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HISTORY

OF

HAMILTON COUNTY,

INDIANA,

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

Maps of its Several Townships.

CHICAGO:
KINGMAN BROTHERS.

1880.

PREFACE.

TO prepare a work which shall embrace within its province the essential features that go to make up a satisfactory local history, is a labor of no small magnitude, notwithstanding its apparent insignificance, viewed from a home standpoint. The difficulty arises not so much from a want of materials as from a superabundance of them in a crude state, undigested and unarranged. To select and combine, modify and re-model, displace and re-adjust, what is essential to the purpose in view, rejecting that which is illy adapted to, or wholly incompatible with, the plan, requires patience, judgment, skill—qualifications seldom found in judicious combination. Here we have facts and incidents without number, some of which, while pertinent to the purpose of a work embodying more minute detail, do not come within the range of the plan proposed. Some branches are presented to the editor in complete array, scarcely requiring the molding process of his hand, while other branches are full to excess in detail, but require great labor and accurate discrimination in their collocation and blending.

In the preparation of matter for the Period of Discovery, we have had frequent occasion to consult authorities difficult of access and voluminous as difficult. In this department we have derived much valuable information, scarcely otherwise attainable, from the laborious researches of M. PIERRE MARGUY, member of the Society of History in France, whose familiarity with the department of the Marine in the Archives of Paris, enables him to trace out and compare all the sources of fact and incident connected with the voyages and explorations of the early French adventurers, who visited and traversed the continent of North America with unerring exactness. Scarcely second to this work, however, is the series of colonial documents appertaining to the history of New York collected by Mr. Broadhead, from the French, Dutch, English and American Archives, as the agent of the State, and of the Historical Society of New York.

Beyond these, the works of Mr. Parkman, "Jesuits in America," "Pioneers of France in the New World," "Old Regime in Canada and Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Encyclopedia Britannica," last edition; "Magazine of American History;" "Western Annals," by Albach; Dillon's "History of Indiana;" Sheldon's "History of Michigan;" Bancroft's "History of the United States," centennial edition; Chambers' "Encyclopedia;" Colden's "History of the Five Nations;" Schoolcraft's "Indians of North America;" Thatcher's "Indian Biography;" Drake's "North American Indians;" Burnett's "Notes on the Northwestern Territory;" Victor's "American Conspiracies," "American Archives," and "American State Papers;" "Statesman's Manual;" Butler's "History of Kentucky;" Collins' "History of Kentucky;" Foster's "Pre-Historic Races;" McLean's "Mound Builders;" Baldwin's "Ancient America;" "Geological Reports of Indiana"—all of which have been consulted to a greater or less extent for purposes of comparison and attestation.

In the report of immediate county history, the pages of the public records, and archives, and newspapers, have been carefully scann'd as the surest means of securing perfect accuracy of statement concerning county affairs. As the result of these laborious investigations, we feel justified in stating that the labor will be found not to have been in vain, notwithstanding, in some instances, there might seem to be excess of detail, particularly with reference to the "New Court House" and the "Road System" of the county, wherein we have endeavored to make the statements unequivocal and complete.

The editor does not presume that in this work he has exhausted the material at hand nor that he has committed no error; for, when it is considered that the work has been prepared with all the rapidity consistent with reasonable accuracy of statement, entire freedom from fault will scarcely be expected. It is his belief, however, that few essential facts will be found to have been misstated or overdrawn.

It was the desire to have made personal mention of the names of the numerous persons from whom we have obtained much of the valuable information embodied in our especially local history; but, from infrequent opportunities to consult with them personally and interchange the civilities incident to an author's career, the editor finds himself unable to do so satisfactorily. To the county officials, and to those having charge of the corporation records; to Mr. A. F. SMITHS, from whose "Itemisincences" we have quoted extensively; to Judge COLUERN—in short, to the many whose names and whose relation to the facts obtained, we place ourselves under special personal obligation. With these statements, then, we submit the result of our labors to the candid consideration of a generous public.

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HISTORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA.

INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the developments of this last half of the nineteenth century few have impressed themselves with greater distinctness upon society than that which manifests a recognition of the essential worth to the world of local, as opposed to general, history. This important field, until within the past few years, was seldom or never cultivated. Recently, however, the demands of the times have opened the avenues to this rich mine of unwrought material, and now invite the operator's transformation for the public good. In times past, recourse was seldom had, in the preparation of general history, to the collection of local facts, except such as connected themselves intimately with the annals of the State or nation; hence, we have rarely seen much in them of strictly local significance. Now, the case is different, and that which most interests us is so arranged as to present in review the facts and incidents coming under our own observation, or connected with the past of our own neighborhood, township and county. Of this class of material the history of the State or nation should, in the future, abound, thus adapting them to the wants of the individual reader. In the work which follows, therefore, it has been the purpose to present, as a prelude to the narration of what has taken place in the immediate vicinity of our own homes, a review, first, of the progress and incidents of discoveries which antedate the settlement of the American Continent, of the United States and of the State of Indiana, so far as the same relate to the territory under consideration, by means of which review the reader may, without difficulty, trace the progress of events through the periods of discovery and settlement, down to the time their county became a separate and independent jurisdiction. Following this, will be found a brief account of the aboriginal tribes, who, subsequent to the date of discovery and prior to the date of permanent settlement by the white people, traversed our forest wilds and floated the light canoe along the channels of the creeks and rivers that still course through the townships of our county until their waters mingle with the waters of the great Southern Gulf—something also of their manners, customs, exploits and migrations, with so much of detail as may be necessary to fix their identity as the antecedents of present settlers. Incident to the transition from savage to civilized life in this county, will be found a recital of the events that characterize the struggle for mastery between the Indians and the white race; the displacement of the native race by the representatives of civilization in the territory northwest of the Ohio. These coincident narratives embrace the military transactions induced by the coming-together of the aggressive and the protective elements concerned in the issue between barbarism and humanity, and refer mainly to the salient points of campaigns and the issues of battles, with the ultimate consequences thereof.

Civilization being in the ascendant, the physical geography and the geology of the country, thus determined by the arbitrament of arms as the abode of peace, became important considerations touching the prosperity of the future. In this connection, therefore, a reasonable space has been appropriated to the presentation of such facts as the most recent and careful developments of science have brought forth, with their bearing upon the area under review. Here, then, where the evidences of nature's economy are numerous, the dissemination of them becomes an interesting feature of local as well as general history, and the attentive reader will find himself amply repaid by a careful perusal of what has been written for his edification. In intimate connection with the department just considered, is an examination of the prehistoric remains so numerously found along the margin of White River, and of a class so well defined that few, if any, better or more extensive have been brought to the

attention of observers in other portions of the State. The study of archaeology, in connection with paleontology, has recently developed a most absorbing interest among the devotees of science; hence, to this fact are we indebted for many of the most valuable discoveries that have, step by step, brought to us a more intelligent comprehension of the question, "Who and what were the Mound-Builders?" Until within the last quarter of a century, little progress had been made in unearthing and investigating the evidences thus found to be remaining to us of the present day, that, in the very remote past, this country was inhabited and traversed by a race of intelligent human beings, of whose existence and character we have no historic information other than those memorial remains which just now excite the wonder and speculation of the thinking world. That many who may read these results of our labors in this field will not appreciate or give even a passing thought to what we have written, is expected; but, if anything is found therein calculated to elicit inquiry and promote investigation, the purposes of this work will have been, in a measure, subserved. However this may be, our labors will not be lost upon the coming generations, for it has been the aim not so much to speculate and advance plausible theories as to present an intelligible statement of facts with rational deductions. Following this, when the problem of successful settlement has been demonstrated, and the propriety of organization made manifest, the reader's attention will be directed to an examination of the successive steps taken by our pioneer fathers in bringing order out of chaos—in combining, for the purposes of law and order, the heterogeneous elements of society. This department embraces the legislative enactment authorizing the county organization, with amending provisions necessary to complete the organic structure. Under this head, also, may be found other genres of organic life emanating from the machinery of the structure itself, with a carefully prepared digest of the proceedings incident to the development and growth of the body politic—the progressive transitions from the embryonic to the mature state of our local jurisdiction.

