprise had its inception in the year 1889, and by the careful conservation of his resources Mr. Beck made steady advancement toward the vantage ground of independence and definite prosperity. On the 15th of December, 1896, he engaged in the livery business on his own responsibility, having leased a building at Nos. 25 and 27 West St. Clair street. He invested in a modest equipment for his new stables and found that his cash capital when he began active operations was reduced to the princely sum of fifteen cents. His livery at this time was located farther to the north than any other in the city, but he was favored in having secured a location in a district in which resided many wealthy families. By careful service and courteous attention to the demands of his patrons he soon secured a paying business. The expansion of the enterprise was such that within three years his original building proved inadequate, and the owner of the property, appreciative of his efforts and his integrity of purpose, razed the old building and erected on its site a substantial building well adapted for the business. Four years later an addition was made to the building, the same extending at right angles to the original structure and affording a frontage on North Illinois as well as St. Clair street. Here Mr. Beck now has one of the best equipped liverymen in the city, the appointments and accessories being of the most approved type. On the first floor is maintained by Mr. Beck his own blacksmith shop, and the main quarters for the horses are on the second floor, with the best of sanitary provisions. In connection with the livery proper is maintained an automobile garage, and this department also has a representative patronage. On the second floor are also found the harness room and paint shop, in which latter is done the major portion of the painting of the vehicles of the establishment, for the proprietor insists on maintaining every detail of equipment and service at the highest possible standard. Mr. Beck was the first livery-

man in the city to purchase and place in service funeral cars, or hearses, and of these he now operates four of the best type. On two different occasions he engaged also in the undertaking business, but in each case he finally disposed of his interests in this line.

Beginning life as a poor boy, Mr. Beck has courageously faced the problems which have presented themselves, and by his aggressive policy, his sagacity and his sterling integrity he has not only made his way to definite success but has gained and retained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He is an authority in the values of horses and has realized large returns from his dealings in this line of stock, and as a citizen he is liberal and public-spirited.

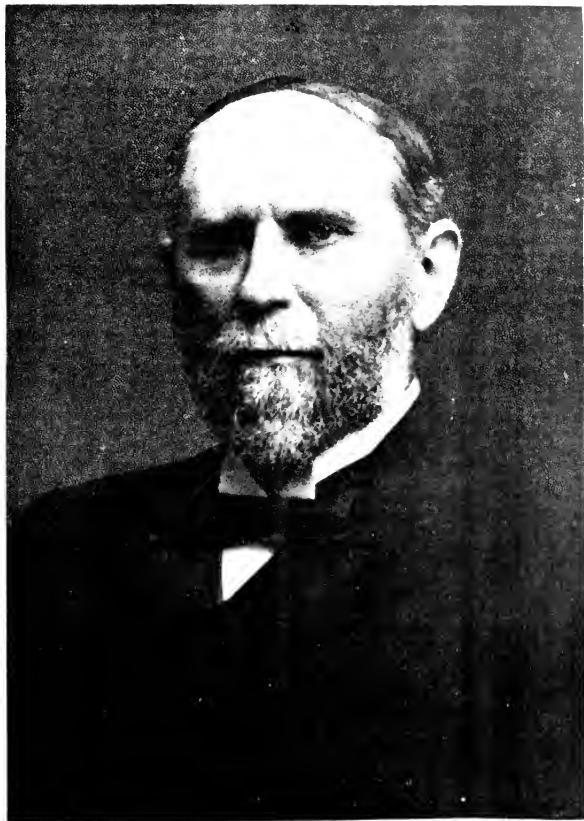
In the year 1900, Mr. Beck was united in marriage to Miss Alice DuWau, and their attractive home is known for its generous hospitality.

WILLIAM A. BELL. There is no need for conjecture or uncertainty in determining the value and success of the life of William A. Bell, who was one of the foremost educators of the State of Indiana and who realized in the most significant sense that true success is not that gained through commercial pre-eminence or personal aggrandizement, but rather that which lies in the eternal verities of human sympathy and helpfulness. He left the great heritage of noble thoughts and noble deeds. He was a man of broad intellect and viewed life and its responsibilities in their right proportions. He was not given to half-views and rash inferences. The leap from the particular to the general is very tempting to the thoughtless, but not to the man of strength and judgment and lofty motives. Few men have left so beneficent an impression upon the cause of public education in Indiana as did Mr. Bell, and, indeed, his reputation far transcends the limitations of this commonwealth. In all relations of life and devotion to principle and duty, he was absolutely inviolable and his was a deep abiding human sympathy and tolerance. He died at his home in Indianapolis on the tenth of December, 1906.

William Allen Bell, A. M., was born in Clinton County, Indiana, on the 30th of January, 1833, and was the eldest of the children of Nathaniel and Nancy (Endicott) Bell. In the agnatic line, the genealogy is traced back to the stanchest of Scottish stock, and concerning the parents of the subject of this memoir, the following pertinent and appreciative statement is well worthy of reproduction in this connection: "Nathaniel Bell was a man of stalwart

proportions and remarkable physical strength and stupendous energy. He was endowed liberally with courage, firmness, resolution and other mental resources, which enabled him usually to accomplish his undertakings. He was influential with men and among men. His discernment, foresight and judgment were excellent. He was a clear-headed, self-reliant, independent financier—one who engaged in large transactions for the country and the times. He was one of those naturally rugged characters, born to buffet fortune and fond of the battle though he had none of the advantages of scholarship and culture. He instituted wholesome discipline in his family and maintained it rigorously in the government and training of his children, and yet his nature was strongly emotional and profoundly generous. His benevolence was large and responsive to appeals, his sympathy tender and easily touched and his attachments were strong and unflinching. He was affectionately devoted to his sons and daughters, careful of their education, solicitous of their welfare and proud of their successes. His wife was of English descent. Some of her ancestors immigrated to New England and their descendants thence to Pennsylvania, the state of her nativity. She was a woman of rare gentleness and natural refinement. Quiet in manner, equable in temper, sympathetic in disposition, she displayed unusual fortitude and self-control in the greater trials of life. She possessed in their completeness the attributes most lovable in a mother and most attractive in a home. Naturally delicate, modest, retiring and timid, she never manifested a desire to participate in public affairs, but consecrated all of her faculties and energies to her family. Her sensibilities were acute and her life was singularly pure—guided by natural impulses and the inspiration of a deeply religious sentiment."

The parents of William A. Bell were numbered among the early pioneers of Clinton County and there he was reared to maturity on the frontier farm in whose work he early began to give his aid as did he also in the conduct of his father's general store in the Village of Michigantown. The early educational discipline of Mr. Bell was that afforded in the district schools in the locality and period and these he was able to attend during the winter terms. That he made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him is evident when recognition is taken of the fact that at the age of eighteen years he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. He engaged to teach in the district school of his native county and the term was one of sixty-five days' duration with an attendant salary of one dollar per day.



W. A. Bell

He continued in this employment for three winters and in 1853 he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. In this institution he continued his studies at intervals for a period of seven years. In view of his own prominence in educational work there is consistency in here entering an interesting record concerning Antioch College. "This institution represented the most pretentious experiment of co-education up to that date. It was liberal and progressive in all respects, utilizing the most advanced educational ideas by installing as president their greatest exponent, Horace Mann, of Massachusetts. Its religious charter attempted to effect practical Christian union the basis of character, teaching unity in diversity, union of action and effort, regardless of diversity of creeds and beliefs. Young men and women from the east and the west assembled there under a new inspiration. The cultured Bostonian and the unsophisticated Hoosier met on a common level in the chapel and learned wisdom from the great expounder of a new ethical gospel, the great advocate of equality in education and universal brotherhood in Christianity. The opportunity of listening to the daily lectures of Horace Mann was a privilege of incalculable value to a young man with the capacity and disposition to appreciate him and his work."

While attending college Mr. Bell paid his own expenses by wages earned in various lines of employment during the vacations and by teaching one or two terms. He completed the regular classical course in Antioch College in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1860 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after his graduation he went to the South for the purpose of engaging in teaching. He opened a school in the State of Mississippi but this was soon closed owing to the intensity of sectional feeling and popular prejudice against northerners in the climacteric period just preceding the inception of the Civil War. Under these conditions Mr. Bell returned to Indiana and in 1861-2 he was engaged in teaching at Williamsburg, Wayne County. During the following year he served as principal of a ward school at Indianapolis and in 1864 he was principal of the Indianapolis high school. In 1865, while superintendent of the public schools of Richmond, Indiana, he took up the study of medicine with the intention of adopting the medical profession as a life work. His success and precedence in the pedagogical line, however, caused a definite demand for his services along this line and in 1866 he returned to Indianapolis and accepted the position of principal of the

high school. This incumbency he retained until 1871 and in the meanwhile he also served as school examiner of Marion County for a period of four years. He passed the summer of 1870 in making a tour of Europe for recreation and study.

Undoubtedly the great work of Mr. Bell in connection with the cause of education was that accomplished in connection with the Indianapolis School Journal, which he purchased in August, 1871, and which he conducted with ever increasing prosperity and influence up to 1899. Under the able and progressive administration of Mr. Bell this publication became conspicuous for its devotion to the interests of the common schools of the state as well as for its advocacy of higher education. It gained leadership in disseminating and supporting progressive ideas and always kept abreast with the most enlightened thought and practical methods. Thus it maintained the first place among educational publications in Indiana and received the strong support of teachers in all grades as it was so conducted as to retain their confidence and aid them in their work as well by its discussions and expositions of current topics and personal notes from old educators in the field and editorial utterances and able counsel of its owner and editor. Mr. Bell had the distinction of serving as president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association during its session of 1873 and during the full decade of services as member of the board of education of Indianapolis, he held the office of president of this body for seven years. For more than a quarter of a century he kept in close touch with the schools and teachers of the state, visiting institutions in all of the counties, giving lessons and delivering public lectures. Concerning him the following appreciative words were written a few years prior to his death: "In every talk of his there is something worth remembering; in every lecture there is the wisdom of common sense presented in plain Anglo Saxon and impressed with the earnestness of conviction. The humorous vein in his short speeches on social occasions charges them with a breeziness which is much enjoyed by listeners. His apprehension of humor and his ability to originate or adapt a witticism lend charm and piquancy to his after-dinner speeches. The desire to make a point and invoke applause never prompts him to an unkind utterance which could wound the sensibility of another. He always displays good humor."

Mr. Bell was an influential and honored factor in connection with the best educational work in Indiana for thirty years and both by his writings and personal labors he did much to improve the character of the schools and to

elevate the pedagogical profession. As a citizen he was broad-minded, progressive and public-spirited, giving much time to charitable, benevolent and church work and ever lending his influence in support of all that tends to promote healthful and reputable moral sentiment in the community. He was a devoted member of the Plymouth Congregational Church of which he was a trustee at the time of his death, besides which he was for a long period of years leader and teacher of a Sunday school class composed of business and professional men. He was an active and valued member of the Indiana Literary Club and of the College Corner Club. He was the owner of a large and well improved farm in Delaware County, and found both pleasure and recreation in giving to the same a general supervision. He ever maintained a deep interest in the basic industry of agriculture, with its concomitant of stock-growing, and he was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture where his counsel and address ever attracted most favorable attention. He had splendid powers of observation and ratiocination and he was never given to rash conjectures or conclusions as he carefully weighed all matters, even those of minor importance, before expressing an opinion. Thus his reputation for wisdom and mature judgment was eminently justified. His opinion, therefore, when expressed, embodied his conviction and deliberate judgment. He was consulted freely and his judgment was sought in connection with matters of interest to the municipality, the polity and maintenance of the church, the organization and support of charities, and all matters especially affecting popular education in the state. As a man he "stood four-square to every wind that blows" and he well exemplified in his personality the truth of the statement that "The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring." Kindness, sincerity, tolerance, generosity and deep human sympathy were found to abide with him as constant guests. From his devotion to principle there was no deviation and his strong and noble personality gained to him unqualified esteem in all roles of life. His political support was given to the Republican party.

On the 20th of July, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bell to Miss Eliza Cunnell of Waterford, New York, who had been his assistant in the Indianapolis high school for several years and who for many years after their marriage was his able and valued coadjutor in the management of the "Indiana School Journal." Mrs. Bell was born in Waterford, New York. Her parents were both natives of England. They came to America as strangers

to each other in 1834, but soon thereafter formed a life partnership and settled in the Empire state. Mrs. Bell is a woman of broad scholarship and a fine literary taste and ability. She has been and is a valued member of the Woman's Club, and other literary organizations of a representative order and she has been prominent in the best social activities of Indiana's capital city where she still maintains her home. Mr. Bell is also survived by one daughter, Mrs. Garrard, who was educated in the Indiana public schools and Vassar College.

The complete set of the "Indiana School Journal" from its beginning in 1856 until the close of 1899, when Mr. Bell severed his connection with it, has been donated by Mrs. Bell to the library of Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana.

JOHN H. FURNAS. It is gratifying to the publishers of this work to be able to present within its pages a review, brief though it be, of the career of this representative business man of Indianapolis, where he has attained to distinctive success through his own ability and well-directed efforts and where he has built up an industrial concern which contributes materially to the economic and commercial prestige of the fair capital city of his native state. He is president and general manager of the Furnas Office & Bank Furniture Company, whose well-equipped manufactory is located on East Eleventh street, and the title of the company adequately indicates the nature of the business conducted, the same being now of wide scope and importance. Mr. Furnas is also senior member of the firm of J. H. Furnas & Company, representative coal dealers of the city.

This is an age of specializing, and Mr. Furnas has had the prescience to realize that much was thus to be accomplished by limiting the variety of products turned out of the manufactory of which he is the executive head. The results have fully justified the wisdom of his course, and the Furnas Office & Bank Furniture Company now holds rank among the most successful and substantial industrial concerns of "Greater Indianapolis." The aim of the company has been at all times to turn out products of the best possible excellence and to give to patrons even better values than expected. Adherence to this rule has been potent in building up the thriving enterprise of which the subject of this review is now the executive and practical head.

John H. Furnas takes pride in reverting to the fine old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born

on the paternal homestead farm, in Decatur Township, Marion County, Indiana, on the 13th of March, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Furnas, who were natives of the State of Ohio and birthright members of the Society of Friends, commonly designated as Quakers. The respective families came to Indiana in an early day, and it is a matter of record that the Furnas family here located in the year 1828. Joseph Furnas became one of the representative farmers of Marion County, where he developed a fine landed estate, and both he and his wife were numbered among the highly esteemed citizens of Decatur Township, where they lived and labored to goodly ends and where they continued to maintain their home until they were summoned to the life eternal, and the old homestead is still in the possession of the family.

Under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the home farm John H. Furnas was reared to years of maturity, waxing strong in mind and body under the training involved and gaining a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and endeavor, so that he has ever placed a true value upon men and realized that "he who serves is royal". After completing the curriculum of the common schools, Mr. Furnas was matriculated in Oxford University, where he gained a liberal education in the academic sense.

Mr. Furnas has been a resident of Indianapolis for years, and here his rise in the business world has been gained by close application, indefatigable industry and determined marshaling of fine energies along normal lines of enterprise. He was the founder of the company of which he is now the head, and his business policy has at all times been progressive, so that success has come as a natural result. His standing in the business circles of the capital city is one of marked security and popularity, and he is one of those captains of industry whose promotion of normal industrial enterprises has contributed to the great and rapid commercial advancement of Indianapolis. As a citizen he is essentially loyal and public-spirited, and he is a member of the Commercial Club and other civic organizations of promotive importance and high civic ideals. The attractive family home, a center of gracious hospitality, is located at 585 Middle Drive.

WILLIAM H. H. MILLER. A distinguished figure in the history of Indiana and the nation and one who has conferred honor upon the Hoosier Commonwealth not less through his services in offices of high public trust than through his labors as one of the able

members of the bar of the state, there is emphatic consistency in according in this publication specific recognition of this representative member of the legal profession in "Greater Indianapolis"

William Henry Harrison Miller, former attorney-general of the United States and at the present time an active member of the Indianapolis bar, was born at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, on the 6th of September, 1840, the youngest but one of the ten children of Curtis and Lucy (Duncan) Miller, natives respectively of New York and Massachusetts. His father devoted the major portion of his active career to farming and continued his residence in the Empire state until the close of his life, as did also his wife. He was a man of sterling traits of character and of strong mentality, and wielded no little influence in his community, where he ever commanded unequivocal respect and confidence. The Miller family, coming of stanch Scotch and English origin, was founded in America in the seventeenth century and this branch of it settled in Oneida County, New York, in 1795. The boyhood and youth of William Henry Harrison were passed on the home farm, and, like many another who has achieved distinction in professional and public life, the discipline there received was of incalculable value to him in his later work. While a farmer boy he duly availed himself of the privileges afforded by the district schools of his native county with such effect that he became a teacher therein at the early age of fifteen years. Later he continued his studies in an academy at Whitestown, New York, and finally was matriculated in Hamilton College, located at Clinton in that state, from which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1861, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While there he became a member of the Delta Upsilon college fraternity. Soon after his graduation he made his way westward and located at Maumee City, Ohio, where he secured a position as teacher in the village schools.

In May, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was elected a lieutenant and served until the close of his three months' term of enlistment, at the expiration of which, in September of the same year, he received his honorable discharge. He then located in the City of Toledo, Ohio, where he took up the study of law under the able preceptorship of Morrison R. Waite, who later became chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Financial exigencies, however, soon interrupted the

professional studies of the ambitious young man, and after serving a time as clerk in a law office he accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Peru, Indiana. While doing careful and effective work in this position he devoted his otherwise leisure hours to his law studies, and his powers of analysis, absorption and assimilation enabled him to make rapid and substantial progress in the science of jurisprudence, and in 1865 he was admitted to the bar of the state, at Peru. For a short time thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession in that city, and there also he served most acceptably in the position of county school examiner. It is worthy of special note that this is the only public office which he ever held until many years later, when he became attorney general of the United States.

In 1866, Mr. Miller removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where, without influential connections or personal acquaintanceship, he valiantly undertook to establish himself in the practice of his chosen profession. He formed a partnership with William H. Coombs, an old lawyer of large ability but limited practice, and his strong initiative, determined application and thorough technical fortification soon gained for him distinctive recognition, the result being that the business of the firm so rapidly expanded in scope and importance that soon a third member of the firm became necessary.

Mr. Miller early manifested that dialectic power and broad grasp that have made him one of the distinguished lawyers of the state and nation. While appearing in connection with causes presented before the Federal courts in Indianapolis he formed the acquaintance of General Benjamin Harrison, in honor of whose distinguished grandfather he himself was named. This acquaintanceship ripened into mutual esteem and admiration, and upon the retirement of Hon. Albert G. Porter, who later became governor of the state, from the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines, in 1874, Mr. Miller was invited to become a member of this strong alliance. He gladly accepted the overtures thus made and the name of the firm was changed to that of Harrison, Hines & Miller upon his admission to partnership. From that time forward until he was appointed attorney general of the United States, Mr. Miller gave his undivided attention to the practice of his profession, in which he soon achieved a position of leadership, in competition with such leaders of the bar as Joseph E. McDonald, Thomas A. Hendricks, William

P. Fishback and others of lesser fame but of distinguished ability. The firm of which he was a member was recognized as one of the strongest in the state and its business was of broad scope and of important ramifications. Mr. Miller thus became concerned in many of the most notable litigations in both state and federal courts of Indiana, and no member of the bar of this favored commonwealth has held a more secure reputation for personal integrity and honor, for distinctive ability, and for deep appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his profession. The officially recorded history of legal affairs in the state and nation bears ample testimony of his splendid forensic successes in large and important work. In a limited sketch, such as this, it is unfortunately impossible to enter into details concerning his professional career.

During these years of close application and unswerving allegiance to the work of his profession Mr. Miller gave but little palpable evidence of his interest in political affairs, but he became a trusted adviser of many of the leaders of the Republican party in his home state. His interposition was specially demanded in connection with politico-legal questions, and when such matters became a matter of court proceedings, he was almost invariably called upon to appear as counsel for his party and its candidates. In such a capacity he was most conspicuously concerned in the case brought before the courts incidental to the adoption of the amendment of the State Constitution, in 1878, as well as in the contest concerning the office of lieutenant governor, in 1886. For many years prior to the nomination of General Harrison for the presidency, Mr. Miller had been the professional associate and confidential adviser of that distinguished statesman, and when General Harrison became the nation's chief executive it was but natural that he should want his long-time friend and valued counsellor in his cabinet. Though well known as one of the representative members of the bar of his home state, Mr. Miller came to the office of United States attorney general, in 1889, without national reputation and untried as an executive officer.

At the very outset of his official career there came up for adjustment matters of exceptional importance, both in matters legal and administrative, and Mr. Miller gained wide recognition for his masterful handling of all problems presented to him. In the celebrated Terry case his fortunate and unprecedented action early attracted wide public attention and universal commendation. On learning

that there was danger that David S. Terry, a notoriously prominent member of the California bar, would attack Mr. Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, when the latter should appear on the California circuit, Attorney General Miller promptly and emphatically directed the United States marshal of that state to afford the distinguished justice the most careful protection. In compliance with these instructions, Deputy Marshal Nagel was detailed to personally attend upon Justice Field. Terry was killed by Nagel in the very act of making a deadly assault upon the venerable jurist, and as the result of his death the authority of the deputy marshal was questioned. An attempt was made by the state authorities of California to prosecute him for the murder of Terry, and in this action Mr. Miller directed the defense of the deputy marshal on the high ground that, independently of all statutes, it was the constitutional duty of the executive branch of the federal government to protect the judiciary. On this lofty plane, unsupported by decided precedent or statutory authority, the issue was valiantly waged, and the attorney general was sustained by decisions in both the United States Circuit Court and the Supreme Court, before the latter of which he presented the cause in person and with such distinctive ability as to add materially to his high professional reputation.

While incumbent of the office of attorney general Mr. Miller maintained a close supervision of all government cases presented in the courts and was personally engaged in a large number of the most important and difficult of these cases, among which may be mentioned the Behring Sea litigation, the constitutional validity of the McKinley tariff law, and the interstate commerce and anti-lottery laws. On three occasions he was called upon to present to the Supreme Court of the United States resolutions of the bar on the death of members of this highest of our national tribunals. His addresses on these occasions were marked by simplicity and by gentle and gracious eloquence, with an entire absence of ornate phraseology and fulsome adulation—qualities that too often characterize such tributes.

Concerning Mr. Miller's career as attorney-general of the United States the following pertinent statements have been written and are worthy of perpetuation in this article: "In the administrative functions of his office he inaugurated a vigorous policy and endeavored, effectively in many instances, to correct the abuses in the enforcement of the laws and to secure their impar-

tial administration. He exercised particular care in recommendations to the president for the appointment of United States judges, an unusual number of whom were appointed under President Harrison's administration, and the result was that the selections were generally commended by members of all parties."

Upon his retirement from the office of attorney-general, in March, 1893, Mr. Miller returned to Indianapolis, where he resumed the active practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Miller, Winter & Elam, which was later succeeded by the present firm of Miller, Shirley & Miller, in which his partners are Mr. Cassius C. Shirley and Mr. Miller's son Samuel D. Fortified by broad experience in active professional work of an independent order, and through his vigorous and effective service as attorney-general of the United States, Mr. Miller naturally commands a place of leadership at the bar of Indiana, and the firm of which he is the head has a large and representative clientele.

Being asked upon one occasion what mental trait was, in his opinion, most essential to the success of a lawyer Mr. Miller said: "The mental trait most essential to the success of a lawyer is the ability to see resemblances amid differences and differences amid resemblances." His career testifies that he possesses this quality in a marked degree.

In the presentation of legal questions to the courts his arguments are always masterpieces of logic illuminated by apt illustration. A learned justice of the Supreme Court of the United States once said of him: "The great power of his arguments is largely due to the marvelous aptness of his illustrations." Mr. Miller has, from earliest boyhood, been a diligent and discriminating reader of the best literature; his knowledge of the history of the United States and England is exceptional, both as to extent and accuracy, due to his rare ability to absorb, assimilate and retain knowledge.

In 1889, soon after he became attorney-general, Mr. Miller's alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He also served several years as a Trustee of Hamilton College and resigned because the pressure of his engagements made impracticable his attendance at meetings. For a number of years he was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, finally declining a re-election: he is a corporator of the Crown Hill Cemetery Association of Indianapolis, a Director of the Marion Trust Company, one time President of the Indianapolis Bar Association, a member of the Co-

lumbia Club of Indianapolis, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the latter by virtue of his services as an officer in the war of the rebellion.

On the 23rd of December, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miller to Miss Gertrude A. Bunce, a daughter of the late Sidney A. Bunce, an influential citizen of Vernon, New York, in which state Mrs. Miller was reared, she having been born in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son and two daughters; the son, Samuel D. Miller, as already noted, is a member of the firm of Miller, Shirley & Miller, and of him more specific mention is made on other pages of this volume. The elder daughter, Florence, is now the wife of Clifford Arrick of Indianapolis; and the youngest daughter, Jessie, is the wife of Augustin M. Hopper of Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL D. MILLER. Though his honored father stands as one of the most distinguished members of the Indiana bar, Samuel Duncan Miller does not rest in the shadow of paternally professional greatness, but has achieved through his own ability and labors a position of prominence as one of the representative attorneys and counselors at law in the City of Indianapolis, where he is associated with his father and Cassius C. Shirley in active general practice, under the firm name of Miller, Shirley & Miller. He is a native of Indiana and his loyalty to his home state is of impregnable order, marked by high civic ideals and definite interest in all that touches its welfare.

Samuel Duncan Miller was born in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 25th of September, 1869, and is a son of Hon. William Henry Harrison Miller, a review of whose career appears on other pages of this work, so that it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present article. Mr. Miller was five years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Indianapolis, and here he was reared to maturity under the influences of a home of significant culture and refinement. He duly availed himself of the privileges afforded in the city schools, and after leaving the high school he continued his academic studies in the Indianapolis Classical School, in which he prepared for college. In 1886 he was matriculated at his father's alma mater, Hamilton College, in Oneida County, New York, in which institution he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, duly receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then passed one year in the law depart-

ment of Columbia University, in New York City, after which he was matriculated in the law department of the National University, at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1892 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In March, 1893, he was admitted to the bar of his native state, at Indianapolis, and he soon became the junior member of the law firm of Hord, Perkins & Miller, in which connection he was engaged until the Autumn of 1895, when he went to New York City, where he continued in the work of his profession until 1899 and where he gained valuable experience through his association with important interests and appearance in connection with varied litigations in the different courts of the metropolis. In the year last mentioned Mr. Miller returned to Indianapolis, where he became a member of the firm of Miller, Elam, Fesler & Miller, and since May, 1906, has had his present connection with the firm of Miller, Shirley & Miller, which controls a large and representative professional business.

From March, 1891, to March, 1893, Mr. Miller held the office of private secretary to the Secretary of War, having thus served in turn under Secretaries Redfield, Proctor and Stephen B. Elkins. He is a member of the Indianapolis and Indiana Bar Association, is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and he has taken a loyal part in furthering the interests of his party in his home state. He holds membership in the Columbia, the University, the Country, the Indianapolis Literary and the Dramatic Clubs of Indianapolis, is affiliated with the Chi Psi College fraternity, of which he became a member while a student in Hamilton College, and is a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, for which he is eligible by reason of the service of his father in the War of the Rebellion. In June, 1910, Mr. Miller was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College among the other members of which are Vice-President James S. Sherman and Senator Elihu Root.

On the 23rd of October, 1907, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Miller to Miss Amelia Owen, who was born and reared in Evansville, Indiana, and who is a daughter of the late Dr. A. M. Owen, an eminent physician and surgeon who was long engaged in the practice of his profession at Evansville. Mr. Miller has one son by a former marriage, Sidney Stanhope, born September 27, 1893. His second son, William Henry Harrison II,

named for his paternal grandfather, was born November 10, 1908.

HENRY P. COBURN. A gracious, noble personality was that of Henry P. Coburn, who was one of the able and distinguished members of the early bar of the State of Indiana, where he took up his residence in the year which marked its admission as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union. It is easy to attribute the elements of greatness to any man who has been in the least conspicuous in public affairs, but in the perspective of years each presentment assumes its true value and an unequivocal verdict may be rendered. The fame of Mr. Coburn rests on the firm basis of work accomplished and honors worthily won, and in studying his clear-cut, sane, distinct character, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character was the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and the laurels of high accomplishment were his, as well as the honors of a worthy ancestry. He may consistently be designated as the father of the public school system of Indiana, and his labors in the causes of education and morality and civic advancement entitle him to a place of distinction in the history of the state. Above all and dominating all was the personal exaltation of character which denoted the man in all the relations of life. His was the faith that makes faithful, and this fidelity to duty in every form is what makes his character distinct, noble and inspiring. Strong in his convictions, but never intolerant, always firm in the right, but with no room in his heart for revenge or animosity, compassion and sympathy dwelt with him as constant guests. Flattery could not cajole him into compromise, nor power awe him into silence. His life, character and services are pre-eminently entitled to careful study, and such investigation can not but beget a feeling of objective appreciation, reverence and incentive. He well exemplified the truth of the statement that, "The bravest are the tenderest; the loving are the daring."

Mr. Coburn followed the work of his chosen profession during the entire period of his residence in Indiana and for more than thirty years he was incumbent of the office of clerk of the supreme court of the state. He was an influential factor in the pioneer epoch of this commonwealth,—to whose economic, social and industrial advancement and upbuilding he contributed in generous measure.

Henry P. Coburn was born at Draeut, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in the year 1790, and there the family was founded in

the colonial epoch of our national history. The lineage is traced to sterling English origin, and the original representative of the name came to America with the Puritans in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settling on the east bank of the Merrimac River, in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in what is now known as Draeut Township. Descendants of the original settlers still own and occupy the land there purchased from the Indians over two centuries ago, and the recorded title is given as being received from, "John Thomas, a Sagamore of Natic." Captain Peter Coburn, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was born in 1737, at Draeut, where he continued to maintain his abode until his death, which occurred in the year 1813. He served as a patriot soldier during the War of the Revolution, in which he held commission as captain of his company. He commanded a company of minute-men at the Lexington alarm and was in command of his company in the battle of Bunker Hill, where his company was a part of the regiment of Col. Ebenezer Bridge. He married Dolly Varnum, who was born in 1739 and whose death occurred in 1765.

Peter Coburn, Jr., son of Captain Peter and Dolly (Varnum) Coburn, was likewise a native of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and his entire active career was one of close identification with the great basic industry of agriculture. Though he was too young for regular enlistment at the inception of the Revolution, his youthful patriotism was such that he entered the Continental service when but a boy, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill and continuing in the ranks until the glorious cause of independence had been won. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Poor, was born in 1766 and died in 1841. They reared a large family of children. Peter Coburn, Jr., was a man of intelligence and industry, and through his well directed endeavors he gained a due measure of success, becoming a substantial and influential citizen of his community.

Henry P. Coburn, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Poor) Coburn, was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, and was afforded the best of educational advantages, as is evident when recognition is taken of the fact that he was graduated in Harvard College, as a member of the class of 1812. After the completion of his college course, in connection with which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he took up the study of law under effective preceptorship and soon gained admission to the bar of his native state. Not long

afterward the brilliant young lawyer decided to cast his lot with the new State of Indiana, where he took up his residence in 1816, the year of its admission to the Union. He first located in the little village of Corydon, the original capital of the new state, and within a short time after coming to Indiana he purchased a tract of land near Mount Vernon. He soon gained precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of the new commonwealth, and his professional facilities were far above those of the average lawyer of the locality and period, as he had brought with him into the west an excellent law library, as one of select general order. He continued the practice of his profession in Corydon until after Indianapolis had been made the state capital, and in 1824 he removed to the little village which represented the new seat of government. During the remainder of his life he followed the work of his profession in Indianapolis, and his ability and personal popularity caused his services to be much in requisition in connection with court proceedings in various counties in the central part of the state. It is interesting to here perpetuate a notice that appeared in the *Indianapolis Gazette* of January 30, 1826: "Hiram Brown and Henry P. Coburn will practice law in the federal court and Marion County courts in partnership. They reside in Indianapolis and keep their law office opposite Henderson & Blake's tavern (the present site of the New York Store in Washington street), one door east of the *Journal* printing office. Hiram Brown will practice in the supreme court." Mr. Coburn was ineligible for practice in the supreme court of the state by reason of the fact that, while residing at Corydon, he had been appointed clerk of that tribunal soon after the admission of the state to the Union. He was the second to be made incumbent of this office, his predecessor having died within one year after his appointment. Through successive reappointments by the members of the supreme court Mr. Coburn continued incumbent of the office of clerk until 1852, when, by the provision of the new constitution, the election of the clerk of the supreme court was effected by a popular vote and he declined to become a candidate. Of him the following significant statement has been made: "As a lawyer he was highly successful, and the confidence he enjoyed in the profession was the most convincing evidence of his ability and legal attainments."

Not too often, nor through the medium of too many historical vehicles can be given words of appreciation of the distinguished

service rendered by Mr. Coburn in the promotion of educational work during the formative period of the history of Indiana. With but such paraphrase as the province of this article renders expedient is here given the substance of an estimate previously accorded in connection with his splendid work in this direction.

Mr. Coburn thoroughly appreciated the advantages of education, being far ahead of his day on the question of free schools. His foresight enabled him to see the benefits and future popularity of public education long before they became apparent to those who would profit most by the change, and his sagacity though recognized by his fellow workers, was underestimated by those he was seeking to help. The first attempts to have the free-school system adopted met with little sympathy, but Mr. Coburn was not disheartened, and his perseverance and earnestness won out in the end. He was probably the first advocate of free public schools in this section, and associated with him were such men as Calvin Fletcher, Samuel Merrill, James Blake, John G. Brown, and James M. Ray. These were all men whose names have become inseparably associated with the history of Indianapolis and who have left many traces of their lives and work on the various public and commercial interests of the city. The prominence and standing of his associates in the cause of free education shows convincingly that Mr. Coburn was taken seriously by the best elements in the community. After the establishment of the schools was accomplished, their maintenance was the next important question, and he was as prominent in this phase as he had been in founding them. It was his idea to tax the public for the revenue needed, and a vote was taken each year upon this point until the plan carried and was adopted by the state. His persistency and enthusiasm thus finally overcame the spirit of popular skepticism and objection and the work of educating the people to the point of appreciating the value of the new plan was largely accomplished by him. He had the satisfaction—not always the lot of the benefactor—of seeing his ideas in successful operation for a number of years before his death. Mr. Coburn's well known sentiments on the subject of education led him into close relations with all similar projects and many institutions of learning, for he took a public-spirited interest in every such establishment, aiding them all by his influence and encouragement, and, where necessary, with financial assistance. He was retained for many years in the office of

trustee of the Marion County Seminary. He was one of the first promoters of the county library, was a member of its first board of trustees, and also served as its treasurer. In that position he had considerable to do in the early financing of the library. The county commissioners appointed him to ascertain the amount due the public on the sales of all the original town lots of Indianapolis, the county being allowed by law a certain percentage on such sales. This sum was to be applied to the purchase of the Marion County library. The task was considered a very tedious one, requiring time and patience as well as judgment and ability, and Mr. Coburn's selection was a mark of high confidence in both his integrity and business qualities. The money he collected formed the basis of the library fund, which has since been augmented by various amounts for the increase of the library. His son Augustus was the first librarian.

Concerning Mr. Coburn, the venerable and distinguished citizen of Indianapolis, Dr. William H. Wishard, now more than ninety years of age, has given the following appreciative estimate: "Henry P. Coburn was an attorney, very modest and unassuming, a first-class type of a Christian gentleman of the old school. He was well educated and was a graduate of Harvard College. In his legal business he was very generous to his clients, never exacting pay from the poor and indigent for his professional services. Justice has never been done to this gentleman by the history and historians of early Indianapolis and Marion County, as a worthy, far-seeing citizen, looking after the educational and moral welfare of this pioneer town. He was one of the very first advocates of general education of the people, long before the establishment of the public-school system. He held various offices of trust. He was the earliest and most active advocate for temperance and took a bold and determined stand against the licensing of grog shops in Marion County. He and Nicholas McCarty, Calvin Fletcher, James M. Ray, Samuel Merrill, David V. Culley and John B. Dillon were the earliest and most active advocates of the public-school system."

From another representative source are taken the following pertinent statements: "Mr. Coburn was prominent and active among those who insisted upon a liberal provision by law for the establishment of the free-school system, which met with decided and vigorous opposition. He was a graduate of Harvard and a man of great influence among all classes, who respected him for his

earnestness and honesty. No one was more prominent in the establishing and support of the free-school system than Mr. Coburn, and it is remarkable that no proper recognition of him has been made by the citizens of Indiana for his constant services in the establishment of the public schools. He was connected with all public-spirited enterprises. He was positive in his opinions and was a man of fine principles and well trained mind. He did more for the promotion of the free-school system of Marion County than any other man, and was always on the school board."

The religious faith of Mr. Coburn which permeated his whole life was that of the Presbyterian Church, in whose work he took an active part, while he also gave his aid and encouragement to the churches of other denominations. His wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

While residing in Corydon, this state, Mr. Coburn was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Malott, who was born at Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of Hiram Malott, one of the sterling pioneers of that state. Of the history of the Malott family detailed data was given on other pages of this work, in the sketch of the career of Volney T. Malott, of Indianapolis, and as ready reference may be made to the article mentioned it is not demanded that the information be repeated in this sketch. Mr. Coburn was summoned to the life eternal in 1854, about two years after leaving the office of clerk of the supreme court, and his cherished and devoted wife, a woman of singularly gracious personality, passed away in 1866, at which time she was about seventy-four years of age. They became the parents of four sons and one daughter, none of whom are now surviving. The daughter, Caroline, became the wife of Dr. Robert F. Bence, of Indianapolis, whom she survived, and her death occurred in the city in 1903. The eldest son Augustus was drowned in Lake Superior at the age of 42 and his body was never recovered; he had amassed a fortune in copper. The second son John died in 1908, at the age of 83. He was a judge, a general in the Union army, a member of Congress for eight years and typified everything that belongs to a first class citizen. One son died young and the other, Henry Coburn, died in 1909, of whom specific mention is made on following pages.

HENRY COBURN. A son of that honored and distinguished pioneer of Indianapolis, the late Henry P. Coburn, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this publication, Henry Coburn maintained his home in the Indiana capital from the time of his

birth until his death May 3, 1909, and well upheld the prestige of the honored name which his father bore. He was long numbered among the representative business men and public-spirited citizens of Indianapolis, where for many years he was engaged in the lumber business, and later as president of the Henry Coburn Warehouse & Storage Company. He ever maintained the highest civic ideals and accomplished much for the promotion of the best interests of his native city, his allegiance to and affection for which have never wavered. A man of fine intellectuality, urbane and gracious personality, progressive ideas and utmost loyalty, he made his influence felt for good in manifold ways, and to the last of his seventy-five years held a secure place in the confidence and regard of the people of Indianapolis.

At the old family homestead in Indianapolis Henry Coburn was ushered into the world on the 17th of September, 1834. His childhood and youth gave to him lasting memories of the conditions and associations of the pioneer capital village, which then gave slight evidence of becoming an important commercial and industrial center, a beautiful metropolitan city. He was the last survivor of the five children born to Henry P. and Sarah (Malott) Coburn, and adequate data concerning the family history may be found in the previously mentioned sketch of the career of his honored father.

Mr. Coburn was afforded the advantages of the common schools and the old Marion County Seminary, and his youth was also encompassed by the gracious influences of a home of significant culture and refinement. In 1859, at the age of twenty-five, he engaged in the retail lumber business, and his energy, careful management and enterprising methods made the business a success from the start. No citizen was for a longer period identified with this line of enterprise in Indianapolis and none attained in such connection a more worthy and distinctive success. In this business he was associated with his father-in-law, William H. Jones, until the death of the latter, in 1886, and thereafter he conducted it, under title of the Henry Coburn Lumber Company, until 1903, when he retired from the field that had so long engrossed a large part of his time and attention. He was president of the company and as such directed its affairs with consummate discrimination and ability, his long association with the lumber trade having made him an authority in connection therewith. After withdrawing from the lumber business, Mr. Coburn conceived the idea of using the site

of his former yards for the establishing of a storage warehouse of the most modern type, being led to thus utilize the property largely by reason of the excellent shipping facilities controlled by him. He completed the erection of his extensive warehouse in 1906, the structure being essentially fire-proof, six stories in height, with basement, giving seven acres storage capacity—and massively built of steel and brick. This is the only storage warehouse in the city containing a railroad on which a train of cars can enter to receive and unload freight of various kinds. At the time of his death Mr. Coburn owned controlling stock in the Henry Coburn Warehouse & Storage Company and as president of the same gave his personal supervision to the executive management of the business.

During the years of his active association with the business affairs of Indianapolis, Mr. Coburn did not hedge himself in with mere commercialism, but maintained at all times the attitude of a loyal, liberal and progressive citizen; one ever ready to lend his influence and tangible aid in support of enterprises and measures tending to conserve the general welfare of the community. He identified himself with representative civic and social organizations in his native city, including the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Columbia Club and the Commercial Club. Though he never cared to enter the turbulent current of practical politics he was ever found staunchly aligned with the Republican party, and for years held membership in the Second Presbyterian Church.

On the 8th of May, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coburn to Miss Mary Jones, who was born and reared in Indianapolis and who is a daughter of the late William H. and Jane (Simcox) Jones, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Jones was a youth at the time of his parents removal to Indianapolis, in 1824. Here his father died in 1827. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of carriage-making and to the same he devoted his attention for a number of years, after which he was associated with Mr. Coburn in the lumber business, as has already been noted in this article. He died in 1886 and his devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest June 27, 1910, both having been members of the First Baptist Church and he having been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. They became the parents of three daughters: Anna, who is the widow of Frederick B. Brownell, formerly engaged in the manufacturing of street cars in the City of St. Louis, Missouri; Fannie J., who is the



M. J. Richards

wife of James S. Cruse, a representative real estate dealer of Indianapolis; and Mary, who is the widow of Mr. Coburn. Mrs. Coburn has long occupied a position of prominence in connection with the leading social activities of her native city, where her gracious personality has won to her a wide circle of friends. She has taken an active interest in art, literary and other clubs and was at one time president of the Indianapolis Women's Club, an essentially representative organization. Her church connections are with the Second Presbyterian Society, as were those of her late husband.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. Mary is the wife of Wilbur B. Allen, who was a successful real estate and insurance man of Indianapolis, and who later removed to Hood River where he is engaged in the culture of apples. William H. is engaged in the lumber and coal business in this city. He is a graduate of Yale University and is one of the representative business men of his native city. He married Miss Helen Erwin, daughter of the late Daniel P. Erwin, who was a wholesale dry goods merchant of Indianapolis. Augustus, who is likewise a graduate of Yale, is now engaged in the lumber business in Indianapolis, where he conducts operations under the title of the Michigan Lumber Company. He married Miss Annie Peck, daughter of the late B. B. Peck, of Indianapolis, who was state manager for Indiana of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky. Henry P., the fourth in order of birth of the five children, was also graduated from Yale University, and married Miss Louise Erwin, a sister of the wife of his brother William H. Myla L. is the wife of Frank F. Powell, who has been made president of the Henry Coburn Warehouse & Storage Company, and who is a native of the city of Cincinnati, where his father was a prosperous hardware merchant. Mr. Powell is a graduate of Princeton University.

AMOS WILLIAM BUTLER, secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities, is widely known both as a natural scientist and a social reformer. He has occupied his present office since 1897; is president of the American Prison Association, has served as its secretary since 1905; is chairman of the General Committee from the United States for the Eighth International Prison Congress in Washington in 1910, and was president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1906-7. Mr. Butler was lecturer on economics at Purdue University, 1905, and lecturer on charities, Lane Theo-

logical Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1909-10. He is as widely known in the scientific fields of zoölogy and anthropology as in the province of social science.

Amos W. Butler was born at Brookville, Indiana, October 1, 1860. He attended Hanover College and graduated from the Indiana University with the degree of A. M., specializing in zoölogy and anthropology. He founded the Brookville Society of Natural History in 1881 and the Indiana Academy of Science in 1885, of the last he was the secretary until 1893; vice-president in 1894 and president in 1895. A Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1886 he was secretary of its section on Anthropology, secretary of that on Biology in 1889, a member of the council, general secretary of the association in 1891, and vice-president of the section of Anthropology in 1900. In 1896-7 Mr. Butler served as ornithologist of the Indiana department of Geology and Natural Resources. He is a member of American and foreign scientific societies and a frequent contributor to their proceedings.

As an author Mr. Butler has also a high and extended reputation. His most extensive work is the "Birds of Indiana"; but he is the author of over one hundred papers on natural history and sociological subjects, which alone would give him substantial literary and scientific standing. His papers have appeared principally in scientific periodicals and in the publications of learned societies.

WILLIAM J. RICHARDS. In manifold ways Major Richards has touched with effectiveness the civic and business activities of the City of Indianapolis where he has long held a position of prominence, and where his interests have been varied and important. For nearly a quarter of a century he was a part owner of the Indianapolis *News* and was an influential factor in shaping the policies of that great metropolitan journal.

The Richards family is an ancient Welsh one, from which in the early part of the eighteenth century four brothers came to America, three of them settling in New England and one in Maryland. From the last mentioned was descended Samuel Richards, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Elizabeth Donwell, also a native of Maryland, and in 1812 they removed to Clark County, Indiana, where Samuel Richards died in 1821. Ten years later his widow and four sons, George, Rezin, Samuel and Harlan removed to Spencer, Owen County, where Mrs. Richards resided till her death in 1858.

Rezin Richards, father of Major Richards, was born in Maryland in 1807 and after attaining manhood in Indiana, was married to Elizabeth Fain Evans, a native of Kentucky, born in 1814. She was a daughter of Jesse Evans, one of the early pioneers of Owen County, Indiana, and among the most prominent of its early settlers. For many years he occupied the office of Justice of the Peace, which was at that time one of the most important of judicial offices in the practical life of the public. Rezin and Elizabeth Fain Richards were the parents of ten children, of whom six were sons. Samuel C. Richards, the eldest son, emigrated to Kansas in 1852 and took a prominent part with John Brown in resisting the encroachments of the slave owners. John Wallace, the second son, entered the practice of law at Delphi, Indiana, with brilliant promise. He volunteered as a private in the 40th Indiana but on account of disability was transferred to the Quartermasters' Department, in which service he died in 1864. Harlan, the fourth son, died in infancy. The fifth son, Joseph H., at the age of seventeen, without leave of his parents and without consulting brothers or friends, enlisted in the United States service. His regiment was transferred to the Marine service under Admiral Farragut, participating in the famous battle of Mobile Bay; he has served for many years as general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and resides at Fort Scott, Kansas. Charles M., the sixth and youngest son, is engaged in commercial pursuits in Muscogee, Oklahoma.

Major William J. Richards was born in Owen County, Indiana, May 15, 1840. His early education was in the common schools, but his father, desiring better advantages for his family, removed to Waveland, Montgomery County, Indiana, the seat of Waveland Collegiate Institute. At this notable institution of its day William graduated at the age of twenty-one, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1861. Three years earlier he had driven one hundred and fifty miles into Illinois to hear the Lincoln-Douglas debate, by which he was fired with zeal for the Republican cause. He became a close student of public sentiment; led the affirmative side in the college debate on the question, "Do the signs of the times indicate a dissolution of the Union?"; and also in a pen and ink college paper, edited by himself, advocated that view until the faculty suppressed the discussion owing to interference with studies. He was desirous of entering the three months' service with General Wallace, and still more desirous to go out with Wallace in the three

years' service, but at the urgent solicitation of his parents and the faculty, consented to wait for his degree. Then with seventeen classmates and acquaintances he entered Colonel B. F. Scribner's 38th Ind. Vol. Inf't., all enlisting as privates in Captain Poindexter's Company H. Before mustering them in, Captain Poindexter generously warned them that all prospective vacancies in that regiment had already been pledged as inducements to recruits, thus shutting off the chance of promotion; but all remained with the company.

Concerning the military career of Major Richards the following brief record is from the pen of a fellow officer of high character and intimate knowledge of his subject:

"Having reached his majority, he enlisted as a private of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After serving fifteen months in this regiment he was transferred to the Eighty-first Indiana Infantry, with the rank of second lieutenant. Promotions followed in rapid succession through all the grades to that of major. The passage from captain to major was not by seniority, there being five senior captains in the regiment, but the selection was delegated by the governor to the line officers with the endorsement of the field and staff. Major Richards' service was entirely with the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland. He participated in all the great battles, receiving slight wounds at the battles of Stone's River and Resaca, and winning more than one special mention for gallant intrepidity. One of the memorial tablets of the bloody field of Chickamauga bears his name. Major Richards' continuous service with these two regiments covered a period of nearly four years, within which he filled many positions, such as inspector general, adjutant general, provost marshal of corps, and judge advocate of court martial."

After the close of his military career Major Richards entered the journalistic profession, as associate editor of the *Lafayette Journal*, at Lafayette, Indiana, where he remained until a more advantageous offer brought him to Indianapolis, where he soon proved his ability as a valuable factor in the newspaper field and where he filled responsible positions on different papers until his final alliance with the *Indianapolis News*, with the record of whose upbuilding his name will ever be associated. He was soon made business manager of the *News* and not long after became one of its proprietors. Concerning his identification with this paper the following has been written:

"A finer encomium of his extraordinary ability could not be framed than that which is afforded by the daily edition of the *News*.

Having a lofty conception of the possibilities and mission of a newspaper, he threw into the fruition of his journalistic ideals the whole dynamic force of his energy. As an independent paper, clean, high and progressive in tone, recognizing the rights and needs of the people and abetting them in every possible way, the *News* stands pre-eminent even in the midst of such splendid journalism as that of the United States.²⁹

On the 15th of December, 1902, Major Richards became one of the organizers of the Union National Bank, of which now substantial and popular monetary institution he was chosen the first president. He retained this chief executive office until 1904, when he found it expedient to relegate the heavy duties of the same to others, and he has since been vice-president of the institution, which thus continues to have the benefit of his counsel and administrative discrimination.

One of Major Richards' valued and noteworthy services in behalf of the community was that accorded in connection with the fixing of the price of gas in Indianapolis. It will be remembered that upon the discovery of natural gas in Pennsylvania the progress of the development of this great natural resource pushed rapidly westward and that finally gas was struck at a point within forty miles of Indianapolis. At that time Major Richards was one of the proprietors of the Indianapolis *News*, and, in company with John H. Holliday and other influential citizens, he determined to investigate the cost of producing the gas and piping it to the capital city. Through the efforts of these aggressive and enterprising business men the matter was brought up for consideration by the city council and the representatives of the *News*, and a committee was sent to Pittsburg for the purpose of gaining all possible information. Acting upon the report of this committee, the council passed an ordinance fixing the maximum price of natural gas at ten cents per thousand feet. The Standard Oil Company, whose pipe lines were then in close proximity to the city, addressed a letter to the council and stated therein that it was impossible to supply gas to consumers at the price designated, and a request was made that the price be raised fifty per cent. Public meetings were then called in the various sections of the city, and it was shown conclusively that a large profit was insured at the price stipulated by the council. Under these conditions was brought forward the suggestion that an independent gas company be organized. This action was finally taken and resulted in the organization and incorporation of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, which

at once instituted operations with a view to furnishing gas to consumers in Indianapolis. At this juncture the Standard Oil Company, whose gas lines had been placed in service, reduced the price of gas to ten cents per thousand feet, meeting the price of their rival, the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, but public sentiment had been aroused and fixed, with the result that the new company received substantial encouragement and support on the part of all classes of citizens. After the lapse of a period of about twenty-one years the supply of gas became so small as to render it impossible for the company to continue its service, and under these conditions the corporation decided to engage in the manufacturing of gas. In the meanwhile the majority of the stock of the company had been purchased by a citizen of Indianapolis, but the control remained in the hands of five trustees, to whom all the stock had been assigned, with the understanding that stockholders were to receive the amount of their stockholdings and an interest of eight per cent on the varying amounts thus represented. Under this arrangement the city would assume the ownership of the plant. The matter was brought into court and was decided against the city. However, the terms of agreement were that after a period of ten years the city could secure possession of the property at an appraised valuation. A decision in favor of the city was finally given by the courts, and the Citizens' Company then bought the property at an appraised valuation. At the request of a large number of representative citizens Major Richards became president of the company. The price of its service was then fixed at sixty cents per thousand feet, and the competing company, engaged in the supplying of artificial gas before the new company began its operations in this line, was compelled to reduce its price to the same figure, to comply with the conditions of its franchise. To Major Richards and Mr. Holliday is due especial credit for thus securing to the citizens of Indianapolis effective gas service at reasonable rates.

Major Richards has given much time and thought to practical philanthropy, and he is especially to be commended for the interest he has taken in the maintenance of the Indianapolis Boys' Club, of which he was president for two years. He has also served as president of the Indianapolis Press Club, in which he had the distinction of being the only person ever accorded the honor of a second term as president. He is vice-commander of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and is one of the valued comrades of George H. Thomas Post,

Grand Army of the Republic. In politics his support is usually given to the cause of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he has served for many years as a member of the board of ruling elders.

On the 28th of October, 1869, while a resident of Lafayette, this state, Major Richards was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alice Hoover, daughter of Alexander and Melinda Hoover, of that city. The only child of this union is Hugh Robertson Richards, who was born on the 23d of December, 1871, and who is now president and general manager of the Noelke-Richards Iron Works, one of the important industrial concerns of Indianapolis, and who, with his father, owns a controlling interest. On February 14, 1909, an unusual sorrow came to Major Richards and his son in the death of his beautiful and accomplished wife. A loss as well to the highest type of womanhood of the city, as feelingly voiced by the Indianapolis press of that date.

WILLIAM H. BENNETT. The honored subject of this memoir was long and prominently identified with industrial and civic interests in the City of Indianapolis, where he established his home more than half a century ago and where he ever maintained a secure place in popular confidence and regard. He contributed his powers and abilities to the commercial upbuilding of the capital city and was one of its representative business men at the time of his death, which here occurred on the 12th of January, 1899.

William H. Bennett was born in the City of Albany, New York, on the 2nd of July, 1828, and was a son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Tracy), both of whom were born in Albany County, that state, whither the original representatives of the family came from New England, with whose annals the name became identified in the early Colonial epoch. Henry Bennett studied law in the office of Aaron Burr, in New York City and when the subject of this sketch was a boy, the family removed to Perryburg, Ohio, whence removal was made to Toledo, that state, about the year 1830. The father was one of the pioneer members of the bar of that state and attained much prestige in his profession. He continued to reside in Toledo until his death in 1887.

William H. Bennett was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Toledo and later attended a well conducted academy. As a youth he secured a clerical position in the postoffice in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued to reside until 1853, when

he came to Indianapolis, and became associated with the manufacturing of stoves, as one of the interested principals in the firm of the Root Company. The title of the concern was subsequently changed to the Root-Bennett Company and under this name the enterprise was continued with ever increasing success for many years. Mr. Bennett was actively identified with the company and it was in a large measure due to his business ability and well directed efforts that its affairs were so significantly prosperous with the passing of years. The concern is the oldest of its kind in the state, dating its inception back to the year 1850, and the business is now conducted under the title of the Indianapolis Stove Company, of which Henry W. Bennett, son of William H. Bennett, is president.

Mr. Bennett was essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and his civic loyalty manifested itself in diverse ways. He was ever ready to lend his aid in tangible co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises tending to conserve the advancement and prosperity of his home city and to bring about wise and economical administration of the municipal government. In politics, though never a seeker of public office, he gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and he was a zealous member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which his wife also has long held membership.

On the 8th of November, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bennett to Miss Helen Louise Root, a daughter of the late Aaron Root, a native of Connecticut. Of this union were born four children, namely: Florence Helen, who married Arthur S. Brooks, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Henry W., who is president of the Stove Manufacturing Company with which his father was so long identified; Robert Root, of Washington, D. C.; Herbert D., of Columbus, Ohio, who died at the age of thirty-four years.

JOSEPH EARNSHAW. A strong and influential factor in the civic and industrial history of the City of Indianapolis, the late Joseph Earnshaw, was identified with local manufacturing and commercial interests for nearly half a century. His life was marked by insuperable integrity and honor, which, combined with his buoyant, generous and kindly attributes of character, gave him place as one of the most popular citizens as well as a representative business man of the capital city, where his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances. There was naught of obliquity in his mental or

moral vision, and he made his life count for good in its every relation.

Joseph Earnshaw was a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, where he was born on the 20th of June, 1831, and was a son of Jonathan and Mary (Stringer) Earnshaw, both representatives of staunch old English stock. Mr. Earnshaw gained his early educational discipline in well ordered private schools in his native place and when fifteen years of age he came with one of his uncles to America, whither his parents also came at a later date; they passed the closing years of their lives in the State of Pennsylvania.

At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the subject of this memoir became associated with his uncle, in the manufacture of woolen cloths. Later he came to Indiana and engaged in business at Cambridge City, Wayne County. There he also began the manufacturing of furniture and there he continued to reside until 1865, when he removed with his family to Indianapolis, which thereafter continued to be his home until his death, which here occurred on the 16th of May, 1900. For some time after locating in the capital city of Indiana Mr. Earnshaw continued to devote his attention to the manufacturing of furniture, and after disposing of this business he engaged in the manufacturing of elm hoops, as a member of the firm of Earnshaw & Wright. Through his well directed efforts along this line he built up an enterprise that was one of the most extensive of its kind in the Union. In the manufacturing of patent coil elm hoops this concern utilized fully three hundred and seventy-five carloads of lumber each year, making 6,000,000 hoops annually. Mr. Earnshaw continued his active association with this important industry until about seven years prior to his demise, and, after disposing of his interest in the same, he lived retired until he was summoned from the scene of life's activities. He gained prestige as one of the leading business men of the city, was aggressive, energetic and possessed of marked executive and administrative ability, and through his endeavors along normal lines of business enterprise he contributed materially to the commercial pre-eminence of Indianapolis. His was a most engaging personality and he was by nature a thorough optimist, so that he radiated good will and geniality wherever he made his way, and won to himself warm and enduring friendships among all classes with whom he came in contact. His course was dominated by the highest principles, and upon his career as a citizen and as a business man there rests no shadow of injustice or equivocation. His

name shall long be held in grateful memory by those who came within the sphere of his generous and noble influence.

Mr. Earnshaw maintained a deep and abiding interest in all that touched the welfare of his home city, and his aid and influence were ever given in support of measures and enterprises tending to foster its material and social prosperity. He was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he aided materially in the promotion of its cause. He served for some time as a member of the city council, but was never ambitious for public office save to the extent of being loyal to civic duty. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, was identified with the Columbia Club, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife also has long been a zealous member. He was vice-president of the Indiana Society for Savings at the time of his death and had other capitalistic interests of importance. He was a man of broad mental ken and ever continued to take great interest in reading of the best in literature, the while he kept in close touch with current events and was well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public import. He manifested a deep interest in young folk and his genial spirit and kindly acts drew them to him by close ties. He was specially earnest and considerate in encouraging and counseling young men, many of whom owe much of their success in life to his guidance and admonition. He was not self-centered, for his sympathies were without compass and he was ever ready to lay aside the exactions of business to extend aid to those in need or distress. Such men, unostentatious and unselfish, are to be considered benefactors of the world, and their lives offer both lesson and incentive.

At the time of the Civil War Mr. Earnshaw was most earnest in his support of the cause of the Union, and he was among the first to tender his services in its defense. In 1861 he enlisted in an Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company. The command was not called to the front, but Mr. Earnshaw himself was assigned to important service in the construction of bridges for the use of the Union forces in the south. He received an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

On the 23rd of December, 1861, Mr. Earnshaw was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Carey, who was born at Milford, Delaware, and who is a daughter of Nathaniel and

Sara (Lindell) Carey, both of whom were natives of the State of Delaware and both of whom passed the closing years of their lives at Cambridge City, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw became the parents of two children, William J., who was a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and who died in Indianapolis on the 26th of June, 1887, at the age of twenty-four years; and Mary S., who is now the wife of Henry Dana Hamilton, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Earnshaw still resides in the homestead at No. 226 East Pratt street, and has long been identified with the best social activities of the community.

WILLIAM H. WISHARD, M. D. That "man lives not to himself alone" is an assertion that is amply verified in all the affairs of life, but its pertinence is most patent in those instances where men have so employed their inherent talents, so improved their opportunities and so marshaled their forces as to gain prestige which finds its sphere of influence ever widening in beneficence and human helpfulness. Greater than in almost any other vocation is the responsibility that rests upon the physician, since in his hands rest at times the very issues of life and death. To those who attain determinate success in the profession must there be not only given technical ability but also a broad human sympathy which shall pass from mere sentiment to be an actuating motive for helpfulness. The subject of this brief sketch has dignified and honored the medical profession by his able and self-abnegating services and is today undoubtedly the most venerable physician and surgeon of the State of Indiana, where he continued in the active practice of his profession for nearly seventy years—the span of man's life as designated by the psalmist. He is ninety-four years of age at the time of this writing, in 1910, and considering his patriarchal age is admirably preserved in mental and physical vigor, as is evident when we revert to the fact that not until 1906 did he retire from the work of the profession in which he attained notable distinction and unqualified success. His long and useful life as one of the world's workers was one of devotion, almost consecration, to the noble profession of which he has been so worthy a representative, and well does he merit a place of honor in every history touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of their kind. He has been in the most significant sense humanity's friend, and to all familiar with his life there must come a feel-

ing of reverence in contemplating his services and their beneficent results. Dr. Wishard showed the most insistent loyalty and patriotism at the climacteric period of the Civil War, and represented Indiana as a surgeon in the volunteer service. He is one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Indianapolis today, and here the gracious evening of his life is being passed under conditions and surroundings that prove a consistent sequel to former years of earnest toil and endeavor.

Dr. William Henry Wishard was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on the 17th of January, 1816, and is the eldest of the eleven children of John and Agnes H. (Oliver) Wishard, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Kentucky. Both families were founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history and the names of both have been closely identified with the annals of our republic. Of the eleven children two others besides the doctor are living—Rev. Samuel E., who is a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and a resident of Los Angeles, California, and Margaret A., who resides in Greenwood, Indiana, being the widow of Dr. Thomas B. Noble.

The father, John Wishard, was but one year old at the time of the family removal from the old Keystone state to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood and received such educational advantages as were afforded in the primitive schools of the period. His entire active career was one of close identification with the great basic art of agriculture, and in connection with the same he became one of the sturdy pioneers of Indiana, whither he came in 1825, locating ten miles south of Indianapolis, near Glenn's Valley, just in the edge of Johnson County, where he secured a tract of heavily timbered land and valiantly set to himself the herculean task of reclaiming the same to cultivation. He was an active participant in the Black Hawk Indian War, in which he was a member of a company of rifemen, and later he became colonel of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of the Indiana militia. The family has been notable for longevity, and he himself attained to the venerable age of eighty-six years. He died as the result of a partial sunstroke, passing away at Greenwood, Johnson County, in September, 1878. One of his brothers attained the age of ninety years, and a sister was ninety-five years and seven days old at the time of her death. His wife died in August, 1849, in her fifty-eighth year. Both were zealous and devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was long

one of the honored and influential citizens of Johnston County, to the material and civic development of which he contributed in liberal measure.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was William Wishard, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, but whose lineage was of stanch Scottish origin, his ancestors having been Covenanters in religion and having removed from Scotland to Ireland to escape religious persecution in their native land. William Wishard became the founder of the family in America, whither he immigrated about the year 1774, locating first in the State of Delaware, and having entered the patriotic service as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, in which he took part in the historic battle of the Brandywine. From Delaware he removed to Redstone Fort, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and in 1793 he took up his residence in Nicholas County, Kentucky, where he devoted the residue of his life to agricultural pursuits. His death occurred on his old homestead farm, from a stroke of apoplexy, after he had attained advanced age, and there also his wife died. They became the parents of thirteen children.

Agnes H. (Oliver) Wishard, mother of Dr. William H. Wishard, was a daughter of John and Martha (Henderson) Oliver. Her father, who was of English descent and a native of Virginia, became one of the sturdy pioneers of Kentucky, having taken up his abode at Lexington, that state, as early as 1782 and having been a friend and companion of Daniel Boone. He assisted in the building of the block house at Lexington, and was a man of prominence in the pioneer community, where he made farming his occupation until his death, at an advanced age. Of his children, five attained to years of maturity.

Dr. William H. Wishard was about ten years of age at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to the pioneer farm in Johnson County, Indiana, where he was reared to maturity, early beginning to assist in the reclamation and other work of the farm, with whose management he continued to be identified until he was twenty-two years of age. In the meanwhile his educational advantages had been those afforded in the old log school house of the type common to the locality and period, but through self-discipline and judicious reading he rapidly amplified his store of knowledge, and as a young man had far better practical and academic education than the average youth of the period. In the winter of 1837-8, he began reading medicine under the pre-

ceptorship of Dr. Benjamin S. Noble, of Greenwood, with whom he was later associated in the practice of his profession for a decade, this alliance being terminated by the removal of Dr. Noble to Iowa, where he died in 1869. Dr. Wishard finally entered the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, where he attended a course of lectures, and later he was matriculated in the Laporte Medical College, which was then a well ordered institution, at Laporte, Indiana, and in the same he was graduated, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he completed an effective post-graduate course in the Ohio Medical College, so that he was well fortified for the work of his chosen profession. He initiated practice in the Village of Greenwood, Johnson County, on the 22nd of April, 1840, and there remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. He continued to devote his attention to the work of his profession until January, 1906—a period of practically sixty-six years of devotion to his exacting profession. There have been but few records of so long and able service on the part of those who have given their lives to the practice of medicine.

At the inception of the Civil War Dr. Wishard gave prompt evidence of his intrinsic loyalty by tendering his services in the Union cause. He became a volunteer surgeon in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and later served in the same capacity with the Eighty-third Indiana Regiment. Concerning his able and self-sacrificing labors as an army surgeon the following pertinent statements have been written: "While acting in the capacity of volunteer surgeon he rendered a notable service to the wounded and disabled soldiers—one that was of sufficient importance to make it a matter of historical record. Realizing that the facilities were insufficient for the proper care of the sick and wounded soldiers on the field and in hospitals, and removing them to their northern homes, Dr. Wishard reported these facts to General Stone, quartermaster general of Indiana, who requested him to obtain all possible information regarding the disabled troops belonging to the Department of the Mississippi after the surrender of Vicksburg and to turn his records over to Indiana's celebrated war governor, Oliver P. Morton. So complete was Dr. Wishard's report that Governor Morton secured through the war department an order to remove all sick and wounded troops from the front to northern hospitals—the first order of the kind to be issued. Dr. Wishard was present during the

siege of Vicksburg and on the morning of July 4, 1864, marched into that city with General Grant's army. General Stone arrived the same day with a communication from Governor Morton to the chief surgeon of General Grant's staff, requesting the removal of soldiers according to the order referred to. In a pompous manner, characteristic of him, the chief surgeon declined, telling General Stone to present his compliments to Governor Morton and to tell him the medical department was able to discharge its duties without his assistance. At General Stone's request Dr. Wishard then personally secured from each of the hospitals a list of disabled Indiana soldiers, with their capacity for providing for them; also a list of the boats for the transportation of soldiers, with information as to their accommodations. General Stone returned to Indianapolis at once and gave the facts to Governor Morton, who started for Washington the same night. He applied to Secretary Stanton for an order that would insure the execution of the first order, but Secretary Stanton refused to comply, whereupon Governor Morton immediately appealed to President Lincoln. Without delay a cabinet meeting was called, attended by Governor Morton, who personally presented the matter in an earnest and effective speech. Secretary Stanton claimed the reports were not to be relied upon, and that if the order was granted, other states would complain of partiality being shown to Indiana. The President called in Surgeon General Barnes and on investigation it was found that the report made by Dr. Wishard to Governor Morton did not vary three per cent from the reports made by the surgeon general through official channels. Secretary Stanton was told by the President to issue a general order, whereby all sick and wounded soldiers could be sent home, and soliciting the co-operation of all the governors of the different states. At first the order was resented by the medical officers in high authority, who thought their prerogatives were being ignored, but the President said it was a humane act and must be complied with. Immediately upon the order going into effect hospital boats were equipped, the transportation to the north of the sick and wounded became the first work of the medical department, and thus many lives were saved. With the steamer "Sunnyside" Dr. Wishard was the first surgeon to make a trip for that purpose, going from Vicksburg to Natchez, thence to Cairo, and from the latter point to Indianapolis. General Lew Wallace and other men

of prominence in the army have repeatedly stated that the entire credit for this order, which brought untold relief to the suffering, was due to Dr. Wishard. For all the time and services thus given to his country in its time of peril, covering a period of over two and one-half years, he never accepted any compensation except his personal expenses. During almost the entire period of the Civil War his residence was at Glenn's Valley, on the old homestead, which he had purchased from his father and which the latter purchased from the government. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Southport, Marion County, Indiana, where he practiced medicine until the fall of 1876, when he was elected coroner of Marion County, in which office he served four years. To facilitate the discharge of the duties of that office he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since maintained his home. His professional services were still in demand to a flattering degree when he retired from practice, in January, 1906, after celebrating his ninetieth birthday."

There is much of lesson and incentive in the life history of this venerable physician and honored citizen. Generous, tolerant and sympathetic, he devoted more than the average period of human life to work in the alleviation of suffering and distress, and he has been spared to a wonderful age, constituting a veritable link between the primitive, pioneer past and the twentieth century with its wealth of achievement and opulent prosperity. In these latter days, with all of modern facilities and conveniences, it is difficult for the younger generation to conceive how great were the trials and sacrificing labors of this sterling physician during the earlier years of his practice. He ministered faithfully to those afflicted, subordinating his own comfort and pleasure to thus respond, often under trying circumstances, to the call of the suffering. He remembered those who were forgotten, and as a physician and as a man his has been in the most significant sense the "faith that makes faithful." He has held the needle of life true to the pole-star of hope and in his mortal tenement has burned the purest of spiritual flame. He attained marked success and distinction in his profession, and has been one of its best known representatives in the Hoosier state and its fair capital city. As a citizen he has stood exponent of the highest ideals, and as a man among men he has represented the highest type of integrity and honor. Until within comparatively a recent date his splendid memory remained unimpaired and his wealth of reminiscence of the early days must con-

stitute a valuable acquisition to the history of the state.

Dr. Wishard is a charter member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the other charter members of this organization only one is living—Dr. P. H. Jameson of Indianapolis. Dr. Wishard was president of the society at the time of the fortieth anniversary of its organization, and at its fiftieth anniversary he gave the address of welcome and presented a history of the organization. For many years he retained active membership in the American Medical Association, and he is still enrolled as a member of the Marion County Medical Society, of which he is a charter member and of which he served as president in 1905. His retirement from this office was fittingly celebrated by the members of the society, who assembled at his home on his eighty-ninth birthday and, after the reading of his address as retiring president, presented him a beautiful parchment testimonial, appropriately dedicated and inscribed. On his ninetieth birthday a large oil portrait of the doctor was presented to the society by his sons.

In politics Dr. Wishard has been aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and he has shown at all times a loyal interest in public affairs. His religious convictions are of the deepest and most sincere order, and the spiritual verities have found in him a devoted and well fortified advocate. His religion has been a very part of his life, and by it his entire course has been guided and governed. He and his family hold membership in the Presbyterian Church, and in a previous review of his career the following appreciative words appear, being well worthy of perpetuation in this volume as well: "Throughout his life, Dr. Wishard has never allowed the pressure of professional work to interfere with his church and religious duties, except in cases of emergency. For over sixty years he has been a ruling elder in the church of his choice and has served as commissioner in six meetings of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the last time being at Winona Lake, Indiana, in May, 1905, just fifty-nine years from the time he first represented the Indianapolis presbytery in that capacity. He has thus availed himself of the privileges, too seldom exercised by Christian physicians, of being able to minister to the sick-ace as well as to those afflicted with bodily ills.

It would hardly be consonant to speak of Dr. Wishard's usefulness as a citizen and physician without paying a tribute to his

wife, to whose unflinching devotion much of his success may be attributed. With great self-denial she co-operated with him in the early struggles of their married life and was always the cheerful, patient helpmeet that is represented in the ideal wife and mother. Mrs. Wishard's death occurred April 28, 1902, after a wedded life covering a period of more than sixty-one years.

Retaining a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil War, Dr. Wishard has signified the same by his membership in George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he served as surgeon for more than fifteen years. Dr. Wishard has witnessed the development of Indiana from the primitive wilds and he lived up to the full tension of the pioneer days, even as it has been given him to enjoy the privileges of our glorious twentieth century. He was a passenger on the first through train that came from Madison to Indianapolis, being one of the interested persons who boarded the cars at Greenwood. He often recalled to mind that on his return trip he sat beside Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was that day leaving the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis to assume the pastorate of Plymouth Church, in the City of Brooklyn. The doctor is the author of a short historical sketch touching the early history of the medical profession in Indiana and including biographies of a few of the pioneer physicians. The little work is a valuable contribution to the history of the state. He has also published an interesting account of his experiences as an army surgeon.

From the article to which recourse has already been had are taken, with but slight metaphrase, the following interesting and pertinent statements, which were written in 1908: "Today Dr. Wishard occupies a unique position in the medical and social life of Indianapolis. He has frequently been called a walking historical encyclopedia. His remarkable memory enables him to recall quickly and perfectly events and dates, even the days of the week upon which they occurred. This marked characteristic has not lessened his interest in current events, as is often the case with elderly persons, but he manifests an interest in the religious, professional and political questions of the day equal to that of a man in the prime of life."

The following tribute from the pen of the late Dr. Nathan S. Davis, of Chicago, founder of the American Medical Society and long a personal and professional friend of the subject of this review, is well deserving of reproduction in this connection: "Dr. William H.

Wishard, of Indianapolis, Indiana, is one of the oldest, most intelligent, most useful and patriotic general practitioners of medicine in that state. Rendered strong and self-reliant by abundance of physical labor in his youth, with educational advantages limited to the public or district schools of his neighborhood, he is in the best sense a self-made man. Though contributing but little to the pages of medical literature he has for sixty-three years efficiently sustained the regular medical organizations, both state and national, and as surgeon in volunteer regiments of Indiana during the Civil War, and especially during the siege of Vicksburg, his services were more than ordinarily efficient and valuable, in the removal and care of the sick and wounded soldiers, many of whom had to be removed to northern hospitals. He is one of those pioneers whose integrity, industry and efficiency have been his prominent characteristics in every position he has been called upon to occupy."

In conclusion of this brief sketch, with no desire to lift the veil that graciously protects the sacred precincts of an ideal home life, it is but consistent that brief record be made concerning the marriage and children of Dr. Wishard. On the 17th of December, 1840, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Harriet N. Moreland, the youngest daughter of Rev. John R. and Rachel (McGohan) Moreland. Her father was one of the prominent members of the clergy of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana in the early days, and was for some time pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. Her death occurred April 28, 1902, as has already been noted in a preceding paragraph. Of the nine children of this union the first four died in infancy or early childhood, and of the five surviving the following data are given: William N., a representative physician and surgeon of Indianapolis, is individually mentioned on other pages of this volume. Albert W., is one of the leading members of the Indianapolis bar and has served as state senator and as United States district attorney for Indiana. George W. is engaged in the real estate and loan business in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Harriet J. is the wife of Dr. John G. Wishard, a medical missionary in Teheran, Persia, for twenty years. He is now in the practice of medicine in Wooster, Ohio. Miss Elizabeth M. remains with her venerable father in the attractive old family homestead at 506 Capitol avenue, North.

WILLIAM N. WISHARD, M. D. It cannot be other than gratifying to note that this native son of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth has chosen to follow and has gained marked dis-

tinction in the profession to which his honored father devoted his attention for nearly seventy years, continuing in active practice until he had attained to the venerable age of ninety years and being still a resident of the City of Indianapolis. Of his career and family history a review is given on other pages of this volume, and thus it is not incumbent that the data be further considered in the present article. In the medical profession Dr. William N. Wishard has ably upheld the prestige of the name he bears, as has he also as a citizen. It has been said that the sons of great men seldom attain to distinction, implying that more or less of handicap is entailed in standing in the shadow of such greatness. This may in many cases be true; in fact the annals of our as well as other nations show such to be the fact, but in contradistinction are found so many instances where sons have added laurels to honored names that there can be naught but perversity of spirit and obliquity of vision when it is maintained that the above premise is invariably well taken. Such an instance is afforded in the subject of this sketch, who is numbered among the distinctively representative members of a profession which his father dignified and honored by his exalted life and services, and he has achieved precedence through his own powers and abilities, not depending upon hereditary prestige for the success which has been his in his exacting profession, to whose work, in the City of Indianapolis, he has given himself with all of devotion and skill for more than thirty years.

Dr. William Niles Wishard was born in the village of Greenwood, Johnson County, Indiana, on the 10th of October, 1851. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Glenn's Valley, Marion County, where he remained until 1864, with the exception of one year which he passed in Tecumseh, Michigan, where he attended a well ordered private school. In the year mentioned the family removed to Southport, where he was reared to manhood and where he continued to make his home until the year 1876. He was afforded the advantages of the local high school and after leaving the same continued his studies in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, this state. By reason of impaired health he was unable to complete his course in this institution, but it is a matter of gratification to him that the college, in 1891, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In the autumn of 1871 Dr. Wishard entered the Indiana Medical College, in Indianapolis, to which city his parents removed

about five years later, and from this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a short time thereafter he was associated with his father in practice, at Southport, and in the spring of 1875 he took a course of lectures in Miami Medical College, in the City of Cincinnati. In the fall of the same year he resumed his work in that institution, in which he completed the regular course and was graduated in 1876, thus securing his supplemental degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after his graduation the doctor opened an office in Indianapolis, and his ability and loyal service in his profession soon gained to him a satisfactory clientele and one of essentially representative order. For seven and one-half years he was superintendent of the Indianapolis city hospital, in the construction and equipment of whose building he was the principal promoter. He has most consistently been designated as the "father" of this noble institution of the capital city. He was also largely instrumental in the founding of the Indianapolis Training School for Nurses, an auxiliary of the city hospital, and this school had the distinction of being the first of its kind to be established in Indiana and the second in the entire west, a similar institution in the City of Chicago having alone had priority. Dr. Wishard retired from the superintendency of the city hospital in 1887, but during the long intervening years he has served continuously as a member of its consulting staff of physicians and has taken a deep interest in its work and welfare. He has also served on the consulting staffs of St. Vincent Hospital, the Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the Bobbs Dispensary, and the Indianapolis City Dispensary. During the time he was superintendent of the city hospital he was also a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Indiana, in which he lectured on clinical medicine.

After leaving the hospital Dr. Wishard went to New York City, where he passed one winter in effective post-graduate study under the preceptorship of eminent specialists, taking this course in order to prepare himself more fully for special work in genito-urinary and venereal diseases, and upon his return to Indianapolis he was elected professor of that chair in the medical college previously mentioned, a position of which he has since continued the able and valued incumbent. Since the 1st of April, 1888, he has limited his practice to the treatment of genito-urinary and venereal diseases, in connection with which speciality he has attained to high repu-

tation and become a recognized authority. In fortifying himself for the work of his special field he has several times visited Europe, where he has made effective research and prosecuted his technical studies along these specific lines in leading hospitals and medical schools and under the direction of the most distinguished specialists. The following record concerning his professional endeavors is properly given reproduction in this sketch.

"Dr. Wishard gives his time to office practice, consultation and operating, and the range of his patronage is very wide, patients coming not only from Indiana but also from other states. Not long after devoting himself to a specialty his original work in prostatic surgery brought him prominently before the profession at large. He performed the first, or one of the first, operations on record for removal of the lateral lobes of the prostate gland through a perineal opening. He invented an instrument for use of the galvanic cautery on the prostate gland through a perineal opening. This is the first instrument devised specially for this purpose, giving an opportunity for direct inspection of the operative area, and it makes provision for an independent method as well as a supplement to other procedure. For a number of years Dr. Wishard has served as chairman of the committee on medical legislation for the Indiana State Medical Society, and as such he wrote the larger part of the Indiana law governing the practice of medicine, being the leading spirit in securing its passage, in March, 1897, as well as the passage of its subsequent amendments. It is conceded by all the profession that no one exerted a larger influence in the merger of the three schools of medicine—the Medical College of Indiana, the Central College of Physicians & Surgeons, both located in Indianapolis, and the Fort Wayne Medical College—than did Dr. Wishard."

Dr. Wishard holds membership in the American Medical Association, the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, the American Urological Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Marion County Medical Society, and other representative professional organizations. His personal popularity and the objective appreciation of his ability have been shown in his election to the office of president of the county and state societies mentioned, as well as of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and the American Urological Association. The following appreciative statements have been

written concerning his efforts in such executive capacity:

"In his capacity as president of these organizations and the efforts growing out of them, Dr. Wishard has shown his unusual ability as a leader of men and as an executive officer. Considerate of the opinions of others, courteous to those who hold views different from his own, forceful and clear in argument, calm in judgment, energetic and persevering in whatever he undertakes, his marked characteristics of leadership have gained for him a notable record in the profession of medicine. In medical legislation, college and hospital management, his counsel and advice are sought, and to their advancement he has given his time at the sacrifice of his own personal interests. Selfishness has no part in his nature."

From definite and high sources come the estimates which find proper place in this article and which are here given. Dr. A. W. Brayton, editor of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, writes as follows: "Dr. W. N. Wishard has practiced medicine continuously in Indianapolis for over thirty years. He was assistant coroner of Marion County two years, and for over seven years the superintendent of the city hospital, changing it from a rude barrack into a modern hospital with a full-fledged training school for nurses, and making it a model for all the hospitals since established in Indianapolis. For twenty years Dr. Wishard has confined his medical work to genito-urinary surgery, and he stands in the front rank in the country in this department of surgery. He has been the leader in Indiana in establishing the medical registration and examination boards, and in the Indiana state health board, of which he was president. Dr. Wishard has also been a leader in medical education as well as in medical legislation. He belongs to the middle group of Indiana physicians—those who were in touch with the great physicians and surgeons of the Civil War period, and who have also taken an active part in the medical and surgical renaissance which is the chief glory and beneficence of modern biological research. In all of Dr. Wishard's relations, in medical, sanitary and civic life, he has been a wise and conservative counselor, but, whenever the occasion required, an aggressive and successful actor, serving as conditions demanded, either as the watchman at the bow or the helmsman at the wheel. He is now only in the height of his medical and civic usefulness and has a large fund of acquired knowledge and experience, upon which he draws readily in surgical and general discussions and lectures." Dr. S. E.

Earp, of Indianapolis, editor of the *Medical Monitor*, writes as follows: "Dr. Wishard possesses rare executive ability and his power as a leader is recognized. In and out of professional life his methods show a comprehensiveness and value which are the issue of an analytical mind. His contributions to the medical profession in the line of new instruments, to better and perfect his special line of work, are the products of an inventive genius. His place in medical literature and his merit as a teacher are in the first rank, so that, all in all, his life and work make his position an enviable one." The foregoing quotations are indeed significant and well indicate the appreciative esteem in which the doctor is held by his professional contemporaries. He has given the best of an essentially strong and loyal nature to the service of humanity, and measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness and its un-conscious altruism, his life has counted for much, even as the angle of his influence is constantly widening to compass and aid his fellow men. In this connection his work as an instructor of youth has transcended mere technical lines and has been a power in the shaping of the characters of those who have thus come within the sphere of his influence. In evidence of this fact are entered the following pertinent statements: "No preceptor ever had a stronger following of faithful students than has Dr. Wishard, those who in the office under his direction and afterward as practitioners have always shown their intense love and devotion to him, both as a teacher and as a sympathetic friend and guide. His intrinsic nobility of character has won for him hosts of friends in every walk of life,—those who recognize in him the earnest Christian gentleman as well as the skilful, conscientious physician."

Dr. Wishard is identified with various civic organizations and has ever given a hearty support to enterprises and institutions of a benevolent and charitable character. He and his wife are zealous and valued members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he has long held the position of elder and which he has represented in the general assembly of the church in America. Though never desirous of entering the arena of practical politics Dr. Wishard has in no wise been unmindful of the duties of citizenship, and his allegiance is given to the cause of the Republican party.

On the 20th of May, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wishard to Miss Alice M. Woolen, daughter of the late William Wesley Woolen, a representative citizen of Indianapolis. Mrs. Wishard survived only

about six months after her marriage, having been summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of December, 1880. On the 17th of June, 1896, Dr. Wishard was united in marriage to Miss Frances C. Scoville, daughter of Charles E. and Frances (Howell) Scoville, of Evansville, Indiana, where she was reared and educated, and of the five children of this union three died in infancy. Those surviving are William Miles, Jr., and Charles Scoville.

JOHN PERRIN. The name Perrin is one which has been long and prominently identified with banking interests in Indiana, and the subject of this review has attained a high prestige in financial circles. He is now president of the American National Bank of Indianapolis, and his advancement in his chosen field has come through ability, energy and integrity—qualities which ever command public confidence and esteem. He organized the institution of which he is now the executive head, having previously been vice-president of the Perrin National Bank of Lafayette, Indiana, of which his father was the organizer and principal stockholder.

The Perrin family is of French extraction, but John Perrin, the founder of the family in America came to this country from England. Records extant show that he became a resident of the colony of Connecticut about the year 1692.

The subject of this sketch was born at Rossville, Clinton County, Indiana, January 17, 1857, being the second son of James J. and Margaret Cason Perrin. James J. Perrin was born in Virginia, where he was reared and educated, coming to Indiana as a young man. He married Margaret Cason, daughter of Judge Samuel Cason, a prominent and influential citizen of Boone County, Indiana, who served as judge of the county court and was the organizer and president of the First National Bank of Thornton. Judge Cason was of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

James J. Perrin was for a number of years the leading merchant of Rossville. In 1870 he removed to Lafayette, having become financially interested in the banking business in that city some years previously. In 1872 he converted his private bank into the Indiana National Bank of Lafayette, of which he was continuously president until his death, though the name of the bank was changed to the Perrin National Bank after the expiration of the original charter. James J. Perrin achieved large success. He was a man of fine mental powers and great business acumen. High-minded and public-spirited, he held the regard of all who knew him.

John Perrin after a year at Wabash College,

Crawfordsville, Indiana, entered Yale University, from which he graduated in 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the past five years he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board. For ten years after leaving college he engaged in a wholesale and retail hardware business in Lafayette, disposing of this to associate himself with his father and brother in the Perrin National Bank. Before entering upon banking he spent a year in Europe, where he gave attention to the study of currency systems and banking methods. During the succeeding ten years he devoted his entire energies to the Perrin National, displaying marked ability as a financier. In 1900 he came to Indianapolis and organized the American National Bank, which opened its doors for business in February, 1901. Mr. Perrin has been continuously president of this institution, which has for its home the old postoffice building. Though the history of this bank has not yet covered a decade, so ably have its affairs been administered under the direction of its president; so strong and representative are its stockholders; so efficient has been the service of its various executive officers, that it now stands second to none in the state in solidity, in management and volume of business controlled. It has been arranged that on September 3, the American National Bank will consolidate with the Fletcher National Bank, the title of the new bank being Fletcher American National Bank. Mr. Perrin will be chairman of the board.

Mr. Perrin, through his close study of finance has become a recognized authority and his reputation far transcends local limitations. He is a valued member of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association. He has also served as a member of the Executive Council of the association, as well as of that of the Indiana Bankers' Association.

In politics Mr. Perrin has affiliated with the Republican party, though he has never entered the arena of practical politics nor sought public office of any description. He enjoys marked popularity in the business and social circles of the capital city, where he holds membership in the Board of Trade, the German House, the Commercial, Columbia, University and Country clubs. He is also a member of the University and Bankers' clubs of Chicago and of the University Club, New York. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 3rd of October, 1883, he married Ellenor Bates, the only daughter of Major Hervey Bates, son of Hervey Bates, one of the most prominent and influential families in Indianapolis from the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Per-

rin have two sons, Hervey Bates Perrin and John Bates Perrin, who graduated at Yale University in 1907 and 1909 respectively.

EDWARD R. L. TREAT. The family name borne by this representative business man of Indianapolis, his native city, is one that has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch, and it has stood exponent of useful and enlightened citizenship as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life's activities. The lineage is of most interesting order and in connection with the same is found record of ancestors who have been men of large influence and of much prominence in connection with civic and business affairs. Loyalty and patriotism have been in distinctive evidence, and the family escutcheon has ever been a symbol of integrity and usefulness. We of this restless, vital twentieth century can not afford to hold in light esteem the names and deeds of those who have wrought nobly in the past and who have figured as the founders and builders of our great republic. He is, indeed, fortunate who can claim such worthy ancestry, and the statement of the great historian, Macaulay, was well justified when he said, substantially, that a people that take no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything to be remembered with pride by remote descendants. He whose name initiates this paragraph has not failed in such appreciation, and it is therefore gratifying to be able to present in this sketch even a brief review of his ancestral history and also a due tribute to his honored father, who was long one of the successful and highly esteemed business men of Indianapolis.

Edward Randolph Laidley Treat was born in Indianapolis, on the 16th of September, 1869, and is a son of Atwater J. and Isabella L. (Laidley) Treat. The father was born at Orange, Connecticut, on the 14th of November, 1838, and died at his home in Indianapolis, on the 22nd of April, 1902. His cherished and devoted wife was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, February 26, 1837, and was summoned to eternal rest on the 11th of August, 1906, secure in the reverential regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle and kindly influence. The marriage of the parents was solemnized at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 20th of November, 1861, in St. John's Church, Protestant Episcopal, and of the two children the first born, Carrie Belle, died in infancy, so that the subject of this sketch is now the only living representative of the immediate family.

Records extant in New England archives show that the family name was originally spelled Trott, but the present orthography was

early adopted and will be used in this article even when referring to the original representative in the new world. Richard Treat (or Trott), the American progenitor of the branch from which the subject of this sketch is descended, was a native of England and came to America about 1637, settling in one of the New England colonies. He and Matthias Treat were the first of the name in this country and their descendants are now to be found in the most diverse sections of the Union. Richard Treat was baptized August 28, 1584, in Pitminster, and was a native of Somerset County, England. His marriage to Alice Gaylor was solemnized April 27, 1615, and thus it is probable that on their immigration to America they were accompanied by a number of children. Robert Treat, from whom Edward R. L. Treat is a descendant in the direct line, was a man of much prominence and influence in the Connecticut colony, where he served as the royal deputy governor and later as governor of the colony for forty years preceding the War of the Revolution. He is said, however, to have been identified with the secretion of the historic charter in the famous old oak tree at Hartford. After the union of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies he was one of a party who removed to New Jersey and founded the City of Newark. In 1676 Robert Treat was elected deputy governor of Connecticut, an office which he retained until 1683, when he was elected governor, retaining this incumbency until 1698, when he resigned, having been seventy-four years of age at the time. His services were still demanded, however, and he accepted the office of deputy governor again, as the duties of the position were less onerous and exacting. From this latter office he retired in 1708, at the age of eighty-four years, his retirement being effected only because he felt that the infirmities of advanced years rendered it impossible for him longer to give due attention to his official duties. He died at the patriarchal age of eighty-nine years. His son Samuel Treat, a distinguished Massachusetts clergyman, was the grandfather of Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Later generations of the family have been identified more particularly with mercantile pursuits and other lines of business enterprise, but a high civil loyalty has ever been manifest on the part of these bearing the name.

Isabella L. (Laidley) Treat was a daughter of George and Marion (Bone) Laidley, both natives of Scotland. Her father was born October 3, 1795, and died December 6, 1863, at Northampton, Massachusetts. His wife, who died at the same place on the 16th of June, 1894, was born on the 8th October, 1797, and

thus attained the age of nearly a century. They were married at Ayr, Scotland, November 21, 1819, by Rev. John Black and of their nine children eight lived to years of maturity, Mrs. Isabella Treat having been the seventh in order of birth. On the 1st of April, 1830, George Laidley and his family embarked at Glasgow on the sailing ship "Cassandra" under command of Captain Grierson and landed in the port of New York City, June 5, 1830. The family settled at Northampton, Massachusetts, and there the parents resided until their death, as already noted.

Atwater J. Treat, who became one of the best known and most popular citizens of Indianapolis, was a son of Alfred Treat and the latter survived him, having died at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1904, at the patriarchal age of ninety-four years. Atwater J. Treat secured his early educational training in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was reared to manhood. In that town he finally became associated with his uncle in the tailoring business and there continued to maintain his home until 1864, when he came to Indianapolis, where he initiated operations in the line of his trade in which he was ever known as a most skillful artisan, having for many years held distinctive precedence as one of the leading merchant tailors not only of Indianapolis, but also of the western country. About a year after his arrival in the capital city Mr. Treat became associated in the merchant tailoring business with Charles C. Clafin under the firm name of Treat & Clafin. This alliance continued until 1872, when Mr. Clafin retired from the business and Edward C. Eagan was admitted to partnership. Later Thomas Eagan also became a member of the firm and the business was then conducted under the title of Eagan, Treat and Eagan, with a well equipped establishment on Illinois street. The business was removed to the "Bates Block" on Pennsylvania street in 1873, where it was conducted for twenty years under the name of Eagan & Treat. Mr. Eagan retired from the firm in 1893 and Mr. Treat admitted to partnership his only son, whereupon the title of A. J. Treat & Son was adopted. This name has since been retained, notwithstanding the death of the honored father, and it is most consistent that his name should thus be perpetuated in the splendid business enterprise which he founded nearly half a century ago.

Atwater J. Treat was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Scottish Rite bodies, was a charter member of the Columbia Club, and held membership in the Commercial and New England Club. His political support was given to the Republican party and his religious faith was that of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant, holding membership in the Parish of Christ Church, of which his wife was also a devout communicant.

From the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of April 22, 1902, the day following his death, we take the following words of appreciation: "Mr. Treat was of a kindly and friendly disposition and was a man who readily made friends and retained them. In his business dealings he was perfectly straightforward and open and accumulated a considerable fortune."

Mr. Treat was known as the father of base ball in Indianapolis. He was the leader in the organization of the famous Acme Club composed of John M. Spann, Aquilla Jones and other prominent business men and was considered a good player himself. He was instrumental in bringing the first National League team to Indianapolis and for years was actively interested in base ball in this city, while he was ever ready to lend his aid and influence to the furtherance of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of his home city, to which his loyalty was of the most insistent type.

Edward R. L. Treat, the only son, has continued the business established by his father, and has well upheld the prestige of the name both as a citizen and as a business man in his chosen field of endeavor. He was reared to maturity in Indianapolis where he was afforded the advantages of the city and private schools, and later he continued his preparation for college in Westminster School, at Dobbs Ferry, New York. He entered Harvard University in the class of 1895 and in this historic old institution he was a student for two years, pursuing a special English course to fit himself for newspaper work, which he had intended following. Returning to Indianapolis, in 1893, he became associated in business with his father as already noted in this context.

After the death of his father Mr. Treat assumed entire charge of the merchant tailoring business and he has since continued the same under the title previously adopted—A. J. Treat & Son. The enterprise is the oldest of its kind in the city and its patronage is drawn largely from the representative business men, many of whom have been regular customers of the establishment for a long term of years.

In politics Mr. Treat is a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He is identified with the Columbia, Commercial and Marion Clubs and in the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons, and Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

On the 11th of January, 1900, Mr. Treat was

united in marriage to Miss Eva Pauline Henderson, who was born in the City of Kokomo, Indiana and who is a daughter of Howard and Isabella (Williams) Henderson, who still reside in that city, where her father is editor and publisher of the *Kokomo Dispatch*. Mr. and Mrs. Treat have one child, Virginia Pauline.

NELSON AUGUSTUS GLADDING. Among those captains of industry who have made great ideas splendid actualities and have done more than their share toward making of Indianapolis one of the foremost cities of the Union, must assuredly be numbered Nelson Augustus Gladding, vice-president and secretary of the E. C. Atkins Company, manufacturers of saws and tools, and vice-president of the American Motor Car Company, manufacturers of automobiles, not to mention numerous minor interests. In a country busily engaged in foreign assimilation, Mr. Gladding stands a thorough American, the Gladding family having been founded in the United States but a few years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and its members have been identified with the history of the nation in many of its most stirring hours. The first of the family to cross the Atlantic to America was John Gladding, an Englishman born in 1640. He left his native home in early youth and located in Plymouth Colony where he lived for several years. In 1660 he came to Mount Hope Lands, part of the region now known as Rhode Island and assisted in founding the town of Bristol. He was one of the seventy-six electors at the first town meeting in September, 1681, and played a prominent part in the business life of the community. He died April 27, 1726, having attained the age of eighty-five years. The name of John Gladding's wife was Elizabeth Rogers, and their union was solemnized at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1666. Her family were among the earliest who landed at Plymouth Colony to share in common the dangers, vicissitudes and peculiar inspirations of life in the new country.

Nelson Augustus Gladding is of the seventh generation in America, the line being traced as follows: First generation—John Gladding, founder. Second generation—John Gladding, married Alice Wardwell, October 13, 1693, the daughter of one of the founders of Bristol, Uzell Wardwell. Third generation—Jonathan Gladding, born at Bristol, June 5, 1701. Fourth generation—Timothy Gladding. Fifth generation—George W. Gladding, married Rebecca M. Hill of Providence, Rhode Island. This George W. Gladding became one of the leading dry goods merchants of Providence, his business being established in 1807. Sixth gen-

eration—John Hill Gladding, who succeeded his father in the dry goods business and married Lydia Maria Bowen of Providence. Seventh generation—Nelson Augustus Gladding.

John Hill Gladding, the father of Mr. Gladding, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1819. He received his education in the public schools and chose a mercantile career as his life work. He served his country at the time of the Civil war in the capacity of a member of the First Light Infantry. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Providence and gave his political allegiance to the Republican party, taking a great interest in public affairs, but never seeking office. The mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Maria Bowen, was a daughter of Ethan Allen Bowen, and was born near Providence, February 22nd, 1832. On her mother's side she was descended from Christopher Robinson, a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war.

The birth of Mr. Gladding occurred at Providence, Rhode Island, July 8, 1863, he being the fifth of seven sons. He attended the public schools of his native town until his father having died, his mother with her family moved to Champaign, Illinois, where he also attended the public school. At the age of thirteen years he was ready to enter high school, but was urged to enter the employment of Mr. J. Norman, who was starting a general store at Paxton, Illinois, and thus at a very early age his education was cut short, a deficiency which he has since amply remedied by his own efforts. During the winter of 1876-77 he learned bookkeeping under special tutelage and was bookkeeper and chief clerk during the balance of his term of employment by Mr. Norman. In 1878, although very young to go forth alone to seek his fortunes, he came to Indianapolis and for a time secured employment with Hunter & Company and L. S. Ayres & Company, dry goods houses. In 1879 he returned to Paxton, Illinois, again to work for Mr. Norman, but that gentleman had the misfortune to fail in business and in the fall of 1879 Mr. Gladding returned to the capital city of Indiana to take charge of the books and office of Owen Pixley & Company. This association was maintained until January 1, 1883, at which time Mr. Gladding on account of poor health, resigned and removed to Kansas City. He had in the meantime studied and mastered shorthand and took a position as private secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Missouri & Kansas Telegraph & Telephone Company, of Kansas City, of which the late E. T. Gilliland, a gentleman noted in the telephone world, was president. Mr. Gladding's rise was speedy. Only a few months after accept-

ing the above-mentioned position he became one of the original incorporators and chief accountant of the United Telephone Company, and was afterward appointed to the position of traveling auditor, serving in that capacity for six months.

In August, 1883, Mr. Gladding returned to Providence where his mother was living and while there he was offered a position as special correspondence clerk for Brown Brothers & Company who dealt extensively in machinery and mill supplies. Having remained in this capacity for two years, Mr. Gladding made another climb upward by accepting a position with E. C. Atkins & Company, saw and tool manufacturers, with headquarters situated in Indianapolis. In August, 1886, he was appointed manager for the newly established branch house of E. C. Atkins & Company, located at Memphis, Tennessee.

For twelve years Mr. Gladding remained in this southern city as manager of the business of the affairs of the company. In December, 1897, he was elected secretary of the firm and came back to Indianapolis to assume the duties of this high executive office. In 1901 he became vice-president as well, and at the present time he holds this dual office and is recognized as one of the sound and representative men of the industrial world. He is also vice-president of the American Motor Car Company, manufacturers of automobiles, but acts only in an advisory capacity in the management of that business. For several years he has been a member of the advisory board of the American Supply & Machinery Manufacturers' Association, and was formerly a member of the executive committee of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, his service being of two terms duration.

Politically Mr. Gladding gives his heart and hand to the Republican party. He was a member of the Indiana Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, in 1903-'04, representing the seventh district. He and his family hold membership in the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis and give their generous support to its good causes. Mr. Gladding is a valued member of the board of directors of the "Boys' Club," a charitable institution for the care of bootblacks, newsboys, and other young American citizens upon whom Dame Fortune has not smiled.

Mr. Gladding takes great pleasure in his fraternal relations which are varied and of an important nature, bringing him into association with virtually all the prominent men of the city, not to mention his affiliations in the two greatest metropolises of the country. He belongs to the Columbia, University, Country,

Commercial, German and Dramatic Clubs of Indianapolis; to the Lotus Club and the Hardware Club of New York City; he is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago and a life member of the Press Club of that city. He stands high in Masonry, having membership in the following Masonic bodies: Mystic Tie Lodge; Keystone Chapter; Raper Commandery, Knights Templar; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite; and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His distinguished national ancestry entitles him to the membership he holds in the Sons of the American Revolution, and his name is written upon the roll of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo (a fraternal organization of lumbermen, dealers in machinery and kindred lines), it being his honor to serve as "Snark" or supreme head of the order from September 9, 1898, to September, 1899.

Mr. Gladding was married on the 20th of December, 1883, at Indianapolis, to Miss Mary Dolbear Atkins, daughter of Elias C. and Sarah Frances Atkins. The former, a leading manufacturer of saws and tools, founder and president of E. C. Atkins & Company, limited, with whom Mr. Gladding has been associated in business for so many years, came originally from Bristol, Connecticut. Mrs. Gladding is descended on her mother's side from Roger Sherman, American patriot and jurist, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters. Frances Marea, was born September 5, 1889, at Memphis, Tennessee. She was educated in Indianapolis at Briar Cliff, New York, and in Florence, Italy. She is talented, having particular proficiency in music, art and literature. The younger daughter, Mary Elizabeth Gladding, was born November 3, 1891, also at Memphis, received her education in Indianapolis, Briar Cliff, New York City, and Florence, Italy. Her proclivities are in the direction of mathematics, language and music.

Mr. Gladding is an enthusiastic student of history, literature and dramatic art, and is especially fond of music. He has indeed fared kindly at Nature's hands, his remarkable business and executive gifts not precluding him from the most subtle insight into the finer things of life.

JACOB PIATT DUNN, the author of "Greater Indianapolis", is a native of Indiana, born at Lawrenceburg, April 12, 1855. Both of his parents were also natives of Indiana, and of Lawrenceburg. His father, Jacob Piatt Dunn, Sr., born June 24, 1811, was a son of Judge Isaac Dunn, who was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, September 27, 1783, and was one of the earliest immigrants to the White-

water Valley. His father, Hugh Dunn, came west in 1788, arriving with his family at Fort Miami in December, and moving over into the Whitewater Valley as soon as General Wayne's defeat of the Indians at the Fallen Timbers made it at all safe.* The Duns of Middlesex were descendants of Hugh Dunn, an Irish Baptist exhorter, who was one of the founders of the Baptist Church of Piscataway Township, in 1689,† and who left to his family a legacy of Bible names. There were twenty-three Duns in the New Jersey Revolutionary troops from Middlesex, eight commissioned officers and fifteen privates, and every one of them had a Bible name except Capt. Hugh Dunn.‡ The family tradition is that Hugh Dunn, the father of Judge Isaac Dunn, immigrated from Ireland, and married his cousin, Mercy Dunn, of the Middlesex family.

On November 22, 1804, Judge Dunn married Frances Piatt, also of a New Jersey Revolutionary family, her father, Jacob Piatt, and her uncles Daniel and William Piatt, being officers in the Continental Line, and members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The New Jersey Piatts were descendants of John Piatt (or Pyatt), son of a French Huguenot, who took refuge in Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. John Piatt immigrated to New Jersey prior to 1760, and settled in Middlesex County. He left five sons, of whom Jacob was the youngest.

On November 28, 1837, Jacob Piatt Dunn, Sr., married Harriet Louisa Tate, a daughter of William Tate, who came from Boston, Massachusetts, to Lawrenceburg, and there, on March 27, 1816, married Anna Kincaid, daughter of Warren Kincaid, a Revolutionary soldier from New York. Jacob Piatt Dunn, Sr., was a "Forty-Niner" in California, and in 1861 located in Indianapolis, where he was a well-known business man till his death on November 21, 1890. His four surviving children, Mrs. Louisa M. Tutewiler, Catherine Dunn, Dr. Isaac Dunn, and Jacob Piatt Dunn are all residents of Indianapolis.

After several years in private schools, Jacob Piatt Dunn entered the public schools of Indianapolis in 1867, and after four years entered Earlham College, where he was graduated in the scientific department in 1874. He was graduated in law at the University of Michi-

gan in 1876, and pursued his studies in the office of McDonald & Butler, after which he entered the practice. He went to Colorado in the Leadville excitement of 1879 as a prospector, and drifted into the newspaper business, serving on the *Maysville Democrat*, *Rocky Mountain News*, *Denver Tribune*, *Leadville Chronicle* and *Denver Republican*. Returning to Indianapolis in 1884 he resumed the practice of law, but took up newspaper work again on the *Journal*, in 1888. In the fall of that year he was put in charge of the literary bureau of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1889 was elected State Librarian by the legislature and re-elected in 1891. During his term he wrote regularly for the *Sentinel*, and at its close, in 1893, he took a position as editorial writer on that paper. This he retained until 1904, with the exception of three months in 1901, when he filled the unexpired term of Eudorus M. Johnson as city controller, under Mayor Taggart. In 1903 he was appointed city controller by Mayor Holtzman, and served through his term to January 1, 1906. He then acted as auditor for Winona Assembly for six months, and as an editorial writer for the *Indianapolis Star* for a year and a half. For the next two years he was engaged in the preparation of "Greater Indianapolis," and in special work on the Miami language for the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. On January 1, 1910, he was appointed to his present position of chief deputy by County Treasurer Fishback.

On November 23, 1892, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage with Charlotte Elliott Jones, daughter of Aquilla Jones and Flora C. (Elliott) Jones. Her father was the son of Elisha P. Jones, the oldest of six brothers of Welsh descent, sons of Benjamin and Mary Jones, who immigrated in 1831 from Stokes (now Forsyth) County, North Carolina, to Columbus, Indiana, whither Elisha P. had preceded them. Elisha P. Jones married Harriet Hinkson, daughter of a revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania. Aquilla lost his father when two years old, and, growing up, entered the store of his uncle, Aquilla, Sr., at Columbus. In 1857, at the age of twenty-one, he came to Indianapolis as a partner of Aquilla, Sr., in the shoe business. Later he formed a partnership with Joseph Vinnedge; and still later with E. L. and R. S. McKee, forming the wholesale firm of Jones, McKee & Co., which continued till his death on January 10, 1888. On October 14, 1868, Mr. Jones married Flora C. Elliott, daughter of General W. J. Elliott, who came to Indianapolis from Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1848, and was for a number

*Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. I., p. 261, and index.

†*Barber's New Jersey, Past and Present*, p. 323.

‡*Official Register of New Jersey Revolutionary Soldiers*, pp. 69, 86, etc.

of years the leading hotel keeper of the city. The other surviving children of Aquilla Jones and wife are Robert S. Jones, one of the proprietors and publishers of the *Asheville* (N. C.) *Citizen*, and Florence L. Jones, in charge of the School Reference Department of the Indianapolis Public Library. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have two children, Caroline and Eleanor.

Mr. Dunn has written three books, "Massacres of the Mountains; a History of the Indian Wars of the Far West" (Harper's 1886); "Indiana, a Redemption from Slavery" (Am. Commonwealth Series, 1888, revised edition, 1904); and "True Indian Stories" (Indianapolis, 1908). He is also the author of several pamphlets and magazine articles on historical and economical topics, among which are "Manual of the Election Law of Indiana" (1888)—prepared by order of the State Legislature, and

used until the state was familiar with the Australian ballot law; "The Mortgage Evil" (*Journal of Political Economy*, 1888); "The Tax Law of Indiana, and the Science of Taxation" (1891); "The Libraries of Indiana" (1892)—prepared for The World's Fair Commission; "The World's Silver Question" (1894)—a plea for international bimetalism; and "The Negro Question" (1904)—a protest against the proposal to partially disfranchise the states that had adopted an educational qualification for suffrage, which was widely circulated and was instrumental in killing that proposal. He has been Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society since its reorganization in 1886, and has contributed several numbers to its publications. He has been president of the Public Library Commission of Indiana since its organization in 1899.

INDEX

OF

GREATER INDIANAPOLIS

Index

- Abel, William; II, 1225
 Abolition, newspapers; I, 394-395
 Abolition War; I, 230
 Abolitionists; I, 247, II, 644
 Abrahams, Hannah; II, 814
 Abrams, William J.; I, 59-60
 Abright, Matilda; II, 1001
 Abromet, A.; I, 398
 Abromet, Annie; I, 533
 Academy of Music; I, 283, 468, 470
 Acher, Albert E., Dr.; II, 880
 Achey, John; I, 61
 Ackley, Mrs. (Baldwin); I, 526
 Acme Milling Co.; I, 23
 Actor, first; I, 471
 Adams,
 A. A. (Gus); I, 462
 Alden; II, 765
 Anna W., and parents; II, 1048
 Capitola, and father; II, 752
 Charles, Rev.; I, 129
 Elizabeth (Brown); II, 765
 H. Alden, M.D.; II, 765
 H.C.; II, 850
 Harry; I., 401
 James, Rev.; I, 627
 Kneeland T.; II, 765
 Lucy; II, 634
 Margaret (DeMotte); II, 765
 Mary; II, 1077
 Mary (Pickens); II, 850
 Otis; I, 485, 487
 Reuben P.; I, 136
 & Williamson; I, 283
 Adamson, George D., Rev.; I, 589
 Ade, John; II, 1071
 Advertisement, canal boat; I, 24
 Advertisement, commercial, 1823; I, 342
 Agricultural implement factories, 1864; I, 235
 Agricultural Society, 1825; I, 96
 Agriculture, State Board of, 1835, 1851; I, 98, 348
 Agriculture, 1820; I, 39, 96, 98
 Ague, 1821; I, 9
 Ahrens, W., Rev.; I, 598
 Algger, poem; I, 10
 Ake, Joseph K., Rev.; I, 598
 Akin, Elizabeth; II, 907
 Alabaster, John, Rev.; I, 594
 Albertson, E.F., Rev.;
- Albertson continued; I, 602
 Albinos, anti-slavery society; I, 247
 Aldag, Matilda M., and parents; II, 1047
 Aldermen, Boards of, 1877-1891; I, 640-641
 Aldredge, Aaron; I, 25, 96
 Aldrich, Frank; I, 24
 Aldrich, L.A., Rev.; I, 586
 Aldrich & Gay; I, 24
 Alerding, Herman J., Rev.; I, 617
 Alexander, C.C., Rev.; I, 575
 Aley, Robert J.; I, 399
 Alford, Thomas G.; I, 185
 Allen,
 A.T.; I, 368
 Caroline; II, 951
 Cyrus B., Rev.; I, 572
 E.A., Rev.; I, 586
 H.R.; I, 441
 J.R.; I, 421
 Jane; II, 1140
 Jessie; I, 511
 Mary Catherine, and father; II, 841
 R.H., Dr.; II, 1216
 Richard, Rev.; I, 603
 Thomas M.; I, 371
 Wilbur B.; II, 1239
 Allenites; I, 603
 Allison,
 Andrew H.; II, 967
 Hannah E. (Dryden); II, 967
 Mary M. (Robbins); II, 968
 Robert C.; I, 119, 120
 William David; II, 967-968
 Alverson, Mary; II, 1153
 Alvey, Mary, and father; II, 1002
 Alvord, E.S.; I, 235, 336, 343
 Ambroze, John; I, 95
 American Doves of Protection; I, 385
 American National Bank; II, 722
 American Political Party; I, 209-210
 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; I, 341
 Ames, Edward R., Rev.; I, 140, 234, 269, 499, 592, 593
 Ames, Nettie A.; II, 749
 Ames Institute; I, 595, 599
 Anderson,
 Albert B., Judge; I, 413, 562
 Anna; II, 1026
 F.D., Rev.; I, 597
- Anderson, continued
 George T.; I, 376
 Jessie; II, 870
 Lydia Jane, and parents; II, 1037
 Thomas; I, 46, 88, 134
 William; I, 99
 William O.; II, 870
 Zilpha (McCorkle); II, 870
 Anderson's Spring; I, 18, 88
 Andersontown; I, 18
 Andre, Sophia; II, 944
 Andreschek, Alardus, Rev.; I, 618
 Andrews, James M.; I, 307
 Andrus, Reuben, Rev.; I, 593, 594, 599
 Animals, first thoroughbred; I, 477
 Animals, wild; I, 65, 66, 67
 Anthony, Emma J., and parents; II, 751
 Anti-Masons; I, 373
 Anti-Saloon League, 1890; I, 457
 Apollo Garden; I, 208, 572
 Appel, John J.; I, 328
 Appelby family; II, 1106
 Archer, Matilda; II, 1040
 Area of city, 1891, 1895; I, 416, 421
 Armfield, Caroline; II, 703
 Armstrong, Addison F.; II, 684
 Armstrong, James, Rev.; I, 592
 Armstrong, Jennie Etta; II, 684
 Armstrong, Mary S. (Brandon); II, 684
 Armstrong Committee; I, 361, 366
 Arnold, Sarah Ann; II, 856
 Arrick, Clifford; II, 1234
 Art, development; I, 473-490
 Art, public education; I, 484
 Art associations; I, 477, 484, 487
 exhibit, first; I, 480
 exposition, first; I, 483
 Institute; I, 477, 487
 Institute, Herron; I, 485, 487, 488
 school; I, 482, 483, 484, 485, 489
 society, Indianapolis;

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Art continued
 1, 478
 studio, first; I, 480
 Artesian wells; I, 331-332
 Artificial refrigeration, 1868; I, 349
 Artillery, first; I, 5, 19, 102
 Artillery Companies, 1826; I, 135
 Artman, Samuel R., Judge; II, 749
 Asbury University; I, 129, 130, 521, 547, 591, 593
 Ashbrook, J.T.; I, 368
 Ashby, A., Mrs.; I, 130
 Ida M. (Reid); II, 1062
 James Samuel; II, 1061
 Jane Alexander (Watson); II, 1061, 1062
 John, Capt.; II, 1061
 Samuel; II, 1061-1062
 Ashcroft, Homer, Rev.; I, 597
 Assessment Bureau Chief; I, 637
 Associate judges; I, 49
 Associated Charities of Indpls.; I, 606
 Athenaeum; I, 226, 235, 435, 463, 465
 Atherton, Isabel, and father; II, 815
 Atherton, John W.; II, 758
 Atherton, Louise (Brown); II, 758
 Athon, J.S., Dr.; I, 550
 Atkins, E.C., saw works; I, 176, 286, 287
 Elias Cornelius; II, 1054-1058, 1255
 Harriet (Bishop); II, 1055
 Henry C.; II, 1057, 1058
 Mary Dolbeare; II, 1057
 Rollin; II, 1055
 Samuel; II, 1055
 Sarah Frances (Parker); I, 1057, 1255
 Sarah J. (Wells); II, 1057
 Sue (Winter); II, 1057, 1058
 Thomas; II, 1055
 Atkinson, Alonzo; I, 124
 Atkinson, Florence; I, 506
 Atlas Works; I, 8
 Attorneys, city, 1847-1910; I, 634-635
 Attorneys, prosecuting, 1822; I, 354
 Attorneys, see also Lawyers
 Attridge, Richard; I, 438
 Atwater, Anna R.; I, 405
 Auction, book, 1829; I, 508
 Aufderheide, May, and father; II, 933
 Aug, Catherine; II, 795
 Aunt Chaney (Lively) Britton; I, 28, 239
 Austin, Esther; II, 836
 Austin, J.M., Rev.; I, 622
 Australian ballot system; I, 306-307, 310, 319
 Aveline, Mary Louise; II, 1071
 Avenue Stock Co.; I, 472
 Averet, J., Rev.; I, 575
 Averill, Charles E.; II, 780
 Averill, Jessie M. (Stubbs); II, 780
 Averill, M.V., Rev.; I, 613
 Axtell, Harriet; I, 128
 Axtell, Mary J.; I, 128
 Axtell's School; I, 525
 Ayers, Albert F.; I, 295, 296
 Ayers, Joseph E.; I, 438
 Ayres, Alexandr; I, 134
 Alexander C., Judge; I, 317; II, 755-756, 867, 1006
 Anna (Fay); II, 756
 Jane C. (Cregmile); II, 755
 John, Sr.; II, 755
 John, Jr.; II, 755
 Levi; II, 755
 Margaret (Fowner); II, 755
 Susanna (Jarman); II, 755
 Ayres, Jones & Hollett; II, 694, 695, 755
 Ayres & Jones; I, 564
 Azman, Edward; I, 61
 Babb, Clement E., Rev.; I, 584, 585
 Babb, Susan; II, 850
 Bachman, Elizabeth; II, 1077
 Bachman, Lena (Konigslow); II, 1078
 Bachman, Michael; II, 1077
 Bachman, Valentine; II, 1077-1078
 Backus, Martha; II, 869
 Bacon, C.E., Rev.; I, 596
 Bacon, Hiram; I, 250, 575
 Bacquelin, Vincent, Rev.; I, 616
 Bader, William; I, 441
 Badger Furniture Co.; I, 286
 Bagby Bros.; I, 407
 Baggs, Anna C. (Foote); I, 177-185, 493, 499, 500
 Bagwell, Bill; I, 84
 Bahr, Prof.; I, 536, 538
 Bailey, Emma (Ott); II, 740
 Francis Patrick; II, 740
 J.S., Rev.; I, 603
 James F., Sr.; II, 1125
 James F., Jr.; II, 1125
 Leon; I, 300-301
 Leon, Mrs.; I, 530
 Marcella (Dailey); II, 740
 Mary E. (Whaley); II, 1125
 Michael; II, 740
 P.B.; II, 1125
 Rosie (Vinnedge); II, 1125
 William P., Dr.; II, 1125
 Bain, Rebecca (Pierson); II, 1138
 Baird, Ida, and father; II, 782-783
 Bakemeyer, Wilhelmina, and parents; II, 920
 Baker, A.H., Dr.; I, 548
 Albert R.; I, 362; II, 660, 772, 1095
 Alice and father; II, 1181
 Ann; II, 750
 Anna S. (Campbell); II, 1095
 Charlotte Frances (Chute); II, 1095
 Conrad, Gov.; I, 60, 251, 481, 559, 563-564, 629; II, 1093-1095
 Daniel; I, 116
 Frank Tarkington; I, 415
 J.W., Rev.; I, 602
 James P.; II, 979-980, 995
 Jesse; I, 524
 Jincy; II, 979
 Joel H.; I, 295
 John B.; I, 481
 John E.; I, 60, 61, 121
 John H., Judge; I, 562, 566
 Lorena B. (Rankin); II, 1028
 Mary Rodney (Parvin); II, 980, 995
 Matilda Eacon (Sommers); II, 1094-1095
 Milledge A.; II, 1028
 Obediah; II, 1028

Index continued

- Baker continued
 Rachel; II, 1027
 Rachel (Gates); II, 1028
 Samuel; II, 979
 Thomas M.; I, 521-522
 William W.; II, 893
 Bakeries, first steam;
 II, 721
 Bakeries, 1864, 1877;
 I, 235, 261
 Bakers, 1820-1821; I, 46
 Baldon, Eliza; II, 850
 Baldridge, H.W., Rev.;
 I, 602
 Baldwin,
 Belle; I, 472; II,
 842-843
 D.H. & Co.; I, 526
 Daniel P.; I, 565
 James H.; I, 472; II,
 843
 Margaret; I, 472
 Bales, Eleazer, Rev.; I,
 627
 Balke & Krauss; I, 23,
 286
 Ball, Mary; II, 953
 Ball, fancy dress, 1864;
 I, 499
 Ball, public, first; I,
 490
 Ballard,
 Bertha, girls' boarding
 home; I, 628
 Frank O., Rev.; I, 588
 Granville M.; I, 515
 Julia; II, 1129
 Susan, and father; II,
 838
 William Hadley; I, 628
 Ballenger, Bertha (Bed-
 ford); II, 948
 Ballenger, Walter Syl-
 vester; II, 947-948
 Ballinger, William; I,
 241-242
 Ballman, Elise, and parents;
 II, 1080
 Bals, Amelia (Shoppen-
 horst); II, 1017
 Bals, Carrie L. (Tarlton);
 II, 1017
 Bals, Charles H. G.;
 II, 1016
 Bals, Henry C. G.; II,
 1016-1017
 Baltzley, John B., Rev.;
 I, 614
 Bamberger, Herman; I, 628
 Bamford, W. H., Rev.;
 I, 613
 Band, City; I, 524
 Band, German Military;
 I, 522
 Band, Indianapolis; I,
 521-522
 Band, National Guard;
 I, 524
 Baney, Noah; I, 404
 Bank of Commerce; I,
 343, 353, 360
 Banker, Adoniram; II,
 743
 Banker, Wilson; II, 743
 Banks, Enoch; I, 9, 46
 Banks and banking; I,
 342-343
 Banks and banking, laws;
 I, 351, 357
 Banks and banking, report,
 1872; I, 351
 Banks and banking, see
 also individual names
 Bannister, Samuel N.;
 I, 404
 Banta, Adaline; II, 758
 Baptist churches, see
 Churches, Baptist
 Baptist preachers, see
 Preachers, Baptist
 Baptist schools, see
 Schools, Baptist
 Baptists, State Association
 of; I, 574
 Bar Association; I, 565-
 566
 Barbers, 1821; I, 46
 Barbour, Lucian; I, 244,
 246, 565-566; II, 1159-
 1160, 1191, 1222
 Barbour, Mary B.; I,
 565-566
 Barbour, Sallie W.; I,
 565-566
 Barenburg, J.H., Rev.;
 I, 597
 Barker, Catherine; II,
 681
 Barker, Mary Katerine,
 and father; II, 1109-
 1110
 Barnard, Delphina; II,
 1063
 Barnard, George Gray;
 I, 489
 Barnard, Jehial; I, 346
 Barnes,
 A.A.; I, 406, 575
 Benjamin, Rev.; I,
 85, 507, 567
 H.N., Rev.; I, 596
 John S.; I, 344
 Martha A.; II, 789
 Mary (Smith); II, 789
 R. M., Rev.; I, 598
 Wesley; II, 789
 Barnett, Sarah; II, 1121
 Barnett, Theodore J.;
 I, 392, 462
 Barney, May; II, 1122
 Barnhill,
 Angeline (Shirts);
 II, 1096
 Celeste (Terrell);
 II, 1097
 John; I, 134
 John F., M.D.; II,
 1095-1097
 Robert, Sr.; I, 36;
 II, 1095
 Robert, Jr.; II, 1095
 Robert, 3rd; II, 1095
 Barnum, G.W., Rev.; I,
 605
 Barnum, Martha; II,
 741
 Barr, Mary Elizabeth;
 II, 1208, 1209
 Barrett,
 Catherine (Murphy);
 II, 901
 Charles E.; II, 1126-
 1127
 Cornelia (Glidden);
 II, 1127
 Frederick Elbert; II,
 1127
 James M., Sen.; I,
 307, 310-311
 James W.; II, 1126
 Lawrence; I, 470
 Patrick D., II, 901
 Sarah T., see Bolton,
 Sarah T.
 Thomas F.; I, 284,
 289, 291; II, 901-
 902
 Thomas K.; I, 406
 Barrett Improvement Law;
 I, 160, 310-311
 Bartinger, H.V.; I, 322
 Barrows, Ruth Elizabeth,
 and father; II, 648
 Barry, Belle (Wood);
 II, 813
 Barry, Margaret; II,
 1191
 Barry, Thomas G.; II,
 813, 925
 Barreau, Alice, and
 father; II, 972
 Barter, 1820-1860; I,
 73, 342
 Barth, J.H., Rev.; I,
 597
 Barth, J.S., Rev.; I,
 632
 Barth, J.T., Rev.; I,
 601
 Barth, Margaret; II,
 1111
 Bartholomew,
 Abigail; II, 735
 Andrew, Sr.; II, 736
 Andrew, Jr., Rev.;
 II, 736
 Andrew, 3rd; II, 736
 Betsey (Moore); II,
 734, 737
 Harris, Sr.; II, 736
 Harris, Jr.; II, 734,
 736-737
 Joseph; I, 4, 38
 Mary (Johnson); II,
 735
 Pliny Webster, Judge;
 II, 734-738
 Sarah B. (Smith); II,
 738
 William, Sr.; II, 734
 William, Jr.; II, 734
 Bartholomew County; I,
 47-48

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Bartle L.B., Dr.; I, 543
 Bartle, Jonathan H.; II, 935
 Bartlett, Orville; I, 40
 Bartlett, W.C., Rev.; I, 605
 Bartlett, William Alvin, Rev.; I, 584
 Bartley, Orra, and parents; II, 681
 Barus, Alice, and father; II, 945
 Barus, Carl; I, 206, 533
 Baseball, 1865; I, 237
 Bass, Charles; I, 225
 Emma V. (Wichard); II, 1120
 George F.; II, 1119-1120
 George W.; I, 399
 Jane McCormick (Wood); II, 1152
 L.D., Rev.; I, 572
 Nathan; II, 1119
 Thomas W.; II, 1119, 1152
 William Harrison; I, 276-277; II, 1152-1153
 Bassett, Carrie E. (Howard); II, 1115
 Edward Wilson; II, 1115
 Elizabeth J. (Montgomery); II, 1115
 Horace; I, 448
 Julia; I, 526, 527
 Oliver L.; II, 1115
 Basye, Lismund; I, 46, 53, 54
 Bates, Ellenor; II, 1251
 Hervey, Sr.; I, 49, 57, 114, 119, 143, 342, 343, 373, 554
 Hervey, Jr., Maj.; II, 116, 1251
 Sidney; I, 49, 582
 W.O.; I, 407
 Bates House; I, 220, 252, 369
 Bath, first; I, 197
 Bath house, public; I, 237
 Battell, Corinne; II, 1137
 Battelle, C.D., Rev.; I, 593
 Battle of Pogue's Run; I, 232
 Bauer, A.C., Rev.; I, 602
 Anna M. (Kuhn); II, 1071
 Elizabeth; II, 1070
 Emma; II, 1070
 George, Sr.; I, 206; II, 1070
 George, Jr.; II, 1070
 George, 3rd; II, 1070-1071
 Baugher, H.L., Rev.; I, 614
 Baumann, Regina; II, 817
 Baumgartner, S.H., Rev.; I, 633
 Baur, Charles, Rev.; I, 597
 Baus, L.D., Rev.; I, 632
 Baxter, Celia; II, 1134
 Baxter, Emory; II, 1155
 Bayless, John S., Rev.; I, 593, 594-595
 Bayliss, Jeremiah H., Rev.; I, 596
 Bayou Blue, whiskey; I, 95, 96
 Beach, Margaret Ann; II, 814, 869
 Beal, Jennie; II, 663
 Bean, Minda; II, 1112
 Beard, Charles A.; II, 776
 Beard, Ebenezer; I, 368
 Beard, J.N., Rev.; I, 599
 Beasley, Abraham; I, 95
 Beatty, Bettie; II, 847
 Beatty, D.S.; I, 272
 Beatty heirs, guardian; I, 260
 Beauchamp, William; I, 591
 Beck, Albert T.; I, 297
 Alice (DuWau); II, 1228
 Bascillius; II, 1227
 Christian; I, 95
 Frank A.; II, 1227-1228
 Josephine, and father; II, 817
 Samuel; I, 95, 179, 185, 592, 595
 Becker, Amelia; II, 681
 Becker, Jacob; I, 209
 Becker, Lydia; I, 486
 Beckwith, Harry; II, 964
 Bedford, Bertha, and parents; II, 948
 Beebe, Roderick; I, 454
 Beech Grove; I, 441-443
 Beecher, Edward; I, 477
 Beecher, Henry Ward, Rev.; I, 51, 55, 110, 111, 149, 170, 184, 193-196, 243, 244, 250, 396, 452, 477, 501, 509, 517, 524, 567, 582-584; II, 822, 1079, 1144, 1156, 1247
 Beecher, Henry Ward, Mrs.; I, 10, 517
 Beecher, Lyman, Dr.; I, 47
 Beeks, G.C., Dr.; I, 453
 Beeler, Fielding; I, 274
 Beeler, John W.; II, 789
 Beers, P.; I, 80
 Beharrell, T.G., Rev.; I, 597
 Behr, Fredrich; I, 212
 Behringer, G.F., Rev.; I, 614
 Beissenherz, Prof.; I, 530, 536, 537
 Bell, Alice, and father; II, 1171
 Eliza (Cannell); II, 1053, 1230
 L.H.; I, 406
 Nancy (Endicott); II, 1228
 Nathaniel; II, 1228
 Osee; II, 1098
 T.R.; I, 276
 William Allen; I, 274, 278, 279, 398-399; II, 1053, 1228-1230
 Belles, Major; I, 473
 Bellis, Emma A. (Brooks); II, 990
 Bellis, John R.; I, 282
 Bellis, Samuel; II, 989-990
 Bellis, William K.; II, 989-990
 Belmont, suburb; I, 440
 Belton, H.A., Rev.; I, 573
 Bence, Robert F., Dr.; II, 1237
 Bender, Sallie; II, 668
 Benham's Music Store; I, 526
 Bennett, Ariana (Holliday); II, 852
 Helen Louise (Root); II, 1242
 Henry W.; I, 278, 367; II, 851-852, 1242
 J.L., Rev.; I, 605
 Maud E.; II, 1103
 Rebecca E.; II, 951
 Thomas E., Gen.; II, 951
 William H.; II, 1242
 Bentley, Layton C., Rev.; I, 601
 Bentley, Lena, and parents; II, 789
 Benton, A.R., Prof.; I, 131, 132, 273
 Berg, Flora Mabel, and parents; II, 667
 Bergemeyer, Ferdinand, Rev.; I, 618
 Berman, M., Rev.; I, 628
 Bernhamer, William F.A.; I, 295, 296, 297, 302
 Berry, A.D., Rev.; I, 573
 Charles L., Rev.; I, 572
 David F.; II, 663-664
 John R.; I, 51, 362
 Lucien W., Rev.; I, 592, 593, 598

Index continued

- Berry continued
 William H.; II, 663
- Berryhill,
 Edith (Craft); II, 750
 James M.; II, 664, 749-750
 John S., Sr.; II, 964
 John S., Jr.; II, 964-965
 Mary L. (Hanna); II, 965
 William O.; II, 749
- Berthelsen, Hans P., Rev.; I, 614
- Berwig, P.; I, 214
- Bessonies, Rev.; I, 616, 629
- Best, James, Judge; II, 790
- Beswick, George M., Rev.; I, 596
- Beveridge, Albert J.; II, 704-706, 851, 863, 890, 988, 1212
- Beveridge, Catherine S. (Eddy); II, 702
- Beveridge, Katherine (Langsdale); II, 706
- Beyer, Herman C., Rev.; I, 602
- Beyl, John L., Rev.; I, 572
- Beyschlag, Karl; I, 207
- Bible Class, 1822; I, 86, 87
- Biblical Biography, book; I, 597
- Bickle, Harriet S.; II, 950
- Bickle, William A., Judge; II, 950
- Bicknell, Ernest P.; I, 401, 438
- Biddle, H.P., Judge; I, 398
- Biddle, W.S., Rev.; I, 601, 602
- Biddle, William; I, 452
- Bidwell, Charles F.; I, 337
- Biedenmeister, Carl A.; I, 524
- Biedermann, Richard D., Rev.; I, 614
- Bieler, Jacob; I, 134
- Bier, J., Rev.; I, 597, 601
- Biesner, Capt.; I, 623
- Big Bottle, Delaware Indian; I, 64
- Bigger, Samuel, Gov.; I, 109, 481
- Bigham, Heydon S.; I, 417, 639
- Bigler, Warren; I, 366
- Bill, Howard A.; II, 771
- Billingsly, J.J.; I, 397
- Billingsly, Mary J.; II, 1077
- Bingham, Joseph J.; I, 279, 391, 392
- Bingham, Luther G.; I, 25
- Bingham, Sallie; I, 531
- Bird, Abraham; I, 241
- Bird, F.M., Rev.; I, 612
- Bird, Hester Ann; II, 1073
- Birdsell, Emeline; II, 694
- Birkbeck, Morris; I, 28
- Birkbeck's Colony; I, 28
- Birkenmayer Place; I, 38
- Births, first, Indianapolis; I, 36
- Bishop, Austin; I, 102, 135; II, 1055
- Bishop, G.M.; I, 282
- Bishop, Harriet; II, 1055
- Black,
 Christopher; II, 781
 Elizabeth (Burgess); II, 781
 H.J., Rev.; I, 601, 602
 J.S.; I, 530, 536, 538
 James B., Judge; I, 546-565
 Joshua; I, 120; II, 781-782
 Sarah; II, 782, 867
 Thomas A.; I, 284
 William F., Rev.; I, 131, 608
- Black Hawk War; I, 135
- Black Republicans; I, 201, 230
- Blackford, Isaac, Judge; I, 18, 103, 127, 269; II, 708, 1191
- Blackledge, F.H.; I, 277
- Blackledge, Frank H., Mrs.; II, 1012
- Blackledge, Alice; II, 1040, 1043
- Blackledge, Jacob S.; II, 917, 1040
- Blackledge, Mary; II, 917
- Blackmore, William C.; I, 53
- Blacksmiths, 1821; I, 70, 95
- Blackstone, Julia; II, 777
- Blackwelden, Frederick C., Dr.; II, 1086
- Blackwell,
 Anna; II, 1113
 John J.; II, 1113-1115
 Nora (Haggerty); II, 1114
 Thomas, Sr.; II, 1113-1114
 Thomas, Jr.; II, 1113
- Blaich, Lydia; I, 511
- Blair,
 B.F.; I, 399
 Clark; II, 893
 Ida P. (Pray); II, 894
 Solomon, Judge; I, 559
 Willet Burgess; II, 893-894
 William B.; II, 894
- Blake,
 Charles; I, 361
 James; I, 9, 29, 44, 48, 76, 90, 104, 220, 237, 238, 360, 391, 521, 525, 563
 business interests; I, 92, 143-144, 153, 160, 342
 church activities; I, 87, 91, 128, 575, 576, 584
 collector of books; I, 507-508
 ginseng trade; I, 96
 public offices; I, 55, 81, 98, 109, 155, 169, 226, 445, 448, 452
 school activities; I, 129, 269
 James, & Co.; I, 104
 James, Mrs.; I, 525
 John G.; I, 553, 587
 John W.; I, 449-451
 Katharine, and father; II, 943
 Walter; I, 114
- Blake Block; I, 391
- Blake's Woods; I, 618
- Blanchard, Henry, Rev.; I, 622
- Bland, T.A., Dr.; I, 397
- Blenker, Ludwig; I, 211
- Blessing, Clarissa J.; II, 772
- Blickley, Joseph; I, 522
- Blind School; I, 110
- Blish, M.L.; I, 362
- Blockhouse; I, 44
- Bloodworth, H., Rev.; I, 575
- Bloody Three Hundred; I, 135
- Bloomer, Fred; I, 284
- Bloomer, Phoebe; II, 921
- Bluffs; I, 4, 5, 7
- Blum, Robert; I, 207
- Blunt, Harry, Rev.; I, 605
- Blythe, B.I., & Co.; I, 508
- Blythe, Benjamin I.; I, 4, 5, 19, 28, 93, 119, 120, 135, 143, 167, 342, 345, 372
- B'nai B'rith Independent Order of; I, 386
- Board of Trade; I, 257, 312-316, 346-348, 358-359, 381
- Boat landings, White River; I, 7
- Boatright, C.H.; I, 120, 123, 452
- Boats; I, 5, 17, 18, 346
- Bobbs, Catherine (Cameron); II, 983
- Bobbs, John Stough, M.D.; I, 546, 547, 548, 549,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Bobbs continued; 550;
 II, 867, 982-985
 Bobbs, William C.; I, 367
 Bobbs, William F.; I, 408
 Bobbs - Merrill Co.; I,
 407
 Bock, Kate, and father;
 II, 1024
 Boelter, A., Rev.; I, 573
 Boetticher, Julius; I,
 361, 395
 Bohe Club; I, 484, 489
 Bohlen, D.A.; I, 276,
 378, 472
 Bohlen, Oscar D.; I, 472
 Bohn, Arthur; I, 276
 Boice,
 Adela Verena (Johnson);
 II, 1032
 Augustin; I, 166; II,
1028-1032
 Jacob; II, 1028, 1029
 Joseph; II, 1029
 Mary Stevens (Bradbury);
 II, 1028, 1029
 Parker Johnson; II,
 1032
 Boise, A.R.; I, 130
 Bolton, Nancy (Smith); I,
 70, 71
 Bolton, Nathaniel P.; I,
 46, 69, 70, 71, 81,
 109, 269, 388-389;
 504-505, 509, 521,
 584
 Bolton, Sarah T. (Barrett);
 I, 43, 109, 139, 140,
 187, 374, 504-505,
 527, 595
 Bolton Tavern; I, 504
 Bombarger, Anna E.;
 II, 936
 Bona Thompson Memorial
 Library, see Libraries
 Bona Thompson Memorial
 Bonds issued, 1909; I, 311
 Bone, Marion; II, 1252-
 1253
 Bonn, Katherine; II, 1159
 Bonnell, C.C., Rev.; I,
 602
 Booker, Samuel P.; I, 27
 Books, first; I, 506-507
 Books, names, Biblical
 Biography; I, 597
 Books, names, Book of
 Sermons; I, 606
 Books, names, History of
 Indiana Methodism; I,
 596
 Books, names, Reminiscences
 of Early Methodism in
 Indiana; I, 592
 Books, text, law; I, 561
 Bookstores; I, 162, 508
 Bookwalter, Charles
 Andrews; I, 327, 405,
 422, 426, 431; II,
 859, 1103
 Bookwalter, Josiah; II,
 1103
 Bookwalter, Maud E.
 (Bennett); II, 1103
 Boone, Daniel; II, 799,
 800
 Boone, Elizabeth; II,
 799
 Boone, Ratliff, Gov.;
 I, 481
 Boone County; I, 51
 Booth, George, Rev.;
 I, 586
 Booth, John Wilkes; I,
 224
 Bopp, Christian; I, 214
 Bormemann, Henry R.,
 Rev.; I, 602
 Bosler, Otto C., Rev.;
 I, 620
 Boundaries; I, 5
 Bounty jumpers, 1864;
 I, 236
 Bowen, Lydia Maria, and
 father; II, 1254
 Bowen, Silas T.; I,
 272, 312, 313
 Bowen & Merrill; I,
 272, 284
 Bowers, Eliza; II, 724
 Bowers, H.F.; I, 387
 Bowers, Martha; II, 1117
 Bowers, Stephen, Rev.;
 I, 594
 Bowles, Joseph; I, 486
 Bowles, Pleasant, Rev.;
 I, 574
 Bowles, Thomas H.; I,
 486
 Bowman, Keziah; II,
 1029
 Bowman, Laura; II, 1012
 Bowman, Nellie, and
 parents; II, 1120
 Bowman, Thomas M.,
 Bishop; I, 594
 Boxer, boat; I, 18
 Boyd,
 Abraham; II, 1221
 Adam; II, 766
 Elizabeth; II, 1221,
1222
 Ezekiel C.; I, 123,
 452
 G.M., Rev.; I, 597
 Isabella (Higgins);
 II, 1221
 James; II, 1221
 John A.; II, 811, 1221
 John C.; II, 766
 Jonathan; II, 766
 Linnaes C.; II, 766-
767
 Mary Thomas (Spencer);
 II, 767
 Samuel, Rev.; II, 1221-
1222
 Boyer, John A.; I, 114
 Boyer, Mary; II, 1049
 Boyles, Anna; II, 699
 Bozenhardt, R., Rev.;
 I, 598
 Brachen, James M.; I,
- Brachen continued; 163-
 164
 Bradbury,
 Joseph, Sr.; II, 1029
 Joseph, Jr.; II, 1032
 Mary (Perkins); II,
1029
 Mary Stevens; II, 1028
 Thomas; II, 1029
 Braden, Leroy W.; I, 588
 Braden, William; I, 332
 Bradford,
 Charles Gamaliel; II,
 1122
 Chester; II, 942, 1065,
1122-1123
 Locke J., and parents;
 II, 774
 Mary (Prentiss); II,
 1122
 Mary Frances; II, 1119
 Ruby C. (Claypool);
 II, 1065, 1123
 Thomas Hamilton; II,
 1118, 1119
 William; II, 1122
 Bradley,
 E.A., Rev.; I, 611,
 613
 E.C., Rev.; I, 613
 Henry; I, 33, 46, 87,
 120, 447, 557
 James; I, 344
 John H.; I, 139; II,
 797, 871
 Mary F., and father;
 II, 797
 Brady, Mahala S., and
 father; II, 1182
 Braeckley, W.G., Rev.;
 I, 633
 Brakeman, N.L., Rev.;
 I, 597
 Branch Band Bldg.; I,
 360
 Brandenburg, W.C.; I,
 444
 Brandon, Mary (Smith);
 II, 684
 Brandt, J.B., Rev.;
 I, 586, 587
 Brandt, L., Rev.; I,
 616-617
 Brann, John, Rev.; I,
 613
 Brant, J.E., Rev.; I,
 597
 Brassel, Conrad; I, 46
 Brassey, Thomas; II,
 893
 Brattain, Mary; II,
 1176
 Braun, G.S.; I, 530
 Brayton, A.W., Dr.;
 I, 407-408; II, 717,
 949, 1250
 Brazington, William
 Carey; I, 489
 Breckenridge, John A.;
 I, 554
 Breen, Josephine; II, 1172

Index continued

- Breish, J.H., Rev.; I, 633
 Brenneke, David B.; I, 492; II, 1215-1216
 Brenneke, Fannie (Duvall); II, 1216
 Brenton, Henry; I, 135
 Brenton, Robert, Rev.; I, 88, 447
 Breunig, Augusta (Vayhinger); II, 1164
 Breuni, George A., Rev.; I, 597; II, 1163, 1164
 Breuni, George T.; II, 1163-1164
 Brewer, David Josiah; I, 559
 Brewer, Gurley; I, 407
 Brewer, Mary, and father; II, 1210
 Brewer, Urban C., Rev.; I, 608
 Brewery, first; I, 96
 Brewery license; I, 427
 Bricklayers, 1822; I, 70
 Bridges, Bartholomew; I, 346
 Bridges, National Road; I, 114
 Bridges, Washington St.; I, 428
 Bridges, 1833, 1890; I, 8, 99, 422
 Bridgland, John A.; I, 336
 Bringham, Celia (Baxter); II, 1134
 Edwin B., M.D.; II, 1134-1135
 Elisha A.; II, 1134
 Eunice; II, 1057
 Nina F. (Dennison); II, 1135
 Bright, Dick; I, 402
 Jesse D.; I, 224, 454
 Marie Louise, and father; II, 648
 Mary; II, 818
 Michael; II, 818
 Richard J.; I, 258, 323, 392, 400
 S.A., Rev.; I, 601
 Brightwood; I, 438-439
 Brink, Catherine; II, 791
 Brink, Matilda, and father; II, 728
 Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co.; I, 287
 Bristol, Albert M.; II, 718
 Birdie; II, 718
 Elizabeth M.; II, 717
 Emma (Burton); II, 718
 Samuel M.; II, 717
 William A.; II, 717-718
 B'rith Abraham, Order of; I, 387
 Britton, Aunt Cheney (Lively); I, 28, 239
 Britton, James B., Mrs.; I, 129
 Britton, James B., Rev.; I, 127, 129, 611
 Britton, John; I, 239
 Brittroff, Fannie C.; II, 660
 Britts, J.H. (Dyer), Mrs.; I, 569
 Broad Ripple; I, 7, 23
 Broadbelt, James, Mrs.; I, 470
 Brockett, John, Sir; II, 1074
 Brockett, Mary; II, 1074
 Brockfield, Mary A.; II, 929
 Brooks, A.L., Rev.; I, 585
 Arthur S.; II, 1242
 Emma; II, 990
 Homer; I, 342
 John; II, 990
 Nancy Ann; II, 761
 W.C., Rev.; I, 622
 Brookside Park; I, 423
 Brookville Road; I, 37
 Bross, Ernest; I, 412-413
 Brossman & King; I, 439
 Brothers, Ira; II, 916
 Brouett, see Bruett
 Brouettstown; I, 38
 Brough, John Gov.; I, 492
 Brough, Mary; I, 492
 Brouillette, see Bruett
 Brouse, Andrew; I, 156, 185, 595
 Brouse, Charles W.; I, 435
 Brouse, John A., Rev.; I, 596
 Brown, Adrian, Dr.; II, 720
 Albert J.; I, 627
 Arthur V., Sr.; II, 1053, 1182-1183
 Arthur V., Jr.; II, 1183
 Austin H.; I, 274, 277, 279, 346, 389-391, 398, 460, 463, 465, 466, 467, 470, 471, 512; II, 954
 Basil; I, 81
 Burgess; I, 533
 Burrell E.; II, 689
 C.O., Rev.; I, 611
 Catherine Fletcher (Malott); II, 1053, 1183
 Chapel W.; I, 56
 Charles C.; I, 409
 Charles Francis; I, 486
 Charles T.; II, 1177
 Christopher; I, 323
 Clark; I, 405
 Demarchus C.; I, 399, 510; II, 758, 1193-1194
 E.K.; I, 459
 Brown continued
 Eddie; I, 536-537
 Edgar Adelbert, Judge; I, 278; II, 650, 756, 1006
 Elizabeth; II, 765
 Ephraim; I, 473
 G.L., Rev.; I, 589
 George; II, 953, 954
 George P.; I, 279; II, 1053
 Hannah (John); II, 953
 Harvey; I, 136, 377
 Hattie E. (Sperry); II, 689
 Henry; I, 595
 Hilton U., Sr.; I, 401; II, 757-758, 1193
 Hilton U., Jr.; II, 753
 Hiram; I, 81, 120, 156, 562-563; II, 1236
 Ignatius; I, 249, 346
 Isaac M.; I, 389
 J.A., Dr.; I, 407
 J.E., Rev.; I, 586, 589
 Jacob; I, 536
 James; II, 1177
 James C., Dr.; II, 765
 James S.; I, 110
 James W.; I, 587
 Jane; II, 970
 Jennie (Hannah); II, 758
 Jessie Lanier (Christian); II, 1194
 John; I, 574
 John G.; I, 42, 447, 577
 Juliet Julian; II, 650
 Mabel Chamberlin, and parents; II, 720
 Mahala S. (Brady); II, 1182
 Mary Ann; II, 953
 Mary Jane (Hollingsworth); II, 1177
 Minerva; II, 769
 Narcissa; II, 774
 Parker; II, 1177
 Philip, s. Andrew; II, 1193
 Philip, f. Hilton U., 1st; II, 757, 758
 Robert D.; I, 106
 Ryland T., Dr.; I, 131, 331, 362, 608; II, 954
 S. Anna (Rudy); II, 1194
 Samuel M., Dr.; II, 1182
 Thomas; II, 953, 954
 Thomas C., Rev.; I, 627
 William John; I, 120, 472; II, 953-954

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Brown continued
 William T.; II, 688-689
 Brownell, Frederick B.; II, 1238
 Browning,
 Edmund; II, 953
 Eliza Gordon; I, 512;
 II, 953-955
 Fannie; I, 491
 Mary Ann (Brown); II, 953
 Robert L.; I, 231, 491
 Woodville; II, 953
 Browning Hotel; I, 458, 491
 Broyles, Moses, Rev.; I, 574
 Brubaker, Henry C.; II, 1098
 Bruce, Eleanor; II, 1034
 Bruce, George; I, 511;
 II, 973
 Bruce, James Austin; II, 973-974
 Bruce, Margaret (Thomson); II, 973
 Brucker, Victor J., Rev.; I, 619
 Bruenger, Anne; II, 801
 Bruett, Jean Baptiste; I, 38, 541
 Bruner & Riner; I, 417
 Bruning, William H.; I, 354
 Brunton, Francis M.; I, 278
 Brush, Eleanor, and father; II, 1106
 Bryan, E.B.; I, 399
 Bryan, R.R., Rev.; I, 597
 Bryan, Susanna; II, 799
 Bryant, Eva D.; II, 1204
 Bryant, T.; I, 106, 108
 Bryant, William P.; I, 81
 Bryant & Stratton; I, 133
 Bryce's Bakery; I, 261
 Bryson, John; I, 74
 Bryson, Robert H.; II, 959-960
 Buchanan,
 David; I, 135
 George W.; I, 289
 Harriet, and father; II, 870
 Russel R.; II, 847
 Thomas; I, 170
 Buchtel, H.A., Rev.; I, 599
 Buck, Elizabeth; II, 831
 Buck Creek, Indian camp; I, 45
 Buckhart, see Burkhart
 Buckskin; I, 69
 Bucktown; I, 434
 Budd, George W.; I, 297
 Buddenbaum, Mr.; I, 483
 Buehrig's Hotel; I, 206
 Buell, Elvira; II, 917
 Buell, George P., Gen.; I, 229
 Buell, Nancy Ruth, and father; II, 709
 Buennegal, Jacob; II, 1160-1161
 Buennegal, John W.; II, 1160
 Buennegal, Magdalene M. (Keen); II, 1161
 Buennegal, Mary O. (Ittenbach); II, 1160
 Buffalo Bill, negro; I, 57
 Building inspectors, 1893-1910; I, 635
 Building ordinance, 1904; I, 291
 Buildings, State, see State buildings
 Bullard, Dr.; I, 231, 543
 Bullitt Law; I, 313
 Bunce, Gertrude A., and father; II, 1234
 Bund der Tugendhaften; I, 208-209
 Bunte, Simon; I, 353
 Bunting, Asa, Capt.; II, 1216
 Bunting, George W., Sr., Col.; II, 1216-1217
 Bunting, George W., Jr.; II, 1216, 1217
 Burbanck, George G., Rev.; I, 407, 613
 Burckhardt, Adele (Schmidt); II, 1182
 Burckhardt, Adolph, II, 1182
 Burckhardt, Louis, M.D.; II, 1182
 Burford,
 Caroline; II, 713
 Ella (Hobbs); II, 713
 Ernest H.; II, 713
 Miles W.; II, 712, 713
 N.J. (Burford); II, 712
 William B., Sr.; II, 711-713, 1200
 William B., Jr.; II, 713
 Burges, Tristan; II, 942
 Burgess, C.C., Dr.; I, 587
 Burgess, Elizabeth; II, 781
 Burgess, Missouri A., and father; II, 843
 Burgess, Otis A., Rev.; I, 131, 608
 Burgess Hall; I, 436
 Burgner, C.S., Rev.; I, 597
 Burke, Daniel; I, 240
 Burke, Frank B.; I, 319, 320
 Burke, Rose-Alba, and parents; II, 1158
 Burkhart, David; I, 114, 115, 241, 242
 Burkhart, James M.; I, 241
 Burkhart, John; I, 284
 Burns, Mary, Mrs. John Martindale; II, 1221
 Burns, Mary, d. Thomas; II, 1174
 Burns, Nancy E.; I, 132
 Burns, Sallie; II, 1103
 Burnside, Ambrose E., Gen.; I, 254
 Burr, C.B., M.D.; II, 976
 Burr, Jennie L.; I, 130
 Burt, Lulu; I, 532, 533
 Burton, Emma, d. John C.; II, 719
 Burton, Emma, d. Martin; II, 718
 Burton, Martin; II, 718
 Burton Cooper Shop; I, 23
 Buscher, Henry; I, 361
 Buschmann, Charles L.; II, 875, 876-877
 Buschmann, Grace Clay (Hooker); II, 877
 Buschmann, Louis F.; II, 809, 877
 Buschmann, William F.; II, 875, 877
 Bush,
 America T.; II, 649
 Calvin W.; I, 376
 Carrie D. F.; I, 407
 George P., Rev.; I, 39, 91, 122, 447, 576-580
 George P. (Condit), Mrs.; I, 91, 122, 576
 William; I, 53
 Busie, John C.; I, 114
 Business colleges; I, 133
 Business concerns, 1857; I, 346
 Business development; I, 342-359
 Business volume, 1863; I, 358
 Buskirk, Edward C., Judge; I, 165, 252
 Buskirk, George A.; I, 264
 Buskirk, Samuel H., Judge; I, 565; II, 701, 897
 Buskirk & Nichol; I, 564
 Butchers, early; I, 5, 46, 53
 Butler,
 Amos William; II, 1239
 Ben; I, 63
 Charlotte; II, 678
 Chauncey, Rev.; I, 607;

Index continued

- Butler continued
 II, 1165
 Cordelia (Cole); II,
 1060, 1165
 Delicha; II, 1005
 Demi; I, 132
 Elizabeth A. (McQuat)
 El in; II, 1165
 George; I, 219, 563
 George; Rev.; I, 574
 Joel; Capt.; II, 1165
 John A.; II, 929
 John M.; I, 303, 325,
 561, 563-564; II,
 769
 Margaret; I, 565
 Maria; II, 1060
 Nobel C.; I, 265, 373
 Ovid; I, 89, 131-
 132, 155, 160, 256,
 269, 393, 395, 436,
 607; II, 646, 1060,
 1165
 Rachel, and father;
 II, 995
 Scott; II, 684
 Susan B.; I, 565
 Willis Howard; II, 816
 Butler, Snow & Butler;
 I, 565
 Butler University; I, 132,
 432, 435; II, 646
 Butler University, Law
 School; I, 132
 Butler University, Medical
 College; I, 132, 549
 Butler University, pro-
 fessors; II, 649
 Butler University, see
 also Northwestern
 Christian University
 Butsch, Peter; I, 212
 Butsch, Valentine; I, 209,
 211, 214, 361, 465,
 468
 Butterfield, Dora A.;
 II, 935
 Butterfield, I.A., Dr.;
 I, 548
 Butterfield, M.; I, 126
 Butternuts, as jewelry;
 I, 231
 Butternuts, see Knights
 of the Golden Circle
 Butts, Lucy; II, 753
 Buxton, Robert; I, 463
 Byfield, Mary, and
 father; II, 786, 788
 Byfield & Howland; I,
 564
 Byrd, Abraham; I, 521
 Byrne, Andrew; I, 5,
 41, 70, 95
 Byrne, Joseph F., Rev.;
 I, 619
 Cabinetmakers, early; I,
 46, 70, 95
 Cabin, first; I, 45
 Cabin, log, 1827; I, 93
 Cadwallader, John, Gen.;
 II, 820
 Cadwallader, Thomas, Dr.;
 II, 820
 Cady, Anna Kiersted, and
 father; II, 1205
 Cady, Charles W.; I,
 120, 157, 346, 360
 Cahier, Madame; I, 540
 Cain, John; I, 81, 115,
 507
 Caldwell, Albert S.;
 II, 1060
 Caldwell, Annie (Mc-
 Donald); II, 709
 Caldwell, Margaret
 Frances; II, 860
 Caleb Mills Hall; I,
 536
 Caledonia Paper Mill;
 I, 23
 Calhoun, H.C., Rev.;
 I, 589
 Callan, Alice; II,
 834
 Callinan, D.J.; I,
 229
 Calvin Fletcher
 School; II, 647
 Cameron, Catherine;
 I, 985
 Cameron, J.B.; I, 526
 Cameron & McNeely;
 I, 395
 Camp, Norman W., Rev.;
 I, 611
 Camp meetings, 1910;
 I, 625
 Camp Morton; I, 210,
 218, 220, 234, 237,
 281-282, 336
 Campbell,
 Anna S.; II, 1095
 Carina B.; II, 1014
 Charles; I, 120
 E.A., Rev.; I, 602
 J.G., Rev.; I, 602
 John D.; II, 718
 John L., Prof.;
 II, 1095
 Noah Noble; I, 139
 William; I, 115
 Campbellites, see Churches,
 Christian
 Canals; I, 8, 330,
 334
 Canals, Central; I,
 20, 23, 458
 Canals, Wabash and
 Miami; I, 18, 23
 Canals, Whitewater
 Valley; I, 20
 Canfield, J.M., Rev.;
 I, 608, 610
 Cannell, Eliza; II,
 1053, 1230
 Cannon, Anna W. (Adams);
 II, 1048
 Cannon, George, Dr.;
 II, 1048
 Cannon, William T.;
 II, 1048
 Capital, site of, see
 Capital, site of, contd.
 Site of capital
 Capital, 1825; I,
 74, 75, 76
 Capitals of Indiana;
 I, 1
 Capitol Buildings, see
 State House
 Capital House; I, 103
 Captain Dick; I, 96
 Captain John, see
 Wyandotte John
 Captains of the Watch,
 1854-1862; I, 635
 Card playing and
 society, 1843; I,
 493
 Carey,
 Ada M. (Smith); II,
 1043
 Gertrude C.; II,
 972, 1016
 Harvey G., Dr.; I,
 274, 279, 512;
 II, 972
 Jason S.; II, 1042-
 1043
 Jeremiah; II, 1042
 John Newman; II, 926,
 972-973, 1042,
 1133
 Mary; II, 803, 973
 Mary (Stewart); II,
 926, 973
 Nathaniel; II, 1243,
 1244
 Sam; I, 532
 Sarah (Lindell); II,
 1244
 Simeon B.; II, 1042,
 1090
 Thomas; II, 1042
 William; II, 1042
 Carlisle, Henry D.;
 I, 588
 Carlisle's Mill; I,
 23, 176
 Carlon & Hollenbeck;
 I, 514
 Carman, I.N., Rev.;
 I, 572
 Carnahan, J.R., Rev.;
 I, 295, 533
 Carmine, Catharine, and
 father; II, 779
 Carothers, Mary; I,
 578
 Carp, Samuel E., M.D.;
 II, 1109
 Carpenter,
 Elizabeth, and parents;
 II, 1187
 Estelle; II, 838
 Nathaniel; I, 628
 T.T., Rev.; I, 575
 William; II, 838
 Carpenters, 1820, 1822;
 I, 36, 46, 70
 Carr,
 Anna; II, 743
 Carroll B., Maj.; II,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Carr continued
1099-1100
Eliabeth; II, 683
J.W., Rev.; I, 574
Jan; II, 981
Jefferson; I, 40
John, Gen.; I, 4, 27,
29, 32, 48, 49, 51,
54, 56
Joseph H.; II, 683,
1099
Murrice (Gibbons); II,
1100
Nancy (Drummond); II,
683
Thomas; II, 683, 1099
Carrico, James L., Rev.;
I, 620
Carrier, Augustus Hart,
Rev.; I, 585
Carroll, John W., M.D.;
II, 1091
Carson, Helen, and
parents; II, 1044
Carson, William, Rev.;
I, 589
Carstensen, G.A., Rev.;
I, 612
Carter,
Ann (Ramsey); II, 834
Anna; II, 835-836
Anthony; I, 252
Cader; I, 240
Emma (Maxwell); II, 835
John; I, 626
John D.; II, 834
Lillian (Franklin); II,
1140
Mary; I, 626
Nathaniel, 1st; II, 834-
835
Nathaniel, 2nd; II, 834
Nathaniel, 3rd; II, 834
Thomas, Maj.; I, 32, 46,
51
Vinson, Judge; I, 265,
327, 432, 564; II,
834-836
Carter's Tavern; I, 84,
167, 176, 555
Cartwright, Harry; I,
140
Carty, Charles P.; I,
379
Case, Harriet Amelia;
II, 1103
Casey, Alice; II, 1202
Cason, Margaret, and
father; II, 1251
Cass, Lewis; I, 2
Cass County Volunteers;
I, 139
Castle Hall Association;
I, 381
Caterer, early, see
Parisette
Cathcart, Charlotte; II,
973
Cathcart railroad track
invention; I, 145, 188
Catherwood, R.B.; I, 332,
Catherwood continued, 336
Catholic,
charities, see Charities,
Catholic
churches, see Churches,
Catholic
communities; I, 615
diocese; I, 616
fraternal orders; I,
385-387
hospitals, see individual
names
institutions, see In-
stitutions, Catholic
Knights of America; I,
386
schools, see Schools,
Catholic
Sisters, see Sisters,
Catholic
Catlin, Sarah; II, 736
Catterlin, Joseph; I,
56, 447
Cattersen, R.F.; I, 291
Caulle, C.W., Rev.; I,
608
Caven, John, Maj.; I,
164-166, 252, 256,
258-261, 274, 328,
331, 340, 376, 381,
403, 511
Caylor residence; I, 13
Caywood, Charles B.;
II, 1074
Cellar, stone walled,
first; I, 13
Cemeteries, see individ-
ual names
Cemetery, Jewish, 1856;
I, 628
Census,
1827; I, 94
1827, negro; I, 239
1835; I, 99
1835, negro; I, 239
1840; I, 100
1850, German; I, 202
1850, Irish; I, 202
1850, negro; I, 250
1860, negro; I, 250
1870, negro; I, 251
1900, negro; I, 253
Centennial Block, fire;
I, 283
Center Guards; I, 141
Central,
Bank; I, 352
Bond Co.; II, 902-
903
Canal, see Canals,
Central
Canal Mfg. Co.; I, 25
Fire Alarm System;
I, 281
Hospital for the
Insane; I, 109
Indiana Law School;
I, 564
Trust Co.; I, 356
Union Telephone Co.;
I, 340, 341
Cerealinatown; I, 25, 434
Chaffee, John G., Rev.;
I, 598
Chain Gang; I, 116, 240
Chairs, manufacture;
I, 95
Challen, James R.; I,
131, 132
Chamber of Commerce;
I, 234, 235, 346
Chamber of Commerce
Bldg.; I, 348
Chamberlain, A.L.;
I, 473
Chamberlain, Ida S.,
and parents; II, 791
Chamberlain, N.A., Rev.;
I, 602
Chamberlain, William
B.; Rev.; I, 568,
586
Chamberlin, Helena;
II, 720
Chambers, E.M., Rev.;
I, 602
Chambers, John, Dr.;
I, 550
Chambers, Smiley N.;
I, 301, 302
Chandler, E.K., Rev.;
I, 572
Chandler, George E.,
Rev.; I, 567
Chandler & Taylor Co.;
I, 23
Chank-tun-oon-gi,
Fall Creek; I, 27,
38
Chaplain, Frank M.,
Dr.; II, 1049
Chapman, George A.;
I, 119, 389, 391,
392, 394
Chapman, George H.;
I, 391, 394, 559
Chapman, Harry; I,
458, 466
Chapman, Jacob Page;
I, 377, 389, 391,
392, 394
Charitable activities,
Jewish; I, 629
Charitable activities,
Salvation Army; I,
623
Charitable institutions,
Free Shelter House;
I, 625
Charitable institutions,
Home for Friendless
Women; I, 627
Charitable work, Friends;
I, 627, 633
Charities, Catholic;
I, 621-622
Charity, balls and
benefits; I, 493,
498, 500
Charity, correctional
work, laws; I, 606
Charity Organization

Index continued

- Charity Organization Society cont'd.; I, 606
 Charles, John; I, 209
 Charles, Thomas; I, 130
 Charpie, A.B., Rev.; I, 572, 573
 Charter, City, 1832; I, 113
 1836; I, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120
 1838; I, 116, 117, 119, 120
 1847; I, 154-157
 1858; I, 159
 1890-1905; I, 286, 309-321
 1891; I, 157, 416-433
 Chartrand, Joseph, Rev.; I, 616
 Chase, Ira S., Gov.; I, 481
 Chatard, F.S., Bishop; I, 616; II, 839
 Chatterton, John; I, 467
 Chawner, John; II, 812
 Cheatham, Capt.; I, 444
 Cherry, Andrew O.; I, 281, 284
 Cheyne, Emma A. (Scott); II, 696
 Cheyne, Frederick H.; I, 695-696
 Chickamauga, Battle of; II, 659
 Child, John; II, 815
 Child, first born; I, 36
 Children, 1847, school age; I, 270
 Children's Aid Association; I, 584
 Children's Aid Society; I, 606, 629
 Childs, John A.; I, 363
 Chilton, Eveline; II, 1201
 Chinn, Patsy; I, 477
 Chinn, Thomas; I, 9, 45, 85, 120, 477
 Chipman, John W.; II, 1165-1166
 Chipman, Lucy A. (Whitney); II, 1166
 Chislett, Frederick W.; II, 1131
 John, Sr.; II, 1131
 John, Jr.; II, 1131-1132
 Margaret D. (Edwards); II, 1131
 Richard; II, 1132
 Chittenden, L.S., Rev.; I, 632
 Chomel, Alexander; I, 406
 Choral Union, music school; I, 530-531
 Chrisman, Oscar, Dr.; II, 1153
 Christian, Edna (Gillard); II, 784
 Jessie Lanier; II, 1194
 Christian continued
 Job; II, 784
 Wilmer, M.D.; II, 783-784
 Wilmer F.; II, 784
 Christian churches, see Churches, Christian
 Christian Endeavor; I, 456, 604, 628
 Christian preachers, see Preachers, Christian
 Christian Science churches, see Churches, Christian Science
 Christian Science practitioners; I, 625
 Christie, J.C., Rev.; I, 587
 Christman, Ferdinand; II, 1092
 Chubb, Thomas; I, 239
 Church, E. Dwight; I, 566
 Church fairs; I, 499
 Church fires; I, 287, 594, 601, 611, 612, 614
 Church music; I, 521, 522, 524-525, 529
 Churches; I, 84, 85, 86, 91, 93, 177-185, 407, 567-633
 Adventist; I, 630-631
 Baptist, Beech Grove; I, 443, 573
 Churchman Avenue; I, 573
 College Avenue; I, 572
 Emmanuel; I, 573
 First; I, 33-34, 93, 229, 567-572
 First German; I, 572-573
 Garden; I, 572
 Germania Avenue; I, 573
 North; I, 572
 River Avenue; I, 573
 South Street; I, 572
 Thirty-first Street; I, 573
 Tuxedo Park; I, 573
 University Place; I, 573
 Woodruff Place; I, 573
 Catholic; I, 406, 443, 615-623
 Assumption; I, 619
 first; I, 616
 German; I, 616-617, 618
 Holy Angels; I, 620
 Holy Cross; I, 616, 619-620
 Holy Trinity; I, 620
 Italian; I, 620
 Our Lady of Lourdes, Irvington; I, 620-
 Churches cont'd. - Catholic cont'd., 621
 Sacred Heart; I, 618
 St. Anthony's; I, 619
 St. Bridgid; I, 618
 St. Catherine's Parish; I, 620
 St. Francis de Sales, Brightwood; I, 619
 St. John's; I, 616, 618
 St. Joseph's; I, 617-618
 St. Mary's; I, 616-617
 St. Patrick's; I, 617
 St. Peter's; I, 617
 St. Philip Neri; I, 620
 SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral; I, 616
 Slovenian; I, 620
 Christian; I, 405-406, 606-607, 608-10
 Bismarck Avenue; I, 608-610
 Central; I, 608
 Church of Christ; I, 606-608
 Columbia Place; I, 610
 Downey Avenue, Irvington; I, 610
 Englewood; I, 610
 Hillside Avenue; I, 610
 Morris Street; I, 610
 North Park; I, 610
 Olive Branch, Fifth; I, 608
 South Side; I, 610
 Union; I, 610
 West Park; I, 610
 First; I, 611
 Third; I, 608
 Fourth; I, 608
 Fifth, Olive Branch; I, 608
 Sixth; I, 608
 Seventh; I, 608, 610
 Christian Science; I, 376, 623-625
 Christian Science, First; I, 623
 Christian Science, Second; I, 623-625
 Congregational; I, 604-606
 First; I, 605
 Mayflower; I, 605
 North; I, 605
 People's; I, 586
 Plymouth; I, 604-605
 Congregational Methodist; I, 622
 Episcopalian; I, 89, 129, 407, 611-613
 Christ Church; I, 129, 610, 611
 Diocesan Cathedral; I, 612
 Grace Church; I, 612-613

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Churches cont'd. -
 Episcopalian cont'd.,
 Grace Pro-Cathedral;
 I, 613
 Holy Innocents; I, 613
 St. Alban's; I, 613
 St. David's; I, 613
 St. George's; I, 613
 St. Paul's; I, 612, 613
 Evangelical; I, 633
 Evangelical, St. John's;
 I, 633
 Evangelical, St. Lucas;
 I, 633
 Evangelical, St. Paul's;
 I, 633
 Evangelical, Zion; I, 633
 Evangelical Association;
 I, 633
 German; I, 611, 633
 Grace Mission; I, 633
 Immanuel; I, 633
 Salem; I, 633
 First; I, 633
 Second; I, 633
 Free Methodist; I, 604
 Friends; I, 251, 625-
 628
 Friends, First; I,
 626-627
 Friends, Haughville;
 I, 628
 Hebrew; I, 628-630
 Hungarian, Oheb Zedek;
 I, 630
 Market Street Temple;
 I, 629-630
 Polish, Kenasses
 Israel; I, 630
 Sahara Tefila; I, 630
 United Congregation;
 I, 630
 hostility to amusements;
 I, 490-504
 Lutheran; I, 613-614
 Emmaus; I, 614
 Mt. Pisgah; I, 614
 St. Paul's Evangelical;
 I, 614
 St. Peter's; I, 614
 Second Evangelical; I,
 614
 Trinity; I, 614
 Methodist and Methodist
 Episcopal,
 Ames Chapel; I, 595
 Asbury Chapel; I, 595,
 598
 Barth Place; I, 601
 Blackford Street; I,
 601, 602
 Blaine Avenue; I, 598
 Brightwood; I, 602
 Broadway; I, 601
 California Street; I,
 597
 Capitol Avenue; I, 602
 Central Avenue; I, 595,
 599
 early; I, 85, 86, 177-
 186, 591-604
- Churches cont'd. -
 Methodist and Methodist
 Episcopal cont'd.,
 East Park; I, 602
 East Tenth Street; I,
 602
 Edwin Ray; I, 601
 Fletcher Place; I, 595,
 598-599
 German; I, 597-598,
 599, 601, 602
 Grace; I, 595, 601
 Hall Place; I, 595, 599
 Hyde Park; I, 602
 King Avenue; I, 602
 Madison Avenue; I, 601
 Mapleton; I, 441, 598
 Meridian Street; I,
 130, 287, 594
 Morris Street; I, 601
 Nippert Memorial; I,
 602
 North Street; I, 595,
 599
 Riverside Park; I, 602
 Roberts Chapel; I, 177-
 185, 243, 494-495,
 500, 593, 595, 601
 Roberts Park; I, 531,
 595, 602
 St. John's; I, 597
 Strange Chapel; I,
 593, 596
 Sugar Grove; I, 441,
 598
 Tabernacle; I, 595
 Third Street; I, 595
 Trinity; I, 595, 599
 Tuxedo Park; I, 602-
 603
 Wesley Chapel; I, 129,
 130, 374, 392, 592,
 593, 594, 599, 601,
 602
 Western Charge; I, 596
 Woodside; I, 601-602
 First German; I, 597-
 598
 Second German; I, 601
 Fourth German; I, 602
 Seventh; I, 599
 Methodist Protestant; I,
 604
 Moravian; I, 631
 Original Methodist; I,
 604
 Pentecost; I, 625
 Presbyterian,
 East Washington Street;
 I, 588-589
 Grace; I, 589
 Home; I, 589
 Indianola; I, 595
 Irvington; I, 589
 Mayer Chapel; I, 584
 Memorial; I, 584, 588
 Sutherland; I, 589
 Tabernacle; I, 585, 587
 Troub Memorial; I, 588
 West Washington Street;
 I, 587
- Churches cont'd. -
 Presbyterian cont'd.,
 First; I, 86, 91, 231,
 389, 521, 522, 604
 Second; I, 111, 235,
 274, 524, 582, 585,
 588
 Third; I, 584, 585
 Fourth; I, 584, 585
 Fifth; I, 584, 586
 Sixth; I, 584, 586
 Seventh; I, 587
 Eighth; I, 587
 Ninth; I, 587, 595
 Tenth; I, 588
 Eleventh; I, 588
 Twelfth; I, 584, 588
 Thirteenth; I, 588
 1823; I, 85, 86, 91, 184
 Reformed; I, 632-633
 Butler Memorial; I,
 632
 Central Avenue; I,
 632-633
 St. Paul's German;
 I, 632
 First; I, 632
 Second, St. John's;
 I, 632
 Third, Immanuel; I,
 632
 Reformed Methodist; I,
 604
 relations between 1822;
 I, 604, 613, 629-630
 Salvation Army; I, 623
 Seventh Day Adventist;
 I, 407, 605, 631
 Seventh Day Adventist,
 First; I, 631
 Seventh Day Adventist,
 Second; I, 631
 Seventh Day Adventist,
 Third, West Side; I,
 631
 Unitarian, All Souls;
 I, 622
 United Brethren; I, 631-
 632
 United Brethren, Liberal;
 I, 632
 United Brethren, University
 Heights; I, 444
 United Brethren, First;
 I, 631-632
 United Brethren, Second;
 I, 632
 United Presbyterian, First;
 I, 589
 United Presbyterian,
 Woodruff Avenue; I, 589
 Universalist, early; I,
 89, 594, 596, 597, 622
 Universalist, First; I,
 622
 Volunteers of America; I
 I, 623
 Churches, negro,
 Baptist,
 Barnes Chapel; I, 575
 Freewill, First; I, 575

Index continued

- Churches, negro cont'd. -
 Baptist cont'd.,
 Freewill, Fremont; I,
 575
 Freewill, St. John's,
 Brightwood; I, 575
 Lick Creek; I, 575
 Mount Zion; I, 574-575
 New Bethel; I, 575
 Second; I, 573-574
 Trinity; I, 575
 United Tabernacle; I,
 515
 Christian, Second; I, 608
 Episcopalian, St. Philip's;
 I, 613
 Methodist Episcopal; I,
 603-604
 A.M.E. Zion; I, 603
 Allen; I, 603
 Bethel; I, 603
 Phillips Chapel; I, 603-
 604
 Simpson Chapel; I, 603
 South; I, 603
 Zion, Lovely Lane; I,
 603
 Presbyterian; I, 587-588,
 590
 United Presbyterian; I,
 590
 United Presbyterian,
 Witherspoon; I, 590
 Churchill, Lawrence W.;
 II, 1102
 Churchman, Francis M.;
 I, 343
 Churchman, Frank F.; II,
 749
 Churchman, William H.;
 I, 111
 Chute, Charlotte Frances,
 and parents; II, 1095
 Circle, 1861; I, 225
 Circuses, early; I, 96,
 494
 Citizens' _____
 Committee of One Hun-
 dred; I, 296, 300
 Co-operative Telephone
 Co.; I, 340
 Education Society; I,
 278
 Gas, Light & Coke Co.;
 323-324
 GasCo.; I, 432; II,
 918, 1241
 Gas Trust Co.; II, 1241
 League, temperance soci-
 ety; I, 456, 457
 National Bank; I, 351
 Trust Co.; I, 356, 357
 City _____
 charTER, see Charter,
 city
 Council; I, 220, 227
 directory, first; I,
 345
 Dispensary, Superinten-
 dents, 1875-1910; I,
 637
 City _____ continued
 government, first; I,
 117, 154
 Greys; I, 219
 Guards; I, 219
 Hall; I, 431-432
 Hospital superinten-
 dents, 1866-1907;
 I, 637
 Hospital superintendents,
 1859, 1863; I, 231,
 549-552
 officials, salaries,
 1847; I, 157
 Civil rights case, 1877;
 I, 252-253
 Civil War,
 action, 1863; I, 231-
 232, 235, 236
 arsenal, 1861; I, 223
 churches, effect on;
 I, 603, 611, 612
 German activity; I,
 210-212
 hospitals; I, 543, 550,
 552
 libraries, effect on;
 I, 512
 medicine; I, 543, 550,
 552
 negro population, effect
 on; I, 250
 regiments; I, 232, 235-
 236
 society, effect on; I,
 467, 498-499, 500-
 501, 524
 soldiers,
 benefit activities
 for; I, 224
 dead; I, 228, 234
 deserters; I, 229
 drafting; I, 228
 parade, 1864; I, 235
 prisoners; I, 228,
 234, 237
 salary; I, 230
 uniforms; I, 220-222
 volunteers; I, 218
 wounded; I, 226; II,
 1245-1246
 soldiers, negro; I, 251
 southern sympathizers;
 I, 228
 supplies; I, 222, 229
 women's activities; I,
 224
 Civil War Times, article;
 I, 217-238
 Clancy, William B., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Clapp, Eunice; II, 736
 Clark,
 Bishop; I, 601
 Agnes; II, 799
 Christopher; II, 799
 Dora, and father; II,
 971
 Edmund D., M.D.; II,
 993-995
 Edward W.; I, 409
 Clark continued
 Emma (Pence); II, 688
 George Rogers, Gen.;
 I, 1
 Grace Julian; II, 934
 Harriet (Lewis); II,
 994
 Helen Mary; II, 995
 I.N., Rev.; I, 572
 J.L., Rev.; I, 589
 Jonathan B., M.D.;
 II, 994
 Lucy; II, 1019
 Marston G., Gen.; I,
 26
 Pauline; II, 1178
 Salem D.; II, 687-688
 William F.; I, 409
 Clarke, Charles B.; I,
 433
 Clarke, J.B., Rev.;
 I, 130
 Clarke, M.G., Dr.; I,
 405
 Clarke, W.H.; I, 531
 Claus, John, Rev.; I,
 602
 Clay, James Henry; II,
 1137
 Clay, Joseph T.; II,
 1137-1138
 Clay, Olive (Thomas);
 II, 1138
 Clay modeling, first;
 I, 483
 Claypool,
 Anna C.; II, 1065
 Benjamin Franklin; II,
 713-715
 Edward F.; I, 34, 258,
 323, 324, 325, 353
 Hannah M.; II, 1065
 Hannah M. (Osborn);
 II, 1065, 1067
 Jefferson Helm; II,
 713-715
 John W.; II, 1065,
 1066-1068
 Mary Alice; II, 1065
 Mary B. (Ross); II, 715
 Newton; II, 713
 Ruby C.; II, 1065,
 1123
 Sarah (Evans); II, 1063,
 1064
 Solomon, Judge; II, 1063-
 1065, 1067, 1123, 1144
 Wilson; II, 1063, 1064
 Claypool Block; I, 235
 Claypool, Newcomb &
 Ketcham; I, 564
 Clearing-house, 1871-
 1910; I, 357
 Cleveland, H.A., Rev.;
 I, 594
 Cleaver, Joseph B., Rev.;
 I, 608
 Clem, Aaron; I, 170
 Clem, Nancy E.; I, 59-60
 Clergymen, see Preachers
 Clerks, City, 1853-1910;

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Clerks, City, continued
 I, 634
 Clerks, Park Board,
 1895-1909; I, 638
 Cline, Henry; I, 56
 Cline, Pearl, and parents;
 II, 1153
 Clinton, W.R.; I, 294
 Clippinger, H.C., Rev. ;
 I, 601
 Clock makers, first;
 I, 95
 Clodfelter, Noah; I,
 339
 Clokey, A.W., Rev. ;
 I, 589
 Clothing; I, 69, 230
 Clubs, see individual
 names
 Cluck, William; I, 60
 Clune Mattress Factory;
 I, 287
 Clutton, V.O., Rev. ;
 I, 573
 Coate, Alvin T.; I, 362
 Cobb, Marietta; I, 95
 Cobb & Branham; I, 339
 Coburn,
 Augustus; I, 511
 Caroline; II, 1237
 Edwin; I, 526
 Henry; II, 1237-1239
 Henry P.; I, 112, 119,
 120, 170, 249, 270,
 279, 325, 362, 511,
 559; II, 1235-1237,
 1238
 John, Judge; I, 41,
 123, 166, 170, 244,
 245, 246, 295, 317,
 394; II, 1199, 1211,
 1237
 Mary; II, 1239
 Mary (Jones); II, 1238
 Peter, Sr., Capt.; II,
 1235
 Peter, Jr.; II, 1235
 Sarah (Malott); II,
 1237, 1238
 William H.; II, 1239
 Cochran, Austin B.; II,
 947
 Cochran, George, Rev. ;
 I, 599
 Cockrum,
 Fannie (Brittrock);
 II, 660
 James W.; II, 659
 John Barrett; I, 301;
 II, 658-660
 Oatley B.; II, 660
 William M.; II, 659
 Codfish, Aristocracy;
 I, 162, 190
 Cody, Charles W.; I, 119
 Cody, Margaret; II, 1071
 Coe, Charles B.; I, 368
 Coe, Henry I.; I, 122,
 368
 Coe, Isaac, Dr.; I, 9,
 43, 46, 86, 89, 91,
 Coe, Isaac, Dr. cont'd.,
 96, 128, 129, 447,
 448, 449, 542, 546,
 575, 576, 577, 578
 Coe, Jesse; I, 61
 Coen, John; I, 120
 Coffin,
 Anna R. (Morrison);
 II, 940
 Barnabas; II, 939
 Benjamin F., Dr.; II,
 1218
 Bethuel; II, 915
 Charles E.; I, 356;
 II, 703-704
 Charles Franklin; I,
 367; II, 1218-1220
 Clementine; II, 916
 David Worth; II, 939-
 941
 Elmina; II, 916
 Francis A.; I, 354;
 II, 912
 Mary (Blackledge);
 II, 917
 Mary Eldora; II, 916
 Minnie; II, 962
 Nathan Dix; II, 915-
 916
 Nicholas; II, 915
 Oliver Smith, Dr. ;
 II, 916
 Orlando S., M.D. ;
 II, 914-917
 Percival B.; I, 354
 Richard, Sr.; II, 914-
 915
 Sallie (Dowling); II,
 1219, 1220
 Tristram; II, 915,
 962
 William; II, 915
 William E.; II, 912,
 1052
 Zachariah T.; II, 703,
 962
 Zacharias; II, 915
 Coffroth, J.T.; I, 214
 Coffroth, John R.; I,
 264
 Cohu, Minnie; II, 791
 Colclazer, Jacob, Rev. ;
 I, 596
 Cold Spring; I, 19
 Cold Spring murder;
 I, 59
 Cole, Cordelia; II,
 1060, 1165
 Cole, Cornelia; II,
 1186
 Cole, E.P.; I, 272
 Cole, Philander B.,
 Judge; II, 1186
 Coleman,
 Barbara A. (Hopper);
 II, 649
 Christopher Bush;
 I, 399; II, 649-
 650
 Constance; II, 650
 Deborah Spaulding; II,
 Coleman continued,
 736
 George W.; II, 1187
 Hardin Hawkins; II,
 649
 James Ormsby; II, 649
 Jennie B. (Logan);
 II, 649
 John L.; II, 1188
 Lewis A.; II, 1124,
 1187-1188
 Louis Harrison; II,
 649
 Lucy (Hawkins); II,
 649
 Margaret A. (Davis);
 II, 1188
 Mary; II, 1188
 Mary A. (Hayes); II,
 1187
 Richard; II, 1187
 Robert, Sr.; II, 1187
 Robert, Jr.; II, 1187
 Robert D.; II, 1188
 Sallie D. (Downing);
 II, 859
 William H.; II, 859
 Colfax, Schuyler; I, 378
 College Circle; I, 434
 College Hall; I, 346, 374
 Colleges, see individual
 names
 Collett, John M.; I, 111
 Colley, Sims A.; I, 161,
 185
 Collins,
 J.W.J., Rev.; I, 597
 James A., Judge; II,
 1162
 Jeremiah; I, 448-449,
 555
 Lillian F. (Knapp);
 II, 1162
 W.B., Rev.; I, 597
 W.J., Rev.; I, 602
 Zachariah; II, 1191
 Colonial Theater; I, 472
 Colton, Charles W. ;
 I, 391
 Columbia Club; I, 611
 Colwell, E.R., Mrs. ;
 I, 130
 Combs, Florence Bell, and
 father; II, 869
 Combs, Joseph; I, 140
 Combs, Michael, Rev. ;
 I, 607
 Comegys, C.G., Dr. ;
 I, 548
 Comegys, Levi; I, 19
 Comer, Dorothy, and
 parents; II, 667
 Cominger, John A., Dr. ;
 I, 550
 Comingore, Henry; I, 389
 Comingore, J.A.; I, 332
 Commerce, Bank of; I,
 343, 353, 360
 Commerce, Chamber of, see
 Chamber of Commerce
 Commercial advertisement;

Index continued

- Commercial advertisement
cont'd., I, 342
- Commercial Club; I, 297,
312, 314, 316, 317,
358-359
- Commercial Club, building;
I, 359, 483
- Commercial Club, origin;
II, 685, 693
- Commercial Club, restaurant;
I, 359
- Commercial Loan & Trust
Co.; I, 356
- Commissioners,
capital site; I, 4, 7
City, 1855-1891; I,
636-637
- County, see County Com-
missioners
- Indian treaties, 1818;
I, 28
- swamp drainage; I, 13
- town site, 1821; I, 26,
27
- White River survey, 1825;
I, 17
- Committee, Affairs of the
City, 1890; I, 317
- Common Council, City, 1847-
1891; I, 638-639
- Commons, David, Rev.;
I, 628
- Commons, John M.; I, 465
- Comptrollers, City, 1891-
1910; I, 634
- Concert Hall; I, 462
- Concerts, band; I, 522
- Condit, H.H.; II, 718
- Conduitt, Alexander B.;
I, 295; II, 809-810
- Conduitt, Allen W.; I,
416; II, 809-811
- Conduitt, Elizabeth
(Thornburg); II, 811
- Cones, C.B., & Co., I,
283, 287
- Cones, Constantine
Byron; II, 1071-1072
- Cones, Kathryn; II, 1071
- Cones, Mary Louise
(Aveline); II, 1071
- Confectioners; I, 235,
345
- Congregational churches,
see Churches, Congrega-
tional
- Congregational Methodist
churches, see Churches,
Congregational Methodist
- Congregational preachers,
see Preachers, Congrega-
tional
- Conley, Matilda; II, 994
- Conner,
Alexander H.; I, 393
J.B.; I, 277, 279, 397
John; I, 4
John Cogswell; II, 1141
Julia Alice; II, 1141
Lavina; II, 1009
William; I, 4, 38, 135,
- Conner continued
378
- Conner, Tyner & Co.;
I, 70
- Connors, William; I, 4
- Conner's Prairie; I, 39
- Connorsville jail; I, 47
- Conquest of the North-
west; II, 885
- Conrad, Lycurgus C.;
II, 878
- Conrad, Rufus, Rev.;
I, 608
- Conscience money; I,
121
- Constables, 1821, 1822;
I, 47, 56
- Constitution of 1851;
I, 186-187, 360,
462-463
- Consumers Gas Trust;
I, 325, 432
- Consumers Trust; I,
311
- Convention, Peoples
party; 1854; I, 453
- Conway, Virginia; II,
1102
- Conwell, Elizabeth;
II, 1138
- Conwell, Frances; I,
25
- Cook,
Aquila; I, 461
Ella (Henderson); II,
950
George Jameson, M.D.;
II, 948-950
James V.; I, 383
John, f. George J.;
II, 948
John; I, 106, 460,
461, 509
Nat; I, 460
P.S., Rev.; I, 632
Cooke, Jay; I, 351
- Cool, Jonathan, Dr.;
I, 9, 46, 448, 449,
541, 542-543
- Cooper,
Araminta A., and
parents; II, 783
B.W., Rev.; I, 602
Caroline C.; II, 701
Charles M.; II, 701-
702, 896
- Daisy (McBride) Starr;
II, 791
James; II, 701
John J.; II, 699-701
Kent A.; II, 791
Marie; II, 720
Nellie J. (Johnson);
II, 701, 896
Samuel T., Rev.; I,
596, 598
Sarah F. (Myers);
II, 701
Virginia; II, 701
Virginia E.; II, 701
W.D.; I, 328
- Cooper continued
William H.; I, 31
- Coopers, 1821; I, 46, 70,
235
- Coots, Charles E.; I,
286, 291
- Coots, May L., and
parents; II, 938
- Copeland, Ann M.; II,
657, 1116
- Copeland, H.B.; I, 465
- Copeland, William M.;
I, 354
- Coppenhaver, Orie; I,
61
- Corbaley, Jeremiah; I,
36, 47
- Corbaley, Richard; I,
36, 462
- Corde fire; I, 286
- Corduroying; I, 79
- Corey, Eunice; II, 1078
- Corn, 1821; I, 9
- Cornelius, Samuel, Rev.;
I, 572
- Cornwall, Mary, and
father; II, 1074
- Corpenny, Rosa A.; II,
719
- Corporation Counsel,
1909-1910; I, 635
- Corwin, Tom; I, 562
- Corydon, Ind.; I, 1, 4,
26, 74
- Costello, James H.;
I, 421
- Costello, John, Rev.;
I, 620
- Costigan, Francis; I,
378
- Cotter, Anna; II, 1053
- Cottman, George W.; I,
399
- Cotton,
Fassett Allen; II,
1026-1028
Florence N. (Wright);
II, 1028
Joseph, Rev.; I, 598
Lena L. (Dobson); II,
1028
Sarah; II, 718
Susanna; II, 1020
- Cotton in Indiana; I, 229
- Cottontown; I, 163, 434
- Cottrell, Thomas G.;
I, 166, 171
- Coudert, Amalia Kassner;
I, 489
- Coulon, Charles; I, 162,
377
- Coults, T.I., Rev.;
I, 596
- Council, Austin, Rev.;
I, 608
- Council, city common,
1847-1891; I, 638-639
- Councilmen, city, 1892-
1909; I, 639-640
- Councilmen, district,
1910; I, 641

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Councilmen, ward, 1892-1909; I, 640
 Councilmen, 1847, 1853; I, 157, 159
 Counsel, corporation, 1909-1910; I, 635
 Counselman, John; I, 295, 296, 297
 Counterfeiters; I, 289
 Counties, see individual names
 County, clerk, first; I, 46, 49
 commissioners, first; I, 48, 49
 commissioners, 1842, 1862; I, 228, 511
 fair, 1835; I, 98
 jail, see Jail, County
 Lieutenant; I, 1
 physician, first; I, 546
 Poorhouse; I, 606
 workhouse, 1883; I, 606
 Coupland, Ann M., see Copeland, Ann M.
 Court, Circuit, 1822; I, 47, 554, 558, 559, 561
 Common Pleas; I, 558
 early; I, 2, 47
 Fifth Judicial Circuit; I, 48
 Justice of the Peace; I, 47
 Marion County, first; I, 554-556
 Probate; I, 558
 State Supreme; I, 559
 Superior; I, 559
 United States District; I, 559
 Court House; I, 33, 48-9, 63, 556
 Court House grounds; I, 55, 227
 Court House Square; I, 31, 62, 63, 423
 Courtney, Thomas E., Dr.; II, 663
 Covenant of Abraham, see B'rith Abraham, Order of
 Covert, Mary; II, 1075
 Govin, John L.; II, 741
 Govin, Martha (Barnum); II, 741
 Cowan, J.P., Rev.; I, 589-590
 Cowan, John; I, 36, 163
 Cowan, Sarah; I, 163
 Cowgill, T.W., M.D.; I, 547-548
 Cox, Celia C., and father; II, 766-767
 Charles; I, 129, 322, 474
 David; I, 120, 474
 Edward Travers, Prof.; I, 402
 Elizabeth (Harvey); I, 628; II, 1024
 Cox continued
 Harriet; II, 866
 Hester; I, 530; II, 1206
 Jacob T.; I, 65, 120, 346, 461, 474, 477, 478, 480, 481, 482; II, 1206
 James; I, 120
 Jeremiah; II, 766-767
 John W.; I, 18
 Linton A.; I, 328; II, 1006, 1024
 Moses; I, 53, 134, 555
 Nathaniel; I, 46, 54, 71, 120, 446, 504
 Cox warehouse, fire; I, 176
 Coy, Simeon; I, 293-298, 420
 Coyner, Jessie; II, 1026
 Crabbs, Benjamin F.; II, 741
 Craft, Edith; II, 750
 Crago, India; II, 1181
 Craig, Charles W.; II, 1077
 Elizabeth; II, 711
 Eva (Degner); II, 1077
 Lydia; II, 799
 Margaret; II, 945
 Maria E.; II, 1105
 Robert; II, 1077
 W.J.; I, 413
 William R.; I, 587
 Craighhead, R.D.; I, 588
 Craigmile, see Cregmile
 Cramer, Andrew; I, 522
 Crane, A.G., & Co.; I, 526
 Crane, Joel A.; I, 56
 Crane, Mary J.; II, 1119, 1152
 Crane, William H.; I, 467
 Crary, B.F., Rev.; I, 593
 Craven, Lincoln V.; I, 376
 Cravens, William Rev.; I, 85, 591
 Crawford, Ada Mary; II, 1015
 Archibald; I, 556
 Charlotte; II, 1133
 D., Rev.; I, 597
 Harry; I, 80
 J.N., Rev.; I, 586
 Randall; I, 80
 Samuel P., Rev.; I, 598
 Crawley, Edward; II, 654
 Cregmile, Jane C., and parents; II, 755
 Cressy, Timothy R., Rev.; I, 269, 568
 Criley, W.W., Rev.; I, 614
 Crime, 1863, 1895; I, 231, 404
 Crime and punishment; I, 47-48, 59, 60, 61, 555-557
 Crime and punishment, see also Executions
 Crist, George J.; I, 631
 Crist, Mary A., and father; II, 773
 Cromwell, Mary, and father; II, 738
 Crone, Jacob; I, 134
 Cronise, Mary; II, 850
 Croke, C.W., Rev.; I, 601, 602
 Crops, early; I, 96
 Cropsey, James; I, 252
 Cropsey, Nebraska E.; I, 278
 Cross, Charles M., Sr.; II, 828-829
 Cross, Charles M., Jr.; II, 829
 Cross, Laura (Lott); II, 829
 Crossland, J.A.; I, 234, 336, 345
 Crow, Anna; II, 788
 Crow, Chapman, Crow!; I, 389
 Crowder's Ford; I, 19
 Crown Hill Cemetery; I, 234, 236, 330, 331, 332; II, 648
 Crown Hill picnic grounds; I, 41
 Crumbaugh, Jacob R.; I, 46, 47, 95, 554, 556
 Crumbaugh's Tavern; I, 89
 Cruse, Fannie (Jones); II, 688
 Cruse, James S.; I, 360; II, 688, 1239
 Cruse, John P.; II, 688
 Cruse, Mary B.; II, 688
 Culbertson, Mary (Hill); I, 482
 Culbertson, Robert; I, 92, 102
 Culley, Charles; I, 14
 Culley, Daniel B.; I, 219, 394, 514
 Culley, David V.; I, 13, 119, 156, 159, 272, 273, 279, 322
 Culley, Mary Elizabeth; II, 726
 Cullop Bill; I, 265
 Cully, Julia Ann; II, 844, 845
 Culmer, J.W., Rev.; I, 602
 Cummings, John, Prof.; II, 684
 Cummins, Eliza; II, 679
 Cummins, J.A., Jr.; I, 444
 Cunningham,

Index continued

- Cunningham continued
 Adelaide; II, 874
 Effie L.; I, 405
 Hiram; II, 874
 James B.; I, 332
 James Pitt; II, 874
 Phoebe (Pitt); II, 874
 Sarah R.; II, 842
 Thomas M., Rev.; I, 492, 580, 581
 William; II, 842
 Cuny, Hiram M.; I, 134
 Curran, Daniel, Rev.; I, 618-619
 Curran, R.; I, 548
 Currency, 1862; I, 230
 Curreyer, W.F., Dr.; I, 547
 Currie, W.W.; I, 569
 Currie, William H.; II, 525, 526
 Currier, Sarah H., and parents; II, 924
 Curry, George; I, 14
 Curry, Hiram M.; I, 554
 Curry, Mary; II, 1087
 Curry, W.W., Rev.; I, 622
 Curtis, Charles; I, 281, 318
 Curtis, G.L., Rev.; I, 599
 Custer, Lafayette P.; I, 306
 Customs duties, 1881-1909; I, 358
 Customs house, 1881; I, 358
 Custre, see Kuster
 Cutter, George W.; I, 458, 459, 515
 Cuyler, Theodore L.; I, 452
 Cyclorama Bldg.; I, 109
 Daggett, Myra; II, 793
 Dagley, Ella; II, 1196
 Daguerrean gallery; I, 117
 Daguerreotype, first; I, 477
 Dailey, Marcella; II, 740
 Dally,
 A.C.; I, 356
 Mary Bernice (Swengel); II, 1105
 Samuel O.; II, 1105
 Thomas A.; II, 938, 1105
 William; I, 92
 William A.; II, 1105
 Dairies; I, 229
 Dallam, John Chandler; II, 1095
 Dallam, John Chandler, Mrs.; II, 1095
 Dalrymple, Helen; II, 745
 Dalrymple, John M.; II, 745
 Dammé, Franz; I, 209
 Dams; I, 18
 Dancing, 1820-1867; I, 490-493
 Dancing masters; I, 490-491
 Dancing school; I, 490
 Daniels,
 Edward; II, 772
 Joseph J.; II, 772
 Samuel P.; I, 106, 509
 Virginia (Johnston); II, 772
 William V., Rev.; I, 593
 Danner, H.R.; II, 713
 Dark, Charles E.; I, 336; II, 761-763
 Dark, John; II, 761
 Dark, Margaret (Hurford); II, 763
 Darnall, William W.; I, 219, 281
 Darnell, Calvin; I, 35
 Daugherty, Frank L.; I, 289
 Daugherty, Mary; II, 1042
 Daughters of Charity; I, 385
 Daughters of Erin; I, 385-386
 Davidson, Alex H.; I, 491, 527, 582
 Davidson, C.B., Rev.; I, 613
 Davidson, Mary E.; II, 1138
 Davis,
 A., Rev.; I, 632
 Andrew J.; I, 104-105, 362
 Cara E., and parents; II, 1025
 Caroline, and parents; II, 922
 Charles B.; I, 119, 368, 508, 584
 David, Judge; I, 559, 561; II, 839, 840
 Edward; I, 120, 241, 242
 Edward B.; II, 1057
 Edwin A.; I, 376, 499
 Elizabeth; II, 1046
 Elizabeth (Ketcham); II, 914
 Francis; I, 56
 Frederick A.W.; II, 912-914
 Hadley; II, 1188
 Henry; I, 36, 95
 John W.; II, 882
 Joseph W.; I, 171, 172, 175, 289
 Josiah W.; I, 95, 112, 113, 114, 119
 Lewis K.; II, 913, 914
 Margaret A.; II, 1188
 Mary E.; II, 1188
 Milo R.; I, 46, 49, 371
 Nathan; I, 452
 Davis continued
 Samuel; I, 36, 95
 Suzette M.; II, 914
 Thomas; I, 325
 Davis & Co.; I, 176
 Dawson, Marie; I, 537
 Dawson, Minerva Boone; II, 1117
 Dawson, Stanton; II, 895
 Dawson, William; I, 219
 Day,
 Ausewell, and father; II, 928
 Henry, Rev.; I, 570; II, 673
 Jonathan C., Rev.; I, 589
 Katherine (Huntington); II, 887
 Suzanna; I, 570
 Thomas, Rev.; II, 987
 Thomas C.; I, 278; II, 686, 986-987
 William Edwards; II, 987
 Deaconess Hospital; I, 552
 Deaf and Dumb School; I, 110, 129, 190, 542, 607; II, 897-898
 Deaf mute church; I, 613
 Deaf mutes, 1839; I, 109
 Dean, A.F.; I, 368
 Dean, Irving M.; II, 1117
 Dean, O.S., Rev.; I, 605
 Deaner, Minetta; II, 1145
 Dearborn County; I, 2, 4, 8
 Dearborn Volunteers, Mexican War; I, 137
 Debt, imprisonment for; I, 554-555
 Debt, municipal; I, 159-160
 Decatur County; I, 48
 Decker, Hannah Harness; II, 748
 Deere Agricultural Implement Co.; I, 23
 Defrees, John D.; I, 135, 247, 343, 346, 393, 395, 452, 507
 Defrees, John D., & Co.; I, 247
 Defrees, Morris M.; I, 416
 Degner, Eva, and parents; II, 1077
 DeGranville, Monsieur; I, 491-492
 Dehm, E.H.; II, 809
 Deitrich, Magdalena, and father; II, 698
 De La Matry, Gilbert, Rev.; I, 596, 601
 Delaware County; I, 47
 DeLzell, Samuel; I, 521
 Demaree, Victor, Rev.;

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Demaree, Victor, Rev. cont'd., I, 588
Demarest, Catherine, and father; II, 779
Deming, E., Dr.; I, 548
Deming, Elizur; I, 374
Democratic legislature, 1888-1889; I, 606
Democratic National Committee, 1886; I, 292
Democratic Party, German, 1852; I, 209-210
Democratic Party, liquor issue; I, 454-456
Democratic Party, 1832, 1862, 1863; I, 119, 230, 231
DeMotte, Amanda F.; II, 906
Daniel, Rev.; I, 596
J.B., Rev.; I, 598
Margaret; II, 765
W.H.; I, 129, 130
Denim, Kate; I, 463, 465
Denim, Susan; I, 463, 465
Denison Hotel; I, 286, 331, 484
Dennis, Charles; I, 401, 404
D.F., Dr.; II, 985
James M.; I, 481, 482
Mary M., Rev.; I, 602
Pleasant M.J.; II, 1126
Dennison, Nina F., and parents; II, 1135
Denny, Caleb S., Mayor; I, 166, 284, 309-310, 337, 421-422, 564; II, 675-676, 739, 778, 790
Caroline; II, 676
Carrie W. (Lowe); II, 675
George L.; II, 676, 790
James H.; II, 675
Mary; II, 676
Dental College; I, 436
Dentist, first; I, 543
Depauw, Charles; I, 353
Depauw, Sarah, and parents; II, 1121
Depauw, W.C.; I, 352, 353
Depot House; I, 148, 152
Depsa, E.; I, 206, 210
Dernham, Max; I, 628
DeSarro, James; I, 106
Deschler, Frederick Joseph; II, 738
Deschler, Louis G.; II, 738-739
Deschler, Louise (Lease); II, 738
Dessar, Adolph; I, 628
Dessar, Joseph B.; I, 488
Dessar, Louis Paul; I, 488
Deterding, Sarah Davis; I, 436-438
Deubler, William L.; II, 702
Deurch, Katherine; II, 1102
Deutsche Haus; I, 215
Deutsche Klub; I, 215
Devall, T.H., Rev.; I, 601
DeVaney, Elizabeth, and father; II, 695
Develin, Lafe; I, 392, 402
Dewey, Charles; I, 559
Dewhurst, F.E., Rev.; I, 605
Dexter, Matilda M., and father; II, 827
Dialects; I, 11
Dickerson, Clarinda; II, 687
Dickey, N.S., Rev.; I, 588
Dickinson, Josephine; II, 1070
Dicks, Hannah; II, 915
Dickson, George; I, 470, 472
James B.; I, 468
Levi; I, 56
Moses, Rev.; I, 385
Robert; I, 323
Dickson Grand Opera House; I, 470
Diehm, W., Rev.; I, 632
Dietrich's Syndicate; I, 328
Dietrichs, August E.; II, 912
Dill, Lizzie St. C.; I, 407
Diller, George W.; I, 284
Dillon, Edward; II, 1163
Dillon, John B.; I, 35, 106, 346, 348, 505, 509, 515, 563
Dime Museum, New Park Theater; I, 470
Dime Savings and Loan Association; I, 606
Dimmitt, L.F., Rev.; I, 601
Dingleday, Thomas; I, 214
Dinkelaker, Charlotte; I, 362
Diocesan Cathedral; I, 612
Diseases, contagious; I, 8, 550-552
Dissette, J.S.; I, 367
Distilleries; I, 95, 96
District councilmen, 1910; I, 641
Ditmer, Emma, and parents; II, 778
Dobbins, Catherine Thomas, and father; II, 961
Dobbs, C.E.W., Rev.; I, 572
Dobson, Lena L.; II, 1028
Doctors, first; I, 9, 14, 70, 541, 546
Dodd, H.H.; I, 224, 392
Dodd, Ida C.; I, 470
Doddridge, John H., Rev.; I, 599
Dodds, Margaret M. (Johnson); II, 717
Dodds, Mary Catherine; II, 1207
Dodds, Rilus S.; II, 716
Dodds, William T.S., Dr.; II, 716-717
Dolan - Morgan Syndicate; I, 338
Dolbears, Mary; II, 1057
Doll, Margaret, and father; II, 741
Dollarhide, Absalom; I, 5
Dollarhide, John; I, 5
Dollens, Blanche; I, 532; II, 905
Dollens, Nettie W.; II, 905
Dollens, Robert W.; II, 905
Dolmetsch, E.C., & Co.; I, 287
Donellan, Thomas; I, 120, 136
Donnan, Laura; I, 565
Donovan, Frederick, Rev.; I, 573
Donwell, Elizabeth; II, 1239
Doolan, James; II, 871
Dooley, A.H.; I, 404
Doran, Emma, and father; II, 655
Dorland, Annie B.; I, 623
Dorsey, Daniel Layman; II, 1196
Edith Maria (Smith); II, 1197
Edward, 2nd; II, 1194, 1195
Edward, 3rd; II, 1195
Elizabeth Ingram; II, 1091, 1195
Francis Oswald, M.D.; II, 1196-1197
J.W.; I, 133, 595, 599
John, s. Edward 1st; II, 788, 1194, 1195
John, s. Larkin; II, 1195
Katherine (Layman); II, 1195
Larkin, II, 1195
Robert Layman; II, 1196

Index continued

- Dorsey continued,
Robert Stockton; II,
1090, 1194-1196
Wesley, Rev.; I, 597
Do-se-do, dancing master,
see Follansbee, Prof.
Dotey, Mary E., and
parents; II, 1116
Dougherty,
Elizabeth; II, 831
Emma (Gilliland); II,
831
Hugh; II, 829-831
Margaret; II, 829
Phoebe; I, 617
William; II, 829
Douglass,
Ellen; I, 132
Frederick; I, 276
George; I, 124
James G.; I, 124, 393
John; I, 71, 175, 392,
506
Stephen A.; I, 220
Dow, Lorenzo; I, 596
Dowd, Francis B., Rev.;
I, 617, 619; II, 1171
Dowd, Frank T., M.D.;
II, 1171
Dowd, Nannita (Grote);
II, 1171
Dowd, Thomas; II, 1171
Dowling, Alexander,
Judge; II, 1220
Dowling, Sallie; II,
1220
Dowling, Thomas; I, 474
Dowling, William Worth;
I, 132, 405-406, 608
Downey,
Bertrand B.; II, 1120
Brandt C.; II, 1120-
1121
C.G.; I, 548
Nellie (Bowman); II,
1120
William B.; II, 1120
Downie, Mr.; I, 526-527
Downing,
Arthur C., Mrs.; II,
660
Emma; II, 859
Horace; II, 1092
John; II, 857
Michael A., Col.; I,
258, 259; II, 857-
859
Sallie D.; II, 859
Susan L. (Duncan); II,
859
Doxey, C.T., Maj.; I,
324, 325
Drainage, Lake McCarty;
I, 14
Drainage, swamps and
lowlands; I, 13
Drake,
Aaron; I, 46, 71
Alexander; I, 458
Alexander, Mrs.; I,
458, 459
Drake continued,
James P., Col.; I,
18, 103, 135, 137,
139
Priscilla; I, 103,
495, 505
Drake's Hotel; I, 139
Dramatic association,
Scottish Rite; I, 471
Dramatic entertainments;
I, 470, 499-500
Draper, Charles; I, 277
Drechsel, Catherine
(SchAAF); II, 1047
Drechsel, George H.; II,
1047
Dredges in White River;
I, 22
Dresher, Henry Bernard;
II, 1000
Dress, c. 1835; I, 592
Dress, c. 1850; I, 200
Drew, John; I, 463
Dripps, J.F., Rev.;
I, 580
Drug stores, first soda
fountain; I, 96
Druggists Association,
National Wholesale;
II, 1149
Druids, United Ancient
Order of; I, 384-385
Drum, George W., Maj.;
I, 136
Drum, James; I, 179,
180, 530
Drum & Hill; I, 482
Drummond, Nancy; II, 683
Drummond, Thomas H.,
Judge; I, 559, 561
Drury, Mary, and father;
II, 854
Dryden, Hannah E.; II,
967
Dryer, Edward M.; I, 56
Duck, Berkley W.; II,
1215
Dudley, Anna M.; II,
688
Dudley, W.W., Col.; I,
320, 337
Dudley letter; I, 298-
306
Dulaney, James; I, 556
Dumont, Catherine; II,
1037
Dumont, Ebenezer; I,
122, 140, 218, 227
Dunbar, W.E.; I, 508
Duncan,
A.L., Rev.; I, 589
Esther (Wallace); II,
699
J.W., Rev.; I, 599,
601
James; I, 507
John Sanders; I, 59,
565; II, 698-699
Lucy; II, 1231
Mary E. (Sharpe); II,
776
Duncan continued,
Perlie (Haines); II,
699
Robert; I, 44, 65,
67, 346
Robert Boyles; II,
698, 699, 727
Robert P.; II, 699,
776
Susan Lee, and
father; II, 859
Dunham, W.B., Rev.;
I, 587
Dunlap, James Bolivar;
I, 449, 475, 491
Dunlap, John, Dr.;
I, 475
Dunlap, Livingston, Dr.;
I, 9, 18, 46, 87, 109,
110, 120, 121, 127,
475, 511, 542, 543,
545, 546, 547, 548,
549
Dunlap & McDougal; I,
96, 345
Dunlavy, H.H., Rev.;
I, 602
Dunn,
Maj.; II, 837
Charlotte Elliott
(Jones); II, 1256
Frances (Piatt); II,
1256
George G.; II, 671
George H.; I, 153, 474
Hugh; II, 1256
Isaac, Judge; I, 243;
II, 1255-1256
Jacob Piatt, Sr.; I,
306, 317-318, 414;
II, 1052, 1085,
1255-1256
Jacob Piatt, Jr.;
II, 1160, 1255-1257
John; I, 377
John Gibson, Dr.;
I, 474, 515
Louisa M.; II, 1085-
1086, 1256
Mercy (Dunn); II, 1256
Dunning, Asahel; I, 102,
446, 554, 555
Dunning, Paris C., Gov.;
I, 481
Dupee, H., Rev.; I, 575
Durbin, Winfield T.,
Gov.; I, 404, 451
Durborrow, William N.;
I, 366
Durham, George; I, 452
Durham, Jesse B., Col.;
I, 4
Dusey, Katherine M.;
II, 854
Duval, Fannie; II, 1216
Duval, Joseph P.; I,
56, 116
DuWau, Alice; II, 1228
Dwyer, Vincent, Rev.;
I, 618
Dye, John T., Sr.; I,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Dye, John T., Sr. cont'd.,
59, 565; II, 1112,
1180
- Dye, John T., Jr.; II,
1112
- Dye, Minda (Bean); II,
1112
- Dye, William Holton; II,
1112
- Dye & Harris; I, 564
- Dyer, Mattie; I, 569
- Dyer, Sidney M., Rev.;
I, 515, 568-569
- Dynes & Cheney; I, 410
- Eads, James B., Capt.;
I, 384
- Eads, Mary Elizabeth;
II, 822
- Eagle Creek; I, 7
- Eagle Machine Works;
I, 344, 393
- Eagle Tavern; I, 32
- Eaglesfield,
Caleb Scudder; II,
1013, 1014
- James Theophilus; II,
1013, 1014
- James Theophilus; II,
1013-1014
- Margaret Elizabeth
(Townsend); II, 1013,
1090
- William, Sr.; II, 1012-
1014, 1015, 1090
- William, Jr.; II, 1014
- Earl, Robert; I, 24
- Earnshaw, Emeline (Carey);
II, 1243
- Earnshaw, Joseph; II,
1242-1244
- Earnshaw, Mary S.; II,
1244
- Earnshaw, William J.;
II, 1244
- Earp, Samuel E., Dr.;
I, 14, 408; II, 746,
1250
- Eastburn, Cora Lavina,
see Isham, Cora Lavina
- Eastburn, D.J.; I, 538
- Eastern Star; I, 376-377
- Eastin, Mahala; II, 880,
881
- Eastin, Philip, Lt.;
II, 880, 881
- Eastman,
Joseph, M.D.; II, 662,
739, 1096, 1106-1110
- Joseph Rilus, M.D.;
II, 1110-1111
- Ota B. (Nicholson); II,
663
- Rilus; II, 1106
- Thomas; I, 532
- Thomas Barker, M.D.;
II, 662-663, 1110
- Eastman, Schleichner &
Lee; I, 286
- Eaton, Joseph Orriell; I,
477, 480, 482
- Eaton, Lydia, and father;
- Eaton, Lydia, and father
cont'd., II, 969, 970
- Echmeier, Henry, Rev.;
I, 632
- Eckard, Charles; I, 56
- Eckert, William; I,
119, 582; II, 1081
- Eddy, Augustus N., Rev.;
I, 592; II, 706
- Eddy, Catherine Spencer,
and father; II, 706
- Eddy, T.M., Rev.; I, 599
- Edenharter, Frank T.;
II, 975, 1146
- Edenharter, George F.,
M.D.; I, 166, 547;
II, 975-978
- Edenharter, John; II,
975
- Edenharter, Marion E.
(Swadener); II, 978
- Edgar, James; I, 119,
120
- Edgerton, J.R.; I, 269
- Edgin, W.E., Rev.; I,
602
- Edmondson, Mary; II,
1195
- Edmunds, William; I, 612
- Edson, Hanford A., Rev.;
I, 512, 584, 588
- Education, see Schools
- Education, Board of
library control; I,
510
- Edwards, C.C., Rev.;
I, 599
- Edwards, Evaline; II,
855
- Edwards, John; I, 295
- Edwards, Margaret D.;
II, 1131
- Egbert, James, M.D.;
II, 1046
- Egbert, Jonathan; II,
1046
- Egbert, Tillie (Stewart);
II, 1046
- Elam, Ambrose; II, 850
- Elam, Emma (Lee); II,
851
- Elam, Harvey J.; II,
851, 1091
- Elam, John B.; I, 564;
II, 850-851, 1091
- Elbracht, Wilhelmina; II,
721
- Elder,
David R.; I, 394, 512
- Edward C., Dr.; II,
743, 1012
- John R.; I, 120, 274,
279, 332, 391-392,
514, 524; II, 1011-
1012
- Julia Ann (Orr); II,
1012
- Laura (Bowman); II,
1012
- William H.; I, 444
- William L.; II, 1012
- Election board require-
ments; I, 295
- Election campaign, 1876;
I, 292
- Election campaign, 1880;
I, 292, 307
- Election campaign, 1888;
I, 298
- Elections,
city, 1881; I, 636
- first, 1822; I, 1, 49-50
- 1847, free schools; I,
270
- 1851; I, 322
- 1863; I, 231
- 1876, riot; I, 252
- 1884; I, 294
- 1186, fraud; I, 292
- 1891; I, 416
- 1899, school board;
I, 278
- Electric lighting; I, 328-
330
- Electric power stations;
I, 329-330
- Electricity; I, 328-330,
337
- Elevation of Indianapolis;
I, 8
- Elevator B, fire; I, 283
- Elff, Bertha; I, 61
- Elgin, Elizabeth A.
(McQuat); II, 1165
- Elgin, G.H., Rev.; I,
572
- Elgin, William, Rev.;
I, 572
- Elks, Benevolent and
Protective Order of;
I, 382-383
- Ellick, Clara; I, 122
- Elliott,
Annetta (Langsdale);
II, 875, 992
- Anthony Logan; II, 711
- Byron K.; I, 132, 163,
170, 338, 564-565;
II, 665, 756, 795,
863, 1147
- Charles Edgar; II, 771,
993
- David McClure; II, 711
- Effie (Marquardt); II,
665
- Flora; II, 1120, 1256
- Florence; II, 993
- George Byron; II, 874-
875, 993
- Joseph P.; II, 676
- Joseph Taylor, Sr.;
II, 874, 990-993
- Joseph Taylor, Jr.; I,
409; II, 993
- Lot; I, 357
- Julia; I, 532
- Martha (Pressly); II,
711
- Mary Fitch (Sewall);
II, 875
- Robert; II, 711
- Taylor; I, 150, 171

Index continued

Elliott continued

Thomas B., Dr.; I, 268,
269, 273, 274, 275,
279, 346, 512
W.J., Gen.; I, 219;
II, 1256
Walter M., Rev.; I,
589
William Frederick; I,
408, 565; II, 665
William J.; II, 990-
991
Ellis, E.W.H.; I, 391;
II, 1214
Ellison, D.J., Rev.;
I, 571
Ellison, Daniel, Rev.;
I, 603
Ellsler, Effie; I,
466
Ellsler, John A.; I,
466
Ellsworth, Henry W.; I,
515
Elston, Susan Arnold;
II, 1175
Emancipation Proclamation;
I, 231
Emery, Alfred W.; I,
376
Emery, Olive Adams; II,
1074
Emmerich, Charles E.;
I, 277
Emmerson, Thomas; I, 4
Empire Theater; I, 472
Emrich,
Elizabeth; II, 1046
Henry; II, 1046
Ida L. (Holloway);
I, 1047
John H.; I, 278; II,
1046-1047
Matilda M. (Aldag);
II, 1047
Endicott, Nancy; II,
1228
Engelmann, Frederick W.,
Rev.; I, 632
Engine House, first; I,
167
Engineers, civil, city,
1845-1910; I, 634
Engle, George B., Rev.;
I, 613
Engle, Isaac; II, 783
Engle, Sarah; II, 783
Engle, Willis D., Rev.;
I, 377
English,
Elisha; I, 336, 337-
338; II, 880
Elisha Gale, Maj.;
II, 880, 882
Emma Martulla (Jackson);
II, 887
Helen Orr; II, 893
James, Sr.; II, 880
James, Jr.; II, 880
Joseph K.; I, 170, 174
Mahala (Eastin); II,

English continued,

880-881
Revel W.; II, 882
Rosalind; II, 887
Rosalind Orr; II, 893
Sarah (Wharton); II,
880-881
William Eastin, Capt.;
I, 383; II, 887-893
William Hayden; I,
159, 260, 292, 307,
316, 317, 336, 351,
352, 353, 357, 470;
II, 880-887, 1060
English
Bill; II, 883
Block; II, 892
Hotel; I, 485
Prairie; I, 28
School; I, 126
Entertainment, early; I,
498
Entwistle, John Pawson;
I, 378
Episcopalian churches,
see Churches, Episcopalian
Episcopalian preachers,
see Preachers, Episco-
palian
Episcopalian schools, see
Schools, Episcopalian
Epworth League; I, 456
Erdelmeyer,
Catherine; II, 809
Catherine (Hofmann);
II, 809
Francisca; II, 809
Frank, Col.; I, 211;
II, 807-809
Frank William; II,
809
Meta; II, 809
Ernestinoff, Alexander;
I, 532, 536, 540
Erwin,
D.P.; I, 438
D.P. & Co., fire;
I, 283
Helen; II, 1239
Joseph; I, 436
Louise, and father;
II, 1239
Escott, William; I,
623
Essex, Miranda C.;
II, 664
Essig, Sylvester; II,
947
Eureka Investment Co.;
I, 326
Evangelical Association
churches, see Churches,
Evangelical Association
Evangelical churches,
see Churches, Evangelical
Evangelical preachers,
see Preachers, Evange-
lical
Evangelical schools, see
Schools, Evangelical
Evans,

Evans continued,

B.F.; I, 345
Barbara; II, 953
Charles; I, 512
Charles E., Rev.; I, 586
Edgar H.; I, 1053
Elston D., Rev.; I, 605
Elizabeth Fain; II,
1240
Harriet N.; II, 792
Jesse; II, 792, 1240
John, Dr.; I, 109, 376,
452
Madison; I, 132
Sarah, Mrs. Gustavus H.
Voss; II, 969
Sarah, Mrs. Wilson
Claypool; II, 1063,
1064
Evans Linseed Oil Mill;
I, 283
Evansville; I, 23
Everitt, J.A.; I, 398
Everson, W.G., Rev.; I,
572
Everts, Orpheus; I, 515
Eviston, Sarah; II, 660
Ewing, Calvin K., Dr.;
II, 899-900
Ewing, Mary Elizabeth,
and father; II, 773
Ewing, Olive E. (Smith);
II, 900
Ewing, W.C.; II, 899
Ewing Medical Institute;
II, 899
Exchange stockyards Co.;
I, 257
Executions; I, 59, 60, 61
Executive mansion; I, 33
Exposition, paving; I,
359
Expositions, 1874-1876;
I, 348
Express companies; I, 234
Eyster, Charles; I, 61
Factories, 1864; I, 235
Factory, cotton spinning,
first; II, 730
Fahnestock, John; I,
219, 412
Fahnestock, Orin S.; I,
219
Fahnley, Ada; II, 764
Fahnley, Bertha C.; II,
764, 788
Fahnley, Frederick; I,
325; II, 763-764, 788
Fahnley, Lena (Sochner);
II, 764
Fahnley & McCrea, fire;
I, 287
Failey's Wheel Works;
I, 283
Fairbanks, Charles
Warren; I, 317, 411,
564-565; II, 889,
891, 966, 967, 1183-
1186
Fairbanks, Cornelia
(Cole); II, 1186

- Fairbanks, Loriston Monroe; II, 1183
- Fairgrounds; I, 44, 207, 219
- Fairhurst, A.; I, 132
- Fairview Park; I, 24
- Falkner, George S.; I, 284
- Fall Creek, mill stream, floods; I, 7, 11
- Fall Creek, mouth of, capital site; I, 4-6, 38
- Fallis, Austin; I, 123
- Faris, George W.; II, 1065
- Farmer, W.B., Rev.; I, 602
- Farmers, 1820; I, 46
- Farmers & Drovers Stockyards Co.; I, 262
- Farmers Hotel; I, 231
- Farmers Trust Co.; I, 356
- Farnsworth, Josephine F., and father; II, 710
- Farquhar, Camilla, and father; II, 771
- Farquhar, Carrie; I, 472
- Farring, Joseph T.; I, 383
- Fassett, Rev.; I, 567
- Faulkner, Charles; II, 958
- Fauvre, Frank Maus; II, 697-698, 722
- Fauvre, Lillian (Scholl); II, 698
- Fauvre, see also Maus
- Faxon, Joanna, and parents; II, 815
- Fay, Anna, and father; II, 756
- Fayerbanck, Jonathan; II, 1183
- Fayette County; I, 4, 47
- Fechtman, D.; I, 614
- Federal Bldg.; I, 605
- Federal Union Surety Co.; I, 367
- Federman, Rabbi; I, 630
- Fehrling, George; I, 207
- Fellowship, United Brothers; I, 385
- Fences, early; I, 15
- Fenno, Elizabeth; II, 815
- Ferguson, C.P., Judge; I, 80
- Charles E., Dr.; II, 746, 778
- Frank, Dr.; I, 407
- Henry C.; I, 394
- J.B.; I, 116
- James C.; I, 170, 257, 258, 346
- James C., & Co.; I, 339, 340
- Mattie; I, 472
- T.L., Rev.; I, 603
- Ferguson's Pork House; I, 176, 283
- Ferrell, B.F., Rev.; I, 575
- Ferries, c. 1822; I, 53
- Ferris, C.G., Mrs.; I, 436
- Ferry-house, fire; I, 176
- Fesler, Leo K.; I, 405
- Feuerlicht, Jacob, Rabbi; I, 629; II, 1102
- Feuerlicht, Morris M., Rabbi; I, 629-630; II, 1102
- Fidelity Trust Co., 1909; I, 356
- Field, Charles E.; II, 718
- Fifteenth Amendment; I, 251
- Filbey, Edith Elizabeth; II, 812
- Fillmore, Charles M., Rev.; I, 409, 610
- Filter beds; I, 334-335
- Finch, Alice; II, 1141
- Fabius M.; I, 44, 81
- Israel; I, 39
- John A.; I, 49, 51; II, 563, 565, 1191
- Solomon; I, 39, 51
- Finch & Finch; I, 564
- Fines, 1832; I, 113
- Fink, Narina; II, 948
- Finley, John; I, 43, 504
- Fire alarms; I, 288-289
- Assn.; I, 171
- chiefs, 1852; I, 171, 172
- companies, volunteer, 1826-1859; I, 167-176
- companies, 1874; I, 281-282
- companies, 1909; I, 288
- department, artesian well, 1868; I, 331
- Board of; I, 310
- equipment, 1859; I, 281, 285-288
- names, dates; I, 120
- reorganization, 1853; I, 174
- superintendents; I, 635
- wages, 1859; I, 281
- engineers, chief, 1843-1910; I, 289-291, 635
- engines, first, Marion, 1835; I, 167
- engines, 1859, 1860; I, 281, 282
- Inspection Bureau, c. 1905; I, 288
- losses, 1882-1895; I, 288
- protection; I, 167-176
- warden, chief; I, 171
- Firemen, died on duty, 1873; I, 282, 284
- Firemen's Pension Fund; I, 291
- Firemen's widows, 1890; I, 284
- Fires, churches; I, 571, 574, 587, 588, 594, 597, 601, 603, 611, 612, 614
- Fires, first; I, 167
- Fires, 1865-1907; I, 282-289
- First National Bank; I, 235, 351, 352, 353; II, 884-885
- Fischer, H.L., Rev.; I, 633
- Fischer, I., Rev.; I, 633
- Fiscus, Charles; I, 484
- Fishback, Frank S.; II, 993
- Fishback, John; I, 165, 392, 411; II, 993
- Fishback, Mary E. (Stone); II, 993
- Fishback, William P.; I, 59, 227, 251, 292, 295, 317, 325, 393, 408, 419, 564-565
- Fisher, A.W., Dr.; I, 547
- Fisher, Ezra, Rev.; I, 567
- Fisher, Seviah; II, 926
- Fisk, Camilla; II, 761
- Fitch, Ann, Mrs. Joseph; II, 815
- Fitch, Henry; I, 573
- Fitch, Thomas D.; I, 411
- Fitchey, Elizabeth Greenfield; II, 1089
- Fitchey, Michael G.; I, 171, 289
- Fidler, Jacob; I, 119, 120, 159, 172
- Fitton, Harry Ribeyre; II, 1017
- Fitzgerald, Frank N.; II, 822
- Fitzgerald, Joseph J., Rev.; I, 574
- Fitzpatrick, P.R., Rev.; I, 617
- Flack, Amanda (Warman); II, 912, 939
- Flack, Joseph F.; II, 912, 938-939
- Flack, Moses, Sr.; II, 938
- Flack, Moses, Jr.; II, 938
- Flag, State House, 1861; I, 217
- Flanner, Francis William; II, 1053-1054
- Flanner, Frank W.; I, 432
- Flanner, Henry Beeson; II, 1053

Index continued

- Flanner, Mary (Hockett); II, 1054
 Flat Rock, railroads; I, 143
 Flatboats, White River; I, 17
 Fleece, Susan; II, 1137
 Fleming, Mrs.; I, 530
 Francis P.; II, 1207
 George, see Fletcher, Julia Constance
 George H.; I, 323
 John C.; II, 952
 Margaret A.; II, 1087
 Thomas D.; II, 1087
 Fletcher, Albert Elliott; II, 647, 1083
 Allen M.; II, 722, 1129, 1164
 Calvin; I, 4, 13, 36, 44, 46, 49, 54, 76, 81, 82, 84, 89, 92, 98, 111, 155, 167, 193, 223, 229, 234, 237, 269, 270, 279, 299, 342, 423, 445, 515, 554, 557, 562; II, 643-647, 849, 1082, 1128, 1236, 1237
 Calvin, Mrs.; I, 82, 84, 87, 521
 Catherine C. (Yandes); II, 731
 Charles B.; I, 312
 Dick; I, 124
 Elijah Timothy, Rev.; I, 593; II, 647, 731
 Grace; II, 643
 Horace A.; II, 725
 James Cooley, Rev.; I, 34, 82, 84, 91, 126, 127, 229, 445, 506, 515-517, 554, 562-563; II, 643
 Julia (Ballard); II, 1129
 Julia Constance; I, 517
 Kate; I, 467
 Keziah Price (Lister); II, 647
 Laura (Locke); II, 1130
 Laura K.; I, 605; II, 1129, 1169
 Lucy (Keyes); II, 643, 1128
 Maria (Kipp); II, 1129
 Maria Antoinette; II, 647, 849, 850
 Maria F.; II, 1129
 Maria L. (Bright); II, 648
 May (Henley); II, 1130
 Miles J.; I, 223
 Robert; II, 643
 Ruth E. (Barrows); II, 648
 Sarah (Hill); II, 647
 Stoughton Alphonso, Sr.; I, 227, 229, 237, 343, Fletcher continued, 605; II, 1128-1129
 Stoughton Alphonso, Jr.; I, 343, 352, 513; II, 647-649
 Stoughton Alphonso, 3rd; II, 1129-1130
 Stoughton J., Banker; I, 343; II, 1129, 1130
 Timothy; II, 643
 William Baldwin, Dr.; I, 549-550; II, 647, 956, 1161
 Fletcher Addition; I, 438
 Fletcher & Sharpe Bank; I, 352
 Fletcher & Sharpe Bldg.; I, 484
 Fletcher Bank; I, 34
 Fletcher National Bank, 1909; I, 351
 Fletcher's Swamp; I, 8
 Flood, Noah; I, 134
 Flood, 1847; I, 13
 Flood, 1904; I, 430
 Floods, early; I, 8, 11
 Flower Mission; I, 550, 606
 Floyd, James L.; II, 749
 Fogarty, William M.; I, 356
 Foley, Daniel; I, 317
 Foley, W.W., Dr.; I, 550
 Follansbee, Prof.; I, 490, 491
 Follett, J.B.; I, 362, 622
 Fontaine, Sarah; II, 779
 Food, prices, early; I, 66, 98, 99, 113, 230, 236
 Foote, Jeremiah; I, 129
 Foote, Obed; I, 46, 53-54, 88, 92, 112, 114, 119, 177, 371, 377, 510, 554, 557
 Foot's Dairy; I, 229
 Forbes, James; I, 481
 Ford, J.H., Rev.; I, 599
 Ford, Jane; II, 953
 Fordham, Elias Pym; I, 28
 Foreman, C.A., Rev.; I, 589
 Foresters, Catholic Order of; I, 386
 Forrest, J.D.; I, 328
 Forrey, Matilda; II, 1112
 Forry, Edwin H.; II, 1053
 Forsyth, William; I, 485, 489
 Fort Benjamin Harrison; I, 443-444
 Fort Sumter; I, 164
 Fort Wayne Treaty; I, 2
 Fortieth Regiment; I, 134, 135, 136
 Fortune, Evelyn; II, 687
 Madeline; II, 687
 May (Knubbe); II, 687
 Russell; II, 687, 703
 William; I, 359, 408; II, 685-687
 William H.; II, 686
 Foster, B.F., Rev.; I, 106, 477, 622
 C.M.; II, 912
 Chapin C.; I, 362; II, 1207-1209
 Charles B.; I, 532
 Daisy (Roberts); II, 912
 Edgar J.; II, 725, 847
 F.C., Prof.; II, 1039
 Harriet (McIntire); II, 955, 1208, 1209
 John; I, 95
 Maria; II, 847
 Mary McIntire; II, 1208
 Riley; I, 219; II, 1207
 Wallace; I, 219
 William; I, 72, 555
 Foudray, Father; I, 180, 184, 494
 Foudray, John E.; I, 172
 Foudray, John W.; I, 120
 Foudray, Milton; I, 136
 Foundries, 1864; I, 235
 Fountain Square Bank; I, 357
 Fourteenth Amendment; I, 240
 Fourth National Bank; I, 351
 Fourth of July celebrations; I, 88-90
 Fowl, wild; I, 65, 66
 Fowler, F.B.; I, 362
 Fowler, Martha J., and parents; II, 880
 Fox, Catherine Thomas (Dobbins); II, 961
 Fox, Daniel Miller; II, 960
 Fox, Elijah; I, 51
 Fox, William Henry; I, 488; II, 960-961
 Francis, Arthur J., Rev.; I, 606
 Catherine (Mutz); II, 744
 Edward T., Dr.; II, 743
 Helen (Dalrymple); II, 745
 J. Richard; II, 742-746
 James B.; II, 651
 Joseph, Dr.; II, 743
 Joseph Marshall, Rt. Rev.; I, 407, 613; II, 651-652
 Richard; II, 743
 Francke, Frederick; II, 944
 Franco, Alexander; I, 628

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Franco, Daniel; I, 628
 Frank,
 Clara; II, 1092
 Emma; II, 1092
 Henry; II, 1091-1092
 Ida; II, 1092
 Johanna (Sichting);
 II, 1092
 Minnie; II, 1092
 William Robert; II, 1092
 Franklin, Benjamin, Rev.;
 I, 611
 Franklin, J., Rev.; I,
 575
 Franklin, Lillian, and
 father; II, 1140
 Franklin, Virginia, and
 father; II, 850
 Franklin College; I, 567
 Franklin County, courts;
 I, 7
 Franklin Institute; I,
 127
 Fraternal organizations;
 I, 71-387
 Frazee, John; I, 81
 Frazier, Alexander;
 I, 577
 Free Methodist churches,
 see Churches, Free
 Methodist
 Free Shelter House;
 I, 625
 Freedman's Aid Society;
 I, 226; 251, 627
 Freedman's Bureau; I,
 251
 Freely, James; I, 134
 Freeland, Ada F.; II,
 828
 Freeman,
 Elam S.; I, 95, 134,
 135
 John; I, 244-250
 Lewis Crowell; II,
 896
 Stephen; II, 896
 W.R.; I, 481
 Freeman's League, c.
 1850; I, 207
 Freese, Karl; I, 206
 Freesoil Party; I, 203
 Freight traffic, 1881-
 1908; I, 357
 Freitag, A., Rev.; I,
 573
 French, Charles W.;
 I, 368
 French, Daniel; I, 489
 Frenzel, J.P., Mrs.;
 I, 533
 Frenzel, John P.; I,
 277, 278, 316, 317,
 318, 325, 356, 419
 Friedenverein; I,
 215
 Friendly Inn; I, 606
 Friends churches, see
 Churches, Friends
 Friends preachers, see
 Preachers, Friends
- Friends schools, see
 Schools, Friends
 Fries, Eugenia; II, 802,
 814
 Frincke, Charles, Rev.;
 I, 614
 Frisbie, Hannah, and
 father; II, 736
 Frisbie, John; II, 735
 Fritch, Rufina; II,
 1205
 Frost & Co.; I, 323
 Fruit tree nurseries;
 I, 96, 396
 Fry, Irene; II, 964
 Frybarger, Mary; II, 744
 Frye, Hannah; II, 793
 Fryer, William Kelley
 Frownhawk; I, 546
 Fuchs, J., Rev.; I, 633
 Fudge, Halle P., Rev.;
 I, 572
 Fugitive Slave Law; I,
 227, 247, 248
 Fulks, Ralph; I, 265,
 477
 Fuller, Anna; I, 46
 Fuller, Henry B.; I, 486
 Fuller, Melville Weston;
 I, 559
 Fulton,
 H.H.; I, 587
 Henry C.; II, 1074
 John, Rev.; I, 612
 Robert Newcomb, Rev.;
 I, 585
 Samuel, Rev.; I, 580
 Fundamental School; I,
 126
 Funkhouser, David, Dr.;
 I, 541, 548
 Funkhouser, J.L., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Funnelle, Amanda P.;
 I, 275
 Fur trade; I, 342
 Furnas, John H.; II,
 1230-1231
 Furnas, Joseph; II, 1231
 Furnas, Mary; II, 1231
 Furniss, S.A., Dr.; I,
 253
 Fussell, Susan; II, 1199
 Fyffe, Charles J.; I,
 465
 Gaby, William; I, 521
 Gaines, Frank; II,
 1179
 Gaines, Ludwell P., Rev.;
 I, 86, 521
 Gall,
 Alois D., Sr.; II,
 931
 Alois D., Jr., M.D.;
 II, 931-932
 Bertha; II, 931, 932
 Caroline E. (Hock);
 II, 932
 Charlotte (Wright); II,
 658
 Edmond F.; II, 658,
- Gall continued,
 930, 932
 Galt, Thomas; I, 587
 Gambling, c. 1846;
 I, 155
 Gantz, Edwin J., Rev.;
 I, 608
 Gardner,
 Anson J.; II, 1024
 Cara E. (Davis); II,
 1025
 Fred C.; II, 1024-
 1025
 Josephine; II, 1004
 Mary; II, 1013
 Phoebe; II, 1013
 Garfield Park; I, 348,
 423
 Garland, Hamlin; I,
 486
 Garner Farm; I, 38
 Garrard, Mrs.; II, 1230
 Garriott, Lydia A.;
 II, 869
 Garrison, Gertrude; I,
 402, 404
 Garstrong, Reginald,
 Dr.; II, 728
 Gas,
 artificial; I, 430
 companies; I, 326-327
 explosion, 1877; I, 323
 Inspectors; I, 323, 636
 lighting; I, 322-323
 natural; I, 324, 325,
 328, 340; II, 1241
 prices; I, 322-328,
 432
 supply; I, 326
 Gaston, Hiram; I, 461
 Gaston, J.M., Dr.; I,
 550
 Gates,
 A. Bennett; II, 975
 Alfred B.; I, 317;
 II, 974
 Carrie E. (Patrick);
 II, 974
 Elizabeth M. (Murdock);
 II, 974
 Harry B.; I, 341; II,
 974-975
 Lena (Hemmingway);
 II, 975
 Rachel; II, 1028
 Uriah; I, 157
 Gatling, Richard J., Dr.;
 I, 224, 349
 Gatling gun; I, 224, 349
 Gauss, Charles A.; I, 433
 Gavin, Ella B. (Lathrop);
 II, 1126
 Gavin, Frank E., Judge;
 I, 278, 376; II, 1123-
 1126
 Gavin, James; II, 1126
 Gavisik, Francis H., Rev.;
 I, 616; II, 686, 838-
 839
 Gavisik, Mary (Tierney);
 II, 838

Index continued

- Gavisk, Michael; II, 838
 Gay, Alfred; I, 24
 Gay, Annie (Kimball); II, 927
 Gay, Ebenezer; II, 926
 Gay, George A.; II, 926-927
 Gaylor, Alice; II, 1252
 Geeting, D.M.; I, 399
 Geiger, John; I, 536
 Geisendorff, J.C.; I, 174, 175, 362
 Geisendorff's Woolen Mill; I, 104, 344
 Gekeler, A.G., Rev.; I, 632
 Gentry, Pauline Isabella; II, 667
 Geography, physical; I, 2, 8
 Georg, M., Rev.; I, 601
 George, Keziah; II, 689
 Gerard, Clyde K.; II, 1074
 Gerard, D.W.; I, 383
 German fraternal orders; I, 384
 German Military Band; I, 522
 German Regiment, Civil War; I, 222
 German-American Trust Co.; I, 356
 German-American Veterans Club; I, 215
 German-English School Society; I, 209, 214
 Germans in Indianapolis; I, 202-216
 Germantown; I, 202, 434
 Gerry, Jessie (Sharpe); II, 1083
 Gewerbeschule; I, 215, 276
 Gewerbeschulverein; I, 276
 Gibbons, Murrie, and father; II, 1100
 Gibson, Louis; I, 473
 Gibson, Margaret; I, 95
 Gibson, W.T.; I, 362
 Gibson County; I, 4
 Gibson Mill; I, 23
 Gilbert, Anna; II, 667
 Gilbert, J.E., Rev.; I, 594, 602
 Gillespie, J.S., Rev.; I, 572
 Gillett, Samuel T., Rev.; I, 140, 177-178, 246, 494, 495, 593, 595, 596, 598, 599, 601
 Gillian, E.L., Rev.; I, 603
 Gilliland, E.T.; I, 340
 Gilliland, Emma, and father; II, 831
 Gilliland, James; I, 340
 Gilliland, John; I, 4, 521, 522
 Ginney, Abel; I, 53
 Ginseng; I, 96, 342
 Gipe, Emma; II, 818
 Givan, James; I, 46, 66, 96, 447
 Givan, James, Mrs.; I, 179
 Givan, John; I, 46, 66, 113, 342
 Gladden, William; I, 121
 Gladding, Frances Marea; II, 1057, 1255
 Gladding, Mary Dolbear (Atkins); II, 1057, 1255
 Gladding, Mary Elizabeth; II, 1057, 1255
 Gladding, Nelson Augustus; II, 1057, 1254-1255
 Glaser, Julius; I, 628
 Glaser, Max; I, 628
 Glazier, Daniel; I, 171, 281, 282, 289
 Glazier, Frank; I, 171, 281
 Glazier, Ulysses G.; I, 284
 Gleason, E.W.; I, 340
 Glee Club, Cecilian; I, 531
 Glenn, George W.; I, 284
 Glenn, Mary, and father; II, 928
 Glenn, William, Dr.; I, 110
 Glenn Block; I, 378
 Glessing, Thomas B.; I, 467, 432
 Glick, Israel; I, 630
 Glidden, Cornelia, and father; II, 1127
 Glossbrenner, Alfred M.; II, 987-988
 Glossbrenner, Minnie M. (Stroup); II, 988
 Glover, Joshua; I, 56
 Goar, Charles S., Dr.; II, 706
 Goar, Henry; II, 706
 Goar, Jennie (Hinkle); II, 706
 Gobin, A., Rev.; I, 599
 Goepfer, Anna; II, 1021
 Goepfer, Dorothy, and parents; II, 1159
 Goepfer, Fred; I, 209; II, 1021
 Gold, 1862-1865; I, 225, 231, 234, 236, 237
 Goldberg, Hirsh, Rabbi; I, 630
 Golden, Nora C., and parents; II, 759
 Golden Hill; I, 23
 Goldman, Jacob; I, 628
 Goldsberry, Maria, and father; II, 1022
 Goldsberry, Melissa; I, 532
 Goldsberry, Samuel; I, 120, 185, 446, 494, 595
 Goldthwaite, Jennie; I, 532
 Golt, Angelica M. (Raymond); II, 847
 Golt, Bettie B. (Beatty) Morris; II, 847
 Golt, Ezekiel J.; II, 847
 Golt, Walter F.C.; II, 847-848
 Gomer, J.M., Rev.; I, 633
 Good, Richard; I, 555
 Good, William; II, 947
 Good Intent, fire engine; I, 120, 169, 176
 Good Landers' Mill; I, 9
 Goode, Solon L.; I, 398
 Goode, W.H., Rev.; I, 592
 Goodhart, Benjamin F.; II, 957, 1086
 Goodhart, Julia Belle; II, 1086
 Goodhart, Margaret Gertrude; II, 957
 Goodloe, T.M.; I, 368
 Goodnow, Elizabeth, and parents; II, 1079
 Goods, prices, 1820; I, 66
 Goodwin, Angelo Q.; I, 405
 Elijah; I, 362, 397, 405
 Elijah, Rev.; I, 608
 Elijah, Mrs.; I, 405
 Thomas A., Rev.; I, 395, 406, 445-446, 451, 595
 Gookins, J.F.; I, 478, 481, 484
 Gookins, Samuel Barnes, Judge; I, 454, 478
 Gordon, Eliza, and parents; II, 951
 Gordon, Jonathan W., Dr.; I, 60, 218, 252, 452-453, 515, 548; II, 983, 1192
 Gordon, William; I, 421
 Gordon, Willis; I, 140
 Gordon, Lamb & Sheppard; I, 564
 Gore, James; I, 120
 Goss, David K.; I, 278, 279
 Gossin, H.M.; I, 466
 Gough, John B.; I, 552
 Gould, Edward F.; I, 384, 396
 Gould, Mary A.; II, 987
 Government, city; I, 154
 Government officers city, 1832-1847; I, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120
 Governor Morton, bot.; I, 19

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Governor's Circle; I, 490
 Governor's Mansion; I, 102, 103, 108, 109, 122, 237
 Governor's portraits, first; I, 481
 Governor's Square; I, 31
 Gowdy, Enslley T.; I, 578
 Gowdy, Robert; I, 577-578
 Graf, Carl H.; II, 1137
 Graf, Corinne (Battell); II, 1137
 Graham, A.J., Rev.; I, 611
 Benjamin M.; II, 814, 868, 869
 Edward Finley; II, 868-869
 Florence Bell (Combs); II, 869
 Oliver; II, 680
 Phanael; I, 578
 Rose; II, 814
 William, Rev.; I, 597
 Grain, prices, 1864; I, 234
 Gramlich, G.; I, 214
 Grand Council; I, 456
 Grand Hotel; I, 252, 259, 287, 325
 Grand jury, 1822; I, 554-555
 Grand Theater; I, 470
 Grandy, Edith Lee, and parents; II, 998
 Granel, J.F., Rev.; I, 632
 Grant, Elizabeth; II, 799
 Elizabeth (Boone); II, 799
 Mary; II, 799
 Rebecca Boone; II, 800
 Sarah; II, 799
 Ulysses S.; I, 237
 William, Sr., Capt.; II, 799, 800
 William, Jr.; II, 800
 Graves, Caroline; II, 862
 Graves, Nancy, and father; II, 871
 Graveyard Pond; I, 8
 Gray, Isaac P., Gov.; I, 251, 306; II, 679, 858
 Gray, James, Rev.; I, 128
 Gray, Robert; I, 232
 Graybacks, see Marion Guards
 Graydon, Alexander; I, 171; II, 776
 Graydon, Jane (McKinney); II, 776
 Graydon, Mary Ellen; II, 776
 Graydon, William M.; II, 1038
 Great Conspiracy, excerpt; I, 293-294
 Greely, Horace; I, 225
 Green, J.W., Rev.; I, 597
 Green, James Rev.; I, 580
 Green, James L.; I, 368
 Green, William; I, 140
 Greene, Dannis; I, 261
 Greene, James; I, 273
 Greene County, court; I, 48
 Greenlawn Cemetery; I, 8, 237
 Greenleaf, C.A.; I, 438
 Greenleaf Mfg. Co.; I, 438
 Greenley, William; I, 60
 Greentreet, J.H.; I, 279
 Greer, Anna; II, 660
 Greer, William; I, 159, 395
 Gregg, Harvey; I, 46, 71, 371, 388, 392, 508, 554, 556
 Gregg, Mary, and father; II, 1155
 Gregg, Thomas D.; I, 122, 270
 Gregory, James Col.; I, 74
 Greiner, Georgina; II, 747
 Joseph Milton, Dr.; II, 747
 Leonora; II, 747
 Louis Adolph, Sr., Dr.; II, 746
 Louis Adolph, Jr.; II, 746-747
 Magdalena (Pollock); II, 747
 Gresh, Beniville F.; I, 492
 Gresham, Margaret A.; II, 813
 Gresham, Walter O., Judge; I, 165, 269, 297, 303, 561-562
 Greyer, Nellie H. (Roll); II, 1127
 Greyer, William A.; II, 1127
 Griewe, F.W., Rev.; I, 598
 Griffith, Katherine, and father; II, 795
 Griffith, Amos; I, 73, 95
 Anna J.; II, 1008, 1010
 Carl Vernon; II, 823, 824
 Claude T.; II, 823, 824
 Humphrey; I, 95, 116, 119, 120, 224, 319; II, 1008, 1009-1010
 Israel; I, 81, 114
 Jane (Stephenson); II, 1010
 Griffith continued, Louisa J. (Hoover); II, 824
 Nehemiah B., Rev.; I, 591
 O.P.; II, 820
 Theodore Eads; II, 822-824
 Thomas; II, 822
 Griffith Bros.; I, 287
 Griffiths, John L.; I, 564, 565
 Griggs, Mary; II, 911
 Griswold, James; I, 104
 Groceries, licenses, 1821-1831; I, 55
 Groceries, number, 1822; I, 70
 Grocers, 1821, 1864; I, 46, 235
 Gross, Edwin R.; II, 1092
 Grote, Nannita, and parents; II, 1171
 Groat, Augusta; II, 654
 Charles Spaulding; II, 654-655
 Elsie; II, 654
 Emma (Doran); II, 655
 Minnie F. (Staggs); II, 655
 William Wirt; II, 654
 Grubbs, Daniel W.; I, 166, 366
 Gruelle, Richard Buckner; I, 485-486; II, 1190
 Gruelle, Thomas M.; I, 396
 Gruenert, Jacob; I, 152
 Guegnon, John, Rev.; I, 616
 Guetig, Louis; I, 61
 Guffin, Henry; I, 482
 Guffin, Joseph, Dr.; II, 1098
 Guffin, Lotta; I, 482
 Guild, T.M., Rev.; I, 601
 Guiney, E.R., Rev.; I, 614
 Gulick, John F.; I, 163
 Gulick, Samuel W.; I, 465
 Gunsmiths, 1821; I, 95
 Gurley, Phineas D., Rev.; I, 110, 250, 580
 Gurney, Joseph; I, 627
 Guthrie, William A.; I, 278, 318
 Haas, Peter; II, 1049
 Haase, Francis, Rev.; I, 618
 Habney, Amelia, and parents; II, 826
 Hack, Elizabeth (Miller); I, 520; II, 849
 Hack, John A.; II, 848
 Hack, Oren S.; II, 681, 848-849
 Hackett, J.H.; I, 416
 Hadley, E., Dr.; I, 547, 550
 E.W., Mrs.; I, 511

Index continued

- Hadley continued
 Elias; II, 786
 Emma (Talbot); II, 786
 Hannah; I, 626
 Hiram; I, 130
 Horace; I, 511
 J.W.; I, 511
 Jeremiah; II, 786
 Lizzie L.; I, 511
 Oscar; II, 784-786
 Patience, and father;
 II, 835
 William; I, 636
 Hadley & Roberts Academy;
 I, 130
 Haehl, Catherine; II, 919
 Hagen, Andrew; I, 361
 Hager, John; I, 93
 Haggard, Dr.; I, 408,
 410
 Haggerty, Nora, and
 parents; II, 1114
 Hagood, L.M., Rev.;
 I, 603
 Hahn - Phillips Band; I,
 I, 524
 Haile, Jesse, Rev.;
 I, 591
 Haines, Ella; II, 813
 Haines, Matthias L.,
 Rev.; I, 580-582
 Haines, Perlie; II, 699
 Haldeman, Harry M.;
 II, 939
 Hale, Franc, and
 parents; II, 816
 Halford, Elijah W.;
 I, 412
 Hall,
 Archibald M.; II, 755
 James B.; I, 46
 Jessie; II, 1102
 John, Dr.; I, 570
 John H., Rev.; I,
 121, 596
 Perry, Rev.; I, 608
 Pink; I, 383
 S.L., Mrs.; I, 526
 William W.; I, 132
 Hallenbeck, Charles E.;
 I, 486
 Halstead, Mary, and
 father; II, 908
 Halsted, W.R., Rev.;
 I, 597, 598
 Hamilton,
 Henry Dana; II, 1244
 Inez, and parents;
 II, 754
 John W.; I, 51, 584
 Margaret; I, 278
 Samuel; I, 591
 Sarah J.; II, 902
 Hamilton County; I, 4,
 51
 Hamlet, John M.; II,
 717
 Hamlin, Bessie R., and
 father; II, 859
 Hammond,
 Abraham A., Gov.; I, 481
 Hammond continued,
 481
 E.W., Rev.; I, 610
 John, Maj. Gen.; II,
 788
 Resin, Rev.; I, 85
 Upton J., Mrs.; I,
 533
 Hamp, F.A., Rev.; I,
 598
 Hancock, Winfield Scott,
 Gen.; II, 708, 884
 Hand, Charles I.; I,
 113, 115, 372, 394-
 395, 447
 Hand, Charles J.; I, 95
 Hand, Susanna; II, 799
 Handel and Hayden
 Society; I, 526
 Handelian Society,
 Indianapolis; I,
 89, 521
 Handy, John B., Judge;
 II, 659, 675
 Hanly, J. Frank, Gov.;
 I, 366, 367, 404;
 II, 842, 892
 Hanna,
 Charles T.; II, 938,
 1105
 George A.; II, 938
 Henry Clay, Judge;
 II, 938
 Hugh, Mrs.; II, 1216
 Hugh H.; I, 317; II,
 686, 1083
 John, s. James P.;
 II, 938, 965
 John, Judge, s. Ro-
 bert; I, 60, 81,
 596; II, 938
 Mary L.; II, 965
 May L. (Coots); II,
 938
 Robert B., Gen.; I,
 18, 120, 389
 Samuel McClean, Judge;
 II, 938
 Hanna & Kuefler; I, 564
 Hannah, Jennie, and
 father; II, 758
 Hannah, Minnie, and
 parents; II, 1112
 Hannaman, Henry; I,
 179
 Hannaman, William; I,
 113, 136, 155, 322,
 345, 452, 592-593,
 611
 Hannaman Mill; I, 176
 Hannegan, Edward; II,
 839, 841
 Hansen, Christian, Rev.;
 I, 633
 Hanson, G.C.; II, 1098
 Hanson, Pamela; I, 179
 Hanssler, Ernestina;
 II, 1025
 Hanway, Amos, Sr.; I,
 46, 65, 66, 67
 Hanway, Amos, Jr.,
 Hanway, Amos, Jr. cont'd.,
 Rev.; I, 67, 599, 601,
 632
 Hanway, Samuel; I, 417
 Harbison, William; II,
 761
 Harbottle, Cora, and
 parents; II, 822
 Hard, Alice, and father;
 II, 1099
 Hardesty, John O.; I,
 404
 Hardin, Frank, Rev.;
 I, 598
 Harding,
 Eliakim, Judge; I, 50,
 56, 65, 554
 George C.; I, 400, 401-
 404, 410, 514
 Israel; I, 56
 Laban; II, 1220
 Mary E. (McConnell);
 II, 1221
 Mordecai; I, 36
 Robert; I, 36, 65, 88
 Samuel; I, 41
 Stephen S.; I, 448
 U.E., Rev.; I, 604
 William Newton; I, 422,
 433; II, 861, 1220-
 1221
 Hardwick, Melissa R.;
 II, 809
 Hare, A.O.; I, 623
 Hare, Amelia A., and
 parents; II, 895
 Hare, C.A., Rev.; I, 572
 Hargrove, Mary Ellen;
 II, 745
 Harkness, John; I, 391-
 392
 Harlan,
 Allison W.; II, 1138
 Austin B.; II, 1062,
 pp38
 Elizabeth Gertrude
 (Smith); II, 1063
 Emily J.; II, 1218
 George, Judge; I, 56,
 297, 301, 303, 304,
 306
 Isaac Newton; II, 1062-
 1063
 John Marshall; I, 559
 Levi Pinckney; II,
 1138-1140
 Lillian (Franklin)
 Carter; II, 1140
 Rebecca (Pierson) Bain;
 II, 1062, 1138
 Sarah L. (McVey); II,
 1140
 Harmon, Emeline, and
 father; II, 770
 Harmon, Frances; II, 847
 Harmon, Martha L.; II,
 1098
 Harmonson, Peter; I, 51,
 53, 95, 554
 Harnaday, H.F., Dr.;
 II, 740

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Harness shops, 1864;
I, 235
- Harold, Cyrus N., M.D.;
II, 805-806
- Harold, Ella (Spencer);
II, 806
- Harold, Lura B.; II, 806
- Harold, Nathan; II, 805
- Harper, Robert D., Rev.;
I, 580
- Harpham, Martha H.; II,
843
- Harris,
Abbie L., and father;
II, 844
- Addison C.; I, 35-,
444, 564-565; II,
934, 1160, 1168,
1170-1181
- Benjamin, Sr.; II,
1180
- Benjamin, Jr.; II,
1180
- Betsy; I, 43
- Branson L.; II, 1179,
1180
- Charles E.; II, 747
- Charles Orville; II,
747-748
- Edith (Heitkam); II,
748
- India (Crago); II,
1181
- Isaac; I, 120
- J.F.; I, 475
- J.M., Rev.; I, 574
- Joseph; II, 896
- Obediah, Sr.; II, 1179
- Obediah, Jr.; II, 1180
- Rebecca C., and parents;
II, 959
- Robert, Sir; II, 896
- Susan; II, 896
- William H., Rev.; I,
572
- Harrison,
Abram W.; I, 120, 157
- Alfred; I, 18, 143,
179, 322, 352, 353,
448
- Benjamin, Gen.; I, 59,
165, 227, 278, 298,
301, 460, 493, 563-
564, 587; II, 732,
799, 849, 850, 851,
999, 1053, 1184,
1192, 1232
- Benjamin, Mrs.; I, 493
- Christopher, Judge; I,
27, 28, 32
- J.S., M.D.; I, 548
- John C. Scott; I, 352-
353; II, 673
- Mary (Saunders); II,
1193
- Mary S.; II, 799
- Russell B., Col.; II,
1192-1193
- William Henry, Pres.; I,
2, 481, 483; II,
6-9, 673, 729, 1193
- Harrison, Hines & Miller;
I, 563-564
- Harrison Bank; I, 352-
353
- Harrison County; I, 4,
105
- Hart, Phebe; II, 1197
- Hart, Susan A.; II, 772
- Hartman, Jacob, Rabbi;
I, 630
- Hartman, Silas W.; I,
59-60
- Harugari, German Order;
I, 384
- Harvey,
A.W.; I, 610
- Jonathan S.; I, 362
- Kate P. (Parrott);
II, 1006
- Lawson M., Judge; II,
756, 1005-1006
- Thomas B., Dr.; I, 8;
II, 1001, 1005, 1024
- Hassaurek, Frederick; I,
207
- Hasselman, Lewis H.; I,
393, 411
- Hasselman, Otto; I,
401, 411
- Hasselman House; I, 229
- Hastreiter, A.; I, 206
- Hasty, George, Dr.;
I, 408
- Hatch, W. Thompson; I,
395, 396, 452
- Hathaway, Sol, I, 405
- Hatters, 1821, 1822;
I, 46, 70, 95
- Hautsen, William; I,
214
- Haug, J.M., Rev.; I,
633
- Haugh,
Adam; I, 120
- Anna; II, 658
- Benjamin F.; I, 440
- Emmanuel; I, 171,
440, 521-522
- Joseph R.; I, 440
- Haugh, Ketcham & Co.;
I, 440
- Haughy, Hannah C.;
I, 441
- Haughy, Schuyler; I,
354
- Haughy, Theodore P.;
I, 474, 284, 354,
441
- Haughville; I, 440
- Hausing, Charles F.,
Rev.; I, 633
- Havens, George, Rev.;
I, 598
- Havens, James, Rev.;
I, 114, 592, 593,
597
- Hawes, John J.; I, 253
- Hawk, Francilia E.,
and father; II, 832
- Hawkins,
Benjamin; II, 1004
- Hawkins continued,
Clara; II, 1098
- Edward; I, 354; II, 1075-
1077
- Elizabeth B.; II, 805
- Gaylor B., Rev.; II,
1097
- Hannah Louise; II,
1004
- James; I, 567
- John; I, 32, 46, 49,
88, 167, 371, 555
- Joseph C.; II, 1076
- Lucy; II, 649
- Margaret, and father;
II, 673
- Martha L. (Harmon);
II, 1098
- Mary J. (Billingsly);
II, 1077
- Robert; I, 70
- Roscoe O.; I, 401; II,
847, 1097-1098
- Hawkins Tavern; I, 48,
88
- Hawley, George M.B.;
II, 749
- Hay, John; I, 134
- Hayde, Josephine, and
parents; II, 1169
- Hayden, Lucian, Rev.;
I, 130
- Hayden, Mary, and
parents; II, 815
- Hayes, Adam; II, 1178,
1188
- Hayes, Kate; II, 717
- Hayes, Laura; II, 761
- Hayes, Mary A.; II, 1187
- Haynes, Catherine; II,
673
- Hays, Augusta; I, 470
- Hays, Barton S.; I, 478,
480, 481
- Hays, Ellaine Irene, and
parents; II, 907
- Hays & Runnion; I, 480
- Hays Tavern; I, 89
- Hayward, Sarah; II, 836
- Hazen, Allen; I, 334
- Hazzard, Julia Anna; II,
783
- Headen, H.S., Rev.; I,
601
- Health, Board of; I, 637
- Health conditions, early;
I, 8, 9
- Heath, Frederic Carroll,
Dr.; II, 922-923
- Heath, H.C., Mrs.; I, 602
- Hebrew churches, see
Churches, Hebrew
- Hebrew fraternal orders;
I, 387
- Hebrew preachers, see
Rabbis
- Hebrew schools, see
Schools, Hebrew
- Heckman, George, Rev.; I,
585
- Hederly, Edwin; I, 345

Index continued

- Hedrich, Martha J.; II, 912
 Heeb, Emmett Jerome; II, 1172-1174
 Heeb, Mary (Burns) Peery; II, 1174
 Heeb, Nancy (Wagner); II, 1173
 Heeb, William; II, 1173
 Heidlinger, J.A.; I, 231
 Heinz, A., Rev.; I, 573
 Heinzen, Karl; I, 207
 Heiskell, William L., Dr.; II, 1034
 Heitkam, Edith; II, 748
 Heizer, Edward; I, 135
 Hektoen, Ludwig, M.D.; II, 976
 Helfenstein, E., Dr.; I, 546
 Heller, Robert; I, 225
 Helm, Alice, and father; II, 713
 Helm, Charlotte C., and father; II, 655
 Helming, Herman, Rev.; I, 632
 Hemmingway, Lena, and father; II, 975
 Hemp; I, 344
 Hempstead, Eleanor (Brush); II, 1106
 Hempstead, Harry Newton; II, 1106
 Henderson,
 Deborah, and father; II, 665
 Ella, and father; II, 950
 Eva Pauline; II, 1253-1254
 H.L., Rev.; I, 610
 Howard E.; II, 1181, 1182, 1254
 Janet; II, 1066
 John F., Dr.; II, 1181
 John Oscar; II, 1181-1182
 Martha; II, 1245
 Samuel; I, 18, 46, 65, 71, 92, 112, 119, 120, 157, 160, 242, 342, 371, 372, 445
 William; I, 166, 295, 360
 Henderson & Blake; I, 96
 Henderson's Tavern; I, 96, 556
 Hendricks,
 Abraham; I, 53
 Burton J.; I, 366
 John; I, 448
 Mary; II, 924
 Nancy; I, 9
 Thomas A., Gov.; I, 252, 264, 332, 360; II, 709, 924, 1232
 Thomas A., Gov., statue; I, 489
 William, Gov.; I, 50, 101, 106, 108, 481,
 Hendricks continued,
 563-564
 Hendrickson, Alonzo P.; II, 1087-1088
 Hendrickson, David; II, 1087
 Hendrickson, Ruth (Stewart); II, 1087
 Hendrickson, William A., Rev.; I, 588
 Henkle, Moses M.; I, 98, 508
 Henkle, W.B.; I, 272, 273
 Henkle, W.D.; I, 398
 Henley, May; II, 1130
 Hennessy, William; I, 421
 Henning, Rudolph H.; II, 1025
 Henninger, George S., Rev.; I, 599
 Henrie, John W.; I, 153
 Henry,
 Charles L.; I, 412
 James H.; I, 269
 John; I, 438, 565
 John R., Rev.; I, 573
 Lucy; II, 986
 M.G.; I, 401
 Sarah; II, 781
 Henry County; I, 48
 Heptasophs; I, 387
 Herber, Ervin, Lt.; II, 944
 Hering, Rudolph; I, 20, 418; II, 778, 827
 Hermann, Geerje; II, 778
 Hermit, Christopher Harrison; I, 28
 Herndon, Elisha; I, 18
 Herod, H.L., Rev.; I, 608
 Herod, William W.; I, 166, 416
 Herod & Winter; I, 564
 Herriott, Samuel; I, 342
 Herron, John; I, 487
 Herron, John, Mrs.; I, 488
 Herron Art Institute; I, 485, 487, 488
 Hersey, Ruth; II, 815
 Hervey, J.W., Dr.; I, 548
 Hesperian, literary club; I, 506
 Hess, Allen O., Rev.; I, 573
 Hess, Herman; II, 943
 Hester, Craven P.; I, 264, 556
 Hester, F.A., Rev.; I, 598
 Hester, William McK., Rev.; I, 593
 Heston, D.W., Rev.;
 Heston, D.W., Rev. cont'd., I, 575
 Hetherington, Fred; I, 484
 Heumann, Margaret; II, 1068
 Hewes, G.W.; I, 103
 Hewitt, Allin Wright; II, 738
 Hewson, Thomas, Rev.; I, 591
 Hexter, Hannah; II, 809
 Heyerhast, Charles; I, 522
 Heylin, Isaac N.; I, 114
 Heylin, Newton S.; I, 81
 Heywood, Julius E.; I, 492
 Hibben, H.B.; I, 452
 Hibben, Thomas E.; I, 484, 485
 Hibben, Thomas E., Mrs.; II, 1192
 Hibben, W.W., Rev.; I, 593
 Hibernians, Ancient Order of; I, 385-386
 Hicks, George H., Rev.; II, 970
 Hicks, Harry Sloan, Mrs.; II, 703
 Hicks, Lucy, and father; II, 753
 Hielscher, Theodore; I, 207, 208, 209, 211, 395
 Higbee, Mary; II, 836
 Higgins, Isabella; II, 1221
 High schools,
 1837; I, 127
 1863-1864; I, 274
 1869; I, 274
 c. 1908; I, 502
 see also individual names
 Highland Square; I, 423
 Hildebrand, Margaret Ann, and parents; II, 998
 Hildebrand, Sallie; I, 470
 Hill,
 Albert A., M.D.; II, 1145-1146
 Carl; I, 203
 Harry G., Rev.; I, 604
 Jacob J.; II, 1145
 James, Rev.; I, 65, 185, 593
 John B.; I, 481, 482
 John F.; I, 185, 482, 595
 Marguerite M. (Miner); II, 1146
 Mary; I, 482
 Maude, and father; II, 958
 Olive; II, 860
 Rebecca M.; II, 1254
 Sarah; II, 647
 W.J.; I, 122
 Hilleary,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Hilleary continued,
 John, Sr.; II, 1066
 John, Jr.; II, 1066
 Mary Alice (Claypool);
 II, 1065, 1066
 Ridgely Brown; II,
 1065-1066
 Tilghman; II, 1066
 Hillis, William; II,
 1004
 Hill's Sawmill; I, 176
 Hinchman, Sara; II, 1040
 Hindman, Hervey; I, 70
 Hines,
 Barbara; II, 850
 Bridget; II, 1113
 Cyrus C., Judge; I,
 279, 563-564, 565;
 II, 732, 849-850,
 1084
 Edward; I, 492
 Fletcher S.; II, 849
 Maria (Fletcher); II,
 849, 850
 Hinesley, William A.;
 I, 284, 291
 Hinesly, Josh; I, 66
 Hinkel, Charles; II,
 1077
 Hinkle, Jennie, and
 father; II, 706
 Hinkle, Mary; II, 1028
 Hinkson, Harriet; II,
 1256
 Hinshaw, William E.; I,
 404
 Hisley, Allen; I, 295,
 296, 297
 Hitch, John Q.; II,
 812
 Hite, William; I, 460
 Hitt, George W.; I, 413
 Hitt, Thomas S., Rev.;
 I, 447, 448, 592
 Hixon, James, Rev.;
 I, 597
 Hixon, Thomas, Rev.;
 I, 603
 Wizer, Samuel; I, 44
 Hoald, William; I, 521
 Hobart, John; I, 33,
 567
 Hobbs, Barnabas C.,
 Rev.; I, 627
 Hobbs, Ella, and
 parents; II, 713
 Hochstetter, Christian,
 Rev.; I, 614
 Hock, Caroline E.;
 II, 932
 Hockett, Mary; II,
 1054
 Hodge, James; I, 521
 Hodges, E.F., Dr.;
 II, 1161
 Hodges, E.F., Mrs.;
 II, 648
 Hodgkins, John; I, 521
 Hoehn, M., Rev.; I, 633
 Hoening, Albert; I, 208
 Hoffer, Anna; II, 1171
 Hoffman, Charles, Rabbi;
 I, 630
 Hoffmeister, August; I,
 202-203
 Hofmann, Catherine, and
 parents; II, 809
 Hog Island; I, 19
 Hohans, Max, Rev.; I,
 597
 Holbrook, Elizabeth,
 and parents; II, 815
 Holcomb, Theodore J.,
 Rev.; I, 611
 Hollett,
 Byron P.; II, 695
 John Everett, Sr.;
 II, 679, 694-695,
 756
 John Everett, Jr.;
 II, 695
 John M.; II, 695
 Katherine M. (Sullivan);
 II, 679, 695
 Holliday,
 Ariana; II, 852
 Evaline M. (Rieman);
 II, 1008
 Fernando C., Rev.; I,
 127, 406, 593, 596,
 598
 John Hampden, Sr.; I,
 4, 196-201, 217-
 238, 325, 356, 359,
 363, 399-400, 411;
 II, 658, 1006-1008,
 1241
 John Hampden, Jr.; II,
 1008
 Lucia; II, 1008
 Lucy Fitzhugh; II, 726
 Samuel; I, 399; II,
 1007
 William A., Rev.; I,
 122, 127, 399, 580;
 II, 1006, 1007, 1050
 William Jacquelin; II,
 726, 852, 1052
 Hollingsworth, Elizabeth
 Coleman; II, 676
 Hollingsworth, Mary Jane
 and parents; II, 1177
 Holloway, George; I, 447
 Holloway, Ida L., and
 father; II, 1047
 Holloway, Olin P.; I,
 376
 Hollowell,
 Adaline H. (Parker);
 II, 938
 Amos K.; II, 936-938
 James; II, 936, 937
 Mary; II, 936
 Mary I. (Nordyke)
 Kramer; II, 938
 Nathan; II, 936
 Holly system; I, 332-
 334
 Holman, George, and
 family; I, 467
 Holman, George C.; II,
 908, 913
 Holman, Jesse L., Judge;
 I, 252-253, 559
 Holman-Black, Charles;
 I, 538-540
 Holmes,
 Ira M.; II, 1209-1210
 James; I, 438
 Josephine (Satterthwaite);
 II, 1210
 Squire W., Sr.; II, 1209
 Squire W., Jr.; II, 1209
 Theodore F., Dr.; II,
 871
 William Canada; I, 95,
 231, 258
 Holt,
 Alexander; II, 1105
 Isabella (Appelby);
 II, 1106
 J.F.; I, 582
 M.R.; I, 582
 Mary (Gregg); II, 1155
 Seymour P.; II, 1154
 Sterling R.; I, 291;
 II, 948, 1154-1155
 William, Rev.; I, 608
 William A.; II, 1105-
 1106
 Holton, Annie Glenn; II,
 1112
 Holtzman,
 John W., Mayor; I,
 428-431; II, 679,
 778, 859, 1123-1125,
 1168, 1187, 1188
 Jonathan, Sr.; II,
 1123
 Jonathan, Jr.; II,
 1124
 Louise; II, 1127
 Viola (West); II,
 1125
 Homburg, Dr.; I, 203,
 209, 211
 Homburgh, K.; I, 346
 Home for Friendless
 Women; I, 627
 Home Guards; I, 220
 Home Mission Society; I,
 567-568
 Home-life, early; I,
 75-76, 188-189, 194-
 201
 Homeopathy; I, 542
 Homicide, first; I, 557
 Hominy Mills; I, 283
 Hoo, Ann, and father;
 II, 1074
 Hood,
 Alice Burges (Johnson);
 II, 942
 Arthur Merrill; II,
 941-942
 F.C., Rev.; I, 589
 Harrison P.; II, 941
 Horace; I, 472
 Mabel Vesta; II, 941
 Hooker, Grace Clay, and
 parents; II, 877
 Hooker's Female School;
 I, 121

Index continued

- Hooper, W. DeM.; I, 512, 532
 Hoosier, word, first printed; I, 504
 Hoosier, word, origin; I, 188
 Hoosier Colony in Munchen; I, 485
 Hoosier dialect; I, 11
 Hoosier Group; I, 486
 Hoosier's Nest, poem; I, 43
 Hooton, Amelia (Becker); II, 681
 Hooton, Elliott R.; II, 662, 681, 848
 Hoover, Edward; I, 61
 Hoover, Isaac N.; I, 438
 Hoover, Louisa Jane; II, 824
 Hoover, Mary Alice, and parents; II, 1242
 Hopkins, H.C., Mrs.; I, 530
 Hopkins, J.O.; I, 435
 Hoppen, J., Rev.; I, 598
 Hopper, Augustin M.; II, 1234
 Hopper, Barbara Ann; II, 649
 Hord, Oscar B.; I, 297, 565
 Hord & Hendricks; I, 563-564
 Horn, George, Rev.; I, 591
 Horn, H.J.; I, 612
 Hornaday, James; I, 401
 Hornbrook, Henry H.; II, 677
 Horse race; I, 423
 Horses; I, 477
 Horticultural Society; I, 225
 Hosbrook, Percy; II, 938
 Hosbrook, Phoebe; II, 938
 Hoshour, Samuel K.; I, 131, 132, 395, 513-513
 Hosmer, G.W., Rev.; I, 622
 Hospital Square; I, 34, 109
 Hospitals, see individual names
 Hoss, George W.; I, 129, 130, 131, 273, 274, 275, 398
 Hoss, Walter S.; I, 440
 Hossler, A.L., Rev.; I, 589
 Hoster, James Perry; II, 791
 Hostetter, Robert; I, 444
 Hotchkiss, Horace; II, 990
 Hotel accommodations; I, 188
 Hough, James M.; I, 587
 Houghton, Ross C., Rev.; I, 596
 House, Ben D.; I, 517
 House of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; I, 621
 Houses, conditions, c. 1825; I, 75, 76
 Houses, first; I, 36, 39, 70, 93
 Houses, first shingled; I, 67
 Houses of entertainment; I, 70
 Houses of ill-fame; I, 171-172
 Houston, Thaddeus E.; II, 1121
 Hovey, Alvin P., Gov.; I, 310, 481
 Hovey, E.O., Prof.; I, 269
 Howard,
 Abigail Frances Paine; II, 815, 816
 Ann; II, 1194
 C. ., Rev.; I, 587
 Carrie E., and parents; II, 1115
 Timothy E.; I, 319, 320
 Howe,
 Aaron B., Sr., Rev.; I, 900
 Aaron B., Jr.; II, 900-901
 Carrie Rebecca; II, 684
 Daniel Haven; II, 753
 Daniel Wait, Judge; I, 296; II, 753-755, 1105, 1219
 E.P., Capt.; I, 587
 Inez (Hamilton); II, 754
 Jennie E. (Armstrong); II, 684
 Louisa; II, 835
 Lucille; II, 1119
 Lucy; II, 754
 Lucy (Hicks), II, 753
 Mary J. (Shank) Armstrong; II, 901
 Robert Long, Rev.; II, 683
 Susan; II, 754
 Thomas, Col.; II, 753
 Thomas Carr, Sr.; II, 683-685
 Thomas Carr, Jr.; II, 685
 Will David; II, 684
 Howell, Frances; II, 1251
 Howland, J.A., Mrs.; II, 1217
 Howland, Livingston; I, 565
 Howland, Louis; I, 401
 Hoyt, Benjamin T.; I, 129
 Hoyt, Edgar B.; I, 377
 Hoyt, S.A., Rev.; I, 606
 Hubbard, Cynthia, and father; II, 872
 Hubbard, Mary Quarrier, and parents; II, 1019
 Hubbard, William S.; I, 155, 232, 249, 582, 584
 Hubbard, Edmonds & Co.; I, 510
 Hubbarth, G.F., Rev.; I, 602
 Hudson, Henry; I, 317, 319
 Huey, Laura Edith, and parents; II, 1043
 Huey, Milton, and wife; I, 572
 Huffer, Herman; I, 14
 Hufferd, Omer, Rev.; I, 610
 Huffman, Albert; I, 284
 Hug, Hugo; II, 1092
 Hugg, Martin M.; II, 861-862
 Hughes, J.; I, 264
 Hughes, Leah; II, 1049
 Humane Society; I, 629
 Humbert, Hannah; II, 763
 Hume,
 Charles D.; II, 968
 George E.; II, 726
 James Madison; II, 724-726
 Lucy F. (Holliday); II, 726
 Madison, Rev.; II, 724
 Mary E. (Culley); II, 726
 Humphrey, Cornelia Horton; II, 864
 Humphreys, Sallie, and father; II, 1059
 Hunt,
 A.L.; I, 507
 Aaron L.; II, 844
 Andrew M.; I, 376
 Carrie; II, 665
 Charles F.; I, 252-253
 Cleo L.; II, 806
 D.P.; I, 521
 George; I, 4
 George Edwin, M.D.; II, 686, 844-847
 Grace (Morrison); II, 847
 Margaret L., and parents; II, 740
 Maria (Foster) Buchanan; II, 847
 Mary A.; II, 1211
 Phineas George Canning, M.D.; I, 376; II, 844
 R.C., Rev.; I, 689
 Thomas P., Rev.; I, 452
 Hunter, Mrs.; I, 536
 Hunter, Austin, Rev.; I, 610
 Hunter, Hiram A., Rev.; I, 372

- Hunter, Moses H., Rev.; I, 611
- Huntin; I, 65, 66, 67
- Huntinton, Elisha Mill, Judge; I, 559
- Huntington, Katherine, and father; II, 987
- Hurford, Margaret Rebecca, and parents; II, 763
- Hurlstone, Albert, Rev.; I, 596
- Hurst, Charles F.; II, 854-855
Emmons, Rev.; II, 855
Henry; I, 559
Landy, Rev.; II, 855
Louise (Neu); II, 855
- Hurt, Sallie M., and parents; II, 751
- Hurty, Ethel (Johnstone); II, 743
- Hurty, John N., M.D.; II, 741-742, 744-853
- Hurty, Josiah, Prof.; II, 741
- Hutchings, Sarah E.; II, 1106
- Hutchinson family; I, 452
- Hyde, Laura K. (Fletcher); I, 605; II, 1129
Marshall B., Rev.; I, 599
Nathaniel Alden, Rev.; I, 220, 484, 605
R. Scott, Rev.; I, 602
Samuel; I, 55
- Hyers Sisters Combination; I, 252-253
- Iglehart, J.E., Judge; I, 356
- Iles, Orlando B.; II, 1158
- Illiff, Margaret; II, 676
- Illinois County; I, 1
- Immigration, Irish; I, 114, 252
- Immigration, negroes; I, 250-251, 253
- Imprisonment system, early; I, 554-555
- Incendiarism, c. 1857; I, 172
- Income-tax payers; I, 232-234
- Incorporation; I, 112-116, 238
- Independent Daughters of Honor; I, 385
- Indian Mission; I, 631
- Indian Orphans' Home; II, 672
- Indiana, admitted to Union; I, 1, 2
- Indiana Art School; I, 478, 46
- Indiana _____ continued,
Central Canal; I, 25
Central University; I, 444
Femal College; I, 129, 130
Historical Society; I, 399, 482, 510; II, 650
Law School; I, 436, 564-565, 566
National Bank; I, 351; II, 1051-1052
Prohibition League; I, 456
Quarterly Magazine of History; II, 650
Reformatory for Women and Girls; II, 648
State Bank; I, 342, 350-351
Territory; I, 1
Trust Co.; I, 356
University; I, 292
- Indiana in the Mexican War, excerpt; I, 137
- Indianapolis Band; I, 521-522
Bar Association; I, 565-566
Benevolent Society; I, 606
Book Store; I, 508
Business University; II, 1173-1174
Cabinet Works; I, 354
Car Shops; I, 150
Clearing House Association; I, 357
fire companies; I, 167-176
Fire Inspection Bureau; I, 368
Freight Bureau; I, 358
Glue Co.; I, 354
Library Association; I, 512
National Bank; I, 351, 354
Paving Co.; I, 310
Savings Bank; I, 352
Southern R.R. Co.; II, 909
Stove Co.; I, 283
Street R.R. Co.; I, 336-337
Symphony Orchestra; I, 536
Tract Society; I, 94
Traction & Terminal Co.; I, 339, 428
Tuberculosis Clinic; II, 717
Union Railway Co.; I, 262
Water Co.; I, 334
Water Works Co.; I, 25
- Indianola Mission; I, 587
- Indianola Square; I, 423
- Indians; I, 4, 38, 44, 64, 65
capture white children; II, 779
doctors; I, 541, 546
massacre; II, 880-881
molest early settlers; II, 735, 800
on White River; I, 2
treaties; I, 28
tribes, Delaware; I, 2, 38, 45; II, 644
tribes, Miami; I, 2, 38; II, 670
wars, pensioners, 1901; I, 358
- Inductive School; I, 126
- Industrial Bldg.; II, 1118
- Industrial School, Salvation Army; I, 623
- Industries; I, 235
- Ingalls, Michael; I, 46
- Ingersoll, E.P., Rev.; I, 406, 605
- Ingraham, J.P.T., Rev.; I, 611
- Ingram, Andrew W.; I, 81, 134
- Ingram, Elizabeth; II, 1195
- Insane Hospital, Central Indiana; I, 34, 109; II, 975-977
- Inspectors of scales, weights and measures, 1903-1910; I, 636
- Institute for Young Ladies; I, 130
- Insurance companies; I, 360-370
accident, American Miners; I, 368
accident, Indiana Travelers; I, 368, 369
fire; I, 360-366, 368
American Manufacturers' Mutual; I, 362
Equitable; I, 362
Farmers' and Mechanics'; I, 362
Franklin; I, 363, 366, 483
German; I, 360-361
Grain Dealers' Mutual; I, 362
Home Mutual; I, 362
Indiana; I, 360, 362
Indiana Lumberman's Mutual; I, 362
Indiana Millers' Mutual; I, 362
Indiana State; I, 360
Indiana Union; I, 362
Indianapolis; I, 360, 363-364, 368
Indianapolis Association; I, 368
Metal Manufacturers' Mutual; I, 362
Sinnissippi Mutual; I, 362

Index continued

- Insurance companies -
 fire cont'd.,
 Union; I, 361
 life; I, 366-367
 American; I, 366
 Great Western; I, 368
 Hoosier Casualty Co.;
 I, 368
 Northwestern Mutual;
 I, 366
 State; I, 366
 Western Annuity; I,
 368
 Woodman's Casualty;
 I, 367
 Intermarriage laws; I,
 240
 International Lesson
 Committee; I, 570
 International Typo-
 graphical Union of
 America; I, 396
 Interstate Commerce
 Commission; I, 358
 Interurban lines; I,
 339, 428
 Iohn, Emma; II, 727
 Irish nicknames; I, 252
 Irish Regiment, Civil
 War; I, 222
 Iron Hall; I, 363, 364
 Irving, Mary; II, 1034
 Irving Circle; I, 434
 Irvington; I, 4, 428,
 434-438
 Irwin, Margaret, and
 father; II, 678
 Irwin, Nancy; II, 1026
 Irwin, William; I, 295,
 296
 Isensee, J.S., Rev.;
 I, 633
 Isham, Cora Lavina;
 I, 538
 Italian Catholic
 churches, see Churches,
 Catholic
 Ittenbach, Josephine,
 and father; II, 724
 Ittenbach, Mary O.; II,
 1160
 Ives, Asa A.; I, 134
 Iwig, Peter; II, 1158
 Izor, Albert, 1876; I,
 258
 Jackson,
 Alexis; I, 554
 Christopher D.; II, 788
 Gustavus Brown, M.D.;
 II, 788-789
 Harriet E.; II, 665
 Lena (Bentley); II,
 789
 Mary (Barbour); I,
 565-566
 William N.; I, 153,
 285; II, 666, 1048
 Jackson County; I, 4, 47
 Jacobs,
 Abraham; II, 1178
 B.F.; I, 570
 Jacobs continued,
 Charles P., Prof.; I,
 132, 376, 564
 Fred H., Rev.; I, 608
 Harry A., M.D.; II,
 1177-1178
 Naomi (Marer); II,
 1178
 Jacoby, Elias J.; II,
 966-967
 Jail, Connersville,
 1821; I, 47
 Jail, County, 1822;
 I, 57-59
 Jamerson, James K.;
 II, 1098
 Jameson,
 A.C.; I, 404
 Alexander; I, 123
 Anne Maria; II, 1060
 Cordelia; II, 1060
 Eunice; I, 1016
 Henry, Dr.; I, 312;
 II, 972, 1016
 Lovv H., Rev.; I,
 110, 123, 132,
 155, 526, 530,
 607-608
 Maria (Butler); II,
 1060
 Mary; II, 1060
 Mary Booth (Tarking-
 ton); II, 1061
 Ovid B.; II, 1018,
 1060, 1061
 Patrick Henry, M.D.;
 I, 123, 124, 278,
 511, 541, 543;
 II, 1058, 1061,
 1247
 Thomas, Sr.; II, 1059
 Thomas, Jr.; II, 1059
 Jamieson, Martha J.;
 II, 957
 Janke, Edward; I, 212
 Jarman, Susanna; II,
 755
 Jealous Lovers, play;
 I, 84
 Jefferson, Joe; I, 468
 Jefferson Hotel; I, 152
 Jeffersonville, state
 prison; I, 101
 Jeffery, Reuben, Rev.;
 I, 570
 Jeffries, John, Rev.;
 I, 597
 Jenckes, J.S., Rev.;
 I, 612
 Jenkins, Burriss A.,
 Rev.; I, 608
 Jenkins, Charles; I, 284
 Jenkins, G.P., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Jenney Co.; I, 329
 Jennings, Israel; I, 13
 Jennings, Jonathan, Gov.;
 I, 2, 4, 26, 28, 50,
 67, 105, 106, 481
 Jennings, Nancy, and
 father; II, 1084
 Jennings County, courts;
 I, 47, 48
 Jennison, Samuel; I, 114
 Jessup,
 Amanda; II, 812
 Cora Clifton; II, 812
 Ella (Haines); II, 813
 Jackson L.; II, 812
 Rachel; II, 775
 Roscoe C.; II, 812-813
 Wilma J. (Wilson) Spray;
 II, 813
 Jeup, Bernard J.T.; I,
 326; II, 777-778
 Jeup, Emma (Dithmer); II,
 778
 Jeup, John B.; II, 777
 Jewett, Charles, Dr.; I,
 452
 Jewett, E.P., Rev.; I, 601
 Jinks, George W.; I, 440
 Jipson, Catherine; II,
 1106
 John, Hannah; II, 953
 John, John; II, 953, 954
 Johnson,
 A., Rev.; I, 575
 Aaron, and wife; I, 179
 Adela Verena; II, 1032
 Alberta S.; II, 777
 Alfred; I, 626
 Alice (Blacklidge); II,
 1040
 Alice Burges, and
 father; II, 942
 Andrew; I, 235
 Anna, Mrs. James Steele;
 II, 792
 Anna, Mrs. T.M. Kyle;
 II, 752
 Asenath; II, 1097
 Bob; I, 383
 Charles, Rev.; I, 574
 Clara Ethel (McBride);
 II, 899
 Cora; II, 795
 David; I, 440, 598
 E.R., Rev.; I, 602
 Emeline (Freeman); II, 896
 Emsley Wright; II, 794-
 795
 Eudorus M., 1st, (Dora);
 II, 1199-1201, 1256
 Eudorus M., 2nd; II,
 1201
 Franklin; II, 740
 G.J.; I, 508
 Homer; I, 18
 Isaac, Capt.; II, 735
 J.F., Dr.; I, 231
 James, Rev.; I, 568
 Jeremiah; I, 57, 80, 448,
 554, 555
 John; I, 98, 104, 140,
 556, 577
 John, f. Joseph Taylor;
 II, 1040
 John F., Mrs.; I, 491
 Joseph M.; II, 794
 Joseph Taylor; II, 1039-
 1040, 1043

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Johnson continued,
 Julia; I, 177
 Julia A.; II, 1129
 Katherine; (Griffith);
 II, 795
 Laura Edith (Huey);
 II, 1043
 Lawson William; II,
 896
 Margaret M., and
 parents; II, 717
 Mary; I, 491
 Mary, d. Capt. Isaac;
 II, 735
 Mary, d. John; II, 1040
 Mary D.; II, 850
 Minnie Chilton (Leitch);
 II, 1201
 Miriam; II, 1003
 Nellie J.; II, 701,
 896
 Nettie P.; I, 532, 533
 O.R.; II, 1201
 Richard Otto; I, 110;
 II, 895-899
 Samuel Lee, Rev.; I,
 129, 177, 611
 Sarah; II, 1040
 Silas; I, 589
 Susan; II, 1040
 Sylvester; I. 434, 435;
 II, 1200
 Thomas; I, 13, 46
 Thomas L.; I, 336-337
 Thornton Aurelius, Dr.;
 II, 701, 896
 William; I, 556
 William F., Dr., s.
 Joseph M.; II, 795
 William Frasier, s.
 Joseph T.; II, 1040-
1043
 William K.; II, 794
 William P., Dr.; II,
 777, 1032
 see also Johnston and
 Jonson
 Johnson Guards; I, 139
 Johnson - Smith Excelsior
 Factory; I, 23
 Johnston,
 Estelle Pullis (Winant);
 II, 1004
 Gabriel J.; I, 556
 Robert; II, 799
 Samuel; II, 1003
 Samuel A.; II, 1003-1004
 Virginia; II, 772
 see also Johnson and
 Jonson
 Johnstone, Ethel, and
 father; II, 742
 Jones,
 A.A., Rev.; I, 602
 Albert E.; I, 526
 Anna, Mrs. Frederick
 B. Brownell; II, 1238
 Anna; I, 572
 Annie L. (Raschig);
 II, 867
 Aquilla, Sr.; II, 800,
 Jones continued
 866, 1256
 Aquilla, Jr.; II, 1253,
 1256
 Aquilla Q.; I, 337,
 415; II, 756, 866-
867, 1114
 Barton D.; I, 224
 Benjamin; II, 866, 1256
 Charles, Rev.; I, 575,
 603
 Charlotte Elliott; II,
 1256
 Cloudsberry; I, 65
 Daniel, Rev.; I, 603
 Elisha P., Sr.; II,
 866, 1256
 Elisha P., Jr.; II,
 866
 Fannie J.; II, 688,
 1238, 1239
 Gabriel; II, 1164-
 1165
 Galen, Dr.; I, 543
 George L.; II, 878
 H.; I, 346
 Harriet; II, 866
 Homer I., M.D.; II,
1164-1165
 Isaac; I, 56
 J.C., Rev.; I, 575
 J.T., Rev.; I, 601
 James W.; I, 27
 Jesse; I, 179, 592,
 599
 John; I, 134
 John C.; II, 1164
 John L.; I, 607
 John W., and wife;
 I, 470
 Lewis Henry; I, 279
 Mamie (Scholtz); II,
 1165
 Mary, Mrs. Benjamin;
 II, 866, 1256
 Mary, d. William H.;
 II, 1238
 Mary Jane; II, 1025
 Robert S.; II, 708,
 1257
 Sarah Ann (Arnold);
 II, 866
 William; I, 284, 521
 William H.; II, 688,
1238
 Jones Music Store; I, 474
 Jonson, John; II, 735
 Jordan,
 Agnes; II, 1155
 Alice; II, 1155
 Alma; II, 1158
 Arthur; II, 1155-1158
 Emma; II, 1155
 Ephraim; II, 1156
 Esther; II, 1158
 Gertrude; II, 1044
 Gilmore; II, 1155,
1156
 James G.; I, 460, 461,
 521
 Rose-Alba (Burke);
 Jordan continued,
 II, 1158
 Jose, Nicholas; I, 206, 208
 Joss, Frederick A.; II,
1017-1019
 Joss, John C., Capt.; II,
 1017, 1018
 Joss, Mary Quarrie;
 (Hubbard); II, 1019
 Jourd, Rhoda; II, 1042
 Journal, Indianapolis
 School; II, 1229
 Journals, see Publications
 Joyce, Helen M., and
 parents; II, 1136
 Judah, John M.; I, 565;
 II, 861, 1060, 1061
 Judah & Jameson; I, 564
 Judges,
 Circuit Court; I, 554-
 566
 city, 1867-1868; I, 634
 police, 1891-1910; I, 634
 Supreme Court; I, 559
 U.S. Dist. Court; I,
 559-562
 Julian, George W.; I,
 246, 247, 435
 Julian, Jacob B.; I, 434,
 435
 Julian, Martha, and
 father; II, 650
 June,
 Elizabeth Greenfield
 (Fitchey); II, 1089
 George W.; I, 383; II,
 1088, 1089
 Homer H.; II, 1088, 1089
 Jacob, Sr.; II, 1088
 Jacob, Jr.; II, 1088
 James; II, 1088
 John H.; II, 1088, 1089
 Phenius; II, 1088
 William Henry; II, 1088-
1089
 Jury, grand, first; I,
 554-555
 Justices of Supreme Court;
 I, 559
 Justices of the Peace; I,
 46, 47, 51, 53
 Juvenile Court; I, 321
 Kackley, Lavonne; I, 531
 Kackley, Margaret, see
 Reid, Margaret
 Kackley, Thomas Reed, Sr.;
 II, 1057
 Kackley, Thomas Reed, Jr.;
 II, 1057
 Kahn, David; I, 283
 Kahn, Henry; I, 328
 Kalbfleisch, F., Rev.; I, 632
 Kallish, Rabbi; I, 629
 Kammacher & Denig; I, 111
 Kansas-Nebraska Bill; II,
 882-884
 Kappes, J.H., and wife;
 I, 130
 Kappes, William P.; II,
 408, 565
 Kappes School; I, 492

Index continued

- Karle, Caroline; II, 667
 Karne, William, 1840; I, 521, 522
 Kaufman, Samuel B., Rabbi; I, 630
 Kaufman residence, flood; I, 13
 Kaufmann, I., Rev., 1868; I, 633
 Kavanaugh, Rev.; I, 140
 Kavanaugh, B.T., Dr.; I, 394
 Kaylor, Martha; II, 716
 Keach, James L.; I, 428
 Kealing, Bertha M., and parents; II, 921
 Kearns, John, Rev.; I, 593
 Keavy, J.; I, 358
 Keefe, William, Rev.; I, 617
 Keeley, Samuel; I, 172
 Keen, Magdalene M., and parents; II, 1161
 Keen, S.A., Rev.; I, 596
 Keep, Virginia; I, 487
 Keller, C.F., Rev.; I, 632
 Kellogg, A.W., Rev.; I, 599
 Kellum, Estra A.; II, 717
 Kellum, Malinda, and father; II, 812
 Kelly, John; I, 377
 Kelly, Mary (Drury); II, 854
 Kelly, Walter F., M.D.; II, 854
 Kelsey, B.C.; I, 278
 Kelsey, R.C., Dr.; I, 408
 Kelshaw & Sinker; I, 176
 Kelso, Mary, and father; II, 948
 Kemble, see Kimball
 Kemp, J.C., Rev.; I, 602
 Kemper, Jackson, Rev.; I, 611
 Kemper, James Sprigg; I, 122
 Kemper, M.E., Rev.; I, 631
 Kendall, Calvin; I, 279
 Kendall, Ned.; I, 148
 Kendrick, William H., Rev.; I, 601
 Kennedy, Bernays, M.D.; II, 1004-1005
 Hannah Louise (Hawkins); II, 1004
 James H.; I, 120
 L.E., Rev.; I, 601
 Robert Frank; I, 352; II, 1004
 Kenney, Fred Glendower, Rev.; I, 573
 Kennick, William; I, 134
 Kenyon, Clarence A. cont'd., II, 1210-1211
 Kenyon, Mary A. (Hunt); II, 1211
 Kenyon, Russell B.; II, 1210
 Kenyon, Thomas W.; II, 1210
 Kercheval, William J.; II, 1090
 Kerfoot, Reeda; II, 1162
 Kern, Adam; II, 783
 Araminta (Cooper); II, 783
 Jacob; II, 783
 John Worth, Sr.; I, 297; II, 783
 John Worth, Jr.; II, 783
 Julia Anna (Hazzard); II, 783
 Lelia E., and father; II, 1176
 Louis; I, 212
 Sarah E.; II, 783
 Kerr, Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald; II, 707
 Kerr, John; II, 707
 Kerr, Michael G.; I, 392
 Kerr, Patrick; I, 56
 Kersey, Ida; I, 60
 Kessler, Rose (McNeal); II, 1116
 Kessler, Walter; II, 1115-1116
 Ketcham, Daniel; II, 1143
 Elizabeth; II, 914
 Flora (McDonald); II, 1145
 J.H., Rev.; I, 597
 Jane (Merrill); I, 75, 76, 98, 99, 101-102, 542, 575-576, 580, 582; II, 1038, 1143, 1192
 John, Col.; II, 1143, 1191
 John, Mrs.; see Ketcham, Jane (Merrill)
 John Lewis, Sr.; I, 120, 156, 165, 244, 246, 265, 346, 527, 530, 582; II, 962, 1038, 1143, 1191-1192
 John Lewis, Jr.; II, 1192
 Susan M.; I, 484-485; II, 1192
 William A., Capt.; I, 456, 566; II, 1143-1145, 1146, 1168, 1191, 1192
 Keyes, Elizabeth, and father; II, 905
 Keyes, Lucy; II, 643, 1128
 Keyes, Mary; II, 1058
 Kidder, D.P., Rev.; I, 517
 Kidder, D.P., Rev. cont'd., I, 517
 Kiefer, A., & Co.; I, 287
 Augustus; I, 284; II, 807, 1147-1149, 1172
 Jacob; II, 1147
 Josephine; II, 807, 1149
 Martha (Shipp); II, 807, 1149
 Otilie; II, 1226
 Kiersted family; I, 474
 Kiley, Anna C., and parents; II, 667
 Kilpatrick, George T.; II, 872
 Kimball, Annie, d. George; II, 927
 Annie, d. Warren; II, 750
 Benjamin, Sr.; II, 750-751
 Benjamin, Jr.; II, 750
 Emma J. (Anthony); II, 751
 Howard; II, 750-751
 Nathan, Gen.; I, 411
 Priscilla, and father; II, 750
 Richard; II, 751
 Sallie M. (Hurt); II, 751
 Warren; II, 750
 Kimberly, George W.; I, 81
 Kimmel, G.B., Rev.; I, 633
 Kimsey, Lois, and father; II, 683
 Kincaid, Anna, and father; II, 1256
 Kinder, Mrs., and daughters; I, 179
 Kinder, Trustin B.; I, 140
 Kinder House; I, 434
 Kindergarten, first; I, 122
 Kindergarten, Free; I, 584, 606
 Kinderhook; I, 434
 King, Beriah, Mrs.; I, 41, 44
 Catherine; II, 956
 Cornelius; I, 157
 Edward; I, 274
 Elizabeth; II, 633
 H.N., Rev.; I, 601
 Lavina; II, 1034
 William; I, 171
 William Wirt, Rev.; I, 599
 Kingan, Thomas D.; I, 257, 258, 283, 588
 Kingan & Co.; I, 8, 232, 256, 257, 349
 Kingman, Nelson; I, 612-613
 Kingsbury, J.G.; I, 397, 452
 Kingsbury, Martha; II, 1204
 Kinnan, A.S., Rev.; I, 596
 Kinnaird, George L.; I,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Kinnaird, George L. cont'd.,
135, 477
- Kinnear, Hannah; II, 1199
- Kinney, A.; I, 269
- Kinney, Henry N., Rev.;
I, 605-606
- Kipp, A.; I, 533
- Kipp, Maria; II, 1129
- Kirby, Cromwell P., Rev.;
I, 572
- Kirby, Esther E.; II,
826
- Kirkendall, Joseph; I,
134
- Kirkland, India (Under-
hill); I, 481
- Kirkpatrick, Clarissa;
II, 1128
- Kirkpatrick, F.W.; I, 587
- Kirland & Ryan; I, 345
- Kise, Laura; I, 122
- Kise, William C.; I, 141
- Kiser,
Charles I.; I, 405
Dina (Salzenstein);
II, 809
Frances; II, 809
Gottlieb; II, 809
Rosa; II, 809
Sol S.; II, 809
- Kitchel, Jacob; II, 951
- Kitchel, Margaret; II,
951
- Kitchel, Robert; II, 951
- Kitchen, John B.; II,
797
- Kitchen, John M., Dr.;
I, 231, 550; II, 796-
797
- Kitchen, Mary F. (Bradley);
II, 797
- Kittle, John S.; II,
1158
- Kittleman, James; I,
46, 115
- Kittredge, Jonathan; I,
447
- Klausmann, Henry; II,
1025
- Klausmann, Henry W.; II,
1025-1026
- Klausmann, Jessie (Coyner);
II, 1026
- Klausmann, Lena; II, 1025
- Klaw & Erlanger; I, 472
- Klein, Rabbi; I, 630
- Klein, Katherine; II,
952
- Klemm, L.; I, 214
- Klum, Blanche, and
parents; II, 697
- Kludt, Barbara; II, 1158
- Knabe, Augusta; II, 852
- Knabe, Helene Elise
Hermine, M.D.; II,
852-854
- Knapp, Lillian F.; II,
1162
- Knefler family; I, 628
- Knefler, Fred; I, 60,
170, 219
- Knickerbacker, Bishop; I,
612
- Knierim, William, Rev.;
I, 632
- Knight, Gertrude (Jordan);
II, 1044
- Knight, H.N.; I, 362
- Knight, William A.; II,
1044
- Knight, William W.; II,
1044
- Knight brothers; I, 239
- Knights and Daughters
of Tabor; I, 385
- Knights and Ladies of
Honor; I, 368, 382
- Knights of
Columbus; I, 386
- Father Mathew; I, 386
- Golden Circle; I, 164,
236; II, 914
- Maccabees; I, 385
- Pythias; I, 368, 379-
382
- Pythias, negro; I, 381-
382
- Knippenberg, Henry;
I, 572
- Knodel, Ernst; I, 214,
381
- Knotts, L.G., Rev.; I,
601
- Knotts, L.S., Rev.; I,
597
- Know Nothing Party; I,
209-210, 391, 455
- Knowlton, J.A., Rev.;
I, 572
- Knox, George L.; I,
407
- Knox, Georgiana; II,
761
- Knox County; I, 4
- Knubbe, May, and
parents; II, 687
- Knuttt, Henry; I, 95
- Koch, Christian; II,
1046
- Koehne, Armin C.; II,
1039
- Koehne, Charles; II,
1039
- Koessly, Hy.; I, 214
- Kohl, Julius; I, 533
- Kolmer, George; II,
932
- Kolmer, John, M.D.;
II, 932-933
- Kolmer, May (Aufder-
heide); II, 933
- Konigslow, Lena, and
parents; II, 1078
- Koontz, Abraham; I,
185
- Koopmann, G., Rev.;
I, 573
- Korbly, Charles A.;
I, 565; II, 817-
818
- Korbly, Charles
Alexander; II, 818
- Korbly, Christian; II, 818
- Korbly, Isabel (Palmer);
II, 818
- Korn, Elizabeth Caroline,
and father; II, 960
- Kothe, Henry; II, 866
- Kothe, William; I, 214
- Kountze, Eugenie, and
father; II, 654
- Kramer, H., Rev.; I, 633
- Krauss,
Anna (Goepfer); II, 1021
- Frederick; II, 1021
- Karl; II, 1021
- Otto; II, 1021
- Paul H., Sr.; II, 1021
- Paul H., Jr.; II, 1021
- Krebs, H.; I, 206
- Kregel, Charles Edward;
II, 962-964
- Kregel, David; II, 962
- Kregel, Katherine Louise;
II, 964
- Kregel, Laura J. (McCune);
II, 964
- Kreiss, Katherine; II, 911
- Kring,
Grace Lamott; II, 947
- Jessie Jasinah; II, 947
- John Lamott; II, 946-
947
- Laura E.; II, 947
- Mary; II, 947
- Phillip B.; II, 946
- Sarah K.; II, 947
- Sarah L. (Taylor); II,
947
- Kroll, William E.; I,
433
- Krout, Mary H.; I, 470
- Kruegar, M., Rev.; I,
633
- Krug, Gottlieb; I, 465
- Krumerine, James A., Dr.;
I, 435
- Kuester, C.E., Rev.; I,
632, 633
- Kuhn,
Anna M., and parents;
II, 1071
- August M.; II, 651,
1158-1159
- Bertha; II, 757
- Corra; II, 1159
- Edna Mathilde; II, 651,
1159
- Emma (Ruschaupt); II,
651, 1159
- Jacob; II, 1158
- Johanna; II, 1158
- Kumler, Jeremiah P.E.,
Rev.; I, 580
- Kummer, Alfred, Rev.; I,
602
- Kunkleman, J.A., Rev.;
I, 614
- Kunz, R.J., Rev.; I, 633
- Kunz, Theodore J.G., Rev.;
I, 614
- Kurtz, John A.; II, 942-
943

Index continued

- Kurtz, John G.; II, 942
 Kurtz, Katherine (Blake);
 I, 942
 Kurtz, Stewart H.; II, 943
 Kuster, Elise; II, 650
 Kyle, A.G.; II, 827
 Kyle, John J., M.D.;
 II, 752-753
 Kyle, Thomas M., Dr.;
 II, 752
 Labor situation, 1877;
 I, 260
 Labor strike, 1909; I,
 432
 Lacey, Charles; I, 39
 Ladies' Fair, 1863;
 I, 234
 Ladies' Home; I, 237-
 238
 Ladies of the Maccabees;
 I, 385
 Ladies' Patriotic Associ-
 ation; I, 224, 229
 Laidley, George; II,
 1252-1253
 Laidley, Isabella L.;
 II, 1252
 Lake, Elfa L., and
 parents; II, 1042
 Lake, Eliza, and
 parents; II, 1081
 Lake McGarty; I, 14
 Lakin, Daniel; I, 56
 Lakin, Mary Elizabeth,
 and parents; II, 793
 Lamb, Jennie; II, 947-
 948
 Lamb, Robert N., Judge;
 I, 325, 352
 Lambeth, Aaron; I, 554
 Lamport, A.W., Rev.;
 I, 599
 Land Office; I, 13
 Land purchase, U.S.;
 I, 223
 Lander, Edward; I, 140
 Landers,
 Camilla (Fisk); II, 761
 Eudora; II, 761
 Franklin; I, 257, 351,
 352
 Georgiana (Knox); II,
 761
 Jackson; II, 759-761,
 1200
 Jonathan; II, 759
 Lillie; II, 761, 812
 William; II, 759
 William F., Sr.; II,
 761
 William F., Jr.; II,
 761
 Landes,
 Elizabeth (Pfafflin);
 I, 906
 Henry K.; II, 906
 Joseph, Sr.; II, 905
 Joseph, Jr.; II, 905
 William F.; II, 905-
 906
 Landis, Jacob; I, 113,
 Landis, Jacob cont'd.,
 555, 556
 Landis, Philip K.; I,
 136
 Landon, Hugh McKennon;
 II, 914
 Landon & Hastings; I,
 407
 Lands, early cultivation;
 I, 15
 Lane,
 Amos; I, 556
 Frances M.; II, 1075
 Henry S., Gov.; I, 63,
 480, 481
 James H., Col.; I, 141
 Joe; I, 140
 Moses; I, 417
 Ora; II, 945
 Lang, B.L.; I, 122
 Lang, Catherine; II, 809
 Lang, George, Rev.;
 I, 632
 Lang, Louis; I, 214
 Langbein, Joseph; I, 207
 Langsdale, Annetta; II, 992
 Langsdale, Joshua M.W.;
 II, 992
 Langsdale, Katherine;
 II, 706
 Langstaff, William; I,
 396
 Lanier, J.F.D.; I, 447
 Lanford, Whitton S.,
 Rev.; I, 603
 LaPlaine, Salome; II,
 815
 LaRkin, Margaret, and
 parents; II, 1195
 Larkins, Daniel; I, 46,
 47
 Larrabee, William C.;
 I, 391
 Larsh, Marcia; II, 922
 LaRue, Berry; II, 1130
 LaRue, Cora; II, 1130
 LaRue, Cora M.; II, 1014
 Lasby, J.R., Rev.; I,
 599
 Lathrop,
 Ella B.; II, 1126
 Francis; II, 1100
 J.B., Rev.; I, 601
 J.R.T., Rev.; I, 601
 Kate, and parents;
 II, 1113
 Sam; I, 462
 Lathrope, Louis; II, 929
 Latta, Carrie Hunt; II,
 665
 Latta, Will H.; II, 665
 Latta, William W.;
 II, 665
 Latta, fire engine; I,
 174, 281
 Laughlin, Dr.; I, 543,
 546
 Laughlin, Ellen; II,
 753
 Laughlin, Laura Mercy,
 and parents; II, 803
 Laughlin, William B., Judge;
 I, 4, 41, 74
 Laurie & Robson Co.; I,
 287
 Lauter, Albert; II, 1225
 Lauter, H.; I, 276
 Lavelle, Grace; II, 1171
 Lavelle, Jane Elliott; II,
 1162
 Lavric, Joseph, Rev.; I,
 620
 Law, Ephraim; I, 136
 Law firms, names; I, 564-
 565
 Law Library; I, 565
 Law schools, see Schools,
 law
 Law textbook; I, 561
 Lawrence,
 Adelaide E. (Cunningham);
 II, 874
 Ann; I, 91
 Byron; I, 567
 C.M., Rev.; I, 589
 Henry Wallace; II, 690,
 872-874
 Hiram; II, 873
 James, Capt.; II, 873
 James Pitt; II, 873, 874
 Nancy (Pitt); II, 873,
 874
 Rice B.; I, 46, 91
 Lawrence County Circuit
 Court; I, 48
 Lawrence Township; I, 65
 Lawrenceburg, Ind.; I,
 8, 80
 Laws,
 card playing; I, 493
 changes; I, 155, 159
 charity and correction;
 I, 606
 insurance; I, 369-370
 intermarriage; I, 240
 lawyers; I, 554-566
 liquor; I, 451, 453, 455
 Mayor's term; I, 634
 medical; I, 547
 navigation; I, 16
 paupers; I, 545-546
 penalties; I, 113, 114,
 115, 116, 117
 physicians' license; I,
 543-545
 probate courts; I, 558
 school; I, 512
 theater; I, 494
 year of redemption; I, 56
 see also Legislature
 Lawson, M.M., Rev.; I, 588
 Lawson, Thomas W.; I, 366
 Lawton, Henry W., Gen.; I,
 165, 489
 Lawyers, first; I, 46, 70,
 554; II, 643-647
 Lawyers, names; I, 563-565
 Laycock,
 Alice; II, 1117
 Cora; II, 1117
 Laura (Hayes); II, 761
 Martha Blanche; II, 1119

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Laycock continued,
 Mary Frances (Bradford);
 I, 1119
 Mineeva Boone (Dawson);
 II, 1117
 Oliv.; II, 1117
 Read Bradford; II, 1119
 William H.; II, 1117
 Layman,
 Anthony; II, 1089,
 1196
 Catherine; II, 1090
 Columbia I.; II, 1090
 Cora Belle; II, 1091
 Cora Belle (Parks); II,
 1091, 1195
 Daniel W., Dr., s. John
 Philip; II, 1089,
 1090
 Daniel Wunderlich, Dr.,
 s. James T.; II, 1091,
 1195, 1196
 Elizabeth Dorsey; II,
 1091
 James Thompson; II,
 1091
 James Townsend; II,
 1089-1091
 John Townsend; II, 1091
 Katherine Kitchen; II,
 1091
 Mary E.; II, 1090
 Mary Hodge Davis
 (Townsend); II, 1089,
 1090, 1195
 Mary Marguerite; II,
 1091
 Layton, Sarah Walker,
 see Cahier, Madame
 Leach, Mrs.; I, 532
 Leach, David; I, 114,
 116
 Leach, Eb R.; I, 284,
 291
 Leake, W.H.; I, 465,
 468, 470
 Leaming, Judah; I, 53
 Lease, Louise; II, 738
 Leathers,
 Alice M. (Morgan);
 II, 911
 Charles; II, 910
 Douglas A., Dr.; II,
 910-911
 James Madison, s.
 Charles; II, 910
 James Madison, Judge,
 s. William; II, 855,
 11.4, 1166-1169
 Martha J. (McDonald);
 II, 910
 William Wallace; I, 60,
 559; II, 1167
 Leckner, Prof.; I, 530,
 536
 Lee, C.W., Rev.; I, 601
 Lee, David J.; I, 548
 Lee, Emma; II, 851
 Lee, Julia; II, 998
 Leeds, Rudolph; I, 411
 Lefever, Samuel; I, 417
 Lefevre, Joseph; I, 120
 Leggett, George; I, 61
 Legislature,
 First at Indianapolis;
 I, 101
 1820; I, 4
 1821; I, 27
 1824; I, 81
 1825-1829; I, 101, 102-
 103
 c. 1826; I, 626
 1848; I, 346
 1855; I, 272
 1861; I, 220
 1866; I, 37
 1869; I, 251-252
 1872; I, 252
 1873; I, 360
 1881; I, 636
 1885; I, 340
 1888-1889; I, 304, 414,
 606
 1891; I, 264, 317-
 321, 356, 414
 1892; I, 414
 1897; I, 307, 338, 361
 1899; I, 369-370
 see also Laws
 Lehman, see Layman
 Leitch, Minnie Chilton,
 and parents; II, 1201
 Lemcke, Eleanor; II, 702
 Lemcke, Julius A., Capt.;
 II, 702-703
 Lemon,
 Emily; II, 693
 John; II, 800
 Jonah F.; I, 538
 Marguerite; I, 538
 Mary Grant; II, 799
 Lempp, Matilda L.; II,
 806, 1112
 Lenien, Celia; II, 801
 Leonard, John; I, 401
 Leonard, S.E., Dr.;
 I, 548
 Lesh, Charles Perry;
 II, 1032-1034
 Lesh, Daniel, Dr.; II,
 1032, 1033
 Lesh, Ora (Wilkins);
 II, 1034
 Lester, F.A., Rev.; I,
 598, 602
 Levering, F.H., Mrs.;
 I, 533
 Leverton, Noah; I, 57,
 134, 577-578
 Levy, Ellis; I, 537
 Levy, Joseph A., Mayor;
 I, 119, 157, 242
 Lewis,
 Abraham B.; I, 140
 C.T., Rev.; I, 575
 Charles S.; I, 278
 Franklin F., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Harriet, and father;
 II, 994
 Lucy; II, 1183
 Lewright, Elizabeth; II,
 Lewright, Elizabeth cont'd.,
 953
 Lewthwaite, Elizabeth;
 II, 1000, 1170
 Leyden, Isaac P.; I, 376
 Libby Prison; II, 659,
 726, 1015
 Librarians, city; I, 512
 Librarians, county; I, 511
 Librarians, state; I, 106,
 509-510
 Libraries,
 Bona Thompson Memorial;
 I, 435, 436
 branches; I, 512
 city; I, 36, 175, 280,
 398, 486, 512
 county; I, 511
 Indianapolis Association;
 I, 512
 Marion County; II, 1237
 state; I, 105, 106, 111,
 509-510
 Sunday School; I, 94, 510
 Township, Center; I, 511-
 512
 License, liquor, 1822,
 1853; I, 453, 555
 License, medical; I, 547
 License, Physicians, 1861;
 I, 545
 License, tavern, grocery,
 1821-1831; I, 53
 Lich, H.J., Rev.; I, 598
 Licht, F.A., Rev.; I, 573
 Licklider, R.D., Rev.; I,
 573
 Lieber,
 Albert; II, 944-945
 Alice (Barus); II, 945
 Anna; II, 866
 Carl H.; I, 486; II, 866
 Caroline; II, 944
 Emma; II, 944
 Emma (Rappaport); II, 934,
 980
 Herman; I, 205, 209, 210,
 214, 277, 478, 485,
 486, 488; II, 722,
 861, 864-866, 944,
 980
 Herman P.; II, 866
 Ida; II, 866
 John; II, 943
 Mary (Metzger); I, 205;
 II, 866
 Ora (Lane); II, 945
 Otto; II, 980
 Otto R.; II, 866
 Peter; II, 864, 943-944,
 980
 Richard; II, 934, 980
 Robert; II, 866
 Sophia (Andre); II, 944
 Liggett, Nancy, and
 father; II, 783
 Light,
 Amanda; II, 871
 Anna M. (Springer); I, 11,
 872
 Calvin A.; I, 396, 403

Index continued

- Light continued,
 Caroline (Robbins);
 II, 872
 Cynthia (Hubbard); II,
 872
 Elizabeth; II, 871
 Ellen; II, 871
 James; II, 871
 Lola Montz; II, 872
 Mary Ann; II, 871
 Robert Colman, Dr.;
 II, 870-872
 Light companies,
 Indianapolis Brush
 Electric Light &
 Power Co.; I, 329,
 419
 Indianapolis Gas, Light
 & Coke Co.; I, 322-323,
 324, 328
 Indianapolis Light &
 Heat Co.; I, 329
 Indianapolis Light &
 Power Co.; I, 329
 Marmon - Perry Light
 Co.; I, 329
 People's Light &
 Heat Co.; I, 330
 Likins, William; I, 409
 Lilies of the Valley;
 I, 385
 Lillienthal, Rabbi; I,
 629
 Lilly,
 Blanche (Dollins); II,
 905
 Catherine; II, 1100
 Catherine (Dey); II,
 904, 1100
 Catherine (Miller); II,
 1102
 Eli, Col.; I, 284, 316,
 325, 359; II, 685,
 686, 689-693, 827
 Emily (Lemon); II, 693
 Evelyn (Fortune); II,
 687
 Gustavus; II, 689, 826
 Ida; II, 1102
 J.O.D.; I, 612, 613
 James Edward; II, 692,
 826-827
 James W., Sr.; II,
 904, 1100
 James W., Jr.; II,
 903-905, 958
 John, Dr.; II, 1100
 John Ogden Dey; II,
 904, 1100-1102
 Josiah; II, 693
 Josiah K.; I, 278;
 II, 693
 Lilly M. (Ridgley);
 II, 693
 Mariah C. (Sloane);
 II, 693
 Mary D.; II, 827
 Matilda M. (Dexter);
 II, 827
 Nora (Robinson); II,
 Lilly continued,
 Nora cont'd., 827
 William, Sr., Rev.;
 II, 904, 1100
 William, Jr.; II, 904,
 1100
 William H., Dr.; I,
 543
 Limberg, Christina; II,
 826
 Lincoln, Abraham; I,
 210, 217, 230, 237,
 524
 Lincoln League; I, 419
 Lincolnfelter, Mary
 Ann; II, 938
 Lind, Jenny; II, 776
 Lindell, Sarah; II, 1244
 Lindenberg, A.; I, 276
 Lindenmuth, E. Oscar,
 Dr.; II, 793-794
 Lindenmuth, William D.;
 II, 793
 Linderman, J.P., Rev.;
 I, 593
 Lindsay, Amanda; II, 936
 Lindsay, William, and
 wife; I, 458, 459,
 460
 Lindsay Theater Co.;
 I, 458
 Line, Amelia A.; II,
 1012
 Lingenfelter, George; I,
 58, 246
 Lingham, Matt V.; I, 467
 Linsey-woolsey; I, 69
 Lintner, Clara E., and
 parents; II, 936
 Linton, James; I, 46, 72
 Linton, Jim; I, 458
 Linton House, school;
 I, 122
 Liquor, social use; I,
 502
 Liquor _____,
 dealers; I, 235
 discussion; I, 293-294
 League; I, 298, 456
 license, 1822, 1853; I,
 453, 555
 problems; I, 445-457
 trade, wholesale; I, 345
 Lister, Keziah Price; II,
 647
 Lister, Nathan; I, 452
 Literary atmosphere; I,
 504-520
 Literary Club, Hesperian;
 I, 506
 Literary Society, Scottish
 Rite; I, 471
 Littell, J.A., Rev.; I,
 589
 Little,
 Joseph; I, 171, 172
 Matthew; I, 120
 Mother; I, 181
 Phoebe; II, 842
 Wash; I, 150
 Little Big, see Bigham,
 Heydon S.
 Little Sisters of the Poor;
 I, 617, 621
 Little's Hotel; I, 150
 Littleton, Aaron; II, 1147
 Littleton, Frank Leslie;
 II, 1147
 Littrel, Harriet R.; II, 675
 Lively, Cheney, see Aunt
 Cheney
 Livesey, Joseph; I, 219
 Livingston, John; I, 388
 Livingstone, C.M., Rev.;
 I, 586
 Lloyd, Elizabeth; II, 784
 Lobaugh, Benjamin; I, 120
 Location; I, 4, 7
 Lock, J.W., Rev.; I, 601
 Locke, Erie; I, 174, 330,
 416
 Locke, Laura; II, 1130
 Lockerbie, George; I, 99,
 114, 116, 119, 120
 Lockhart, Thomas; I, 607
 Lockwood, John J.; I, 322
 Lockwood, Narcie, and
 parents; II, 776
 Locomotive, steam; I, 143
 Lodge, Celine Elizabeth;
 II, 797, 799
 Lodge, J.J., Mrs.; I, 530
 Lodge, Mary Louise; II, 799
 Lodge, William Johnston;
 II, 799
 Loebenstein, A., Rev.; I,
 598
 Logan,
 David; II, 649
 Jennie Bush; II, 649, 650
 John, Col.; II, 649
 Mary; II, 711
 Stephen Trigg; II, 649,
 650
 William C., Rev.; I, 588
 Long,
 A., Rev.; I, 632
 E.D., Rev.; I, 597, 598
 Elizabeth; II, 740
 Frank E., Dr.; II, 740
 George, Rev.; I, 360
 Henry, Dr.; I, 547
 John B., Dr.; II, 739-
 740
 L. Guy; II, 941
 Lula E.; II, 740
 Margaret L. (Hunt); II,
 740
 Mary; II, 740
 William C.; I, 284
 William Hunt, Dr.; II,
 740
 William P.; II, 739
 Longerich, Edward; I, 206
 Loomis,
 Fred; I, 532
 Frederic Mason; II, 1103
 1103-1105
 George Brace; I, 532-
 533; II, 1103-1104

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Loomis continued,
 Louise (Weegmann);
 II, 1104
 Louise L.; II, 1104,
 1105
 Mary Esther; II, 1103
 Looney, John K.; I, 95
 Looney, Joseph K.; I, 81
 Lord, Anna; II, 734
 Lord, Henry C.; I, 153,
 254, 257, 258
 Lord, John M.; I, 141, 234,
 346
 Lord, Robert; II, 734
 Lord What a Snow Storm
 in May and June, play;
 I, 84
 Lorenz, Johanna; II, 1115
 Lots, sale, 1825; I, 101,
 102
 Lott, Laura; II, 829
 Loucks, James; I, 46
 Louden, A.A.; I, 119,
 120, 156, 159
 Lout, Christina; II, 1017
 Love, John, Gen.; I,
 111, 272, 376
 Love, John Washington;
 I, 430, 481, 483, 484
 Love, John Washington,
 Mrs.; I, 492-493
 Love Bros.; I, 283
 Lowe, Carrie Wright, and
 parents; II, 676
 Lower, Delaware Town;
 I, 38
 Lowry, David O.R.; I, 284
 Lowry, William, Rev.; I,
 578
 Lozier, John H., Rev.;
 I, 8
 Lucas, C.L., Rev.; I, 587
 Lucas, David R., Rev.;
 I, 608
 Luce, Susan; I, 179
 Luckemeyer, H., Rev.;
 I, 597
 Lucky, L.W.A., Rev.;
 I, 586
 Ludlow, Stephen; I, 4, 8
 Ludvigh, Samuel; I, 207
 Ludwig, Elizabeth; II,
 997
 Lukenbill,
 Barnabas; II, 1153
 David; II, 1153
 Dru; II, 1153
 Orestes C., M.D.;
 II, 1153-1154
 Pearl (Cline); II, 1153
 Luken; Morris, Rev.;
 I, 631
 Lung, E.; II, 963
 Lupton, Thomas; I, 120
 Luse, Fleming T.; I,
 95, 120
 Luse, Walter S.; II, 916
 Lutheran churches, see
 Churches, Lutheran
 Lutheran preachers, see
 Preachers, Lutheran
- Lutheran schools, see
 Schools, Lutheran
 Lutz, Jerome; I, 140
 Lutz, Joseph B., Rev.;
 I, 604
 Lynch, Amanda, and
 father; II, 768
 Lynch, Isaac; I, 46, 94,
 95
 Lynch, T.H., Rev.; I,
 601
 Lynch, Thomas H., Rev.;
 I, 129
 Lynn, W.C., Mrs.; I,
 533
 Lyon, Alfred B.; I,
 487
 Lyons, James Rev.; I,
 130
 Lyons, S.D.; I, 106
 Mable, Henry C., Rev.;
 I, 570
 McAfee, Mr.; I, 61
 McAlexander, R.O., Dr.;
 I, 278
 McAllister, Edna
 (Merrill); II, 1073
 McAllister, Frank; II,
 1073
 McAllister, John; II,
 1073
 Macauley, Barney; I, 468
 McAvoy, T.J., Prof.;
 I, 565
 MacBaker, Thomas; I,
 136, 141
 McBaker's Rifles; I,
 136
 Macbeth, Lucia (Holliday);
 II, 1008
 McBride,
 Augustus; II, 789
 Bert; II, 1127-1128
 Clara Ethel, and
 parents; II, 899
 Daisy I.; II, 791
 Herbert W.; II, 791
 Ida S. (Chamberlain);
 II, 791
 Martha A. (Barnes); II,
 789
 Martha Catherine; II,
 791
 Mary A. (Widau); II,
 1128
 Mary J.; II, 789
 Robert W., Judge; II,
 789-791
 William P.; II, 1128
 McCabe, Denis, Rev.;
 I, 619
 Macarthy, Marian; I,
 467
 McCartney, Edward; I,
 559
 McCartney, William; I,
 48, 49, 50, 51
 McCarty,
 Margaret (Hawkins);
 II, 673
 Nicholas, Sr.; I, 18,
- McCarty continued,
 Nicholas, Sr. cont'd.,
 32, 46, 96, 104, 143,
 167, 176, 256-257, 344,
 346, 568, 575; II,
 668-673, 1237
 Nicholas, Jr.; I, 14,
 229, 256-257, 258
 Simon; I, 468
 Suzanna; I, 570
 William; II, 819
 McCarty & Williams; I, 508
 McCarty heirs; I, 256-
 257, 262
 McCarty Lake, see Lake
 McCarty
 McCauley, Daniel, Gen.; I,
 165, 470
 McChesney, Jacob B.; I,
 377
 McClain, Dow; II, 1155
 McClain, Joseph; I, 440
 McClain, M.G.; I, 106
 McClain, T.B., Rev.; I,
 601
 McClintock, Andrew; I,
 134
 McCluer, Dr.; I, 546
 McCluer, John E.; I, 120
 McCluer, R.A.; I, 452
 McClung, John, Rev.; I,
 46, 85, 88, 580-581
 McClung, Paulina T., and
 parents; II, 1199
 McClure,
 Benjamin; I, 123
 Jennie; II, 711
 Locke J. (Bradford);
 II, 774
 Robert Green, Sr., Dr.;
 II, 773
 Robert Green, Jr.; II,
 773-774
 McColi, C.W., Rev.; I, 590
 McCollough, John E.; I,
 317
 McComb, John, Rev.; I, 588
 McConnell, I.H., Rev.;
 I, 596
 McConnell, Mary E.; II,
 1221
 McCord, Abraham; I, 371
 McCord, Mary; II, 1147
 McCorkle, Zilpha; II, 870
 McCormick,
 Amos; I, 37, 64
 James; I, 36
 John; I, 4, 32, 36, 44,
 45, 50, 56, 67, 72,
 555
 Louis; I, 38
 Samuel; I, 37, 64
 McCotter, C.A.; I, 362
 McCowan, see McKeown
 McCoy, Isaac; I, 38
 McCoy, William; I, 140
 McCoy School; I, 276
 McCray, Franklin, Judge;
 II, 1062
 McCready, Benjamin
 Franklin; I, 161

Index continued

- McCready, James; I, 161,
170-171, 460, 521
McCready, James, Mrs.;
I, 512
McCulloch,
Carleton B., M.D.;
II, 1162
George; I, 410, 412
Hugh; I, 91, 225, 351
Oscar C., Rev.; I, 8,
605-606, 629; II,
971, 1054, 1162,
1208
Reeda (Kerfoot); II,
1102
Stewart; II, 928
McCulloch Elm; I, 8
McCullough, Ella (Wel-
born); II, 716
McCullough, Emma (Turner);
II, 716
McCullough, Jacob; II,
715
McCullough, James E.;
II, 659, 715-716
McCune, Laura J., and
parents; II, 964
McCurdy, Catherine; II,
961
McDaniel, Edgar V.; II,
776
McDaniel, Isabelle, and
father; II, 662
McDermott, Patrick, Rev.;
I, 617
McDonald,
Araminta (Vance); II,
709
Charles F.; I, 485
Daniel; I, 372
David, Judge; I, 132,
561, 564, 622; II,
1144
Eleanor (Piatt); II, 707
Flora; II, 1145
Frank; I, 402
George F.; I, 383
John; I, 41; II, 707
Joseph Ewing; I, 235,
382, 392, 400, 402,
563-564; II, 706-
710, 769, 1232
Josephine F. (Farns-
worth) Barnaso; II,
710
Martha; II, 910
Nancy R. (Buell); II,
709
William; II, 910
McDonald & Butler; I,
561, 563-564
McDougall, Charles,
Dr.; I, 543, 545
McDougall, John; I, 136,
137, 139, 522
McDowell, C.A., Rev.;
I, 573
McDowell, C.H., Rev.;
I, 572, 573
McDowell, P.H., Rev.;
I, 573
McElroy, Mary Jane, and
parents; II, 836
McFadyen,
Anna R. (Walsh); II,
946
Bertrand, Rev.; II,
946
John; II, 945-946
Mary A. (Rush); II,
946
Michael; II, 945
McFall, John; I, 134
McFarland,
Charles; II, 970
Charlotte; I, 132
Demas L., Capt.; I,
10, 46, 56, 69, 89,
134, 135, 445, 511
Laura; I, 122, 132
Robert S.; II, 789
Macfarlane, Evaline;
II, 1008
Macfarlane, James R.,
Mrs.; II, 648
McFerran, Mary; II,
1080
McGeorge, Samuel; I,
46, 49, 371, 555
McGillard, Edna, and
parents; II, 784
McGilliard, M.V.; I, 368
McGinnis, George F.,
Gen.; I, 140, 332
McGinnis, John; I, 452
McGinnis, William; I,
284
McGlew, Mary; I, 61
McGohan, Rachel; II,
1248
McGowan, Hugh; II, 1191
McGowan, Hugh J.; I,
338, 425; II, 1188-
1191
McGowan, James P.; I,
278
McGuffey's Readers; I,
124
McGuire,
Abbie L. (Harris); II,
844
Dudie; I, 532
James, Sr.; II, 843
James, Jr., Maj.; II,
843
Newton J.; II, 843-844
McHatton, Robert; I, 135
Machine shops, 1864; I,
235
Machlan, J., Rev.; I,
601
McIlvain, James, Judge;
I, 47, 49-50, 229,
554
McIntire, Harriet; II,
1208, 1209
McIntire, Thomas, Rev.;
II, 1208, 1209
McIntosh,
Andrew J.; I, 354; II,
1121
Anna L. (Pepper); II,
McIntosh continued,
Anna L. cont'd., 791
Benjamin, Rev.; I, 575
Eva; II, 1121
Helen; II, 822
James C.; II, 791
James Martindale; II, 791
John; II, 1121
Sadie E.; II, 1121
Sarah E. (Depauw); II, 1121
McIntyre, Thomas; I, 110,
587
Mack, Frederick J., Sr.;
II, 817
Mack, Frederick J., Jr.;
II, 816-817
Mack, Josephine (Beck);
II, 817
McKane, B.J., Rev.; I,
610
McKay, D.G., Rev.; I, 589
McKay, Helen; I, 487;
II, 793
McKay, Jesse; I, 32
McKay, M.H.; I, 470
McKee,
Celine E. (Lodge); II,
797, 799
Edward Lodge; II, 797-
801, 1052, 1256
Grace (Wasson); II, 801
James; II, 797-798
James Robert; II, 799,
800
Mary L. (Lodge); II, 798
Patrick, Sr.; II, 797
Robert S.; I, 360; II,
797-798, 800, 1052,
1256
William H.; II, 798
McKee & Branham; I, 283
McKee & Verner; I, 337,
338
McKeen, Riley; I, 265
McKenna, James W., Rev.;
I, 510, 580
McKenzie, D.L., Rev.; I,
614
McKeown, John, Sr., Capt.;
II, 1049-1050
McKeown, John, Jr.; II,
1050
McKeown, Leah Patterson;
II, 1049
McKinney, Jane; II, 776
McKinney, John T.; I, 448
Mackintosh, George Lewes,
Rev.; I, 585-586
McKirrick, Mabelle; II,
1207
McLain, L.D.; I, 295,
470
McLain & Baker; I, 564
McLane, Albert; I, 379
McLaughlin, Harriet; II,
1155
McLaughlin, John; I, 219
McLean, Charles G., Rev.;
I, 128-129; II, 1095
MacLean, John, Judge;
I, 190, 559

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Maclean, Lydia, and father; I, 819, 820
- McLean, Margaret M.; II, 1095
- McLean, Mary Ann; II, 1095
- McLean Female Seminary; I, 128-129, 272
- McLeod, James Rev.; I, 584
- McMahan, John; I, 115
- McMahon, John L.; II, 1057
- McMains, Louis; I, 443
- McMaster, John Lennox; I, 166, 278
- McMaster & Boice; I, 564
- McMaxton, William, Rev.; I, 586-587
- McMichael, Henry S.; II, 1068
- McMichael, James; II, 1068
- MacMonnies, Mr.; I, 483
- McMullan, Agnes; II, 797
- McMullen, James T., Rev.; I, 598
- McMullin, John W.T., Rev.; I, 596, 597
- McMurray, J.S.; I, 368
- McNabb, Stephen; I, 174
- McNamee, John F.; I, 396
- McNary, Thomas C., Rev.; I, 587
- McNealey, Nancy; II, 1041
- McNeely, J.H.; I, 393
- McNutt, George Lorain, Rev.; I, 585
- McNutt, John G.; I, 300
- McOuat, Elizabeth A.; II, 1165
- McOuat, Robert L.; I, 126, 612
- McOuat, Thomas; I, 113, 120, 611
- McPherson, Ausewell (Day); II, 928
- Carey; II, 927-928
- Louis B.; II, 1217
- Louis B., Mrs.; II, 1217
- Neil, Rev.; I, 585
- Oliver H.; II, 927
- William; I, 557
- McShane, John F., Rev.; I, 618-619
- McTaggart, Israel; I, 345
- McVey, H.G., Rev.; I, 589
- McVey, James; I, 460
- McVey, Sarah L., and father; II, 1140
- McVickers, Mary (Booth); I, 466
- McWhirter, Felix; I, 357
- McWilliams, George; I, 463
- McWilliams, Mary; I, 463, 465
- Macy, Albert; II, 1149
- Caroline; II, 1053, 1152, 1183
- David; I, 103, 346; II, 721, 1053, 1149-1152
- Joseph; II, 1150
- Mary A. (Patterson); II, 1053, 1152
- Thomas; II, 1150
- Macy House; I, 103
- Madison County; I, 51
- Madison Depot; I, 146, 150
- Maennerchor; I, 206, 210, 215-216, 531-532; II, 930
- Magee, Rufus; I, 310-320
- Magle, Henry; I, 31
- Magruder, Uncle Tom; I, 243-244
- Maguire, Charles; I, 426-427
- Maguire, Douglass; I, 41, 71, 81, 87, 92, 98, 135, 346, 360, 371, 388, 392, 447
- Maguire, Edward; I, 114
- Maguire, Henry; I, 134
- Mahoney, John H.; I, 483
- Mail service, first; I, 71, 72
- Mail service, private mail; I, 71
- Mail service, 1824-1828; I, 11, 80
- Majestic Bldg.; I, 328
- Majestic Theater; I, 472
- Major, Stephen, Judge; I, 242
- Makepeace, Allen; I, 56
- Malaria, c. 1821; I, 8, II, 445, 541
- Mallory, David; I, 46
- Mallory, Garrick; I, 123
- Malone, Edward; I, 140
- Malott, Carolina Grace; II, 1053
- Caroline (Macy); II, 1053, 1152, 1183
- Carrie; I, 472
- Catherine Fletcher; II, 1053, 1183
- Daniel, Col.; II, 1049
- Ella L.; II, 1053
- Florence M.; II, 1053
- Hiram; II, 1049, 1237
- Leah Patterson (McKeown); II, 1049
- Macy W.; II, 1052
- Margaret P.; II, 1053
- Sarah, Mrs. Henry P. Coburn; II, 1237, 1238
- Sarah, Mrs. Washington C. DePauw; II, 1121
- Volney Thomas; I, 219,
- Malott continued, Volney Thomas cont'd., 219, 351; II, 721, 831, 1048-1053, 1116, 1152, 1183
- William H.; II, 1049
- Mannfeld, Emma; II, 1226
- Mannfeld, George; I, 209
- Mannfeld, Julius; II, 727
- Manning, A.E.; I, 407
- Mansfield, Ada F. (Freeland); II, 828
- Mansfield, Henry A.; I, 418; II, 827-828
- Mansfield, Martin H.; II, 827
- Mansfield, Martin W.; II, 666
- Mansion House; I, 81
- Mansur, Frank; I, 346
- Hannah; I, 13
- Isaiah; I, 345-346; II, 980-982
- Jeremiah; I, 345-346
- Jeremy; II, 981
- William; I, 171, 345-346; II, 981
- Manual Training High School, history; I, 215, 277, 280
- Manual Training High School, negro pupils; I, 276
- Manufacturers' Gas Co.; I, 326
- Manufacturing, early; I, 94, 95
- Manufacturing, establishments, 1880-1910; I, 130
- Manufacturing, pianos; I, 525-526
- Manufacturing, 1860; I, 344
- Mapleton, Ind.; I, 441
- March, Daniel; I, 330
- Marer, Naomi, and parents; II, 1178
- Marietta, Ohio, N.W. Territory Capital; I, 1
- Marine, Abijah, Rev.; I, 599
- Marine, Elizabeth; II, 1211
- Marion, first fire engine; I, 167, 176
- Marion _____, Dragoons; I, 223
- Guards; I, 136, 137
- Riflemen; I, 136, 137
- Trust Co.; I, 356; II, 722
- Volunteers; I, 137, 139, 140
- Marion County; I, 5, 48
- court, first; I, 554-556
- first Treasurer; II, 731
- schools; I, 121
- seal; I, 51
- townships; I, 51
- 1819; I, 39
- Marion County _____,

Index continued

- Marion County cont'd.
 Agricultural Society; I, 96
 Bible Society; I, 94
 Hot Water Heating Co.; I, 329
 Library, see Libraries,
 Marion County
 Medical Society; I, 541, 550
 Maris, Mary; II, 938
 Market, City; I, 113
 Market, clerk of, first; I, 113, 120
 Market-house, 1832; I, 113
 Market-masters, East
 Market; I, 636
 Market masters, South
 Market; I, 636
 Market-masters, West
 Market; I, 636
 Market-masters, 1841; I, 113, 120
 Marlowe, A.H., Rev.; I, 575
 Marmon, Daniel W.; I, 329; II, 674, 1186-1187
 Marmon, Elizabeth (Carpenter); II, 1187
 Marmon, James W., Dr.; II, 1186
 Marot, John Richards; II, 959
 Marot, Joseph; II, 959
 Marot, Rebecca C. (Harris); II, 959
 Marott, Elizabeth (Webb); II, 917
 Marott, George J.; II, 917-919
 Marott, George P.; II, 917
 Marquardt, Effie; II, 665
 Marquis, Robert C.; II, 1074
 Marquiss, Mary (Sigler); II, 842
 Marriage laws; I, 240
 Marsee, John; I, 171, 185, 416
 Marsh, Harry E.; I, 443
 Marsh, William P.; II, 916
 Marshall,
 A.L., Mrs.; I, 46
 Augustus L., M.D.; II, 1130-1131
 Charles W., Rev.; I, 585
 Charlotte A.; II, 651
 Daniel M., Dr.; II, 682
 E.S., Rev.; I, 589
 Ethel (Sahm); II, 1131
 Hannah K., and father; II, 1036
 John S.; II, 1130
 Lois (Kimsey); II, 683
 Marshall continued,
 Lucy; II, 1035
 Riley; II, 682
 Thomas Riley; II, 681-683, 723
 Zephaniah, Dr.; II, 1130
 Marshals, city, 1847-1883; I, 635
 Marshall, Rev.; I, 603
 Marston, Gilman; I, 127
 Martin,
 Alexander; II, 1035
 Betsy; I, 82, 90, 448, 494-495, 521
 Charles Kregelo; II, 964
 Dorothy Kregelo; II, 964
 Earl; I, 412
 Edna Mathilde (Kuhn); II, 651, 1159
 Emil, II, 650
 Hannah K. (Marshall); II, 1036
 Henry C., M.D.; I, 363, 366, 369; II, 1024, 1035-1037
 J.H.; I, 383
 Josephine (Gardner); II, 1024, 1036
 Mary A., and parents; II, 929
 Paul Frederic, Dr.; II, 650-651, 1159
 Robert; I, 135, 452
 William, Rev.; I, 576
 Martindale,
 Charles; I, 317
 Elijah; II, 1221
 Elijah Bishop, Sr.,
 Judge; I, 34, 166, 231, 257, 274, 331, 336, 360, 361, 412, 512; II, 1221-1223
 Elijah Bishop, Jr.; II, 1160, 1223
 Elizabeth (Boyd); II, 1221, 1222
 Emma (Taylor); II, 1223
 John Taylor; II, 910, 1223
 Margaret C.; II, 978
 Mary (Burns); II, 1221
 William; II, 1221
 Martindale Block; I, 282-283
 Marting, J.C., Rev.; I, 601
 Martinsville, Ind.; I, 20
 Mason,
 Annie (Porter); II, 769
 Anthony; II, 768
 Augustus Lynch; I, 312, 313, 316, 317; II, 767-769
 Edward Beecher, Rev.; I, 585
 Phillip, Dr.; I, 106
 Mason continued,
 William F., Rev.; II, 768
 Masonic Bldg.; I, 322
 Masonic Burial Association; I, 377
 Masonic Hall,
 art exhibits; I, 485
 church; I, 569-570
 Saengerfest; I, 206
 theater; I, 462
 1861, 1864; I, 218, 236
 Masonic Relief Board; I, 377
 Masonic Temple; I, 237, 374-375, 376; II, 903
 Masons, negro; I, 377
 Masons, Scottish Rite; I, 234
 Masons, 1826; I, 371, 372, 375
 Masons, c. 1850; I, 197
 Massey, Robert; I, 556
 Masson, James P.; II, 780
 Masson, Nellie G. (Wells); II, 781
 Masson, Woodburn; II, 780-781
 Masters, Christopher; II, 1136
 Masters, Elizabeth (Urmston); II, 1137
 Masters, Jacob H.; II, 1136
 Masters, John Lewis, M.D.; II, 1136-1137
 Mathers, Samuel H.; I, 394
 Mathes, James M.; I, 393, 405
 Matinee Musicale; I, 532
 Matlock, T.J., Rev.; I, 607
 Matson,
 Frederick Eugene; II, 1207
 George Meyers; II, 1207
 John A.; I, 269
 Mabelle (McKittrick); II, 1207
 Mary; II, 793
 Matthews,
 Claude, Gov.; I, 481
 Gus; I, 413
 Old Father; I, 44
 Polly, and father; II, 927
 Robert C., Rev.; I, 608
 Mattingly, Richard D.; I, 114, 116
 Mattler, Mary E., and father; II, 986
 Mattler, Stephen; I, 295, 297
 Maus,
 Casper; II, 697
 Frank A.; I, 356, 421
 Jacob; II, 697
 Magdalena (Deitrick); II,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Maus continued,
 Magdalena cont'd., 697
 see also Favvre
- Maxwell,
 David H., Dr.; II,
 835
 Emma; II, 835
 George M., Rev.; I,
 585
 Hessie, and parents;
 II, 822
 Irwin B.; I, 163
 J.W., Rev.; I, 602
 James D., Dr.; II, 835
 John; I, 36, 47, 163
 Samuel Dunn; I, 163
 Sarah (Cowan); I, 163
 Sidney D.; I, 41
 Williamson; I, 344
- May, Allen; I, 141,
 346
 May, Edwin; I, 111,
 461, 507
 May, Enoch; I, 461, 507
 May, R.F., Col.; II,
 1072
 May Parl. House; I, 176
- Mayer,
 August Kiefer; II, 807,
 1149
 Charles; I, 474
 Charles, Sr.; II, 806,
 1112, 1149
 Charles, Jr.; II, 806-
 807, 1112, 1149
 Charles, 3rd; II, 807,
 1149
 Edward L.; II, 807,
 1149
 Ferdinand L.; I, 532,
 534, 584; II, 806,
 807, 1112-1113
 John F.; I, 207, 209
 Josephine (Kiefer); II,
 807, 1149
 Kate (Lathrop); II, 1113
 Mathilda; II, 1112
 Mathilda L. (Lemp);
 II, 806, 1112
- Mayer homestead; I, 376
 Mayhew, E.C.; I, 345,
 530
 Mayhew, P.L.; I, 588
 Mayne, Scotch; I, 92
- Mayors,
 duties, 1847-1891; I,
 156, 166, 314
 first; I, 160
 law concerning; I, 634
 1847-1910; I, 634
 1849-1906; I, 160-166
- Meade, James; I, 613
 Means, Harrison; II, 920
 Means, Nancy; II, 920
- Mears, George W., Dr.;
 I, 111, 129, 546,
 547, 548; II, 982
 Mears, Sarah; I, 526
- Meat packing methods,
 1868; I, 349
- Mechanic Rifles; I, 219
- Meek, H.J., Rev.; I, 598
- Medical colleges; I, 542-
 549
 American; I, 548
 Beach; I, 548
 Indiana, of LaPorte;
 I, 548
 Indiana Central; I,
 542, 547-548
 Indiana Eclectic; I,
 548
 Indiana Medicine &
 Midwifery; I, 548
 see also individual
 names
- Medical profession; I,
 541-554
- Medical Registration ...,
 State Board; I, 547,
 549
- Medical Society, State;
 I, 545
- Medicine, early; I,
 445, 541
- Meek, Ella, and
 parents; II, 919
- Meeker, Daniel, Dr.;
 I, 548
- Meier, Lewis & Co.;
 II, 875-876
- Meier, W., Rev.; I,
 601
- Meigs, Charles; I, 588
- Mellender, J.W., Rev.;
 I, 598
- Melton, Martha; II,
 1092
- Men of Progress, Tract
 Society; I, 207
- Mendenhall, M.H., Rev.;
 I, 596, 601
- Mendenhall, William; I,
 130
- Mercantile Banking Co.;
 I, 357
- Merchandise, imported;
 I, 94
- Merchant Police, see
 Police
- Merchants, 1820-1821;
 I, 46
- Merchants, 1822; I, 70
- Merchants, 1837; I, 343
- Merchants & Manufact-
 urers' Association;
 I, 346
- Merchants' Exchange;
 I, 346
- Merchants' Exchange, see
 also Chamber of
 Commerce
- Merchants' Heat & Light
 Co.; I, 330
- Merchants' National
 Bank; I, 351; II, 721
- Meredith, Emily; II, 653
- Meredith, John Wheeler;
 II, 653
- Meredith, Samuel Cald-
 well; II, 653
- Meredith, Solomon C.;
- Meredith, Solomon C. cont'd.,
 I, 269
 Merian, Cecile; II, 1182
- Meridian Street Fire, South;
 I, 283
- Merrell, Mary Moore; II,
 1017
- Merrick, William; I, 61
- Merrill,
 Anna Ellesworth Minna;
 II, 1039
 Catherine; I, 132, 506,
 582
 Charles White; II, 799,
 1038, 1039, 1045
 Edna, and father; II,
 1073
 Emily F. (White); II,
 1039
 Franklin; II, 729, 1081
 Jane; II, 1038, 1142,
 1192
 Joseph, Rev.; I, 447
 Julia; II, 1038
 Lydia Jane (Anderson);
 II, 1037
 Mary; II, 1038
 Samuel, Sr.; I, 26, 34,
 43, 75, 76, 91, 99,
 105, 112, 114, 115,
 116, 120, 121, 132,
 144, 148, 391, 392,
 508; II, 729, 1037-
 1038, 1143, 1192,
 1236
 Samuel, Jr., Col.; II,
 1038-1039
 Samuel, 3rd; II, 1039
 Vesta J.; II, 941
- Merritt,
 Ernest; II, 1199
 George; I, 228, 277,
 279, 421; II, 1052,
 1197-1199
 Jeanette Grace; II, 1199
 Joseph; II, 1197
 Paulina T. (McClung); II,
 1199
 Worth; II, 1199
- Merritt & Coughlin Co.;
 I, 176
- Mersman, Ferdinand; I, 484
- Merz, H.; I, 614
- Meserve, H.C., Rev.; I,
 605
- Messenbaugh, Eli T.; II,
 811
- Messing, Mayer, Rabbi; I,
 629-630; II, 1102
- Metcalf, Bert; I, 404
- Metcalf, Charles N.; I, 297
- Methodist _____,
 Episcopal Churches, see
 Churches, Methodist
 Episcopal
 Episcopal preachers, see
 Preachers, Methodist
 Episcopal
 Hospital; I, 552-553,
 594
 Ministers Association,

Index continued

- Methodist _____ cont'd.
 Ministers Association
 cont'd., 1908; I, 502
 Protestant Christian
 Endeavor; I, 604
 Protestant churches,
 see Churches
 Methodist Protestant
 schools, see Schools,
 Methodist
- Metropolitan Theater; I,
 218, 223, 465, 482
- Metzger,
 Albert E.; I, 278,
 356; II, 721-723
 Alexander; I, 203,
 207, 209, 214, 274;
 II, 721, 866
 Frances (Mueller); II,
 723
 Jacob; I, 203, 214
 Mary; II, 865, 866
 Meurer, Albert; I, 284
 Mexican War; I, 134-
 141
 Mexican War, first
 fatality; I, 614
 Mexican War, pensioners;
 I, 358
- Meyer,
 August B.; II, 795-
 796
 Edward H.; II, 796,
 809
 George F.; I, 344;
 II, 795
 Minnie (Unger); II,
 796
 Sol; I, 357, 363-364
 Meyer & Kiser; I, 363-
 364
 Meyer - Kiser Bank; I,
 357
- Miami Indians, see
 Indians, Miami
- Michigan City, site;
 I, 143
 Michigan Road; I, 446
 Milburn, Joseph A.,
 Rev.; I, 584
- Miles, A.R., Rev.;
 I, 54
 Miles, Caleb; I, 269
- Military _____
 companies, 1861; I,
 21, 219, 222
 execution, 1863; I,
 232
 funerals, 1864; I, 234
 Park, see Fairgrounds,
 first
 Prison, 1862, Camp
 Morton; I, 226
 Reservation; I, 423
 Reserve, 1822; I, 88
 rule, 1862; I, 229
- Mill dams; I, 18
 Mill streams; I, 7
 Millenarian doctrine;
 I, 189-190
- Miller
 Miller continued,
 A.L., Rev.; I, 631
 Alberta L., and
 father; II, 1146
 Amelia (Owen); II, 1234
 Anna Evelyn; II, 811
 Blaine H.; II, 812,
 1117, 1143
 Catherine, and father;
 I, 1102
 Charles W., Rev.; I,
 596
 Corella L. (Taylor);
 II, 117, 1143
 Curtis; II, 1131
 Davis; I, 460
 E.D., Rev.; I, 603
 Edith E. (Filbey); II,
 812
 Eliza P.; II, 1115
 Elizabeth, Mrs. Albert
 Lesh; II, 1034
 Elizabeth, Mrs. Oren
 S. Hack; I, 520; II,
 849
 Enrique, Mrs.; I, 532
 Florence; II, 1234
 George Frank, Mrs.;
 I, 234
 Gertrude A. (Bunce);
 II, 1234
 Hannah; II, 911
 Hugo; I, 395
 Jacob; I, 120
 Jessie; II, 1234
 Joaquin; I, 547
 John, Rev.; I, 591
 John C., Rev.; I, 608
 John M.; II, 811
 John V.R., Rev.; I, 596
 Josinah; II, 947
 Lillie B. (Landers);
 II, 761, 812
 R.J., and wife; I, 463
 Reinhold A.; I, 465
 Samuel Duncan; I, 532;
 II, 1233, 1234-1235
 T.B., Dr.; I, 468
 Thomas D.; I, 521,
 522
 William Henry Harrison,
 Sr.; I, 325, 563-
 564, 565; II, 697,
 849, 851, 1231-
 1235
 William Henry Harrison,
 Jr.; II, 1234-1235
 Winfield; I, 356; II,
 761, 811-812, 1117
- Miller & Schaaaf; I, 63
 Millerism; I, 182-184
 Millerites; I, 630
 Millers, 1840; I, 46
 Milligan, H.J.; I, 356
 Milligan, Lambda Pi;
 I, 361
 Millikan, Eli B.; II,
 978
 Millikan, Lynn B.; II,
 880, 978-979
 Millikan, Madona Maud
- Millikan, Madona Maud
 cont'd. (Pierson); II,
 880, 979
- Milliners; I, 95
- Millis,
 Anna, Rev.; I, 627
 Caleb, school law. 1852;
 I, 162
 Charles S., Rev.; I, 580
 Joseph John, Rev.; I,
 627
 Thornton A., Rev.; I,
 584
- Mills; I, 23, 344
 cotton; I, 434
 flour; I, 232, 235
 grist; I, 70, 72; II,
 729
 paper, first; II, 730
 rolling, 1864; I, 235
 saw, see Sawmills
 woolen; I, 104
- Millwrights, 1821; I, 46
 Milroy, John; I, 18
 Minear, S.P.; II, 677
 Miner, Marguerite M.,
 and parents; II, 1146
 Miner, Rachel; II, 1200
 Miner, Willis R.; I,
 438
 Minick, Hiram; I, 19
 Ministers, see Preachers
 Mission schools, Baptist;
 I, 572-575
 Missionary Training
 School; I, 436
- Mitchell,
 Betsy; I, 616
 D.G.; I, 373
 James L.; I, 165, 296;
 II, 1144, 1191
 James R.; I, 564
 Joseph L., Judge; II, 790
 Maggie; I, 463
 Moses; II, 799
 Robert; I, 98, 582
 Samuel G., Dr.; I, 18,
 36, 40, 46, 48, 74,
 542, 543, 545, 546
- Moase, Peter; I, 555
 Mob violence; I, 240-242
 Modern Woodmen of America;
 I, 358
- Moesch, Mathew; I, 209
 Moffett, Isabell; II, 822
- Moffitt,
 Abijah; II, 922
 Caroline (Davis); II, 922
 Charles F.; II, 921-922
 Hannah; II, 844
 Ruth; II, 752
- Monfort, D., Rev.; I, 269
 Monroe County; I, 47, 48
 Monroe Guards, Mexican
 War; I, 137
 Montague, William; I, 120
 Montgomery, Elizabeth I.;
 II, 1115
 Montgomery, James; I, 134
 Montgomery Guards; I, 219
 Montgomery volunteers; I, 139

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Mookler, Martha; II, 1045
- Mooney,
 James E.; I, 332
 Josephine (Breen); II,
 1172
 Thomas; II, 1171, 1172
 William J., Sr.; I,
 30; II, 1068, 1069,
 111-1172
 William J., Jr.; II,
 1172
- Moore,
 Alice D., and father;
 II, 679
 Amaria; II, 1158
 Anne; II, 1163
 Betsey, and father;
 II, 736-737
 DeWitt Van Deusen;
 II, 665-667, 827
 Dorothy (Comer); II,
 667
 Flora M. (Berg); II,
 667
 J.M.; I, 557
 J.W.B., Dr.; I, 371
 Joseph A.; I, 612
 Joseph M.; I, 81,
 129, 389, 486, 611
 L.A., Mrs.; I, 405
 L.D., Rev.; I, 601
 Margaret J.; II, 784
 Mary Yandes (Sharpe);
 II, 1083
 S.R., Rev.; I, 608
 Thomas, Sr.; II, 784
 Thomas, Jr.; II, 784
 Webster Oliver, Rev.;
 II, 665
- Moore law; I, 457
- Moorehead, Mary C.;
 II, 912
- Moore, Charles W.; I,
 278, 408, 565; II,
 955, 1038
- Moot court; I, 564
- Morality, early theater;
 I, 459, 460, 466
- Moravian churches, see
 Churches, Moravian
- Moravian preachers, see
 Preachers, Moravian
- Moreland, Harriet N.;
 II, 1248
- Moreland, John R., Rev.;
 I, 448, 580; II, 1248
- Morcy, H.M., Rev.;
 I, 585
- Morgan,
 Alice M., and parents;
 II, 911
 B.F., Rev.; I, 599,
 632
 Daniel, Gen.; I, 136
 Griffith, Rev.; I,
 597
 John, Gen.; I, 232;
 II, 1208
 Rose C.; II, 955
 Sarah; II, 799
- Morgan affair, 1826; cont'd.
 I, 372, 375
- Morgan County; I, 5, 18,
 25, 48
- Morgan's Raid; I, 232,
 235
- Moriarty, John A.; II,
 661
- Moriarty, William C.;
 II, 661
- Morland, Richard; I,
 163
- Morris,
 Austin W.; I, 81, 92,
 98, 155, 167, 322,
 372, 373, 374, 592
 Bethuel F., Judge;
 I, 31, 87, 89, 112,
 135, 239, 342, 372,
 448, 556, 576, 582
 Bethuel F., Mrs.; I,
 87
 Bettie B. (Beatty);
 II, 847
 Elizabeth; I, 578
 Hannah, and parents;
 II, 1140
 J.F., Rev.; I, 611
 John D.; I, 134,
 170, 235, 521
 Morris; I, 18, 44, 46,
 49, 50, 81, 89, 105,
 179, 504, 592
 Ora M.; II, 937
 Samuel V.; I, 515
 Seton W.; I, 111
 Sylvan B., Dr.; I,
 448
 Thomas A., Gen.; I,
 81, 92, 111, 136,
 153, 257, 325, 336;
 II, 913
- Morrison,
 Alexander F.; I, 22,
 113, 119, 120, 346,
 388, 391, 394
 Anna R.; II, 940
 Charles H.; II, 1208
 Frank A., Dr.; I,
 278, 295, 298
 George H.; II, 850
 George W.; I, 481
 Grace, and parents;
 II, 847
 James; I, 18, 89, 110,
 119, 120, 129, 143,
 448, 611
 John Irwin; II, 940-
 941
 John T.; I, 140, 160,
 258
 John W.; II, 895
 Lewis; II, 813
 Mary Florence, and
 parents; II, 906
 Sam, Mrs.; I, 533
 Sam L.; I, 532
 Sarah; II, 1095
 Sarah P.; II, 941
 William H.; I, 136,
 336
- Morrison continued,
 William R.; I, 129
- Morrison's Opera House; I,
 282
- Morrison, John H., Rev.; I,
 585
- Morrow,
 Elizabeth M. (Richards);
 II, 668
 James; I, 36
 Joseph E., M.D.; II,
 667-668
 Robert; II, 668
 Samuel; I, 36, 46, 49,
 134
 William, Rev.; I, 597
- Morse, Lucy Cary; II, 816
- Morss, Samuel E.; I, 264,
 301, 303, 306, 312, 313,
 317, 318, 413-415,
 423, 606; II, 1190
- Mortimer, John K.; I, 465
- Morton,
 James, Rev.; I, 575
 John R.; I, 401
 Oliver P., Gov.; I, 109,
 218, 220, 222, 223,
 224, 226, 230, 251,
 384, 392, 410, 446,
 481, 482, 489, 498-
 499, 514, 559; II,
 708, 981, 1093
 Oliver T.; I, 410
 Sarah; II, 938
- Morton Place; I, 218, 348
- Mosby, John; II, 799
- Mosby, Molly; II, 799
- Mosby, Sarah; II, 799
- Moses, Mr., optician; I,
 514-515
- Moses, Helen E.; I, 405
- Moses, John F.; I, 40
- Moses, Max, Rabbi; I, 629
- Mosler, Henry; I, 484
- Mosquitoes, effect on
 health; I, 8, 11
- Moss, Hugh, Maj.; II, 953,
 954
- Moss, Louis; I, 572
- Moss, Sarah Wynn; II, 953
- Mothershead, John L., Dr.;
 I, 113, 169, 438, 543,
 546, 557
- Mothershead, Lee; I, 401
- Mothershead & Morris Co.;
 I, 438
- Moulton, Isabella, and
 parents; II, 815
- Mount, James A., Gov.;
 I, 481, 482; II, 891,
 892
- Mount Jackson, insane
 hospital; I, 109, 441
- Moxley, G. Barrett; II,
 1149
- Moyer, Katharine; II, 1124
- Moyer, Michael; II, 1124
- Mozart Hall; I, 215
- Mueller,
 Arthur; I, 352
 Charles G.; II, 1068

Index continued

- Mueller continued
 Francis, and parents; II, 723
 G.F. Rev.; I, 597-598
 J. George; II, 1068-1073, 1172
 Julia W. (Schnull); II, 1069
 William; I, 212, 214
 Mueller's Hall; I, 214
 Muellerschoen Saloon; I, 287
 Muench, Frederick; I, 207
 Mulattoes; I, 187, 240, 276
 Mulattoes, see also Negroes
 Mule-car service; I, 435, 439
 Mulliken, B.O.; I, 401
 Mumaw, Oliver; I, 444
 Muncie, Ind.; I, 23
 Mundon, Pernina; II, 857
 Munger, Emma F.; II, 860
 Munsell, Luke, Dr.; I, 117, 120, 546, 582
 Murat Temple; I, 472
 Murders; I, 59, 60, 61, 234, 404
 Murdoch, James E.; I, 465
 Murdock, Elizabeth M.; II, 974
 Murphy,
 Ann (Morrison); I, 491
 Augustus; II, 652-654
 Charles S.; II, 652
 Daniel, Rev.; II, 652
 George H., Rev.; I, 601
 Ida (Templin); II, 652
 Ida M., and parents; II, 879
 John W.; I, 284, 325
 Minnie (Coffin); II, 941
 Ruth; II, 652
 Murphy & Holliday Co.; I, 237
 Mursina, H.; I, 111
 Museum, State; I, 105
 Musgrave, John; I, 120
 Music, church; I, 521, 522, 524-525, 529
 Music, early; I, 498
 Music, 1821-1908; I, 521-540
 Music activities; I, 531
 Music festival, first; I, 183
 Music stores; I, 526
 Music teachers; I, 536
 Musikverein; I, 215
 Musmann, William; I, 212
 Musmann Planing Mill; I, 187
 Muster Day celebration,
 Negro _____ continued,
 Masons; I, 377
 Odd Fellows; I, 378
 orphan asylum; I, 627
 preachers, see Preachers,
 negro
 schools; I, 175, 276
 teachers; I, 276
 Negroes; I, 231, 239-253
 attitude toward; I, 224
 forbidden in state; I, 187
 intermarriage laws; I, 240
 trouble with whites; I, 252
 see also Mulattoes and
 Quadroons
 Neighbor, R.E., Rev.; I, 572, 573
 Nell, Edward; I, 536
 Nelly, and daughters; I, 239
 Nelson, H.L.; I, 470
 Nelson, I.D.G., Col.; I, 111
 Nelson, Thomas H.; I, 625
 Neu, Louise; II, 855
 Neubacher, G.A.; II, 793
 Neubacher, Selma, and
 father; II, 793
 Neuberger, Jacob; I, 363
 Neuhauser, John W., Rev.; I, 614
 Neustadt, I.E., Rabbi; I, 630
 New,
 Harry; I, 410, 412, 444
 J.B., Rev.; I, 608
 John C.; I, 171, 227, 260, 336, 376, 410, 412, 482; II, 780, 1222
 John C., Mrs.; II, 1216
 William; I, 81, 371
 New Harmony; I, 186, 491
 New Park Theater; I, 470
 New Purchase, land; I, 2, 15, 39, 47, 93
 New Year's Day, 1864; I, 234
 Newbert, Elmer E., Rev.; I, 622
 Newburger, Louis; I, 14
 Newby, Lindley; II, 916
 Newcomb,
 Eliza; II, 783
 Horatio Cooley, Sr., Judge; I, 132, 160-161, 274, 393, 559, 564, 584; II, 1144, 1217
 Horatio Cooley, Sr., Mrs.; I, 400
 Horatio Cooley, Jr.; II, 1217
 John Ray, M.D.; II, 1217-1218
 Newcomer, Dr.; I, 526
 Newell, Prof.; I, 536
 Newland, Elijah; I, 14
 Newland, Herod; I, 115
- Muster Day celebration
 cont'd., c. 1828; I, 135
 Muth, Konrad, Rev.; I, 597
 Mutz, Anna M. (Snepp); II, 744
 Mutz, Jacob; II, 744
 Myers,
 A.H.; Rev.; I, 614
 Abraham; I, 95
 Charles R.; II, 934-935
 George; I, 46, 95
 J.P., Rev.; I, 610
 John; I, 141
 L.F.; II, 935
 Sarah F., and father; II, 701
 Nachtrieb, G., Rev.; I, 601
 Naming of Indianapolis; I, 27
 National Bank, First; I, 235
 National Guard; I, 219
 National Guards Band; I, 524
 National Negro Business League; I, 253
 National Party; I, 596
 National Road; I, 5, 7, 18, 99, 458
 National Road Bridge; I, 36, 114
 Natural gas, see Gas, natural
 Naturalization, first; I, 555
 Navigation; I, 2, 16-18
 Naylor, H.R., Rev.; I, 594
 Neal, Judge; I, 338, 425
 Neall, Samuel; I, 284
 Nebeker, Hannah; II, 1140
 Nebeker, John; II, 1140
 Nebeker, Lucas; II, 1140
 Negley,
 Alexander; II, 996
 Caspar; II, 996
 David Duncan; II, 996, 997-998
 Edith Lee (Grandy); II, 998
 George, Rev.; II, 997
 Harry Elliott; II, 996-998
 Jacob; II, 996
 Peter; II, 997
 Negro _____,
 charities; I, 627
 churches, see Churches,
 negro
 fraternal orders; I, 377, 378, 381-382, 385
 immigration; I, 159
 Knights of Pythias; I, 381

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Newlights; I, 85, 806-807
 Newman, John S.; I, 25;
 II, 972, 981
 Newman, Laura (Perkins);
 I, 40
 Newman, Mary; II, 972
 Newman, Charles B., Rev.;
 I, 608
 Newspaper printing; I,
 393
 Newspapermen, rivalries;
 I, 392-393, 400
 Newspapers; I, 71, 226,
 234, 388-415
 Atlas; I, 395, 410
 Citizen; I, 244, 394,
 410
 Current; I, 10
 Democrat; I, 71, 113,
 388-391, 394, 396,
 504
 Dispatch; I, 395
 Evening Mirror; I, 401
 German; I, 204, 207,
 215, 395
 Hoosier City; I, 394
 Indiana American; I,
 247, 395
 Indiana Centinel,
 Vincennes; I, 27
 Indiana Sentinel; I, 5,
 36, 71, 264, 388,
 392, 413, 415, 506
 Indianapolis Daily
 Herald; I, 388, 391-
 392
 Indianapolis Daily
 Sentinel; I, 388
 Indianapolis Gazette;
 I, 11, 360, 40, 71,
 388, 407, 410, 521
 Indianapolis Globe; I,
 414
 Indianapolis Leader;
 I, 407
 Indianapolis News; I,
 23, 36, 399-401,
 410, 411
 Indianapolis Republican;
 I, 405
 Indianapolis Times; I,
 410, 506
 Indianapolis World; I,
 407
 Journal; I, 4, 7, 71,
 234, 388, 392-394,
 410, 411-412, 500,
 518, 569
 Locomotive; I, 394, 453,
 454, 514
 Marion County Mail,
 1902; I, 405
 Spirit of '76; I, 486
 Western Censor; I, 11,
 31
 Whif. Rifle; I, 486
 Niblack, William E., Judge;
 I, 303, 317; II, 1140
 Nicholas, Anna; I, 412
 Nicholas, John D.; I,
 412
 Nicholas, Will; I, 412
 Nichols, Rebecca S.; I,
 515
 Nichols, Sarah; II, 718
 Nichols, William, Rev.;
 I, 632
 Nicholson,
 Edward Willis; II, 653
 Emily (Meredith); II,
 653
 Eugenie (Kountze); II,
 653
 James; II, 653
 Margaret; II, 653
 Mary E.; I, 275, 278
 Meredith, Sr.; I,
 401, 517, 520; II,
 652, 653-654
 Meredith, Jr.; II,
 654
 Ota Beal; II, 603
 S.E.; I, 456
 William E.; II, 663
 Nicholson block pavement,
 1870; I, 309
 Nicholson Law; I, 456,
 457
 Nicoli, Charles; I, 484
 Niedhamer, Frederick J.;
 II, 740
 Niehaus, Charles Henry;
 I, 489
 Nigger, method of cutting
 logs; I, 73
 Nippert, Louis, Rev.;
 I, 597
 Nixon, Cyrus T.; I, 398
 Nixon, Horace F.; II,
 676
 Nixon, J. Howard, Rev.;
 I, 580
 Noble,
 Dr.; I, 243
 Benjamin S.; I, 81
 Forrest C.; II, 1074
 J.H., Rev.; I, 593
 James; I, 49, 50; II,
 896
 Laz; I, 472
 Lucinda; II, 715
 Noah, Gov.; I, 18, 45,
 50, 81, 105, 109,
 243, 342, 389, 481,
 557; II, 896
 Robert Peele; II, 653
 Thomas; II, 896
 Thomas B., Dr.; II,
 1244
 W.H.L.; I, 274
 Noblesville, Ind.; I,
 48, 150
 Nodler, Charlotte; II,
 953
 Noel,
 Anne M. (Sloan); II,
 864
 Cornelia H. (Humphrey);
 II, 864
 James W.; I, 366; II,
 862-864
 S. Vance B.; I, 155,
 Noel continued,
 268, 269, 392, 397
 William P.; II, 862
 Noel & Co.; I, 176
 Noll, Raymond, Rev.; I,
 617
 Noonan, Frank; II, 1113
 Nordyke,
 Addison Haynes, Sr.; I,
 329, 341; II, 673-
 675, 1186
 Addison Haynes, Jr.;
 II, 675
 Caroline (Williams); II,
 675
 Ellis; II, 673, 674,
 1186
 Jennie E. (Price); II,
 675
 Mary I., and father;
 II, 938
 Stephen Henry; II, 674
 Norman, John B.; I, 391
 Norman, Samuel; I, 124
 Norris, Saul C., Dr.;
 I, 408
 Norris, Seton W.; I, 98
 North, M., Capt.; I, 162
 North Indianapolis; I,
 440-441
 Northcott, T.W., Rev.;
 I, 601, 602
 Northwest Territory; I,
 1, 2
 Northwestern Christian
 University; I, 131,
 273, 436, 514, 604,
 607, 608
 Northwestern Christian
 University, see also
 Butler University
 Northwestern Fire Co.;
 I, 170
 Norviel, F.D.; I, 23
 Norwood, George; I, 41,
 114, 119, 120, 179
 Norwood, Newton N.; I,
 119
 Norwood, Nicholas N.; I,
 521, 522
 Notes Critical and
 Biographical; I, 486
 Nowland, James R.; I,
 120, 521, 522
 Nowland, John H.B.; I,
 5, 84
 Nowland, Mathias R.; I,
 5, 9, 18, 32, 41, 84,
 102, 556
 Nowland, Sallie; I, 592
 Nowland's Tavern; I, 554
 Nuergre, Frederick H.;
 II, 747
 Null, Samuel; I, 284
 Nurseries, tree; I, 96
 Nutting, Martha; II, 842
 Nye, Annie E.; II, 1177
 Nye, Mary A., and parents;
 II, 912
 O.K. Bucket Co.; I, 170
 Oakes, Warren D.; II, 822

Index continued

- O'Brien, James, Judge; II, 697
 O'Brien, Lucy; II, 1164
 O'Bryan, Gus; I, 365
 Ochiltree, J.C.; I, 404
 O'Connor, Andrew; I, 483, 489
 Bede, Rev.; I, 618
 Honora; II, 652
 John; I, 120
 Michael; I, 284
 Odd Fellows; I, 197, 374
 Odd Fellows, Grand United Order of, negro; I, 378
 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of; I, 377
 Odd Fellows Bldg.; I, 2, 5, 378
 Odell, Owen Davies, Rev. I, 584
 O'Donahue, Denis, Rev.; I, 317, 406, 615, 61, 620
 O'Donald, Catherine; II, 1114
 Oehler, Andrew; I, 295
 Officials, city, 1847-1909; I, 634-641
 Ogden, Henry; I, 555
 Ogden, Peter; I, 378
 Ogle, Earl M.; II, 701
 Ogle, Lewis; I, 56
 Oglesby, Capt.; I, 229
 O'Hair, Lilly H., and parents; II, 694
 Ohr, Aaron D.; I, 66, 376, 521, 522
 Ohr, John H., Col.; II, 491
 Ohr, Julia Ann; II, 1012
 Oil speculation; I, 236-237
 O'Kane, John, Rev.; I, 131, 607
 Old Dos-a-dos, see Follansbee, Prof.
 Old Folks Home; I, 625
 Old Indian Town; I, 38
 Old Settlers Association; I, 44
 Olin, E.D.; I, 362
 Oliver, Agnes H.; II, 1244, 1245
 Oliver, J.H., Dr.; II, 766
 Oliver, John; II, 1245
 Olleman, Mr.; I, 458
 Olleman, Ezra; I, 257, 458
 O'Mahony, J.P.; I, 407
 Omelvena, William A.; II, 1119
 O'Neal, Hugh; I, 46, 81, 114, 120, 449
 O'Neal, J.T., Rev.; I, 602
 O'Neal, Thomas; I, 141, 383, 449, 554
 O'Neill, Hugh, Rev.; I, 617
 Open Door, book of sermons; I, 606
 Opera; I, 529, 530, 531
 Opera House; I, 237
 Oppenheimer, Babette; II, 933, 934
 Orchestra, Indianapolis Symphony; I, 536
 Orcutt, A.L., Rev.; I, 608
 O'Reilly, Henry; I, 346
 Oren, Sarah A.; I, 106, 108, 509; II, 1053
 Organizations, temperance; I, 453-457
 Oriental Hotel; I, 378
 Original Methodist churches, see Churches, Original Methodist
 Orloff, Jeanette; I, 537
 O'Rourke, Delilah; II, 998
 Orphan Homes, Catholic; I, 622
 Friends; I, 627
 Indian, see Indian Orphans Home
 Negro; I, 276, 627
 Pentecost; I, 625
 Orr, Daniel, Rev.; I, 574
 Orr, John; II, 893
 Orr, John H.; I, 394
 Orr, John M., Col.; II, 893
 Orthography, c. 1837; I, 126
 Osborn, Hannah M., and father; II, 1065
 Osborn, John G.; I, 46
 Osborn, John T.; I, 49, 50
 Osborn & Willetts; I, 397
 Osborne, J.T.; I, 66, 371
 Osbourne, Samuel; I, 515
 Osenbach, Della; II, 819
 Fletcher; II, 818
 Sophronia (Rycraft); II, 819
 William, M.D.; II, 818-819
 Zelga; II, 819
 Osgood, J.R.; I, 344
 Osgood, M.J.; I, 284
 Osgood, R.S., Rev.; I, 606
 Osteopaths; I, 547
 Otis, Elita Proctor; I, 470
 Otis, Julia; I, 470
 Ott, Emma; II, 740
 Ott, John; I, 203, 223; II, 740, 808
 Otwell, Will S.; I, 470
 Out of Bondage, opera cont'd.; I, 252
 Overall, James; I, 116, 240
 Overseer of the poor; I, 545-546
 Overstreet, Congressman; I, 443
 Owen, Prof.; I, 536
 Owen, Amelia, and father; II, 1234
 Owen, Robert; I, 186
 Owen, Robert Dale; I, 186, 223, 458, 460, 474, 505
 Owen County; I, 47-48, 264
 Owens, John; I, 98
 Owens, Mahala; II, 679
 Owings, George; I, 133
 Owl, Indian; I, 38
 Oylar, Samuel P., Col.; II, 753
 Packer, John; I, 554
 Packing houses; I, 232, 235
 Paddock, Proscilla, and parents; II, 915
 Page, Lafayette F., M.D.; II, 1034-1035
 Page, Marie E.; II, 1105
 Page, Robert; II, 1034
 Paige, James; I, 555
 Paige, John; I, 49, 51
 Paine, Dan; I, 401, 412, 518, 525
 Paine, Thomas; I, 209
 Painters, 1821; I, 46, 95, 473
 Palmer, Maj.; I, 402-403
 Edward; II, 818
 Hannah B.; II, 806
 Harry; I, 470
 Isabel; II, 818
 Nathan B.; I, 98, 119, 120, 123, 157, 163, 167, 322; II, 818
 Panic, 1837; I, 100
 Panic, 1873; I, 259, 309, 351-352, 484
 Panic, 1893; I, 420
 Panic, 1894; II, 686
 Parisette, Caterer; I, 498, 628
 Park Board Clerks, 1895-1909; I, 638
 Park Commissioners, Board of, 1895-1907; I, 637-638
 Parke, Benjamin, Judge; I, 2, 559
 Parker, Adaline H., and parents; II, 938
 Alonzo J.; II, 860
 George; I, 63
 Harry C., M.D.; II, 860
 Margaret, and parents; II, 860

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Parker continued,
Sarah F., and parents;
II, 1057
- Parker Hotel; I, 477
- Parks, Cora Belle; II,
1091
- Parks, Irene; II, 736
- Parks, Richard Henry;
I, 489
- Parks, Thompson S.;
II, 1091
- Parks; I, 422-425
- Parks, Department of
Public; I, 320-321
- Parochial schools, see
Schools, Catholic,
Lutheran, etc.
- Parr, Emma P., and
father; II, 852
- Parrish, F.G., Rev.;
I, 573
- Parrott, Kate P., and
father; II, 1006
- Parry,
Charles, Dr.; I, 543
Cora; II, 822
Cora (Harbottle); II,
822
David M.; I, 24, 404;
II, 819-822
Edward; II, 820, 821
Helen; II, 822
Henry; II, 819-820
Hessie (Maxwell); II,
822
Jennie; II, 820
Lydia (Maclean); II,
819, 820
St. Clair; II, 820
Thomas H.; II, 820,
821
Thomas J.; II, 819,
820
- Parsons, Albert Ross;
I, 536
- Parsons, J.L., Rev.;
I, 608
- Parsons, Nancy; II,
912
- Parsons, Olive M.;
II, 1209
- Partee, William C.;
I, 284
- Parvin,
Marv (Rodney); II, 995
Marv Rodney; II,
980, 995
Rachel (Butler); II,
995
Theophilus, Sr., Rev.;
II, 980, 995-996
Theophilus, Jr., Dr.;
I, 407
- Patrick, Carrie E.;
II, 974
- Patrick, Edwin L.; II,
1071
- Patt, B.F., Rev.; I,
572
- Patten, George W.; II,
855
- Patten, James B., Capt.;
II, 855
- Patten, Joshua T.; II,
855
- Patten, William T.; II,
855-856
- Patterson,
Catherine; II, 1049,
1050
Elizabeth; I, 28
Evelyn M. (Holliday);
II, 1008
Fannie A., and father;
II, 910
George; I, 389
James; II, 1050
James, Mrs.; II, 1050
Martha E.; II, 682
Mary Ann; II, 1053,
1152
Patsy; I, 43
Robert, Gen.; I, 43, 46,
49, 139; II, 1053
Thomas; I, 257
- Pattingale, Daniel; I,
554
- Pattison, Coleman Bates;
II, 902
- Pattison, Elizabeth
Frances (Young); II, 903
- Pattison, Joseph H.;
II, 902-903
- Patton, Julia A.; II, 1076
- Patton, W.A., Rev.; I,
1076
- Paulina, Otto B.; II,
1047
- Pauper laws; I, 545-546
- Pautzer, Emmy (Schmidt);
II, 1162
- Paultzer, Hugo Otto,
M.D.; II, 1161-1162
- Pavement, block; I, 13
- Faxton, James; I, 38, 46,
61, 62, 74, 134, 135
- Faxton, James, Mrs.; I,
87, 179
- Payne,
Elihu; II, 788
Gavin Lodge; II, 764,
786-788
Jacob L.; I, 135
John Godman; II, 786,
788
W.C., Rev.; I, 610
- Peake, Rose C.; II, 1070
- Pearce, Earl; I, 55
- Pearsall, Peter Roebuck;
I, 525, 530, 531
- Pearson,
Hannah, Rev.; I, 626
John R.; I, 323
Morton C., Rev.; I,
627
Ora; I, 531, 532; II,
1104
Thomas; I, 626
- Pearson & Wetzell Co.,
I, 283, 287
- Peck, Annie, and
father; II, 1239
- Peck, E.J.; I, 155
- Peckham, Orville; II, 1060
- Peedee, Pike Township;
I, 434
- Peelie, W.A.; I, 362
- Peery, Mary (Burns); II,
1174
- Pembzuch, Joseph; I, 211
- Pembroke Arcade; I, 205
- Pence, Emma; II, 688
- Pendergast, John G.; I,
289, 340
- Pennington, Dennis; I,
74
- Pennington, Josiah, Rev.;
I, 628
- Pensioners, 1881-1901;
I, 358
- Pentecost churches, see
Churches, Pentecost
- Pentecost Orphanage and
Old Folks' Home; I,
625
- People's Concert
Association; I, 536
- People's Party; I, 453
- People's State Bank;
I, 357
- Pepper, Anna L.; II, 791
- Perhams, school children;
I, 124
- Perkins,
Edgar A.; I, 396
Ellsbury; I, 40
Mary, and father; II,
1029
- Samuel E., Judge; I,
16, 132, 227, 272,
296, 297, 298, 392,
564
- Ute; I, 37, 45
- Perkins' Creek; I, 37
- Perrin, Ellenor (Bates);
II, 1251
- Perrin, George K.; I,
622
- Perrin, James J.; II,
1251
- Perrin, John; II, 722,
1251-1252
- Perry,
Capitola (Adams); II,
752
Charles C.; I, 329;
II, 751-752
E.E.; I, 362
Harry; I, 463
Joseph James, Dr.;
II, 752
Oran, Col.; I, 137
Thomas; I, 440
- Peters, J.C., Rev.; I,
633
- Petersen, A.M., Rev.;
I, 573
- Petit, Joseph, Rev.;
I, 617
- Pettibone, Helen; II,
989
- Petticord, Edward J.,
1906; I, 61

Index continued

- Pettifogging; I, 54
 Peyton, John; I, 140
 Pfaff, Jacob L., Dr.;
 II, 1001
 Pfaff, Mary (Alvey);
 II, 1002
 Pfaff, Orange G., M.D.;
 II, 1001-1002
 Pfafflin, Elizabeth W.,
 and parents; II, 906
 Pfafflin, Theodore, &
 Co.; I, 526
 Pfau, Barbara, and
 parents; II, 953
 Phelps, O.; I, 398
 Phi Beta Kappa; II,
 682
 Philharmonic Society;
 I, 51
 Phillips,
 C.B., Rev.; I, 567-
 568
 C.H., Rev.; I, 604
 Hester; II, 1068
 Israel; I, 94, 95
 Robert; I, 61
 Samuel; II, 902
 William; I, 56
 Philpott, Allen B.,
 Rev.; I, 608
 Phipps,
 Hannah Mary; II, 844,
 845
 Isaac N.; I, 96, 143,
 179, 181, 185, 447;
 II, 844, 845
 Joseph; II, 844
 Lucy; I, 511
 Sarah; II, 844
 Phipps & Co.; I, 521
 Phoenix Garden; I, 215
 Physicians, first; I, 36
 Physicians, first county;
 I, 546
 Physicians, see also
 Doctors
 Physicians and Surgeons
 College; I, 548
 Piankeshaw Indians;
 I, 7
 Piano mfg.; I, 525-526
 Piatt, Eleanor; II, 707
 Piatt, Frances; II, 1256
 Piatt, Jacob; II, 1256
 Pickens,
 Mary; II, 850
 Owen; II, 850
 Rush; II, 850
 S.O.; I, 277
 Samuel, Sr.; II, 850
 Samuel, Jr.; II, 850
 Virginia (Franklin);
 II, 850
 William A.; I, 306-
 307; II, 676, 1006
 Pickens, Cox & Kahn;
 II, 676
 Pickerill, George W.,
 Dr.; I, 408
 Pickett, Ruth, and
 parents; II, 834, 835
 Pierce,
 Chandler H.; II, 1015
 Eunice (Jameson); II,
 1016
 Hiram; II, 720
 Jacob; II, 1015
 James Donald; II, 1015-
 1016
 M.L., Rev.; I, 610
 Oliver Willard; I, 536;
 II, 720-721
 R.B.F.; I, 354
 Pierson,
 Arthur T., Rev.; I,
 584, 585
 Cas Ann; II, 879
 Chiron C.; II, 879, 880
 Cora (Wentworth); II,
 1179
 Isaac H.; II, 1178
 John Chanlers; II, 879-
 880, 979
 Madoro Maud; II, 880,
 979
 Marna M.; II, 880
 Martha J. (Fowler); II,
 880, 979
 Mary; II, 1179
 Rebecca; II, 1062,
 1138
 Salathiel Tudor; II,
 879
 Samuel D.; II, 1178-
 1179
 Pigeon Roost massacre;
 II, 880-881
 Pike, Robert, Maj.;
 II, 1029
 Pike, Sarah; II, 1029
 Pill, Enoch; I, 377
 Pillbeam, Benjamin; I,
 140
 Pinckney, Sarah; II,
 1044
 Pingpang, Karl; I, 214
 Pitt, Nancy; II, 874
 Pitt, Phoebe; II, 874
 Pitts, George W.; I,
 66, 159, 164
 Pitts boys, school
 children; I, 124
 Plasterers, 1820; I, 46
 Plat of City, 1831; I, 34
 Platz, G.G., Rev.;
 I, 633
 Ploch, C.E., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Plumber, first; I, 197
 Plumbing, c. 1890; I,
 319-320
 Pocahontas, lodge; I,
 379
 Pocahontas, play; I,
 458, 460, 461
 Poelhuis, Joseph, Rev.;
 I, 621
 Poetry; I, 504-505,
 507, 514-515
 Pogue,
 A.W.; I, 46
 Anna; I, 46
 Pogue continued,
 Bennett; I, 37, 46
 Casaa Ann (Payne);
 I, 37, 44
 George; I, 36, 39, 44,
 45, 95
 James; I, 37, 46
 John; I, 46
 Joseph; I, 37, 46
 Nancy; I, 37, 44, 46
 Stincy; I, 37, 46
 Thomas; I, 46
 William; I, 44, 46
 Pogue's Run; I, 8, 11,
 29, 37, 232, 514
 Pohle air-life system;
 I, 331
 Police,
 Board of Metropolitan;
 I, 310
 chiefs, 1864-1910; I,
 635-636
 merchant; I, 13
 superintendents, 1891-
 1910; I, 635-636
 uniforms, 1862; I, 227
 Political and religious
 dissension, Civil War;
 I, 611-612
 Political _____,
 antagonism, 1851; I, 391
 campaign, 1854; I,
 453, 455
 campaign, 1903; I, 428
 convention, 1854; I,
 453
 epoch, 1776-1900; I,
 292, 308
 fraud, bribery; I,
 307-308
 fraud, 1886, tally-
 sheet forgeries; I,
 292, 294-295
 fraud, 1888, Dudley
 letter; I, 298-306
 parties,
 Civil War; I, 223
 National; I, 596
 1822; I, 49
 1832; I, 119
 1852; I, 209-210
 Politics, clean; I, 409
 Politics, women, 1851;
 I, 505
 Politics, 1864; I, 236
 Polk, Josiah; I, 556
 Pollard, E.W.; I, 470
 Pollock, Magdalena; II,
 747
 Polly's Case; I, 243
 Polster, Charley; I, 420
 Poor, Elizabeth; II,
 1235
 Pope, Abner, Dr.; I,
 477, 546
 Pope, Charles L.; I, 67
 Pope, Coleman, Mrs.;
 I, 463, 468, 471
 Pope, Julia Elizabeth
 II, 1203-1204
 Population, Indianapolis,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Population, Indianapolis, cont'd.
 Catholic, c. 1910; I, 615
 German, 1850; I, 202
 Irish, 1850; I, 202
 negro; I, 239, 250, 251, 253
 1824, 1826; I, 73
 1827; I, 93, 94, 99
 1835; I, 99
 1838; I, 389
 1839; I, 193
 1840; I, 100
 1845; I, 549
 Pork packers; I, 345-346
 Pork packing industry; I, 348-350
 Porter, A.G., & G.T.; I, 564
 Albert G., Gov.; I, 210, 236, 325, 332, 481; II, 769, 775, 849, 1159, 1232
 Alice; I, 550
 Annie; II, 769
 E.B. I, 533
 H., & Co.; I, 508
 Hele, and father; II, 1227
 Henry; I, 120
 Henry, Mrs.; I, 179
 Porteus, Anson; II, 854
 Porteus, Ida G. (Woodington); II, 854
 Porteus, Theodore; II, 854
 Posey, Thomas, Gov.; I, 481
 Posey County; I, 4
 Post Office, 1822; I, 71
 Postal rates, 1823; I, 72
 Postal receipts, 1827-1830; I, 72
 Postal receipts, 1871-1908; I, 357-358
 Postal Telegraph Co.; I, 341
 Postmaster, first; I, 46, 71
 Potatoes, 1821-1824; I, 96
 Potawatomie Treaty; I, 445-446
 Potter, Aaron, Rev.; II, 935
 Dora A. (Butterfield); II, 935
 Frances Adelia; II, 935
 Harriet Amanda; II, 935
 Mary Katherine (Stemmel); II, 935
 Merritt A.; II, 935
 Potters, 1821-1826; I, 46, 95
 Potts, Alfred, Dr.; II, 1121
 Alfred Fremont; I, 564; II, 1121-1122
 Alfred M.; I, 324-325
 Potts continued, Alfred M. cont'd., 325, 326, 327, 328, 430
 Marjorie; II, 1122
 May (Barney); II, 1122
 Pounds, John E., Rev.; I, 608
 Powell, Frank F.; II, 1239
 Powell, George W.; I, 521
 Powell, John; I, 461
 Powers, S.F., Rev.; I, 610
 Powner, Margaret; II, 755
 Powner, Mary; II, 922
 Prather, Andrew, Rev.; I, 607
 Pratt, Daniel D.; II, 645, 708
 Pratt, J.F.; I, 488
 Pratt, W.D., Mrs.; I, 407
 Pratt's Walnut Grove; I, 111
 Pray, Enos G., Rev.; I, 627
 Pray, Ida P., and parents; II, 894
 Preachers, first; I, 70, 85, 567
 Baptist; I, 85, 567-575
 Christian; I, 606-611
 Congregational; I, 604-606
 Congregational Methodist; I, 622
 Episcopal; I, 611-613
 Evangelical; I, 633
 Evangelical Association; I, 633
 Friends; I, 626-628
 German Lutheran; I, 614
 German Methodist; I, 597-598, 601
 Lutheran; I, 613-614
 Methodist Episcopal; I, 599-604
 Moravian; I, 631
 Presbyterian; I, 86, 576-604
 Reformed; I, 632-633
 Salvation Army; I, 623
 Seventh Day Adventist; I, 630-631
 Unitarian; I, 622
 United Brethren; I, 632
 Universalist; I, 622
 Volunteers of America; I, 623
 women; I, 602, 604
 see also Rabbis and Priests
 Preachers, negro, Baptist; I, 573-574
 Preachers, negro, Methodist; I, 603-604
 Preachers, negro, Presby-
- Preachers, negro, Presbyterian cont'd., I, 590
 Premier Steel Works; I, 353
 Prentiss, Mary; II, 1122
 Presbyterian churches, see Churches, Presbyterian
 Presbyterian schools, see Schools, Presbyterian
 Pressly, Martha, and father; II, 711
 Presto-Lite, fires; I, 287-288
 Preston, F.J.; I, 623
 Preston, Frank A.; II, 968
 Preston, Mary E.; II, 677
 Price, A.A., Rev.; I, 603
 C. Lawrence; II, 869-870
 Charles T., Rev.; II, 675
 E.J., Mrs.; I, 130, 132
 Jennie E., and father; II, 675
 Jessie (Anderson); II, 870
 John F.; II, 869
 Lyman H.; II, 869, 870
 Ruhama; II, 1119
 Prices, 1862, 1863, 1864; I, 230, 234, 236
 Priests; I, 615-622
 Prince, B.J., Rev.; I, 574
 Prince, William; I, 4
 Printers, 1820, 1821; I, 40, 46, 70, 71, 82
 Printiss, Thomas R., Rev.; I, 575
 Priori, Marino, Rev.; I, 620
 Prison, state; I, 101
 Prison, women's; I, 627
 Prison bounds for debtors; I, 554-555
 Pritchard, Calvin W., Rev.; I, 627
 Pritchard, Henry R., Rev.; II, 694
 Pritchard, James Ambrose, Judge; I, 693-694, 998
 Pritchard, Lilly H. (O'Hair); II, 694
 Probate Courts; I, 558
 Proctor, David, Rev.; I, 86, 89, 371, 575, 604
 Proctor, Joseph; I, 465
 Prohibition issue, 1853; I, 453
 Prohibition law, 1855; I, 453-455
 Prohibition league, Indiana; I, 456

Index continued

- Propylaeum, art exhibit;
I, 485
- Prosecuting attorney,
1822; I, 554
- Protestant Deaconess
Society; I, 552
- Protzman, Abraham; I, 521,
522
- Protzman, Andrew; I, 522
- Pruener, W.J., Rev.; I,
632
- Public _____
buildings, 1827; I, 93
Health and Charities,
Board of, 1891-1909;
I, 637
improvements and debt,
1849; I, 157
opinion, theater; I,
459, 460, 462
Safety, Board of, 1891-
1910; I, 635
schools, see Schools,
public
utilities; I, 322-341
Works, Board of, 1891-
1910; I, 309, 310,
312, 320, 321, 635
- Publications,
agriculture; I, 395-398,
404, 509
art, literature; I,
407, 486
commercial; I, 369, 396,
408-409
historical; I, 399
humorous; I, 407
insurance; I, 369
labor; I, 396, 403-404
law; I, 408
medical; I, 407-408
negro; I, 394, 407
political; I, 50, 389,
394, 486
religious; I, 185, 405-
407, 453, 585, 625
school; I, 130, 162,
269, 272, 273,
398-399
society; I, 409, 410
temperance; I, 394,
404, 407, 452
trade; I, 359, 395-
396
see also Newspapers
- Pugh, Bonnie (Beachamp);
II, 805
- Pugh, Edwin Barton; II,
804-805
- Pugh, Elizabeth; II, 1177
- Pugh, James B.; II, 804
- Purcell, Charles W.;
I, 172
- Purdue University, School
of Pharmacy; II, 742
- Purdy, Fred L.; I,
410-411
- Purdy & Southard; I,
133
- Puryear, John; I, 31
- Putnam, Lydia; I, 436
- Putnam Blues, Civil
War troops; I, 139
- Pyatt, see Platt
- Pyle, John; I, 129, 130
- Pyle House; I, 129, 130
- Pythian Bldg.; I, 381
- Pythian Sisters; I, 381
- Quadrants; I, 240
- Quadrants, see also Negroes
- Quakers, first; I, 56
- Quakers, see also
Churches, Friends
- Quarles, William; I,
81, 127, 135
- Quayle, William A., Rev.;
I, 594
- Queen Mabb, fire engine;
I, 169
- Queisenberry, H.N., Rev.;
I, 572
- Quenius, Herman, Rev.;
I, 633
- Quigg, George H.; I,
122
- Quigley, William F.,
Rev.; I, 619
- Quill, Leonard M.; II,
759
- Quill, Nora C. (Golden);
II, 759
- Quill, Thomas, Sr.;
II, 758
- Quill, Thomas, Jr.;
II, 758
- Quinby, Byron C.; I,
326, 327
- Quinn, Samuel; I, 367
- Quirell, C.A., Rev.;
I, 588
- Rabb, Mary; II, 729
- Rabbis; I, 628-638
- Rafert, Louis F.; I,
284
- Ragle, John, Rev.;
I, 599
- Rahn, Adolph, Rev.;
I, 633
- Rahn, H.; I, 614
- Railroad Commission,
State; I, 358
- Railroad rates, ship-
ments; I, 358
- Railroad shops; I, 235,
262, 266-267
- Railroad track elevation;
I, 321, 428-429, 432
- Railroads; I, 142-
153, 254-267
Bee Line; I, 150
Belt; I, 256-263
Big Four; I, 150
first; I, 141, 148,
193
Indiana, Bloomington
& Western; I, 561
Indianapolis, Logansport
& Chicago; I, 428
Lake Erie & Western;
I, 5, 8, 150
Lawrenceburg & Indiana-
polis; I, 143-153
- Railroads continued,
Pennsylvania; I, 146
underground; I, 250
- Railway companies,
Broad Ripple Interurban;
I, 339
Citizens Street; I,
336-338, 425-426
City; I, 338-339
Indianapolis, Green-
wood & Franklin
Traction; I, 339
Metropolitan; I, 336-
337
Union; I, 263
Union Traction; I, 428
White River; I, 256
- Rainfall, 1821; I, 9
- Rainier, J.F., Rev.;
I, 602
- Ralston, Alexander; I,
17, 28, 34-35, 239
- Ralston, J.H.; I, 121
- Ralston Park, 1879;
I, 34
- Ramsay, John F.; II,
1049
- Ramsey, Ann; II, 834
- Ramsey, Cadwallader;
I, 346
- Ramsey, John F.; I,
120
- Ramsey's Hall; I, 609
- Ranch, Naomi; II, 1116
- Rand, Frederick, Judge;
I, 559
- Randall, Martha; II,
1120
- Randolph, Isaac S.;
II, 969
- Randolph, Warren, Rev.;
I, 570
- Randolph County; I, 47
- Ranger, J.H., Rev.; I,
611
- Rankin, Lorena B., and
parents; II, 1028
- Ransdell, Dan; I, 401
- Raper, William H., Rev.;
I, 376
- Rapp, Frederick; I, 4
- Rappaport,
Babette (Oppenheimer);
II, 933-934, 980
Charlotte (Adam); II,
933
Emma; II, 934, 980
Leo M.; II, 933-934
Philip; II, 933, 934,
980
Thekla; II, 934
- Rariden, James; I, 24
- Raschif, Annie L.; II,
867
- Raschig, Morris H.;
II, 1121
- Rathbone, Justus H.;
I, 379
- Rattlesnakes; I, 69, 70
- Rau, Lizette; II, 1104
- Rauch, John; I, 515

- Rauh,
Elias; II, 814
Emma (Sterne); II, 814
Estelle; II, 815
Lesetta; II, 1021
Samuel Elias; II, 814-815
- Rausch, Frederick, Rev.; I, 633
- Ravines: I, 8, 11, 13, 14
- Rawlins B.F.; I, 593
- Rawlinson, Carlos C., Rev.; I, 608
- Rawls, J.B., Rev.; I, 614
- Rawls, Jennie; II, 916
- Rawls, Mary; II, 916
- Ray,
Charles A., Judge; I, 123
E.R.; I, 75
Edwin, Rev.; I, 447, 448, 591, 592
James Brown, Gov.; I, 108, 167, 446, 481
James M.; I, 32, 49-50, 87, 104, 111, 128, 129, 167, 226, 229, 345, 366, 447, 448, 494, 504; I, 725, 1082, 1236; 1237
John J.; II, 747
John W.; I, 346, 592
Kate, and father; II, 1217
Martin M.; I, 556
Sallie (Nowland); I, 592
- Ray House; I, 152, 494
- Raymond, Angelica M.; II, 847
- Raymond, C.H., Rev.; I, 588
- Raymond, Hester Jane; II, 908, 935, 1010
- Raynor, Jacob R., Rev.; I, 575
- Rea, Sarah; II, 1106
- Read, Enos B.; I, 403
- Read, Martha; II, 1119
- Reagan, Dove; II, 973
- Reagan, Wilkes; I, 46, 53, 89
- Real estate, 1821; I, 32
- Real estate, 1862-1865; I, 227, 231, 235, 247, 238
- Ream, Benjamin; I, 119
- Ream, Laura; I, 468
- Reardon,
Anna (Moore); II, 1163
Dora L. (Miles); II, 1163
Jennie; II, 1163
John L.; I, 297
Michael Henry, Sr.; II, 1163
Michael Henry, Jr.; II, 1163
- Reasner, William; I, 284
- Reason, Patrick H.; I, 378
- Reaume, Emma; II, 661
- Rebekahs, lodge; I, 378
- Reck, Abraham, Rev.; I, 129, 614
- Reck, Luther; I, 140, 614
- Recker, Gottfried; I, 206, 208
- Recker, Hubert; I, 206
- Reckhoff, M.F., Rev.; I, 610
- Record, Thomas; I, 155
- Recreation; I, 502
- Rector, William; I, 447
- Red Men, Improved Order of; I, 379
- Redd, Lucy; II, 726, 852
- Reddick, Elisha; I, 65
- Redding, T.C.; I, 294
- Reding, John W.; I, 33, 74, 89, 135
- Redman, Peggy; I, 556
- Redman, Samuel; I, 556
- Reed,
Albert S.; I, 354
Andrew W.; I, 95
D.D., Rev.; I, 572
Enos B.; I, 477
Frances M. (Lane); II, 1075
Harry J.; II, 1075
Helen M.; II, 1075
Henry Louis; I, 475, 477
Isaac, Rev.; I, 86, 507, 604
J.C., Rev.; I, 597
J. Sanders, Rev.; I, 612
Jefferson Howard; II, 1074-1075
Joseph C.; I, 46, 50, 90, 91, 554
Julia C.; II, 1075
Julia C. (Smith); II, 1075
Myron W., Rev.; I, 580, 581
Ned; I, 405
Peter Fische; I, 478
William Jefferson; II, 1075
- Reeder, W.C., Rev.; I, 604
- Rees, Levi, Rev.; I, 627
- Reeve, John; I, 626
- Reeve, Sarah; II, 739
- Reeves, Marshall T.; I, 436
- Reformatory, Girls; I, 627
- Reformed churches, see Churches, Reformed
- Reformed Methodist churches, see Churches, Reformed Methodist
- Reformed preachers, see Preachers, Reformed
- Refrigeration, artificial; I, 349
- Reichman, John; I, 410
- Reid,
Archibald C.; I, 143, 554
Ida M., and parents; II, 1062
Jacob B.; I, 555
John S.; I, 507
Margaret; I, 531, 533, 534, 537-538
- Reisner, Frederick; I, 598
- Reitz, Heinrich; I, 214
- Reitz, Johann; I, 214
- Religion, early; I, 85, 86, 177-185
- Religious activity; I, 189, 193-194, 199
and political dissension during Civil War; I, 611-612
customs; I, 178-185, 234, 591-592
literature; I, 87
regulations; I, 596
services; I, 178-182
- Reller, John A., Rev.; I, 633
- Reminiscences of Early Methodism in Indiana; I, 592
- Remster, Andrew; II, 662
- Remster, Charles, Judge; I, 661-662
- Remster, Isabelle (McDaniel); II, 662
- Remy, Calvin J.; II, 664
- Remy, Charles F.; II, 664-665, 749
- Remy, Deborah (Henderson); II, 665
- Remy, John T.; II, 664
- Rene, N., Rev.; I, 632
- Reproth, Julia; II, 740
- Republican Party; I, 210, 217, 226-227, 230, 292, 454-456
- Rettig, John, Rev.; I, 632
- Reveal, W.O.; I, 294
- Revels, W.R., Rev.; I, 603
- Rexford, E.E.; I, 354
- Reynolds,
Caleb; I, 56
David; I, 134, 137, 140, 141
Henry S.; II, 935
Levi; I, 124
W.W., Rev.; I, 602
see also Runnels
- Rhodes, Charles; I, 281
- Rhodius, George; II, 1067
- Rhodius, Maria; II, 1067
- Rice, Joseph M., Dr.; I, 280
- Rice, Martin H.; I, 376

Index continued

- Rich, Ibad; I, 536
 Rich, W.S.; I, 536
 Richards,
 Elizabeth M., and
 parents; II, 668
 Hugh Robertson; II,
 1242
 John Wallace; II, 1240
 Joseph H.; II, 1240
 M.H., Rev.; I, 614
 Mary; II, 959
 Mary Alice (Hoover);
 II, 1242
 Rezin; II, 1239, 1240
 Samuel; II, 1239
 Samuel C.; II, 1240
 T.; I, 120
 William J., Maj.; II,
 1008, 1239-1242
 Richardson,
 Benjamin Austin, Gen.;
 II, 836-838
 Daniel; II, 923
 Daniel Austin; II, 923-
 924
 Estelle (Carpenter);
 II, 838
 Joel F.; I, 256, 257
 Lewi.; II, 836
 M.K., Rev.; I, 632
 Nancy; II, 923
 Samue.; II, 836
 Sarah A. (Currier);
 II, 924
 Susan (Ballard); II,
 838
 Richardson Zouaves; II,
 837
 Richcreek, Seth M.;
 I, 354-356
 Richcreek Bank; I, 354-
 356
 Richie, Elizabeth (Akin);
 II, 907
 Richie, Isaac N.; II,
 907
 Richie, William H.; II,
 907
 Richings, Caroline; I,
 217
 Richmann, Charles; I,
 171, 174, 175, 281,
 289
 Richmond, Eliza; I, 127
 Richmond, John L., Rev.;
 I, 376, 546, 567-568
 Richter, Fernanda; I,
 216
 Richter, Maria; II, 980
 Ricketts, Dillard; I,
 468
 Riddle, Sarah E.; II, 993
 Riddle, W.S., Rev.;
 I, 507
 Ridenour, Jonathan M.;
 I, 411
 Rider, Anna Catherine;
 II, 728
 Ridgely, Lilly M.;
 II, 693
 Ridgely, Robert; II, 788
- Riele, Carl, Rev.; I,
 633
 Rieman, Alexander; II,
 1008
 Rieman, Eveline M.; II,
 1008
 Riley,
 Elizabeth; II, 1103
 Frank; II, 1211
 Frank, Mrs.; I, 43
 G.W., Rev.; I, 572
 James Whitcomb; I, 463,
 518-520; II, 1211-
 1213
 Margaret (Schleich);
 II, 1211
 Mary A.; II, 749
 Rhuben Alexander, Capt.;
 II, 1211
 W.H., Rev.; I, 603
 William H.; I, 467
 Rinehart, M.L.; I, 132
 Rink, Edward A.; II, 953
 Ripley County; I, 47
 Rippeto, O.B., Rev.; I,
 602
 Risner, Charles F.;
 I, 440
 Ritter,
 Eli F., Col.; I, 296,
 300, 456; II, 774-
 776
 James; II, 776
 Levi; I, 435
 Mary B.; II, 776
 Narcie (Lockwood); II,
 776
 Ruth; II, 776
 Ritter, Walker & Ritter;
 I, 564
 Ritzinger,
 August; I, 211, 353
 Augustus W.; II, 1049
 Frederick L.; I, 353,
 361
 J.B.; I, 353
 Maria F. (Fletcher);
 II, 1129
 Mila F.; II, 654
 Riverside Dam; I, 38
 Riverside Park; I, 23, 38,
 423
 Riverside Pumping Station;
 I, 335
 Roache, Addison L., Judge;
 I, 234, 257, 274, 441,
 512
 Road, National, see
 National Road
 Road, state, first; I,
 445-446
 Roads,
 early condition; I, 2, 22
 1818; I, 39
 1822; I, 56, 93
 1825; I, 75, 76, 78, 79
 1833-1840; I, 99
 Robbins, Caroline, and
 father; II, 872
 Robbins, Mary M., and
 father; II, 968
- Roberts,
 Amy W. (Willard); II,
 912
 Annie; II, 912
 Benjamin; I, 607
 Daisy; II, 912
 Flora L.; II, 912
 George H., Dr.; II,
 1086-1087
 Hannah (Miller); II, 911
 Horrice; II, 1086
 John; II, 911-912
 John N.; II, 912
 Joseph; II, 911
 Junius B., Prof.; I,
 130
 Lydia R.; II, 912
 Margaret A. (Fleming);
 II, 1087
 Mary, and parents;
 II, 836
 Mary A. (Nye); II, 912
 Peter H.; I, 607
 R., Rev.; I, 599
 Robert Richford, Bishop;
 I, 595
 Samuel; I, 56
 W.W.; I, 322
 Robertson, D.A., Rev.;
 I, 601, 602
 Robertson, J.E.; I,
 363
 Robertson, R.S.; I, 413
 Robison,
 George G.; I, 136,
 357
 John L.; I, 245, 247
 Joseph R.; II, 731
 Mary; I, 486
 Nora; II, 827
 W.J.H.; I, 219
 Webb; I, 284
 Yankee; I, 463
 Robison, Decker David;
 II, 988
 Robison, Edward J.; II,
 988-989
 Robison, Helen (Petti-
 bone); II, 989
 Robson, William; I, 346
 Rockey, Jane D.; II,
 859
 Rockwood, William O.;
 I, 356
 Rodney, Caesar A.; II,
 995
 Rodney, Mary; II, 905
 Roebke, Christina; II,
 920
 Rogatzky, Hermann, Rev.;
 I, 598
 Rogers, Elizabeth; II,
 1254
 Rogers, Henry C.; I,
 533; II, 1103
 Rogers, J.W., Dr.; I,
 406
 Rogers, M.G.; I, 473
 Rohback, James A.; I,
 565
 Roll, Isaac; I, 123

- Roll, Nellie H., and father; II, 1127
- Rollins, Thaddeus S.; I, 564-565
- Rondthaler, J.A., Rev.; I, 585, 587
- Rooche, A.L., & Co.; I, 407
- Rooker, Samuel; I, 46, 95, 473
- Rooker, Samuel S.; I, 119, 120, 157
- Rooker, William D.; I, 53, 554
- Roop, Jacob; I, 120
- Roos, Mary; II, 723
- Root, Deloss; I, 344, 612-613
- Root, George F.; I, 530
- Root, Helen Louise, and father; II, 1242
- Root, J.K.; I, 344
- Rorison, Brainerd; I, 329
- Roseberg, Elizabeth; II, 975
- Rosenthal, Adolph; I, 628
- Rosenthal, J.M., Dr.; I, 628
- Ross, A.L.; I, 80
- Andrew Franklin; II, 957
- Charles B.; II, 956
- Charley; I, 402
- David; I, 556
- David, Dr.; II, 956-957
- Eliza T.; II, 781
- Margaret Gertrude (Goodheart); II, 957
- Mary Buckner, and father; II, 715
- Morris; I, 401
- Samuel; I, 136
- W.L.; I, 80
- W.R., Dr.; I, 543
- Ross & Ray; I, 508
- Rossiter, Ann; II, 765
- Rothweiler, J., Rev.; I, 593
- Rough Notes, insurance journal; II, 1035, 1086
- Rousseau, Dirk; I, 111
- Rousseau, Lovell H.; I, 165
- Routier, Peter; I, 587
- Royal Arcanum; I, 382
- Royal Neighbors of America; I, 385
- Ruark Thomas; I, 598
- Rubus, Preston C.; II, 90
- Rubus, Rena (Wilcox); II, 903
- Rubush, William G.; II, 903
- Rubush & Hunter; I, 432
- Ruckelhaus, Anna C. (Killy); II, 667
- Ruckelhaus, Conrad; II, 667
- Ruckelhaus, John C.; II, 667
- Ruckle, Nicholas, Col.; I, 170, 219, 393, 411-412, 468
- Ruddell, Almus G.; II, 604
- Ruddell, Ambrose G., Dr.; II, 804
- Ruddell, Clementine (Tucker); II, 804
- Ruddell, Mary H. (Vinton); II, 804, 1177
- Ruddle, James H.; I, 274
- Rude, Laura; II, 1010
- Rudisill, Margaret; I, 481
- Rudy, S. Anna; II, 1194
- Ruffin, Edward; I, 210
- Ruffin, Isaac W.; II, 1117
- Rugg, Dewitt C.; I, 219
- Ruick, Alberta L. (Miller); II, 1146
- Ruick, Samuel Kenley, Sr.; II, 1146
- Ruick, Samuel Kenley, Jr.; II, 1146
- Rumple, J.W., Rev.; I, 614
- Runcie, James, Rev.; I, 613
- Runnels, Alice (Bartreau) McCulloch; II, 971
- Annie P.; II, 970
- Celestin; II, 970
- Daniel, Col.; II, 970
- Dora (Clark); II, 971
- Edwin; II, 969, 970
- Enos; II, 970
- Orange Scott, M.D.; II, 969-972
- Stephen; II, 969-970
- Runnion, William; I, 480
- Rusch, Friedrich; I, 206
- Ruschaupt, Emma, and parents; II, 1159
- Rush, Benjamin, Dr.; I, 447
- Rush, Bertha (Gall); II, 931, 932
- Rush, Frederick Paul; II, 865, 929-931
- Rush, Mary A.; II, 946
- Rush County; I, 43
- Russe, Amelia (Habney); II, 826
- Russe, Henry; II, 824-826
- Russell, Alexander W., Col.; I, 18, 46, 81, 84, 127, 134, 135, 136, 342, 521, 556; II, 1073
- Annie; II, 1073
- Charles, Capt.; I, 251
- Charles J.; I, 61
- Isabella (Stephens); I, 491
- James; II, 1073
- Russell continued, John W.; I, 84
- Sarah Jane; II, 1181
- Sol Smith; I, 84
- Ruter, C.W., Rev.; I, 592
- Rutter, Alice, and father; II, 661
- Ryan, E.M., Rev.; I, 572
- Ryan, Thomas F.; I, 441
- Rycraft, Sophronia; II, 819
- Ryker, William; II, 1004
- Sabbath, c. 1862; I, 227
- Sabbath School Union; I, 87, 88, 93, 94
- Sabbath Schools, Hebrew, Market Street Temple; I, 629
- Sabbath Schools, Hebrew, United Congregation; I, 630
- Sachs, Max; I, 211
- Saddlers, 1821, 1822; I, 70, 95
- Saengerfest; I, 206
- Safford, J.P., Rev.; I, 122
- Sahn, Albert; I, 294, 362, 367
- Sahn, Ethel, and father; II, 1131
- Saiger, Anna; II, 827
- Sailors, James; I, 46
- Sainor, Mary; II, 828
- St. Clair, Arthur; I, 127, 391, 611
- St. Clair, Isaac; II, 686
- St. Clair, Raymond; II, 686
- St. Clair Addition; I, 249
- St. Francis Hospital, Beech Grove; I, 443
- St. Louis Guards; I, 219
- St. Vincent's Hospital; I, 552, 621, 622
- St. Vincent's Training School, orphans' home; I, 622
- Salaries, firemen; I, 281
- Salaries, preachers; I, 567, 569
- Sales, 1899; I, 358
- Salls, Emily S., and father; II, 873
- Salvation Army; I, 623
- Salvation Army churches, see Churches, Salvation Army
- Salvation Army preachers, see Preachers, Salvation Army
- Salzenstein, Dina, and parents; II, 809
- Sample's Mills; I, 17

Index continued

- Sampson's Bakery; I, 261
 Sander's Place; I, 38
 Sander,
 C.M., Rev.; I, 605
 John; II, 799
 John H., Dr.; I, 18,
 109, 505, 542, 543,
 546, 607
 Mary E., and parents;
 II, 699
 Zerelda (Zeralda) Gray;
 I, 505-506; II, 1167,
 1175
 Sands, Lewis H., Col.;
 I, 213
 Sandstrom Buggy Co.;
 I, 2
 Sanitation, first; I, 14
 Sanitarians, City, 1895-
 1910 I, 637
 Sanitary Commission; I,
 226
 Sanitary Fair; I, 236,
 348, 498, 499
 Sargeant's Infant School;
 I, 103, 122
 Sargent, C.S., Rev.; I,
 613
 Sargent, J.A., Rev.; I,
 599
 Satterthwaite, Josephine,
 and father; II, 1210
 Saunders, Mary, and
 father; II, 1193
 Saunders, Susan; II,
 754
 Savings and Loan
 Association, Dime;
 I, 606
 Sawyer, Samuel, Rev.;
 I, 588
 Saxton, Dr.; I, 543,
 546
 Saylor, John; I, 135
 Scales, Weights and
 Measurers, Inspectors,
 1902-1910; I, 636
 Scammon, John Young;
 I, 412
 Schaal, J.C., Rev.;
 I, 598
 Schafer, A.B., Rev.;
 I, 633
 Schatter, Otto; I,
 522
 Scheideler, Anthony,
 Rev.; I, 617; II,
 1015
 Schell Henry S.; II,
 1091
 Schell Schmidt family;
 I, 5, 536
 Schell Schmidt, A.; I,
 206
 Schepher, Johanne;
 II, 223
 Schert, S.P., Dr.;
 I, 408
 Scherrer, Adolph; I,
 416
 Schiltmeier, Frederick;
 Schiltmeier, Frederick
 cont'd.; I, 522
 Schindler, H.; I, 206
 Schindler, Sarah H.; II,
 1177
 Schlencher, H., Rev.; I,
 633
 Schmidt,
 Adele, and father;
 II, 1182
 C.C., Rev.; I, 614
 Elise (Ballman); II,
 1080
 Emmy; II, 1162
 F.; I, 214
 Lorenz; I, 295, 326-
 328, 361; II, 1078-
 1080
 Margaret, and father;
 II, 1226
 Minna; II, 1225, 1226
 William H.; II, 1148
 Schmitt, Karl; I, 211
 Schmitz, Bruno; I,
 483, 489
 Schnackenburg, William,
 Maj.; I, 211
 Schneider, J.S., Rev.;
 I, 598
 Schneider, Karl; I, 536
 Schneider, Margaret; II,
 1046
 Schnull,
 August; II, 721
 Emma; II, 1046
 Gustav A.; I, 278; II,
 1112
 Henry S.; I, 325; II,
 721, 865, 875, 930,
 966, 1069
 Julia W.; II, 1069
 Nannie; II, 966
 Schnull & Co.; I, 286
 Schnull Bros.; I, 229
 Schofield's Mill; I, 334
 Scholarships, 1858; I, 272
 Scholl, Lillian; II, 698
 School _____,
 books; I, 124
 buildings; I, 270, 273,
 274
 children, early; I, 93,
 124, 126, 270
 children, negro; I, 276
 discipline; I, 126
 enumeration, 1864; I,
 235
 Expenses, administrative;
 I, 278-279
 house, first; I, 90,
 91
 law reform, 1897; I,
 277-278
 masters, 1822; I, 70
 superintendents; I, 488
 system, graded; I, 272
 taxes; I, 270, 275,
 280
 Trustees, Board of,
 first; II, 647
 Schools; I, 121-133,
 Schools cont'd., 26:-
 280
 Axtell's; I, 525
 Baptist; I, 122, 28,
 225, 274
 Catholic; I, 132,
 133, 615-622
 Church of the
 Assumption; I, 619
 Holy Angels; I,
 619-620
 Holy Cross; I, 620
 Sacred Heart; I, 618
 St. Anne's School for
 Girls; I, 130
 St. Anthony's; I, 619
 St. Bridgid; I, 618-
 619
 St. Catherine's
 Parish; I, 620
 St. Francis de
 Sales, Brightwood;
 I, 619
 St. John's; I, 616
 St. Joseph's; I, 617
 St. Mary's; I, 129,
 177, 617
 St. Patrick's; I, 617
 SS. Peter and Paul's
 Cathedral; I, 616
 dancing, first; I, 490
 Episcopalian; I, 129
 Evangelical parochial;
 I, 633
 Flower Mission, nurses;
 I, 606
 free; I, 268-270, 273;
 II, 1236-1237
 Friends; I, 131
 German; I, 133, 207,
 208-209
 Hebrew; I, 630
 Indian Art; I, 478, 486
 Indianapolis Academy;
 I, 91
 Law, Central Indiana;
 I, 564
 Law, Indiana; I, 564-
 565, 566
 Law, Northwestern
 Christian University;
 I, 564
 Law, University of
 Indianapolis; I, 565
 Love's Art; I, 482,
 483, 484, 485, 489
 Lutheran; I, 133, 614
 Marion County Seminary;
 I, 121, 122
 Methodist; I, 128, 129
 music; I, 532-533
 negro; I, 269, 275,
 276
 Normal; I, 275
 nurses; I, 550, 606
 Presbyterian; I, 91,
 128, 129, 130
 public; I, 268-280,
 502
 Reformed; I, 632
 scholarships, 1858; I,

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Schools cont'd.,
scholarships, 1858 cont'd.,
272
Sewall's; I, 613
see also High schools
Schory, Theodore, Rev.;
I, 633
Schramm, Matilda; II,
1069
Schroeder, Henry C.;
II, 01-802
Schroeder, Mary (Tebbe);
II, 02
Schubert, Lee; I, 472
Schubert, Sam; I, 472
Schueller, E., Rev.;
I, 573
Schuette, Engel; II,
824
Schuetze, Frances; II,
723
Schultz, Carl P., Rev.;
I, 614
Schumberg, T., Rev.;
I, 601
Schumm, Julius; I,
209-210
Schurdel, Theodore F.,
Rev.; I, 614
Schurmann, H., Mrs.;
I, 533
Schurmann, Henry; II,
780
Schwack, Gabriel; I, 363
Schwartz, Rudolf; I,
34, 439
Schweitzer, F., Rev.;
I, 633
Scott,
Caroline; II, 1192
Elmer E.; II, 772
Emma Alberta, and
father; II, 696
Frank; I, 484, 488,
531
Ida Gray; I, 532
J.E., Rev.; I, 586
James, Rev.; I, 46,
85, 591
James, Judge; I, 373,
559
John Eugene; I, 278,
56; II, 772-773
Martha (Stewart); II,
921
Mary A. (Crist); II,
773
William, Sr., Rev.; II,
1113, 1134
William, Jr.; I, 277,
278; II, 926, 1133-
1134
Scottish Rite Literary
Association; I, 471
Scottish Rite, Masons;
I, 234
Scott's Army; I, 8
Scoville, Frances C.,
and parents; II,
1251
Scribner, B.F., Col.; II,
1240
Scudder,
Caleb; I, 46, 86, 87, 95,
159, 161, 167, 169, 220,
360, 371, 447, 575, 577,
584; II, 1013, 1014-1015
Caleb, Mrs.; I, 87
Janet; I, 489
Kenneth A., Dr.; I, 46, 71
81, 542, 545, 546
Mary (Gardner); II, 1013,
1015
Michael R.; I, 19
Scudder & Hannaman; I, 176,
344
Sculpture, first; I, 475
483
Seabrook, Charles J.; I,
410
Seager, R.W.; I, 530
Seal of City; I, 157
Sea; of Marion County, see
Marion County, seal of
Sealers of Weights and Mea-
sures, 1853-1875; I, 636
Seals, Nancy; II, 1140
Searls, Jasper; II, 1117
Seaton, Lucy Ann; I, 236
Secession prisoners; I, 226
Secessionists; I, 223-224
Security Trust Co.; I, 356
Sedwick,
Benjamin Franklin; II, 1041
Charles Wesley; II, 1041-
1042
Eliza L. (Lake); II, 1042
J., Dr.; II, 1040
James Benjamin; II, 1040-
1041
Nancy (McNeeley); II, 1041
Sidney; I, 49
Segar, Eli; II, 809
Seggelke, Julia; II, 1215
Seibert, Cicero; I, 282
Seibert, Hiram; I, 170,
174
Seibert, P.W.; I, 120,
136
Seidensticker,
Adolph, Sr.; I, 162,
211, 214, 361; II,
1080, 1223-1224, 1226
Adolph, Sr., Mrs.; I,
211
Adolph, Jr.; II, 1225,
1226-1227
Agnes; II, 778
Emma; II, 1225
Emma (Mannfeld); II,
1226
George, Sr., Dr.; II,
1223-1224
George, Jr.; II, 1225-
1226
Helen (Porter); II, 1227
Margaret (Schmidt); II,
1226
Minna (Schmidt); II,
1225, 1226
Seidensticker continued
Stella; II, 1225
Sellers, Emory B.; I,
300-301
Sellhorn, H., Rev.;
I, 573
Selman, S.H.; I, 546
Selvage, Joseph W.; II,
947
Senators, 1823; I, 74
Seneca Falls Co.; I,
170
Seneca Falls, fire
engines; I, 281, 282
Sentinel Bldg.; I, 348
Sermons, c. 1835; I,
591-592
Servant question; I, 187
Settlers, first; I, 15,
36, 39, 44, 45, 46
Seuel, Peter, Rev.;
I, 614
Seuel, Theodore H.; II,
877
Seventh Day Adventist
churches, see Churches,
Seventh Day Adventist
Seventh Day Adventist,
preachers, see Preachers,
Seventh Day Adventist
Severin, Edna (Smithers);
II, 876
Severin, Henry, Sr.; II,
875
Severin, Henry, Jr.; II,
875-876
Sewall, Mary Fitch, and
parents; II, 875
Sewall, May Wright; I,
130, 492, 506, 613
Sewall, T.L.; I, 130
Sewall, William; I, 239
Seward, Waitzel; II, 696
Sewers; I, 14, 311,
416-418, 421, 422
Seymour, Nathaniel A.,
Rev.; I, 575
Shachel, Charles; I, 574
Shafer, William J.; II,
764
Shaffer, Daniel; I, 46
Shaffer, John C.; I, 337
Shank, Mary J., and
parents; II, 901
Shank, Samuel Lewis,
Mayor; I, 433; II, 843
Shank, William H.H.;
I, 435
Sharpe,
Abishai; II, 776
Alberta S. (Johnson);
II, 777
Anna Hester; II, 1083
Ebenezer; I, 91, 126,
447, 577, 578; II,
732, 1080-1082, 1084,
1212
Eliza (Lake); II, 1081,
1082
Eliza Lake; II, 1083

Index continued

- Sharpe continued
 Eliza Ross; II, 1081
 Elizabeth Catherine (Wilson); II, 1083
 Hester Anna; II, 1081, 1214
 Isabella Maria; I, 91; II, 1081
 James; I, 452, 460, 521
 Jessie; II, 1083
 Joseph Kinne, Sr.; II, 776
 Joseph Kinne, Jr.; II, 776-777
 Mary (McFerran); II, 1080
 Mary E. (Graydon); II, 776
 Mary Ella; II, 776
 Mary Yandes; II, 1083
 Matilda; I, 95
 Thomas Hindman; I, 81, 91, 119, 129, 237, 342, 374; II, 1081, 1082-1084
 William; II, 1080
 Sharpe's School; I, 126
 Shaw, B.C., Col.; I, 165
 Shaw, Frances A.; II, 935
 Shaw, Lucia; II, 1006
 Shaw, Robert Gould; I, 276
 Shaw Carriage Works; I, 293
 Shearer, Jacob, Rev.; I, 614
 Shedd, Philander, Rev.; I, 572
 Sheerlin, Simon P.; I, 341
 Sheets John; I, 163
 Sheets William; I, 129, 155, 163, 374, 448
 Sheets Hotel; I, 282-283, 332
 Shehan, Ellen; II, 1163
 Shelby County; I, 48
 Shell, Charles; I, 440
 Sheppard, John, Rev.; I, 572
 Sherck, C. Rollin, Rev.; I, 614
 Sherfey, Mahala; II, 965
 Sheridan, W.F., Rev.; I, 601
 Sheriff, first; I, 49
 Sherlock, E.T.; I, 462, 465, 466
 Sherman, Paul; I, 171
 Sherman, S.A., Rev.; I, 573
 Sherrick, David; I, 366
 Sherrill, Joseph E., Rev.; I, 572
 Sherwood, L.D., Mrs., I, 470
 Sherwood, W.O.; I, 171, 175, 281, 289
 Sherwood, Wallace; II, 1155
 Shideler, Aaron; II, 660
 Shideler, Alice (Rutter); II, 661
 Shideler, David B.; I, 286; II, 660
 Shideler, John E.; II, 660-661
 Shiel, Julia Elizabeth (Pope); II, 1203-1204
 M.E.; I, 409
 Michael, Gen.; II, 1202
 Patrick; II, 1202
 Roger R.; II, 1201-1204
 Shillelah law; I, 114
 Shiloh, Battle of; II, 653
 Shinny; I, 122, 123
 Shipp, Martha, and parents; II, 807, 1149
 Shirlaw, Walter; I, 478
 Shirley, Blanche Klum; II, 697
 Shirley, Cassius C.; II, 696-697, 1233, 1234
 Shirley, D.J., Dr.; II, 696
 Shirts, Angeline; II, 1096
 Shirts, George; I, 39
 Shoemaker, John; I, 441
 Shoemakers, 1821, 1822; I, 46, 70, 94, 95
 Shoff, J.B., Rev.; I, 572
 Shonaker, H.J.; I, 533, 536
 Shoppenhorst, Amelia; II, 1017
 Shortridge, Abraham C., Prof.; I, 132, 273, 274, 275, 406, 512, 608; II, 972
 Shortridge, S.E., Mrs.; I, 405
 Shortridge High School; I, 237, 274, 276, 277, 280, 536
 Shoup, Francis A., Rev.; I, 219, 220
 Shoup, George G.; I, 25
 Showalter, Judge; I, 338
 Shunk, John; I, 46, 70, 95, 448
 Shute, Hamlin L.; II, 859-860
 Shute, Olive (Hill); II, 860
 Shute, Richard; II, 859
 Sick, Rosena; II, 1227
 Sickness and treatment; I, 9, 445
 Siddell (Siddill), Robert; I, 70, 342, 555
 Siegrist, Simon, Rev.; I, 617
 Sigel, Franz; I, 211
 Sigler, Frances C. (Stagg); II, 842
 George A., Dr.; II, 842
 Joseph S.; II, 842
 Mary; II, 842
 Mary A.; II, 842
 Silk, domestic; I, 98
 Silver, scarcity, 1862; I, 228
 Silver Grays, home guards; I, 220
 Simcox, Jane; II, 1238
 Simcox, Josiah; I, 240
 Simmons, Franklin; I, 481, 489
 Simmons, James J., Rev.; I, 569-570
 Simmons, W.H., Rev.; I, 603
 Simon, Sarah; II, 1178
 Simpson, Matthew, Dr.; I, 110, 593, 595
 Sims, Charles N., Rev.; I, 593-594, 598, 599
 Sims, Larkin; I, 98
 Sinclair, Lawrence H.; II, 935
 Singleton, Agnes; II, 699
 Singleton, William, Rev.; I, 575
 Sinking Fund; I, 360
 Sinks, Alois E.; I, 481
 Sinks, Nancy J., and parents; II, 1010
 Sipe, Aaron; II, 719
 Sipe, Jacob Corpenny; II, 719-720
 Sipe, Mabel C. (Brown); II, 720
 Sirpless, Albert B.; II, 789
 Sirpless, James; II, 789
 Sirpless, Nellie; II, 789
 Sissle, G.A., Rev.; I, 603
 Sister Athanasius; I, 552
 Sister Frances Ann; I, 552
 Sister Helena; I, 552
 Sister Henrietta; I, 552
 Sister Richmond's School; I, 127
 Sisters, Catholic; I, 621-622
 Sisters of Charity; I, 385, 549, 550, 552
 Sisters of the Mystical Ten; I, 385
 Site of capital, permanent; I, 6
 Slack, Kate, and father; II, 771
 Slaughter, D., Rev.; I, 575
 Slaughter, James; I, 70
 Slavery, effect on churches; I, 569, 572, 612
 Slavery, legislation; I, 559
 Slavery, opposition, newspapers; I, 394-395

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

Slavery, 1820; I, 243
 Slawson, Delanson; I, 598
 Sleigh on under the Hill;
 I, 434
 Slick Six; I, 401
 Sloan, Anne Madison, and
 father; II, 864
 Sloan, George W.; I,
 170, 278
 Sloan, George W., Mrs.;
 I, 250
 Sloan, Joseph; II, 729-
 730
 Sloane, Mariah C.; II,
 69
 Sloss, Robert, Rev.;
 I, 55
 Slovenian Catholic
 churches, see Churches,
 Catholic, Slovenian
 Slums, 1892; I, 623
 Small, Gilbert, Rev.;
 I, 580
 Small, John; I, 56
 Smart, G.H.; I, 166,
 277
 Smiley Thomas E.; I,
 602-603
 Smith,
 Mr. and Mrs.; I, 84-85
 A.G.; I, 413
 Ada M., and father;
 II, 1043
 Albert P.; II, 677
 Andrew; I, 115, 120,
 155, 533
 Anna Mary; I, 130
 Athlick; I, 471, 492,
 493
 Aurelius, I, 475
 Berkley; I, 61
 Betty; I, 90
 Big; I, 448
 Butler K., Rev.; I,
 114, 115, 120, 607
 C.F.; I, 422
 Caleb Blood, Judge;
 I, 231, 234, 374,
 376, 561
 Calvin J.; I, 465
 Charles W.; I, 277, 279,
 456, 565; II, 676-677,
 699, 1159, 1160
 Charles W., Capt.; II,
 881
 Clara; II, 847
 Clara (Ellick); I, 122
 Delavan; I, 411
 E.G.; I, 334
 Edith Maria, and
 father; II, 1197
 Eleanor; II, 1075
 Elizabeth Gertrude;
 II, 1063
 F.P., Rev.; I, 610
 Ferdinand; I, 522
 George; I, 46, 66, 70-
 71, 82, 90, 104, 109,
 388, 441, 504, 554,
 611; II, 1022
 George, Rev.; I, 620

Smith continued,
 George M.; I, 599;
 II, 1063
 George W., Rev.; I, 601
 H., Rev.; I, 572
 H.F.; I, 530
 Henry L.; I, 339
 Horace W.; I, 376
 Hugh; I, 130, 626
 Isaac; I, 475
 J. Cummings, Rev.; I,
 144, 585
 J.W.; I, 522
 Jacob; I, 470, 521
 James; I, 627
 James F., Capt.; II,
 1075
 James M.; I, 120, 452
 Jano; II, 848
 John; II, 662
 John C., Rev.; I, 592
 John Louis, Rev.; I,
 185, 595, 598
 Julia C.; II, 1075
 Kate P.; II, 677
 Latitia A.; II, 678
 Lloyd; I, 491
 Lorenz; I, 430
 Louis F.; II, 857
 Marcus C.; I, 122-123
 Margaret; II, 677
 Maria Louisa; II, 1136
 Martha E.; II, 706
 Mary; II, 789
 Mary Adelaide; II, 1183
 Mary Ann, and father;
 II, 868
 Mary E. (Preston); II,
 677
 Mary Grace; II, 677
 Morgan Lewis; II, 676
 Olive E., and father;
 II, 900
 Oliver H.; I, 50, 155,
 156, 164, 268, 269,
 546-547, 562; II,
 678, 695, 714, 732
 Orin (Woollen); II, 783
 P.J., Rev.; I, 575
 R.A., Rev.; I, 610
 Rebecca, Mrs. Benjamin
 Lockwood; II, 776
 Rebecca, Mrs. Gabriel
 Jones; II, 1164-1165
 Sarah; II, 881
 Sarah A.; I, 130, 626
 Sarah Belle, and parents;
 II, 738
 Sarah F., and parents;
 II, 1215
 Sarah J., Rev.; I, 627
 Sol.; I, 84, 458, 471
 Tamson; II, 662
 Thomas M.; I, 171,
 372-373
 W.C., Rev.; I, 591-
 592, 593
 Weller B.; II, 969
 William; I, 102, 185,
 475
 William H., Rev.; I,

Smith continued
 William, Rev. cont'd.,
 399, 411, 608
 William; I, 40,
 Z.A., Co.; I, 41
 Smith & Duncan; I, 64
 Smith Theater Co.; I, 458
 Smither, Edna; II, 76
 Smither, Ida; II, 86
 Smock,
 Abraham, Rev.; I, 567
 Ann (VanArsdallen);
 II, 779
 Ann Terhune (Smoc);
 II, 779
 Eva L.; II, 780
 Isaac; II, 779
 Jacob, Lt.; I, 184; II,
 779
 John; II, 779
 Melissa A. (Smock); II,
 780
 William C.; I, 53; II,
 778-780
 Smoley, John M., Rev.;
 I, 620
 Smuck, Gabriel; I, 96
 Sneed, William; I, 90
 Snapp, Anna Maria; I,
 744
 Snow, Margaret Butler;
 I, 565
 Snyder, David E.; I, 368,
 612; II, 1051, 1052
 Snyder, E.; II, 1040
 Snyder, F.L.; I, 383
 Snyder, Leonard; I, 532
 Social customs, 1820-
 1910; I, 490-503
 Social games; I, 495-496
 Social life, 1822; I,
 82, 84
 Social life, 1852; I,
 186, 189
 Social Science Association;
 I, 484
 Social Turnverein; I,
 202-216
 Socwell, Henry M.; I, 19
 Soda fountain, first; I,
 96
 Soehner, Charles; I,
 526, 531
 Soehner, Lena; II, 764
 Soldier of Indiana in the
 War for the Union; I, 132
 Soldiers' and Sailors'
 Monument; I, 478, 487
 Soldiers' Home; I, 228,
 234, 237-238
 Solger, Richard; I, 207
 Solomons, George A.;
 II, 809
 Solomon, Morris; I, 629
 Some Old Time Religion;
 I, 177-185
 Somerby, Freeman D.; I, 363
 Sommer, Daniel; I, 610
 Sommers, Matilda Eacon,
 and father; II, 1094
 Sons of _____,

Index continued

- Sons of _____ cont'd.,
 Hermann; I, 384
 Liberty, 1861; I, 224
 Liberty, see also Knights
 of the Golden Circle
 Malta, c. 1861; I, 224
 Temperance; I, 374
 the Covenant, see
 B'nai B'rith, Independ-
 ent Order of
- Sophia Walker, steamer;
 I, 139, 140
- Soule, Joshua; I, 119,
 120, 452
- Southern Driving Park;
 I, 348, 423
- Soutre, R.F.; Rev. ;
 I, 586-587
- Sowder,
 Balta; II, 680
 Charles Robert, M.D.;
 II, 679-681
 Daniel R.; I, 679
 Madison; II, 579
 Orra (Bartley); II, 681
 Ralta; II, 680
- Spaan, see Spam
- Spades,
 Mr. and Mrs., singers;
 I, 533
- Cyril, f. Michael H.;
 II, 1205
- Cyril, s. Michael H.;
 II, 1207
- Hester (Cox); II, 1206
- Julia; II, 1207
- Michael H.; I, 471;
 II, 1205-1207
- Myron; II, 1207
- Rufina (Fritch); II, 1205
- Spahr,
 Alice M.; II, 895
 Amelia A. (Hare); II, 895
 George W.; II, 895
 Jacob; II, 894
 John M.; II, 895
 Marcus R.; II, 895
 Nellie; II, 895
 William H.; II, 894-
 895
- Spanish War Veterans,
 National Association;
 II, 892
- Spamm,
 Anna H.; II, 1215
 Helen M. (Joyce); II,
 1136
 Henry N.; I, 296, 297,
 II, 1135-1136
 Hester Anna (Sharpe);
 II, 1081, 1214
 John; II, 1135
 John S.; I, 363, 389,
 391, 394; II, 1081,
 1213-1214
 Louise; II, 1215
 Nellie; II, 1135
 Sarah F. (Smith); II,
 1215
 Thomas H.; I, 328;
 II, 1214-1215
- Sparks, Rachel; II, 739
- Spaulding, Augusta A.;
 II, 654
- Speaks, William; I, 102
- Speed, William S.; I,
 410
- Spees, Shubert Granby,
 Rev.; I, 584
- Spelling, reformed, c.
 1837; I, 126
- Spencer,
 Bertha M. (Kealing);
 II, 921
 David I.; II, 920
 Ella, and parents;
 II, 806
 M.J. M.D.; II, 920-
 921
 Marjorie May; II, 921
 Mary Thomas, and father;
 II, 767
 Oliver M., Rev.; I, 129
 William; II, 879
- Spencer, Indiana; I, 4,
 18, 20
- Sperry, Hattie E., and
 parents; II, 689
- Spiegel & Thoms; I, 595
- Spiers, Mary (Edmondson);
 II, 1195
- Spiers, Nancy; II, 1195
- Spink, Mary Angela, M.D.;
 II, 955-956
- Spink, Michael U.; II,
 955
- Sports, early; I, 122,
 123
- Sprague, Anna; II, 1215
- Sprandel, Herman F.;
 I, 719
- Spray, Wilma J. (Wilson);
 II, 813
- Springer, Anna M., and
 parents; II, 872
- Springsteen, Eliza; II,
 938
- Springsteen, Jefferson;
 I, 163
- Sproule, Eliza; I, 525
- Sproule, W.K.; II, 1200,
 1201
- Stafford, E.E.; I, 410
- Stafford, William H.;
 II, 749
- Stage-lines; I, 80
- Stagg, Frances C., and
 parents; II, 842
- Staggs, Minnie F., and
 mother; II, 655
- Stalker, Anna; II, 1055
- Stallcop, Elias; I, 56
- Stalnakar, Frank D.; I,
 326, 327, 430, 431;
 II, 904, 957-958
- Stalnakar, Lemuel E.;
 II, 957
- Stalnakar, Maude (Hill);
 I, 958
- Stalnakar, Olive; II, 958
- Standard Oil Co.; I, 324
- Stanfield, Thomas A., cont'd.,
 Judge; I, 145
 Stanley, J.D., Rev.; I,
 611, 613
 Stanfield, Joshua, Rev.;
 I, 594
- Stanbon,
 Ambrose P.; I, 487;
 II, 722, 804, 1176-
 1177
 Annie E. (Nye); II, 1177
 Cora S.; II, 1177
 Daniel; II, 1176
 John, Rev.; I, 627
 Mary H. (Vinton) Ruddell;
 II, 804, 1177
 S.S., Rev.; I, 604
 Stapp, Milton; I, 24, 448
- Starbuck, Phoebe, and
 parents; II, 915
- Stark, I.W.; Rev.; I,
 573
- Stark, Otto; I, 485, 486,
 488
- Starr, Frederick C.; II,
 791
- Starrett, Frances; II,
 938
- State
 Agricultural Fair; I, 499
 Association of Colored
 Baptists; I, 574
 Bank Bldg.; I, 366
 Bank of Indiana; I, 225,
 342-343, 350-351
 Board of Charities and
 Corrections; I, 606
 Board of Children's
 Guardians; I, 606
 Board of Health, first;
 II, 718
 buildings; I, 101-102
 Capitol grounds; I, 18
 Common School Convention;
 I, 269
 Fair, 1852-1876; I, 348
 Fair, 1860, 1861; I,
 229, 336
 Fair, 1864, 1865; I,
 236, 526
 House, first; I, 33,
 104-105, 217
 House, second; I, 111,
 482
 House Square; I, 31, 423
 Library, see Libraries,
 State
 offices, 1825; I, 76,
 103
 Prison, Jeffersonville;
 I, 33
 road; I, 445-446
 Sanitary Fair; I, 499
 Savings Bank; I, 352
 Supreme Court; I, 559
 University; I, 128
- Statutes,
 Clark, George Rogers;
 I, 483
 Colfax, Schuyler; I, 489
 Lilly, Eli, Col.; I, 483

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Status cont'd.,
 Suther, John A., Capt.;
 I, 475
 Wallace, Lew, Gen.; I,
 38
 Whitcomb, James; I, 483
 1874-1880; I, 483
 Steam Mill, fire; I, 176
 Steam Mill Co.; I, 104
 Steamboat Co., White River;
 I, 19
 Steamers; I, 18
 Stearns, Frank B., Rev.;
 I, 59
 Stechhan, Otto; I, 276,
 317, 432
 Stechhan Lounge Factory;
 I, 287
 Steck, A.R., Rev.; I,
 614
 Steeg, Eda; II, 740
 Steels
 Branc; I, 487
 Daisy D., and parents;
 II, 1093
 Festus A., Rev.; I,
 599
 Helen (McKay); II, 793
 J.C., Rev.; I, 589
 James; II, 792
 Margaret; II, 793
 Mary; II, 1140
 Mary .. (Lakin); II,
 793
 Myra (Daggett); II,
 793
 Rembrandt T.; II, 793
 Samuel H.; II, 792
 Selma (Neubacher); II,
 793
 Shirley L.; II, 793
 Theodore C.; I, 481,
 485, 489; II, 791-
 793
 Thomas; I, 412
 W.T.; I, 419
 Steffen, Andrew, Sr.;
 II, 952-953
 Steffen, Andrew, Jr.;
 II, 952
 Steffen, Barbara (Pfau);
 II, 953
 Steffen, Caritas; II,
 953
 Steffy, M.W., Rev.;
 I, 633
 Stein, Bertha (Kuhn); II,
 757
 Stein, Ernest Christian
 Frederick; II, 757
 Stein, Frederick; I,
 162-163
 Stein, Theodore; I, 361;
 II, 757
 Steinbach, C.J.E., Rev.;
 I, 632
 Steinfeld, Fannie; II,
 809
 Steinitz, J.G., Rev.;
 I, 632
 Stem, J.H.; I, 533
 Stempel, Mary Katherine;
 II, 935
 Stempel, Anna (Lieber);
 II, 861, 866
 Stempel, Theodore; I, 214;
 II, 860-861, 866
 Stephens,
 Alfred; I, 162
 Charles, Mrs.; I, 491
 Dionis; II, 915
 Elizabeth, II, 818
 Isaac; I, 53
 Stephenson,
 David; I, 106
 Elizabeth Ann (Stephen-
 son); II, 878
 George; II, 878
 Henry; II, 878
 Ida M. (Murphy); II,
 879
 Iona; II, 878
 Jane; II, 1010
 John Clement; II, 878-
 879
 John Foote; II, 878
 Minnie J.; II, 878
 William; II, 878
 Stern, M.G.J., Rev.;
 I, 632
 Sterne,
 Albert Eugene, M.D.;
 I, 408; II, 802-804
 Charles; II, 802, 814
 Emma; II, 814
 Eugenia (Fries); II,
 802, 814
 Laura M. (Laughlin);
 II, 803
 Stevens,
 Edgar; II, 1075
 Elizabeth, Mrs. Joseph
 Bradbury; II, 1029
 Elizabeth, Mrs. Mathias
 Smock; II, 779
 George D.; I, 24
 Isaac; I, 135
 Isabelle; II, 1073
 Joshua; I, 452
 Stephen C., Judge; I, 80
 Thaddeus M., Dr.; I,
 407, 548
 Stevenson,
 Adlai E.; II, 839
 Benjamin C., Rev.; I,
 592
 David, Rev.; I, 584
 Edna W.; II, 857
 George; I, 28
 James D.; II, 856
 Margaret W. (Wirth);
 II, 857
 Robert Louis, Mrs.;
 I, 515
 William E.; II, 856-857
 Stewart, Daniel; I, 287
 Stewart,
 Alexander M.; II, 726-
 727, 1132
 Charles G.; II, 1045
 Charles H.; II, 1045
 Daniel; II, 924-926,
 Stewart cont'd.,
 972, 973, 1052,
 1133, 1149
 Ella N. (Vonnegut);
 II, 1046
 F.C., Dr.; I, 547
 Flora (Sullivan); II,
 726, 1072, 1132
 George P.; I, 253, 407
 Georgia (Toms); II, 727
 Martha; II, 926, 1133
 Martha (Tarkington);
 II, 925, 973
 Mary; II, 926, 973
 Mollie; II, 916
 Robert R., Col.; II,
 726, 1071, 1132
 Ruth; II, 1087
 Silas; II, 924
 Tillie, and parents;
 II, 1046
 W.D., Dr.; I, 547
 William; I, 162
 William Kerfoot; II,
 1044-1046
 Stewart & Bowin; I, 272
 Stiering, L.O., Rev.;
 I, 573
 Stilz, George; I, 332
 Stingley, Ruth; II, 836
 Stipp, George W., Dr.;
 I, 120, 127
 Stockbarger, C.U., Rev.;
 I, 602
 Stocker, Abbie; II, 993
 Stockman, George W.;
 I, 349
 Stockton, George, Maj.;
 II, 1195
 Stockyards; I, 257, 263
 Stokes, Jame; II, 928
 Stolte, L.W., Rev.;
 I, 632
 Stone,
 A.; I, 587
 Charles S.; II, 120-
 1205
 DeHila; II, 759
 Eva; II, 760
 George B.; I, 272,
 273, 398
 Mary E., and parent;
 II, 993
 Nimrod; II, 760
 Oscar; I, 530
 R. Foster, Rev.; I, 614
 Timothy Shepard; II,
 1205
 William O.; II, 1205
 Stone & Co.; I, 284
 Stonehouse, Mary; II,
 1074
 Stoops, Jane; II, 1095
 Stores, early; I, 66
 Storkman, John, Rev.;
 II, 1029
 Storm, 1875; I, 13
 Stormer, Espy; I, 284
 Stout, Rev.; I, 602
 Stout, George W.; I,
 283, 286

Index continued

- Stout, J.L., Rev.;
I, 597
- Stout & Keifer; I, 287
- Stover, D., Rev.; I, 632
- Stowe, Harriet Beecher;
I, 242-244, 582
- Strader, Benjamin; II,
662
- Strange, John, Rev.; I,
103, 447, 591, 592,
596
- Strange, W.R.; I, 185
- Strawtown, village; I, 48
- Street _____,
commissioners; I, 636
improvements; I, 14, 117,
119, 309-310, 311,
359; II, 693
improvements, National
Paving Commission; II,
685
lighting; I, 322-323, 419
Railway Co., law suit;
I, 310
railways; I, 335-339
electric; I, 337
fare, 1897; I, 338
strike, 1892; I, 419-
420
tracks; I, 339
1864; I, 235
c. 1899; I, 425-426
repairs; I, 636
- Street car, first; I,
236
- Street car barns, fire;
I, 283
- Streets,
conditions; I, 227,
309-312
early; I, 5, 8, 11,
14, 15, 23, 29
names; I, 31-32, 208
renumbering, 1862; I,
227
1891, 1894, 1901; I,
416, 421, 422
- Stretcher, Joseph; I, 241
- Stretcher's Furniture
Store; I, 176
- Stringer, Mary; II,
1243
- Stringfellow, Horace,
Rev.; I, 228, 611-612
- Stringtown, suburb; I,
434
- Strong, Asa B.; I, 134
- Strong, Ira; II, 795
- Strong, Lucy; II, 795
- Stroup, Minnie M.; II,
988
- Stuart, Judge; I, 454
- Stubbs, Jessie M., and
father; II, 780
- Stuckenber, J.W., Rev.;
I, 614
- Studabaker, Abraham;
II, 829
- Studabaker, John; II, 830
- Studabaker, Margaret;
II, 329
- Sturdevant, Charles, Rev.;
I, 129
- Sturm, Herman, Capt.;
I, 223
- Suburban towns; I, 434-
444
- Sugar Creek; I, 45
- Suher, Louis; II, 1056
- Suicides; I, 60
- Sulgrove, Berry R.; I,
64, 105, 126, 170,
171, 226, 237, 391-
393, 412, 494, 500,
511, 512, 513, 514,
527; II, 1083
- Sulgrove, Eli; I, 134
- Sulgrove, James; I,
123, 155, 511
- Sulgrove, Milton; I,
64, 121, 170, 473
- Sullivan,
Alice D. (Moore); II,
679
Annie (Russell); II,
1073
Catherine, see Sullivan,
Katherine Moore
Clara; II, 1072
Clarissa (Tomlinson);
II, 1072
Flora; II, 726, 1072,
1132
George R.; II, 1072-
1073
Jeremiah, Judge; I, 26,
269, 445, 447, 448;
II, 678, 708
John E.; I, 297
Katherine Moore; II,
679, 695
Mary L.; II, 679
Reginald H.; II, 679
Russell; II, 1073
Thomas; II, 678
Thomas L., Sr.; II,
675, 678
Thomas L., Jr., Mayor;
I, 166, 244, 260,
278, 284, 312-313,
328, 416-421, 564;
II, 677-679, 695,
778, 811, 827, 867,
1076
Thomas L., 3rd, M.D.;
II, 679
W.A.; I, 291
William; I, 117, 119,
120, 122, 377; II,
727, 1072, 1132
William George; II,
1073
- Sultana, burning; II,
992
- Summer, Charles; I,
276
- Summer, Samuel S., Gen.;
II, 890-891
- Sunday schools; I, 88,
89, 572-633
- Baptist,
Churchman Avenue; I, 573
- Sunday schools cont'd.,
Baptist cont'd.,
East Side; I, 573
Emmanuel; I, 573
First Church; I, 571
Freewill; I, 575
North; I, 572
South Street; I, 572
Southern Avenue; I, 573
Thirty-first Street;
I, 573
Tuxedo Park; I, 573
- Christian,
Englewood; I, 610
Haughville; I, 610
Hillside Avenue; I, 610
Irvington; I, 610
Morris Street; I, 610
North Park; I, 610
South Side; I, 610
First, Newlights; I, 611
Third; I, 608
Sixth; I, 608
Seventh; I, 608
- Congregational, Plymouth;
I, 604-605
- Episcopal,
Christ Church; I, 611
Church of Holy Innocent's;
I, 613
Grace Pro-Cathedral;
I, 613
St. David's; I, 613
St. George's; I, 613
St. Paul's; I, 612
Evangelical, St. John's;
I, 633
Evangelical, St. Lucas;
I, 633
Evangelical, Zion; I, 633
Evangelical Association;
I, 633
Free Methodist, first;
I, 604
Friends; I, 628
Lutheran, Mt. Pisgah; I,
614
Lutheran, St. Paul's
Evangelical; I, 614
Methodist and Methodist
Episcopal,
Barth Place; I, 601
Blackford Street; I, 601
Blaine Avenue; I, 598
Brightwood; I, 602
California Street; I, 597
Capitol Avenue; I, 602
Central Avenue; I, 599
Depot Mission; I, 595
East Tenth Street; I, 602
Edwin Ray; I, 601
Fletcher Place; I, 599
Grace; I, 601
Hall Place; I, 599
Indianapolis Mission;
I, 599-601
King Avenue; I, 602
Meridian Street; I,
589, 594
Morris Street; I, 601
Nippert Memorial; I, 602

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Sunday schools cont'd.,
 Methodist and Methodist
 Episcopal cont'd.,
 Riverside Park; I, 602
 Roberts Park; I, 595
 Sugar Grove; I, 598
 Tuxedo Park; I, 603
 Wesley Chapel; I, 602
 Woodside; I, 602
 First; I, 598
 Second; I, 601
 Methodist Protestant; I,
 604
 Moravian; I, 631
 Pentecost; I, 625
 Presbyterian,
 Grace; I, 589
 Home; I, 589
 Mayer Chapel; I, 584
 Memorial; I, 588
 Sutherland; I, 589
 West Washington Street;
 I, 587
 Seventh; I, 587
 Twelfth; I, 588
 Thirteenth; I, 588
 Reformed, Central
 Avenue; I, 633
 Reformed, St. Paul's
 German; I, 632
 Reformed, First; I, 632
 Reformed, Third, Immanuel;
 I, 632
 Seventh Day Adventists,
 First; I, 631
 Unitarian, All Souls;
 I, 22
 United Brethren,
 Second; I, 632
 see also Sabbath Schools,
 Hebrew
 Sunday schools, negro,
 Baptist, Mount Zion;
 I, 575
 Baptist, New Bethel;
 I, 575
 Baptist, Second; I, 574
 Methodist, Phillips
 Chapel; I, 604
 Methodist, Simpson
 Chapel; I, 603
 Superior Court; I, 559
 Surgeon, first; I, 542
 Survey, capital site;
 I, 4, 6
 Survey, donation lands;
 I, 29, 31
 Survey, 1796; I, 16
 Surveyors; I, 5, 16,
 28
 Sutherland, J.R., Rev.;
 I, 587
 Sutton, Frank; I, 61
 Sutton, Joseph; I, 572
 Swadener, Marion E.,
 and parents; II, 978
 Swartzwelder, Anna E.;
 II, 811
 Swayne, Noah Haynes;
 I, 559
 Sweeney, A.M.; I, 270, 367
 Sweeney, J.S.; I, 410
 Sweetzer, Philip; I,
 127, 372, 556
 Swengel, Mary Bernice,
 and parents; II, 1105
 Swift, Charles W., Rev.;
 I, 573
 Swift, Lucius B.; I,
 328; II, 686
 Swigert, Martha, Rev.;
 I, 604
 Switzer, Mary; I, 526;
 II, 695
 Switzerland County; I, 4
 Swords, Elmer E., Rev.;
 I, 632
 Sycamore Island; I, 38
 T rails, used in road
 construction; I, 144,
 150
 Taffe, John; I, 511
 Taft, Lorado; I, 486,
 489
 Tag, Elizabeth; II, 807
 Taggart,
 Alexander; II, 1000,
 1001, 1170-1171
 Alexander L.; II,
 1001, 1170, 1171
 Alice (Bell); II, 1171
 Elizabeth (Lewthwaite);
 II, 1000, 1170
 Eva D. (Bryant); II,
 1204
 Florence (Thompson);
 II, 1001
 James; II, 1000, 1170
 Joseph; II, 1000-
 1001, 1170
 Matilda (Abright); II,
 1001
 Thomas, Sr.; II, 1204
 Thomas, Jr., Mayor;
 I, 153, 289-291, 319,
 415, 422, 515; II,
 778, 817, 859, 1103,
 1105, 1200, 1204,
 1217
 Taggart's Bakery; I,
 261
 Tailors, 1821, 1822;
 I, 70, 95
 Tait, George D.; I,
 382
 Talbot, Ona B.; I, 534-
 536
 Talbott,
 Charles H.; I, 470
 Emma; II, 786
 H.J., Rev.; I, 594
 Henry; I, 470, 472
 Joseph C., Rev.; I,
 189, 611, 612
 Lida; I, 470
 N.H., Rev.; I, 603
 Talbott & New Bldg.;
 I, 474
 Talentire, William; I,
 284
 Talge, John B.; II,
 1002
 T lge, John H.; II,
 1002-1003
 Talge, Miriam (Johnson);
 II, 1003
 Tannehill, F.A.; I, 463
 Tanner,
 George Gordon; I, 284,
 312, 313, 317; II,
 1021-1024, 1073
 Gordon; I, 106, 509;
 II, 1021-1022
 Gordon B.; II, 1024
 John F.C., Lt.; II,
 1022
 Josiah; II, 1022
 Kate (Bock); II, 1024
 Thomas H.B., Col.;
 II, 1022
 Tanner & Sullivan; I, 283
 Tanners, 1821, 1822;
 I, 46, 70
 Tannery, first; I, 94;
 II, 729
 Tarbell, Horace Sumner;
 I, 279
 Tarbell, Martha; I, 279
 Tarkington,
 Booth; I, 472; II,
 1061
 John S.; I, 499; II,
 1061
 Joseph, Rev.; I, 599;
 II, 925
 Martha; II, 925, 973
 Mary Booth; II, 1061
 W.H.; II, 810
 Tarlton, Carrie L., and
 father; II, 1017
 Tate, C.C., Rev.; I, 613
 Tate, Harriet Louisa, and
 parents; II, 1256
 Tate, William; I, 8
 Tatum, David, Rev.; I,
 627
 Tatum, Hannah; I, 627
 Tavern keepers, 1821;
 I, 46
 Tavern license; I, 55
 Taverns, early; I, 52,
 53, 84, 88, 89, 92,
 96
 Taxes,
 income; I, 237
 land, 1820, 1821; I, 5,
 railroads; I, 262
 road, 1824, 1831; I, 79
 school; I, 269, 270,
 275, 280
 sewer; I, 14
 various dates; I, 54,
 55, 79, 109, 111,
 117, 123-124, 154-
 156, 228, 238, 269,
 270, 275, 291, 320-
 323, 426-427, 430,
 433
 Taylor,
 Bayard; I, 225, 478
 C.H., Rev.; I, 575, 603
 Corella L.; II, 1117
 David, Co. ; II, 1052,

Index continued

- Taylor cont'd.,
 David, Col. cont'd., 1175
 Elisha; I, 587
 Emma; II, 1223
 F.M.S., Rev.; I, 612
 Frank, Rev.; I, 597
 Frederick E., Rev.;
 I, 571
 H.W., Dr.; I, 10
 J.F., Rev.; I, 604
 James; II, 1175, 1176
 James Henry, Dr.; I,
 269; II, 1175-1176
 Lelia E. (Kern); II,
 1176
 Major; II, 1117,
 1142-1143
 Martha; II, 1048
 Martha (Bowers); II,
 1117
 Mary; II, 990
 Napoleon B., Judge; I,
 163-166, 363, 419,
 511, 565
 Robert A.; I, 447,
 453
 Sarah L.; II, 947
 Susan Mahala (William-
 son); II, 1175, 1176
 W., Rev.; I, 603
 W.C., Rev.; I, 572
 W.F., Rev.; I, 571
 W.L.; I, 312
 Washington, Dr.; II,
 1175
 William; II, 947
 William M.; I, 278
 Taylor, Rand & Taylor;
 I, 564
 Teachers,
 music; I, 536
 negro; I, 276
 women; I, 269
 1821; I, 46, 90, 91, 92
 1827; I, 93
 1846-1857; I, 269,
 272
 1909; I, 280
 Teamsters, 1820; I, 46
 Tebbe, Mary, and father;
 II, 802
 Telegraph line; I, 346
 Telephone Co., Indpls.;
 I, 340, 341
 Telephone Exchange Co.;
 I, 340
 Telephone exchanges;
 I, 341
 Telephone mfrs.; I, 340
 Telephones, I, 339-341
 Telfer, William, Rev.;
 I, 597
 Telle, G.W., Rev.;
 I, 597
 Temperance Hall; I, 584
 Temperance organizations;
 I, 447, 453, 454, 455,
 456
 Temperance society, first;
 I, 447
 Templin, Ida, and
- Templin, Ida cont'd.,
 father; II, 652
 Terre Haute; I, 16
 Terrell, Celeste, and
 parents; II, 1097
 Terrell, R.; I, 473
 Terry, G.W., Rev.;
 I, 572
 Test, Charles H., Judge;
 I, 41, 132, 269, 556,
 564
 Test, Esther French;
 II, 998, 1174
 Test, John; II, 1174
 Tevis, John S., Rev.;
 I, 599
 Tevis, John W., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Tevis, Martha J.; II, 766
 Tevis, V.W., Rev.; I, 599
 Textbook, law; I, 561
 Thalia-verein; I, 208
 Thalman, Isaac J.; I,
 171, 312, 313, 317
 Thayer, Deborah; II, 815
 Thayer, Francis M.;
 I, 394
 Theater and society,
 1814-1847; I, 493-
 494
 Theater and theatricals;
 I, 234-235, 458-472
 Theater syndicate, Klaw
 & Erlanger; I, 472
 Theater troubles; I, 465
 Theaters,
 Academy of Music;
 I, 468
 Athenaeum; I, 463
 Browning Hotel; I, 458
 Colonial; I, 472
 Concert Hall; I, 462
 Empire; I, 472
 English; I, 470
 first; I, 456, 465
 Grand; I, 470
 Majestic; I, 472
 Masonic Hall; I, 462
 Metropolitan; I, 465
 Murat Temple; I, 472
 New Park; I, 470
 Theatrical performances,
 first; I, 84, 459, 460
 Theatrical Society; I,
 470
 Theobald, Rosa, and
 parents; II, 919
 Thespian Corps; I, 161,
 460
 Thill, Caroline; II, 916
 Thistlethwaite, Harry;
 I, 401
 Thomas,
 Ann M. (Copeland);
 II, 657, 1116
 Celia, and father;
 II, 930
 Edwin Coupland, M.D.;
 II, 1116-1117
 Franklin; II, 1040
 Hewit L., Judge; II, 655
- Thomas cont'd.,
 Hewitt H.; II, 1117
 Jesse B.; I, 50
 John; I, 622; II, 1040
 Lyman; II, 655
 Mary E. (Dotey); II, 1116
 Olive, and parents;
 II, 1138
 Polly (Wysong); II, 657
 Thomas A.; I, 136
 William H., M.D.; II,
 655-657, 1116
 Thompson,
 Bona, memorial library;
 I, 436
 Charles Nebeker; II,
 722, 1140-1141
 Daniel A., M.D.; II, 766
 E.C., and wife; I,
 436
 Emma Louise; II, 766
 Florence; II, 1001
 Gideon B.; I, 283,
 400-401
 James; II, 1140
 James H.; I, 373
 James L., M.D.; II,
 765-766
 John; II, 765
 Julia Alice (Conner);
 II, 1141
 Kate; II, 1146
 Martha J. (Tevis); II,
 766
 Rebecca J.; I, 130
 Richard W.; I, 269;
 II, 1152
 S.H., Prof.; I, 269
 W.C., Dr.; I, 316,
 317, 320, 584
 William; II, 1140
 Thomson, Margaret, and
 parents; II, 973
 Thornburg, Elizabeth, and
 father; II, 811
 Thornburgh, Benjamin; I,
 39
 Thorne, Mary; II, 1044
 Thorpe, John D.; I, 185
 Thorward, Theodore, Rev.;
 I, 601
 Throp, Sarah Kassier;
 II, 1074
 Thurman, Joshua, Rev.;
 I, 574
 Thurman, Thomas; II, 871
 Thurston, W.B.; I, 612
 Tice, Tempe; I, 486
 Ticer, Jane; II, 968
 Tierney, Mary; II, 838
 Tigar, Thomas; I, 392
 Tilden, Samuel J.; II,
 882
 Tilford, Joseph M.; I,
 393, 514, 608
 Timmons, John W., Lt.;
 II, 1186
 Timmons, John W., Mrs.;
 II, 1186
 Timper, A.A., Rev.; I,
 614

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Tincher, Frank, Rev.;
 I, 601
 Tindall, George P., Rev.;
 I, 500, 584
 Tindall, Henry; I, 219
 Tinkers; I, 95
 Tinner, first; I, 95
 Tinsley, C.W., Rev.;
 I, 599, 601
 Tinsley, Charles, Rev.;
 I, 602
 Tinsley, William; I, 131
 Tippy, Worth M., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Tipton, John, Gen.;
 I, 4, 15, 38, 239
 Tipton's Journal; I, 4, 7
 Tobacco, cultivation; I,
 96, 98
 Tobin, A.B.; I, 440
 Tobin, William; I, 291
 Todd,
 Charles N.; I, 129,
 530
 John, Col.; I, 1
 Margaret M. (McLean);
 I, 1095
 Phoebe; II, 1195
 R.N., Dr.; I, 548, 550
 T.N., Rev.; I, 589
 Tomes, O.E., Rev.;
 I, 610
 Tomlinson,
 Clarissa; II, 1072
 James M., Dr.; I,
 37, 548; II, 1072
 O.A.; II, 680
 S.J., Rev.; I, 610
 Stephen D.; II, 1072
 Tomlinson Hall; I, 359,
 534
 Tompkins, Nathan; II,
 954
 Toms, Georgia; II, 727
 Tousey,
 George; I, 351; II,
 1051, 1052
 Kate; I, 470
 Mary F.; I, 470
 Oliver; I, 237
 Omer & Co.; I, 339
 Tousey & Wiggins; I, 283
 Tow-linein; I, 69
 Town, Ithiel; I, 104,
 105
 Townsend,
 James; II, 1013,
 1089, 1090
 Lydia; II, 922
 Margaret Elizabeth;
 II, 1013, 1090
 Mary Hodge Davis; II,
 1089, 1090, 1196
 William; I, 46, 56,
 625-626
 Townships; I, 51
 Townsley, Tom; I, 462
 Tract Society of the
 Men of Progress; I,
 207
 Traction lines; I, 339
 Tracy, Sarah Ann; II,
 1242
 Trades, 1820-1822; I,
 5, 46, 70
 Trading customs, 1820-
 1860; I, 342
 Trading station, 1802;
 I, 4
 Traeyser & Robinson; I,
 526
 Trails, early; I, 39
 Tramer, Conrad, Rev.;
 I, 633
 Transportation, 1822-
 1832; I, 75, 76, 78,
 79, 93, 142-153
 Trapping; I, 66
 Travis, E.M.; I, 126
 Treasurer of State; I, 33
 Treat,
 Alfred; II, 1253
 Atwater J.; II, 1252,
 1253
 Edward Randolph Laidley;
 II, 1252-1254
 Eva Pauline (Henderson);
 II, 1253-1254
 Matthias; II, 1252
 Richard; II, 1252
 Robert; II, 1252
 Samuel, Rev.; II, 1252
 Treaties, Fort Wayne;
 I, 2
 Treaties, Potawatomie;
 I, 445-446
 Trefz, G., Rev.; I, 598
 Tribe of Ben Hur; I,
 383-384
 Triecher, Samuel, Rev.;
 I, 602
 Trimble, E.C., Rev.;
 I, 589
 Tron, Bill; I, 421
 Troster, Julia A.; II,
 757, 1193
 Trott, see Treat
 Troub, George B., Rev.;
 I, 588
 Trowbridge, Hannah; II,
 776
 True, Glidden; I, 112-
 113, 114
 True Reformers; I, 385
 Trueblood, Benjamin F.,
 Rev.; I, 628
 Trueblood, James; I, 627
 Trueblood, Jane, Rev.;
 I, 627
 Trusler, Preston C.;
 I, 421, 422
 Trustees, Board of, town,
 1832; I, 113-120
 Trustees, town council-
 men; I, 120
 Trusty, Clay, Rev.;
 I, 608
 Tschenter, R.C.; I, 214
 Tschirch, E., Rev.;
 I, 573
 Tuck,
 Claude T.; II, 1044
 Tuck cont'd.,
 Fred; II, 1044
 Helen (Carson); II, 1044
 Mark F.; II, 1044
 N.F., Rev., school;
 I, 132
 Tucker, Clementine; II,
 804
 Tucker, John; I, 241
 Tucker, Martha E.; II,
 1126
 Tucker, Polly; II, 657
 Tucker & Dorsey Co.;
 I, 283
 Turell, Anna; I, 488
 Turner,
 E.M., Rev.; I, 575
 Emma; II, 716
 Jacob; I, 59
 Samuel; I, 161
 Simon G., Rev.; I, 03
 Turnhall Stock Co.; I
 215
 Turnverein, Indianapolis;
 I, 202-216
 Turpie, David; I, 296,
 300, 564
 Tutewiler,
 Belle Caroline; II,
 1086
 Charles N.; II, 1085
 Harry D.; II, 1085, 1086
 Hattie Mary; II, 1086
 Henry; I, 157, 178,
 179, 184, 185, 494,
 592; II, 1084
 Henry W.; II, 1084-1086
 Jacob; II, 1084
 John W.; II, 1085
 Julia Belle (Goodhart);
 II, 1086
 Louisa M. (Dunn); II,
 1085-1086, 1256
 Louise; II, 1086
 Tuxedo Park; I, 436
 Tyler, Arthur W.; I, 512
 Tyler, Edward Spoffard
 A.; I, 171, 460, 461,
 521, 522
 Tyler, Orpha A., and
 father; II, 1053
 Tyner, Elmer; I, 85
 Tyner, Hans; I, 37
 Tyner, Harris; I, 45, 56
 Tyner, Richard; I, 45
 Uncle Tom, see Magruder,
 Uncle Tom
 Uncle Tom's Cabin; I,
 243, 244
 Underhill, Robert R.; I,
 130, 344, 481, 482,
 626
 Underhill Block; I, 225
 Unemployment relief, 1877;
 I, 260, 261
 Unger, Minnie; II, 796
 Union _____,
 Depot; I, 20, 150,
 234, 263
 Depot, dining hall; I,
 153

Index continued

- Union _____ cont'd.,
 Fire Engine Co.; I, 170
 Literary Society; I, 103, 513, 514
 Passenger Station; I, 153
 Stockyards; I, 257
 Tabernacle; I, 63
 Trust Co.; I, 356, 357, 411
 Unitarian churches, see Churches, Unitarian
 Unitarian preachers, see Preachers, Unitarian
 United Brethren churches, see Churches, United Brethren
 United Brethren preachers, see Preachers, United Brethren
 United Presbyterian churches, see Churches, United Presbyterian
 United States Army Post, Fort Benjamin Harrison; I, 443-444
 United States Circuit Court; I, 558, 559, 561
 United States Commissioners, National Road; I, 7
 United States District Court; I, 559
 Universalist churches, see Churches, Universalist
 Universalist preachers, see Preachers, Universalist
 Unincorporated cities; I, 128
 Unincorporated places, see also individual names
 University Heights, suburb; I, 444
 University of Indianapolis; I, 436, 565
 University Park; I, 225
 University Square; I, 121, 232, 236, 238, 423
 Upfold, Bishop; I, 234
 Urmston, Elizabeth, and father; II, 1137
 Urquhart, Alexander, Rev.; I, 589
 Vaile, Rawson; I, 393
 Vallonia; I, 4
 Van Anda, C.A., Rev.; I, 596
 Van Arsdallen, Ann, and father; II, 779
 Van Arsdal, Emma P. (Parr); II, 832
 Van Arsdal, Francilia E., (Hawk); II, 832
 Van Arsdal, Jacob; II, 831
 Van Arsdal, William C.; II, 831
 Van Auken, H.J., Rev.; I, 606
 Vanblaricum, James; I, 41, 119, 120, 521, 522
 Vanblaricum, John; I, 56, 95, 448
 Vanblaricum, Michael; I, 557
 Vanblaricum, William C.; I, 120
 Van Buskirk, D.R., Rev.; I, 608
 Van Camp, Bert Rude; II, 1011
 Charles; II, 908
 Clara E. (Lintner); II, 936
 Cortland; II, 907-910, 936
 Cortland Malott; II, 910
 Ella D.; II, 910
 Elmer S.; II, 1011
 Fannie A. (Patterson); II, 910
 Frank; II, 909, 935-936
 George; II, 909, 1010-1011
 Gilbert C.; II, 908, 935, 1010
 Hester J. (Raymond); II, 908, 935, 1010
 Nancy J. (Sinks); II, 1010
 Raymond Patterson; II, 910
 Samuel Gilbert; II, 910
 Van Camp Packing House; I, 289
 Van Capen, see Van Camp
 Vance, Araminta W.; II, 709
 Vance, Lawrence; I, 155, 527, 582
 Vance, Mary J.; I, 582
 Vance, Samuel C., Col.; II, 1156
 Vandaman, Samuel; I, 136
 Vandegriff, William; I, 47
 Vandegrift, Fannie; I, 515
 Vandegrift, Jacob; I, 174, 175, 515
 Vandegrift & Colestock; I, 515
 Vanderburgh County; I, 457
 Van Deusen, Anna Electa; II, 665
 Van Dyke, David, Rev.; I, 589
 Van Sicklen, F.W.; I, 399
 Van Vorhis, Carrie; II, 719
 Van Vorhis, Emma (Burton); II, 719
 Van Vorhis, Flavius J., Dr.; I, 262, 564; II, 718-719
 Van Vorhis, Isaac N., II, 718
 Van Winkle, J.C.; II, 771
 Varburg, Vera; I, 537
 Vardaman, J.D., Rev.; I, 632
 Varnum, Dolly; II, 1235
 Vawter, John; I, 559
 Vayhinger, Augusta, and parents; II, 1164
 Vener Works; I, 284
 Venemann, Ella, and father; II, 907
 Verner & McKee; I, 666
 Vernon, S.M., Rev.; I, 596
 Vest, R.E., Rev.; I, 599
 Viaduct, Virginia Avenue; I, 418-419
 Vickers, William B.; I, 401
 Victor, Henry; I, 216
 Viehweg, August; I, 206
 Vigilance Committee; I, 155-156
 Vigo County; I, 47
 Vigus, M.J., Rev.; I, 599
 Villers, Thomas Jefferson, Rev.; I, 571
 Vincennes, Indiana capital; I, 1
 Vincennes General Court; I, 1
 Vincent, Felix A.; I, 467
 Vincent, John H., Dr.; I, 570
 Vinmedge, Rosie, and parents; II, 1125
 Vinson, Jenny; II, 1125
 Vinton, Almas P.; II, 1148
 Vinton, Mary Hannah; II, 804
 Virginia River; I, 14
 Vitz, Henry W., Rev.; I, 632
 Vivian, Charles; I, 383
 Vogler, William; I, 631
 Vogt, Bernhard; I, 524
 Volmer, Charles; I, 361
 Voltz, Anthony; I, 284
 Volunteer Fire Companies, see Fire companies
 Volunteers of America churches, see Churches, Volunteers of America
 Von Bergess, Henry; I, 25
 Von Miller, R.M., Rev.; I, 573
 Vonnegut, Arthur; II, 698
 Bernard; I, 276; II, 965-966
 Clemens; I, 203, 205, 206, 214, 274, 276; II, 965, 1046
 Ella N.; II, 1046
 Emma (Schnull); II, 1046

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Vonnegut cont'd.,
 Franklin; I, 277, 328
 Marjorie (Potts); II,
 1122
 Nannie (Schnull); II,
 966
 Walter; II, 1122
 Von Tiede, Maj.; II, 852
 Von Trebra, H., Col.;
 I, 211
 Voorhees, Daniel W.; II,
 839
 Vornholt, E., Rev.; I,
 632
 Voss,
 Andrew; II, 968
 Corinna; II, 969
 Gustavus Henry, Judge;
 II, 968-969
 Jay G.; II, 969
 Sarah A. (Evans); II,
 969
 Tarquinia; II, 969
 Theresa Herriot; II,
 969
 Voters, negro, 1900;
 I, 253
 Voting places, first
 election; I, 49
 Wabash County; I, 47
 Wabash River; I, 12, 16
 Wade, Frank P.; I,
 283, 470
 Wade, Huldah; II, 750
 Wade, James J., Rev.;
 I, 617-620
 Wadhams, Sandford H.,
 Maj.; II, 1057
 Wadsworth, Rachel;
 II, 751
 Wages, 1880-1910; I,
 350
 Wagner, George William;
 II, 1173
 Wagner, Nancy; II, 1173
 Wagner, Theodore A.,
 Dr.; I, 296
 Wagon-maker, 1820; I, 46
 Waite, Annie; I, 470
 Walden, Treadwell, Rev.;
 I, 612
 Waldo, Anna, and
 parents; II, 815
 Wales,
 Elizabeth; II, 816
 Ernest DeWolfe, M.D.;
 II, 815-816
 Franc (Hale); II, 816
 George Oliver; II,
 815, 816
 Jeanette; II, 816
 Walk,
 Carl F.; II, 728
 David, Rev.; I, 608
 Eleonora T.E. (Werbe);
 I, 728
 Freda; II, 728
 Julius C.; II, 722-
 8, 865
 Lot's; I, 522; II,
 27
 Walk cont'd.,
 Louise; II, 727
 Walker,
 Anne I.; II, 741
 Calvin B.; II, 774
 Camilla (Farquhar);
 II, 771
 Charles M.; I, 410,
 412
 Ellaine Irene (Hays);
 II, 907
 Fidelia; II, 1142
 I.N., Mrs.; I, 540
 John C., Dr.; I, 391
 L. Faye, Rev.; I, 587
 Lewis C.; I, 278, 565;
 II, 771
 Margaret; II, 1171
 Merle Newton Allen,
 Judge; II, 695,
 906-907
 Wilbur Fisk, Rev.;
 II, 906
 Wall, J.S., Rev.; I,
 632
 Wall, Jane; II, 1001
 Wall, Nancy, Mrs. Albert
 Macy; II, 1149
 Wall, Nancy, Mrs. J.C.
 Burton; II, 719
 Wallace,
 A.G.; I, 572
 Aaron; I, 163
 Andrew; I, 162, 172,
 174, 175, 309; II,
 1174
 David, Gov.; I, 109,
 127, 150, 219, 448,
 481, 505; II, 998,
 1167, 1174
 Esther; II, 699
 Esther (Test); II, 998
 Harry R.; II, 1020-
 1021
 Lew, S. William; II, 1000
 Lew, Gen., s. Gov.
 David; I, 122, 136,
 137, 140, 141, 165,
 218, 219, 383-384,
 395, 460, 480, 490,
 505, 509; II, 653,
 709, 808, 839, 840,
 991, 998, 1167, 1174-
 1175
 Lydia; II, 1000
 Mary; II, 1167
 Mary Esther (Warrack);
 II, 1000
 Samuel, Rev.; I, 170,
 589
 Sarah; II, 1020
 Sarah J.; II, 1207
 Sarah J. (Wallace), and
 parents; II, 1020
 Susan Arnold (Elston);
 II, 1175
 Susanna; II, 1003
 Susanna (Cotton); II,
 1020
 Warrack; II, 1000
 William, Rev.; II, 711
 Wallace cont'd.,
 William, s. Gov. David;
 I, 325, 336, 352,
 460, 511, 527, 564,
 565; II, 699, 998-
 1000, 1077, 1168,
 1174
 William H.; I, 559
 William John, Mayor;
 I, 159, 162-163,
 210, 211, 376; II,
 1019-1020
 Zeralda Gray (Sanders);
 I, 505-506; II, 1167,
 1175
 Wallace telephone; I, 340
 Wallack, Adele; I, 532
 Wallack, Mamie; I, 532
 Wallack,
 John F.; I, 393; II,
 928-929
 John W.; II, 928
 Katherine P.; II, 929
 Margaret; II, 928
 Mary; I, 928
 Mary A.; II, 929
 Mary A. (Martin); II,
 929
 Samuel, Sr.; II, 928
 Samuel, Jr.; II, 928
 Walling, Willoughby,
 Dr.; II, 887
 Wallingford, Charles
 Augustus; II, 961-962
 Wallingford, Estes; II,
 961
 Wallingford, Minnie
 (Coffin); I, 962
 Wallis, Theodore; I,
 614
 Walpole, Luke; I, 18, 70
 Walpole, Robert L.;
 I, 162
 Walsh, Anna K.; II, 946
 Walter, T.P., Rev.;
 I, 601
 Walters, L.M., Rev.;
 I, 596-597, 599
 Walton, John; I, 447
 Wambegans, Rev.; I, 614
 Wann, Ferdinand; I, 435
 War Department, survey,
 White River; I, 23
 War pensioners, 1901;
 I, 358
 Ward,
 Adeline; II, 1098
 Boswell, Dr.; II, 1099
 G. William, Rev.; I,
 575
 J.A., Rev.; I, 597
 James; II, 1098
 Marion; II, 1098-1099
 Osee; I, 1098
 Remember; II, 836
 Sarah, Mrs. Andrew
 Bartholomew; II, 736
 Sarah, d. James; II,
 1098
 Ward councilmen, 1892-
 1909; I, 640

Index continued

- Wardwell, Alice, and father; II, 1254
- Warman, Amanda E.; II, 912, 939
- Enoch; II, 912
- Frank; II, 912
- Henry; II, 912, 939
- Martha J. (Hedrich); II, 912
- Nancy (Parsons); II, 912, 939
- Phoeb.; J.; II, 912, 939
- Warner, Sally; I, 556
- Warner, Timothy N.; I, 556
- Warrack, Mary Esther, and father; II, 1000
- Warren, Daniel S.; I, 406
- Warren, Kimball, Rev.; I, 575
- Warren, William; I, 135, 477
- Warren County; I, 16
- Warren Township; I, 37
- Warrum, Edith (Butler); II, 986
- Warrum, Henry; I, 321; II, 958-986
- Warrum, Mary E. (Mattler); II, 986
- Warrum, Noble; II, 986
- Wars, see individual names
- Washington, Booker; I, 253
- Washington Hall; I, 92, 160, 176, 205, 206, 207, 211, 371, 375, 445
- Washington Street, improvement; I, 117, 119
- Washingtonian Society; I, 451-452, 453
- Wasson, Grace; II, 801
- Wasson, H.P., & Co., bank; I, 357
- Wasson, H.P., & Co., drygoods; I, 283
- Wasson, Hiram P.; I, 357, 367
- Watch, first; I, 102
- Water purification; I, 334-335
- Water rates; I, 419
- Water supply; I, 14, 331, 334
- Water tower; I, 286
- Water Works Co.; I, 23, 282, 311, 330-335, 438-439
- Waterloo, suburb; I, 114, 434
- Waterman, L.D., Dr.; I, 550
- Watson, C.M., Rev.; I, 610
- G.D., Rev.; I, 594
- Watson cont'd., James A.; I, 373
- Jane Alexander; II, 1061, 1062
- Mary; II, 1024
- Thomas H.; II, 1065
- William; I, 242
- Watton, John; I, 113
- Watts, S.B.; I, 382
- Waugh, Henry W.; I, 474-475
- Wayne County; I, 4, 47
- Weaver, Sarah; I, 626
- Weaver, Thomas M.; I, 120
- Webb, Elizabeth; II, 917
- Webb, T.S., Rev.; I, 597
- Webb, W.C., Rev.; I, 594
- Weber, Joseph, Rev.; I, 619
- Webster, Daniel; II, 816
- Webster, Fletcher, Col.; II, 643
- Webster, Jeanette; II, 816
- Webster, Joseph; I, 289
- Wechsler, Judah, Rabbi; I, 628-629
- Weegmann, Louise, and parents; II, 1104
- Weeks, Dicky; I, 182-184
- Weelberg, Herman; I, 443
- Weghorst Place; I, 38
- Weigh Masters, city, 1847-1895; I, 636
- Weights and Measures, Sealers, 1853-1875; I, 636
- Weigle, August J., Rev.; I, 602
- Weil, Jacob; I, 363
- Weinberger, Herman; I, 209
- Weiser, Ferdinand; I, 209
- Welborn, Ella, and father; II, 716
- Welch, Alice (Callan); II, 834
- Elizabeth; II, 1079
- John R.; II, 833-834
- Keziah; II, 916
- Thomas; II, 833
- Welker, Samuel L., Rev.; I, 598, 601, 603
- Wells, Frank L.; I, 408
- J.C.; I, 408
- Luke; I, 438
- M.L., Rev.; I, 601
- Nellie G., and father; II, 781
- Sam; I, 463
- Sarah J.; II, 1037, 1057
- Wells, water supply; I, 331, 334
- Welshans, John L.; I, 119
- Wenderoth; I, 205, 209
- Wentworth, Cora; II, 1179
- Werbe, Eleanora T.E., and father; II, 728
- Werner, Ernest; I, 276
- Wernwag, William H.; I, 96, 113, 114, 115, 557
- West, Betsy (Mitchell); I, 161
- Charles, Rev.; I, 573
- George B.; I, 162
- George H.; I, 170
- Henry F.; I, 161-162, 270, 279, 398
- Nathaniel; I, 163, 434, 491
- Viola; II, 1125
- West Indianapolis; I, 440
- West Market; I, 34
- Westbrook, Emma; I, 623
- Western Construction Co., I, 24
- Western Star, Order of; I, 387
- Western Union Agency; I, 368
- Western Union Telegraph Co.; I, 340, 341
- Weston, H.C., Rev.; I, 602
- Wetzel, Henry; I, 328
- Whaley, Mary E.; II, 1125
- Whallon, Alice (Fleming) Evans; II, 952
- Edward P., Rev.; I, 585, 586; II, 950-951
- Harriet S. (Bickle); II, 950
- Margaret E. (Kitchel); II, 950-951
- Thomas, Rev.; II, 950
- Thomas C., Sr., Judge; II, 950-952
- Thomas C., Jr.; II, 952
- Wharton, J., Rev.; I, 601
- Wharton, Revel, Capt.; II, 880, 881
- Wharton, Sarah; II, 880, 881
- Wheatcraft, Alice (Baker); II, 1181
- Wheatcraft, Charles O.; II, 1181
- Wheatcraft, Joseph; II, 1181
- Wheeler, Clifton A.; I, 488
- John T., Rev.; II, 31
- Joseph, Maj. Gen.; I, 890, 891, 892
- Mary (Yandes); I, 117
- Mary H., and parents; II, 916
- W.V., Rev.; I, 599
- Whetzell, Cyrus; I, 39
- Whetzell, Jacob; I, 5, 39
- Whetzell, John; I, 39

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Whetzell, Lewis; I, 39
 Whigs, political party;
 I, 119, 209
 Whiskey, Bayou Blue; I,
 95, 96
 Whiskey ring cases;
 I, 561
 Whiskey shop, first;
 I, 448
 Whitcomb, James, Gov.;
 I, 109, 134, 137,
 139, 140, 141, 157,
 269, 374, 481, 498
 White,
 Albert Smith, Judge;
 I, 153, 236, 561
 D.F.; Rev.; I, 590
 Dennis I.; I, 114
 Emily F., and father;
 II, 1039
 F.G.; I, 43
 George W.S.; I, 135
 John Hazen, Rev.; I,
 612, 613
 Lois A.; I, 405
 Mary; I, 626
 Paul H.; II, 1053
 William H., Capt.; II,
 750
 White Niggers; I, 247
 White River; I, 2, 4,
 16, 17, 19, 20
 bottom land; I, 257
 commerce on; I, 18
 floods; I, 11
 Indian settlement; I,
 2, 631
 mills; I, 38, 555-556
 White River Steamboat
 Co.; I, 19
 Whitehead, Anna J.
 (Griffith); II, 1008,
 1010
 Whitehead, Herbert L.;
 II, 1008-1009
 Whitehead, Lavina (Conner);
 II, 1009
 Whitehead, Moses S., Rev.;
 II, 1008, 1010
 Whitewater political
 party; I, 49
 Whitewater River; I, 9
 Whitmore, George; II,
 1169
 Whitmore, Susan; II,
 1169
 Whitman, S.; I, 142
 Whitney, A.B., Rev.;
 I, 572
 Whitney, Lucy A., and
 father; II, 1166
 Whitsett, W.M., Rev.;
 I, 602
 Whitsit, C.E.; I, 416
 Whitson, Cynthia A.;
 II, 1181
 Whitsuntide celebration;
 I, 206
 Whittenberg, Charles; I,
 208
 Whittredge, Thomas Worthing-
 ton cont'd.; I, 477
 Wholesale houses; I, 237,
 345
 Wholesalers, 1864; I, 235
 Wick, Daniel B.; I, 89,
 371
 Wick, William Watson,
 Judge; I, 48, 74, 81,
 88, 106, 116, 135,
 372
 Wickard, Emma V., and
 parents; II, 1120
 Wicks, Elizabeth; II,
 1079
 Wicks, Frank Scott Corey,
 Rev.; I, 622; II,
 1078-1079
 Wicks, Joseph; II, 1078
 Widau, Mary A.; II,
 1128
 Widdekind, H.; I, 215
 Widows and Orphans
 Society; I, 500
 Wiegand, Anthony; I,
 353
 Wiegand, Antoine; II,
 710-711
 Wiegand, Katherine
 (Kreiss); II, 711
 Wiethe, Henry J.; II,
 688
 Wigwam; I, 63
 Wilbur, John, Rev.;
 I, 627
 Wild,
 Anna, and parents;
 II, 815
 Deborah (Wild); II, 815
 John Franklin; II, 1111-
 1112, 1201
 Leonard; II, 1111
 Mary; II, 815
 Minnie M. (Hanna); II,
 1112
 Samuel D.; II, 815
 Sarah, and parents; II,
 815
 Wilde, J.F.; I, 357
 Wilde, J.F., & Co.;
 I, 357
 Wilder, Fannie; I, 470
 Wilder's Brigade; I, 359
 Wildey, Thomas; I, 377
 Wildman, J.F.; I, 311-312
 Wildman, James A.; I,
 312, 313, 352, 360
 Wiles, Rev.; I, 611
 Wiles, D.H.; I, 438
 Wiles, W.D.; I, 438
 Wiles, W.M.; I, 332
 Wiley,
 Allen, Rev.; I, 592
 Delaney, Dr.; I, 548
 H.W.; I, 132
 James; I, 491
 John M.; II, 701
 William G.; I, 336, 508
 Wilkins,
 Albert; II, 1034
 Elizabeth J.; II, 1034
 Wilkins cont'd.,
 John; I, 46, 112, 113,
 114, 115, 119, 184-
 185, 447; II, 1034
 John A.; I, 595; II,
 729, 1034
 Ora; II, 1034
 Wilkinson, Daniel; II,
 1141, 1142
 Wilkinson, Philip; II,
 1141-1142
 Wilkinson, William; I, 120
 Willard,
 Albert G.; I, 120, 526,
 527, 530
 Amy W.; II, 912
 Ashbel P., Gov.; I,
 109, 481, 524
 Frances E.; II, 964
 William; I, 110
 Willard & Stowell; I, 526
 Willard School; I, 110
 Williams,
 A.B., Rev.; I, 604
 Caroline, and father;
 II, 675
 Charles N.; I, 120, 356;
 II, 740-741
 Charles R.; I, 411
 David; I, 342
 E.G.; I, 587
 E.L., Rev.; I, 588
 George; I, 61
 Gibbon, Rev.; I, 130
 Henry; I, 311; II, 741
 Isabella; II, 1254
 J.F., Rev.; I, 571
 James; I, 134
 James D., Gov.; I,
 60-61, 481
 John C.; I, 440
 John P., Rev.; I, 604
 Laura; I, 741
 Margaret (Doll); II, 741
 Martin; I, 234
 O.W.; I, 532
 Richard; I, 98
 Williamson, Levi; I, 440
 Williamson, O.E.; I, 440
 Williamson, Susan Mahala,
 and parents; II, 1175,
 1176
 Willick, August, Maj.;
 I, 211
 Willis,
 Florence (Wright); II,
 1070
 Frank B.; II, 1069-
 1070
 Frank W.; II, 1070
 Joseph; I, 374
 T.K., Rev.; I, 602
 Willitts, Jacob S.; I,
 251, 627
 Willitts, Penn; I, 251,
 627
 Wills, Susanna Catherine;
 II, 964
 Wills, William D., Capt.;
 I, 165
 Wilmot, Robert; I, 46

Index continued

- Wilmot, Samuel; I, 342
 Wilmuth, William; I, 85
 Wilson,
 Alexander; II, 729
 Andrew; I, 41, 72,
 555
 Anna; II, 729
 C.C., Rev.; I, 575
 Charley; I, 463
 Clare; II, 749
 Daisey; II, 749
 Daisy D. (Steele); II,
 1093
 Drusilla, Rev.; I, 627
 Edith; II, 749
 Elizabeth Catherine,
 and father; II, 1083
 George Spencer; II,
 1092-1093
 Grace; I, 530
 Henry C.; I, 63, 348
 Isaac; I, 36, 43,
 72, 85, 554, 591
 Isaac N.; II, 748
 James; II, 729
 James B.; I, 396,
 404
 John; II, 1092
 John R.; I, 11, 45,
 306, 356, 367, 564;
 II, 887, 938, 1124
 John W., Rev.; I, 605
 Lazarus B.; I, 119
 Medford B.; II, 748-
 749
 Nettie A. (Ames); II,
 749
 Oliver M.; I, 274
 Robert; I, 135
 Ruth; II, 749
 S.J., Rev.; I, 602
 Samuel C.; I, 269
 Sarah, Mrs. James
 Floyd; II, 749
 Sarah, Mrs. William
 Taylor, 1st; II, 947
 Sidney; I, 135
 Thomas A., Rev.;
 I, 604
 William, Rev.; I, 44,
 596
 Wimmer, E.L., Rev.; I,
 602
 Winchell, Alexander; I,
 403
 Winders, Charles H.; I,
 610
 Windsor chairs, mfg.;
 I, 95
 Wingate, William L.;
 I, 157
 Winona Technical Institute;
 I, 223
 Winsell, Adam; I, 51
 Winship, Lovina; II,
 1141
 Winter,
 Carl G., M.D.; I,
 547; II, 919-920
 Clarence; II, 1043
 Ferdinand; I, 325, 565,
 Winter cont'd.,
 Ferdinand cont'd., 566;
 II, 851, 1058
 Gustave G., Rev.; II,
 919
 Sue; II, 1057, 1058
 Wilhelmina (Backemeyer);
 II, 920
 Winter, Miller & Elam;
 I, 354
 Wirth, Jacob, & Co.;
 I, 417
 Wirth, Margaret W., and
 father; II, 857
 Wirtz, Anna G.; II,
 777
 Wise, Isaac M., Dr.;
 I, 628
 Wise, Jacob; I, 522
 Wiseman, Jacob J.; I,
 120'
 Wishard,
 Albert W.; II, 1248
 Alice M. (Woolen);
 II, 1250-1251
 Frances C. (Scoville);
 II, 1251
 George W.; II, 987, 1248
 Harriet J. (Wishard);
 III 1248
 Harriet N. (Moreland);
 II, 1248
 John; II, 1244-1245
 John G., Dr.; II, 1248
 Margaret A.; II, 1244
 Samuel E., Rev.;
 II, 1244
 William; II, 1245
 William Henry, M.D.;
 I, 65, 543; II, 745,
 1060, 1237, 1244-
 1248
 William Niles, Sr., M.D.;
 I, 547, 550; II,
 1248-1251
 William Niles, Jr.; II,
 1251
 Wismeier, William; I,
 522
 Wisner, C., Rev.; I, 632
 Withrow, John L., Rev.;
 I, 584
 Witt, Bertha; I, 511
 Witt, C.W., Rev.; I, 632
 Witt, W.S.; I, 587
 Wittenberg, W., Rev.;
 I, 632
 Witthaupt, F., Rev.;
 I, 633
 Woche, John; II, 1017
 Wolf, George; II,
 723-724
 Wolf, John; II, 723
 Wolf, Josephine (Titen-
 bach); II, 724
 Wolfe, George David, Rev.;
 I, 599
 Women,
 activity in Civil
 War; I, 224
 business; I, 95
 Women cont'd.,
 pioneer duties; II, 1222
 politics, 1851; I,
 505
 preachers; I, 602,
 604, 627, 632
 teachers, 1846; I, 269
 W.C.T.U.; I, 455, 456
 Women's Prison; I, 627
 Wood,
 A.W., Rev.; I, 602
 Anna M.; II, 986
 B.J., Rev.; I, 603
 Belle; II, 813
 Belle (Baldwin); II,
 843
 Charles H.; II, 859
 Cornelia; I, 491
 Daniel L.; II, 842
 David; I, 46
 E.H., Rev.; I, 602
 Edson T.; II, 842-843
 Frances; II, 813
 Herbert S.; II, 836
 Horace F.; II, 813-815
 James; I, 120
 Jane McCormick; II, 1152
 John; I, 343, 344;
 II, 813
 John B.; II, 947
 John M.; II, 813
 N.M.; I, 587
 Nicholas; I, 241-242
 Rose (Graham); II,
 814
 Samuel Fletcher; II,
 839-841
 Sarah E.; II, 856
 Valentine, Col.; II,
 986
 William; II, 839
 William Allen; II, 841
 Wood & Foudray; I, 235
 Woodburn, James H., Dr.;
 I, 550
 Woodburn-Sarven Wheel
 Works; I, 252, 282, 344
 Woodbury,
 C.E., Rev.; I, 622
 David E.; II, 1169
 Edward N.; II, 654
 Herbert L., Dr.; II,
 1169-1170
 Josephine (Hayde); II,
 1169
 Susan Whitmore; II,
 1170
 Woodington, Ida G.; II,
 854
 Woodruff, Henry D.; I,
 284
 Woodruff, James O.;
 I, 332, 439
 Woodruff Place; I, 332,
 439
 Woods,
 B.F., Rev.; I, 588
 James; I, 100
 Morris, Rev.; I, 597
 W.L.; I, 465
 William Allen, Judge;

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis

- Woods cont'd.,
 William Allen, Judge
 cont'd., I, 295, 297,
 300, 301, 302, 303,
 304, 338, 420, 425
- Woodson, A.R., Rev.; I,
 586
- Woolen, see Woollen
- Woollen factories; I, 235
- Wooley, W.H., Rev.;
 I, 602
- Wolf, Moses; I, 628
- Woollen,
 Alice M.; II, 1250-
 1251
- Elma; II, 783
- Evans; I, 565
- Greenly Vinton, M.D.;
 I, 550; II, 781,
 867-868
- Ida (Baird); II, 783
- John; I, 115
- Leonard; II, 781
- Mary Ann (Smith); II,
 868
- Milton; II, 782, 867
- Milton Asbury; II, 781,
 782-783
- Orin; II, 783
- Richard; II, 781
- Sarah (Henry); II, 781
- William Watson; I, 566;
 II, 781
- William Wesley; I, 312,
 31, 416, 420; II,
 1200-1251
- Wooten, William S., Rev.;
 I, 6, 7
- Worcester, David F.; I,
 25
- Worl, Martin; II, 990
- Wormegan, Jeremiah;
 I, 120
- Worrall, Josephus
 Cicero; I, 126, 127,
 177
- Worrell, Catherine Matilda;
 II, 6, 1
- Worth, Alexander; I, 342
- Worth, Marian; II, 939
- Worthington, Ann; II,
 1066
- Wright,
 Anna (Haugh); II, 658
- Charles Edward, Sr.,
 M.D.; II, 657-658
- Charles Edward, Jr.;
 II, 658
- Charlotte; II, 658
- Emsey; II, 794, 795
- Florence, and parents;
 I, 1070
- Florence N.; II, 1028
- Frederic J.; II, 876
- George B.; I, 295
- Granville S.; I, 312,
 313
- Joel; I, 51, 53
- John H.; I, 169, 345
- Joseph A., Gov.; I,
 109, 145, 188-193,
- Wright cont'd.,
 Joseph A., Gov. cont'd.,
 20, 348, 454, 481,
 48, 505; II, 671,
 672, 795
- Julia H.; II, 957,
 1086
- M., Rev.; I, 632
- Mary; II, 676, 794
- May; I, 484
- Noah; I, 598
- Rachel; II, 1026
- William J.; II, 1100
- William Winford; I,
 155, 322; II, 1026
- Willis W.; I, 394; II,
 657, 1086
- Wright Exchange Block;
 I, 282
- Wright House, hotel; I,
 150, 176, 475
- Wright's Hall, mission
 school; I, 595
- Wulschner, Emil; I,
 526, 530-531; II,
 727, 1072, 1132-
 1133
- Wulzen, H.E., Rev.; I,
 601
- Wyandotte John, Indian
 chief; I, 45, 64
- Wyant, John; I, 46, 82,
 84, 555
- Wyant, John, Mrs.; I,
 82, 84
- Wyatt, Mary, and father;
 II, 954
- Wyatt, Thomas; I, 538
- Wydman, Rev.; I, 601
- Wylie, A., Rev.; I, 269
- Wylie, W.H., Rev.; I,
 602
- Wynken, Dr.; I, 614
- Wynn,
 Gladys; II, 771
- Iris; II, 771
- Joseph; II, 770
- Kate (Slack); II, 770
- Wesley J.; II, 770
- Wilbur Sylvester; I,
 366, 367; II, 762,
 769-771
- Wysons, Polly (Tucker);
 II, 657
- Yandes,
 Anna (Wilson); II, 729
- Catherine C.; II, 731
- Daniel, Sr.; I, 18,
 41, 46, 50, 56,
 72, 115, 127, 235,
 374, 448, 453, 554,
 575, 578, 582; II,
 728-731
- Daniel, Jr.; II, 729,
 981, 1034
- Elizabeth; II, 731
- George B.; I, 353;
 II, 731, 1052
- Lafayette; I, 521, 522
- Mary Y.; I, 127; II,
 731
- Yandes cont'd.,
 Simon, Sr.; II, 728
- Simon, Jr.; I, 81,
 164, 274, 512, 51,
 562-563; II, 646,
 731-734, 849, 105.
- Yandes & Wilkins; I, 184
- Yandes & Wilson; I, 95
- Yockum, Hannah W.; II,
 747
- Yohn, Albert; I, 489, 512
- Yohn, Frederick C.; I,
 488
- Yohn, James; I, 274,
 279, 592
- Yohn Block; I, 172
- Yoke-Fellows Society;
 I, 570
- Young,
 A.A.; I, 421
- Earl E.; II, 965
- Elizabeth Frances, and
 father; II, 903
- H.H.; I, 398
- Harriet; II, 988
- Jacob, and wife; I, 59
- Jesse, Rev.; I, 574
- John; I, 131, 132, 564
- John L.; I, 96, 116,
 120, 344
- Katherine; II, 1163
- Martha; II, 1179
- W.A., Rev.; I, 631
- Young & Pritchard; I, 564
- Young Ladies Institute;
 I, 130, 386
- Y.M.C.A.; I, 406
- Brightwood; I, 439
- debating class; I, 314
- donation campaign; I,
 432
- library; I, 510
- mission school; I, 595
- Sunday School; I, 587,
 588, 605
- Young Men's Institute;
 I, 386
- Young Men's Library
 Association; I, 234
- Young Men's Literary
 Society, library; I,
 510
- Youngerman, Charles; I,
 522
- Youngerman, Conrad; I,
 522
- Zaring, Robert, Rev.;
 I, 602
- Zaring, William, Rev.;
 I, 598, 601
- Zarwell, A., Rev.; I,
 601
- Zechel, Daniel E., Rev.;
 I, 633
- Zener, Clarence M.;
 II, 1204
- Zinn, George A., Capt.;
 I, 23
- Zobel, C., Rev.; I,
 633
- Zouaves, Indianapolis; I,

Index continued

Zouaves, Indianapolis
cont'd., 165, 217, 219
Zouaves, Richardson;

Zouaves, Richardson cont'd.,
II, 837
Zouaves, William E.

Zouaves, William E.
English cont'd.; I, 892
Zscheck, Gustav; I, 209

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis - Illustrations

- American Hotel, 1854;
I, 256
- Art School, 1893; I,
277
- Ayres, Alexander C.;
II, follows 754
- Ayres, Levi; II,
precedes 755
- Bacon home; I, 248
- Bailey, Francis Patrick;
II, faces 740
- Ball, Grand, pen and
ink sketch; I, 497
- Bank, State, 1854; I,
173
- Baptist Church, first;
I, 571
- Baptist Church, 1854;
I, 600
- Bartholomew, Pliny
Webster; II, faces 734
- Bates House; I, 221
- Beecher, Henry Ward,
painting by; I, 583
- Beecher, Henry Ward,
res.; I, 195
- Beecher's Church; I, 277
- Beecher's house; I, 583
- Bell, William Allen; II,
faces 1228
- Bellefontain and
Indiana Depot; I,
151
- Bellis, William K.;
II, faces, 989
- Black, Joshua; II,
precedes 781
- Blake home; I, 390
- Boat, Governor Morton;
I, 21
- Boat, U.S.S. Kearsarge;
I, 424
- Boice, Augustin; II,
faces 1028
- Book Bindery, 1850;
I, 397
- Bradford, Chester;
II, faces 1122
- Bridge, Old National;
I, 21, 118
- Bruce, James Austin;
II, faces 973
- Buschmann, Charles L.;
II, precedes 877
- Buschmann, William; II,
follows 876
- Bush, George P., Rev.;
I, 519
- Cahier, Mme., as Orpheus;
I, 535
- Capitol Bldg., Indiana
Territory, Vincennes,
1806; I, 3
- Capitol Bldg., State,
see State House
- Carey, Jason S.; II,
faces 1042
- Carter, Vinson, Judge;
II, faces, 834
- Catholic Church, St.
John's, interior; I, 618
- Catholic Church, St.
John's, 1854; I, 600
- Chase, W. Merritt, crayon
portrait by; I, 479
- Chinn, Thomas, cartoon;
I, 476
- Christ Church; I, 609
- Christian Chapel, 1854;
I, 600
- Churches,
Baptist, First; I, 571
Baptist, 1854; I, 600
Catholic, St. John's,
interior; I, 618
Catholic, St. John's,
1854; I, 600
Christian Chapel, 1854;
I, 600
Episcopal, Christ; I,
609
Methodist Episcopal,
Roberts Chapel, 1854;
I, 600
Roberts Chapel, 1856;
I, 182
Roberts Park; I, 597
Wesley Chapel, first;
I, 178
Wesley Chapel, third,
built 1846; I, 593
Wesley Chapel, 1854;
I, 600
Pentecost Tabernacle; I,
624
Presbyterian,
Beecher's 1893; I, 277
first; I, 86
First; I, 586
First, 1854; I, 600
Second, 1854; I, 600
Fourth, 1854; I, 600
1854; I, 600
see also Synagogues and
Temples
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg
and Indiana Depot; I, 151
Circle Hall, 1893; I, 277
City Hall; I, frontispiece
City Hospital; I, 551
Clark, Edmund D.; II,
faces 993
Claypool, Jefferson H.;
II, faces 713
Claypool, Solomon, Judge;
II, faces 1063
Coe, Isaac, Dr.; I, 579
Colleges, Indiana Central
University; I, 442
Colleges, Music, 1893; I,
277
Collins, James A., Judge;
II, faces 1162
Collins, Jerry; I, 450
Cones, Constantine B.;
II, faces 1071
Cook, George Jameson,
M.D.; II, faces 948
Cool, Jonathan, Dr.; I,
450
Court House; I, 560
Court House, 1854; I, 173
- Cox, Jacob, painting by;
I, 12
- Coy, Simeon, Cartoon, 1886;
I, 296
- Dark, Charles E.; II,
faces, 761
- Davis, Frederick A.W.;
II, faces 912
- Delaware Street, at
South; I, 147
- Depots,
Bellefontain and
Indianapolis; I, 151
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg
and Indianapolis; I,
151
Lafayette; I, 151
Madison and Indianapolis;
I, 151
Union, new; I, 263
Union, 1854; I, 256
Deterding, Sarah Davis,
Missionary Training
School; I, 437
Dorsey, Francis Oswald,
M.D.; II, faces 1196
Dorsey, Robert Stockton;
II, faces 1194
Dougherty, Hugh; II,
faces, 821
Dudley Lett, 1888;
I, 299
- Dunlap, James B., sketches
by; I, 58, 90, 450,
476, 497
- Dunn, Jacob Piatt; II,
frontispiece
- Eaglesfield, William;
II, faces 1012
- Eastman, Thomas B.; II,
faces 663
- Egbert, James, M.D.; II,
faces 1046
- English, William E.;
II, faces 887
- English, William Hayden;
II, faces 880
- Episcopal Church, 1854;
I, 600
- Fairgrounds, State, first;
I, 347
- Falley, Lewis, map by;
I, 250
- Fauvre, Frank Maus; II,
follows 696
- Federal Bldg.; I, 305
- Filter bed, interior; I,
333
- Fire Alarm Tower; I, 285
- Fire Alarm Tower, 1862;
I, 158
- Fire Department Head-
quarters; I, 290
- Flack, Joseph J.; II,
faces 938
- Fletcher, W.B., Dr.,
Sanatorium, Neurothurst;
II, precedes 912
- Follansbee, Prof., Grand
ball; I, 497
- Foster, Wallace, Cart.;

Index continued

- Foster, Wallace, Capt. cont'd., I, 479
 Francis, J. Richard; II, faces 742
 Francis, Joseph M.; II, faces 651
 Fulk, Ralph, cartoon; I, 476
 Furniture, pioneer table; I, 42
 German House; I, 213
 Glenn's Block; I, 158
 Governor Morton, boat; I, 21
 Governor's mansion in the Circle; I, 103
 Graf, Carl H.; II, faces 1137
 Grand Army Encampment, 1893; I, 424
 Hadley, Oscar; II, faces 784
 Harris, Addison C.; II, faces 1179
 Hawkins, Edward; II, faces 1075
 High School, 1893; I, 277
 Highland Avenue, 454, Magruder home; I, 243
 Hines, Cyrus C., Col.; II, faces 849
 Holliday, John Hampden, 1st. II, faces 1006
 Hospital, City; I, 551
 Hotel, American, 1854; I, 256
 Hotel, Bates House; I, 221
 House, Ezra, cartoons; I, 18, 519
 House, brick, built 1827; I, 97
 House, frame, built 1823; I, 83
 Howe, Aaron B.; II, faces 900
 Howe, Thomas Carr; II, faces 683
 Hunt, George E., Dr.; II, precedes 845
 Hunt, Phineas George Canning, M.D.; II, follows 844
 Illinois Street, at Michigan; I, 516
 Indiana Central University; I, 442
 Indiana Medical College; I, 544
 Indiana State Journal Bldg., 1850; I, 397
 Indiana Territory Capitol Bldg., Vincennes, 1806; I, 3
 Indianapolis, bird's-eye view, 1854, southwest cont'd., from top of Blind Asylum; I, 191
 Indianapolis, bird's-eye view, 1907, east from Soldiers' Monument; I, 315
 Indianapolis, bird's-eye view, 1908, Northeast from Soldiers' monument; I, 429
 Indianapolis, plat, 1821; I, 30
 Indianapolis, 1820; I, 68
 Indianapolis, 1847, relics of, corner South and Delaware; I, 147
 Indianapolis band uniform, worn by S.E.Tyler; I, 523
 Indianapolis Journal, 1886, cartoon from; I, 296
 Jail, first, sketch; I, 58
 Jameson, Patrick Henry, M.D.; II, faces 1058
 Jeup, Bernard J.T.; II, faces 777
 Jewish synagogue on Market Street, site; I, 195
 Jewish Temple; I, 630
 Johnston, Samuel A.; II, faces 1003
 Jordan, Arthur; II, faces 1155
 Joss, Frederick A.; II, faces 1017
 June, William Henry; II, faces 1088
 Kearsarge, boat; I, 424
 Kitchen, John M., Dr.; II, faces 796
 Klausmann, Henry W.; II, faces 1025
 Knabe, Helen Elsie Hermine, M.D.; II, faces 852
 Koehne, Armin C.; II, 1039
 Kolmer, John, M.D.; II, faces 932
 Kregelo, Charles Edward; II, faces 962
 Lafayette Depot; I, 151
 Laycock, Thomas Benton; II, precedes 1117
 Laycock, William H.; II, follows 1116
 Lemcke, Julius A.; II, faces 70
 Lemon, Maruerite; I, 539
 Lieber, Albert; II, faces 944
 Lieber, Herman; II, faces 864
 Lieber, Peter; II, faces 943
 Light, Robert Coleman cont'd., Dr.; II, faces 870
 Lilly, Charles; II, follows 1100
 Eli; II, faces 689
 James Edward; II, faces 826
 James W., 2nd; II, faces 903
 John Ogden Dey; II, precedes 1101
 Lindemuth, E. Oscar, M.D.; II, faces 793
 Linneas, Boyd; II, faces 766
 Little's Hotel, 1854; I, 173
 McBride, Bert; II, faces 1127
 McBride, Robert W., Judge; II, faces 789
 McClure, Robert Green; II, faces 773
 McCormick, Amos; I, 42
 McCormick, Samuel, home; I, 97
 McDonald, Joseph Ewing; II, faces 706
 Mack, Frederick John; II, faces 816
 McPherson, Carey; II, faces 927
 Madison and Indiana Depot; I, 151
 Maennerchor Hall; I, faces 206
 Magruder, Louisa; I, 242, 243
 Magruder res.; I, 243
 Malott, Volney Thomas; II, faces 1048
 Mansur, Isaiah; II, faces 980
 Map, Underground Railroads in Indiana; I, 250
 Map, Indianapolis, railroad, 1853; I, 355
 1830; I, 52
 1855; I, 271
 1857; I, 168
 1871; I, 365
 Marion County Court House, 1854; I, 173
 Marion County Seminary; I, 125
 Market Street, Beecher's home; I, 195
 Market Street, Jewish synagogue site; I, 195
 Marmon, Daniel W.; II, faces 1186
 Marot, John Richards; II, faces 959
 Martin, Henry C., M.D.; II, faces 1035
 Masonic Temple, first; I, 375
 Masonic Temple, second;

Dunn, Greater Indianapolis - Illustrations

- Masonic Temple, second cont'd., I, 386
 Maus, Casper; II, precedes 697
 Maxwell Street, at North; I, 83
 Mayer, Charles, Sr.; II, precedes 807
 Mayer, Charles, Jr.; II, follows 806
 Mayer, Ferdinand L.; II, faces 1112
 Mayor, fifth, Henry F. West; I, 161
 Medical College, Old Indiana; I, 544
 Metropolitan Hall; I, 464
 Metzger, Albert E.; II, faces 721
 Michigan Street, at Illinois; I, 516
 Miller, Winfield; II, faces 811
 Millikan, Lynn B.; II, faces 978
 Missionary Training School, Sarah Davis Deterding; I, 437
 Moore, DeWitt; II, faces 665
 Munsell's map of Indianapolis, 1380; I, 52
 Murat Temple; I, 469
 Neuronhurst, Sanatorium; II, precedes 955
 Nordyke, A.H.; II, faces 673
 North Street, at Maxwell; I, 83
 Odd Fellow's Hall; I, 380
 Ohio Street, south side, between Alabama and New Jersey; I, 583
 Old National Bridge; I, 21
 Old National Bridge, eastern approach; I, 118
 Parker, Harry C., M.D.; II, faces 860
 Parry, David M.; II, faces 819
 Patterson homestead; I, 83
 Pearsall, Peter Roebuck, Prof.; I, 529
 Pennsylvania Street, north from Washington, 1856; I, 183
 Pentecost Tabernacle; I, 624
 Perry, Charles C.; II, faces 751
 Pogue's Run, 1838; I, 12
 Post Office, 1850; I, 397
 Presbyterian church, Presbyterian church cont'd., first; I, 86
 Presbyterian Church, First; I, 586
 Presbyterian Church, First, 1854; I, 600
 Presbyterian Church, Second, 1854; I, 600
 Presbyterian Church, Fourth, 1854; I, 600
 Propylaeum; I, 506
 Ralston's Plat of Indianapolis, 1821; I, 30
 Rauh, Samuel Elias; II, faces 814
 Richards, William J.; II, faces 1239
 Richardson, Daniel Austin; II, faces 923
 Riverside Dam, house at west end of; I, 97
 Roberts Chapel, 1854; I, 600
 Roberts Chapel, 1856; I, 183
 Roberts Park Church; I, 597
 Robinson, Mary Y., drawing by; I, 390
 St. John's Catholic Church, interior; I, 618
 St. John's Catholic Church, 1854; I, 600
 School, Missionary Training, Sarah Davis Deterding; I, 437
 Schoolhouse, first; I, 90
 Schoolhouse, Presbyterian, first; I, 86
 Schools, Marion County Seminary; I, 125
 Schools, see also High schools
 Scudder, Caleb; II, faces 1014
 Seminary, Marion County; I, 125
 Sentinel Office, 1850; I, 409
 Severin, Henry, 1st; II, faces 875
 Sharpe, Thomas Hindman; II, faces 1082
 Sinks, Alois E., paintings by; I, 68, 118
 Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument; I, 487
 South Street, at Delaware; I, 147
 Spades, Michael H.; II, faces 1205
 Spahr, William H.; II, faces 894
 Spann, John S.; II, faces 1213
 Spann, Thomas H.; II, faces 1214
 Spink, Mary Angela; II, follows 954
 State Bank, 1854; I, 173
 State Capitol; I, 107
 State Fairgrounds, see Fairgrounds, State
 State House, Corydon, 1811; I, 77
 State House, Indianapolis, 1865; I, 233
 State House, Indianapolis, 1888; I, 107
 State House, Indianapolis, 1893; I, 424
 State Office Bldg.; I, 110
 Sterne, Albert E., M.D.; II, faces 802
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, Mrs., childhood home; I, 516
 Stevenson, William E.; II, faces 856
 Stewart, Alexander M.; II, faces 726
 Stewart, William K.; II, faces 1044
 Sullivan, Jeremiah, Judge; II, follows 676
 Sullivan, Thomas L.; II, precedes 677
 Supreme Court Bldg.; I, 110
 Sutter, bust; I, 476
 Synagogue, Jewish, site; I, 195
 Tabernacle, Pentecost; I, 624
 Tanager, George G.; II, faces 1021
 Taylor, Major; II, faces 1142
 Temple, Jewish; I, 630
 Theater, first, Metropolitan Hall; I, 464
 Theater, Murat Temple; I, 469
 Thompson, James Livingston; II, faces 765
 Tyler, S.E., in uniform of Indianapolis Band; I, 523
 Underground Railroad Lines in Indiana; I, 250
 Underground Railroad Station; I, 248
 Union Depot, new; I, 63
 Union Depot, 1854; I, 256
 Union Railway Station site, 1838; I, 12
 United States Post Office, see Federal Bldg.
 U.S.S. Kearsarge; I, 424
 Van Camp, Cortland; II, faces 907
 Van Camp, Frank; II, faces 935
 Van Camp, George; II, faces 1010
 Vandegrift Row, Illinois and Michigan Streets; I, 516

Index continued

- Van Vorhis, Flavius J.;
 II, faces 718
 Vonnegut, Bernard; II,
 faces 964
 Voss, Gustavus Henry,
 Judge; II, faces 968
 Walker, Sarah Layton;
 I, 535
 Wallace, Lew, Gen.;
 II, faces 1174
 Wallace, William; II,
 faces 998
 Wallingford, Charles
 Augustus; II, faces 961
 Warren, Bill, cartoon;
 I, 476
 Washington Street, east
 from Meridian, 1862;
 I, 158
 Washington Street, north
 side, Illinois to
 Meridian, 1854; I, 173
 Washington Street, north
 side, Meridian to
 Pennsylvania, 1854; I,
 173
 Washington Street, south
 side, Pennsylvania to
 Meridian; I, 173
 Wesley Chapel, Third,
 built, 1846; I, 593
 Wesley Chapel, 1829;
 I, 178
 Wesley Chapel, 1854;
 I, 600
 West, Henry F.; I, 161
 White River, Old National
 Road Bridge; I, 118
 Wilson, Medford B.;
 II, faces 748
 Winter, Carl G., Dr.;
 II, faces 919
 Wood, Samuel Fletcher;
 II, precedes 839
 Wood, William Allen;
 II, follows 838
 Woollen, Leonard; II,
 follows 780
 Woollen, Milton Asbury;
 II, faces 782
 Wright, Charles Edward,
 M.D.; II, faces 657
 Wulschner, Emil; II,
 faces 1132
 Wynn, Wilbur S.; II,
 faces 769