Then, in the appropriate place, the separate or divisional history of the county by townships or settlements is given. In this department will appear the dates of settlement, the leading characters in the process of transition from the inorganic to the organic state, who have left their impress on society after the succession; the notation of facts and incidents which have combined to mark the stages of succession; the early improvements of landed and other interests; the erection of churches and schoolhouses, with the names of persons instrumental in bringing them forth; in short, every essential feature necessary to make that department complete and reliable. Finally, the department of "Incidental Miscellany" presents a brief digest of information, valuable for reference, which under any other arrangement would be lost, being simply statements of fact not requiring elaboration, but without which the history would not be complete. What has been written, therefore, is the result of great labor and diligent research among the records and files in the archives of this county. Such other avenues to reliable information as came within the range of investigation have been traversed with whatever of success the source afforded. Accuracy of detail in the presentation of facts eliminated from the masses of crude material, has been the object of the editor in every step taken, his sole aim being to perpetuate in form only that which was in its time strictly true, without embellishment. As such, this work is now presented for the consideration of an appreciating public.

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

CHAPTER I.

Pre-Columbian Voyages—What Came of Them—Voyages and Discoveries of Columbus and Others—Explorations, Etc.

WITH the information at present in possession of the reading world concerning the early discovery of this continent, it will scarcely be claimed that Columbus was the first to cross the Atlantic from the eastward in the direction of America. That he visited this continent in the manner and under the circumstances narrated in the current histories of the day, will not be disputed, for those accounts are sufficiently authentic to be accepted without a peradventure. Admitting this, however, does not affect the question whether earlier navigators had not performed a similar task, anticipating his discovery by many centuries.

"About the middle of the ninth century, the spirit of European adventure is known to have directed its course to the westward, across the Atlantic. In the year 800, A. D., the Scandinavians discovered Iceland, and in 874-75 colonized it, and less than one hundred years later they discovered and colonized Greenland." [Encl. Brit. I, 706. Chambl. Encl. I, 198.] "On the authority of M. Rafn, a Danish historian well versed in the narratives of those early voyagers, it is stated, also, that America was discovered by them in A. D. 985, shortly after the discovery and colonization of Greenland; that early in the following century, and repeatedly afterward, the Scandinavians visited the embouchure of the St. Lawrence, the bay of Gaspé being their principal station, that they had penetrated along the coast as far south as Carolina; and that they introduced a knowledge of Christianity among the natives." [Encl. Brit. I, p. 706. Note.]

"Subsequently to the Scandinavian discoveries, and previous to that of Columbus, America is believed by some to have been visited by a Welsh prince. In Cardiac's History of Cambria, it is stated that Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, set sail westward in 1170 with a small fleet, and, after a voyage of several weeks, landed in a region totally different both in its inhabitants and productions from Europe. Madoc is supposed to have reached the coast of Virginia." [Chambl. Encl. I, p. 198.]

"However the facts may have been, as stated in these several accounts, it is apparent that the period had not elapsed when the Old World, ripe with the experiences of the past, was ready for the appropriation of the New; hence, it was reserved for the enterprise of the fifteenth century to transmit the civilization of that age to the new continent across the Atlantic." "The discovery of a continent so large that it may be said to have doubled the habitable world, is an event so much the more grand and interesting that nothing parallel to it can ever occur again in the history of mankind. America had of course been known to the barbarous tribes of Eastern Asia for thousands of years; but it is singular that it should have been visited by one of the most enterprising nations of Europe five centuries before the time of Columbus without awakening the attention of either statesmen or philosophers." [Encl. Brit. I, 706.]

"One of the primary inducements for the voyages of Columbus, and of his predecessors as well, was the desire to find a more direct route to the East Indies and China, by sailing westward. These were the objective points in all the voyages of discovery, during the centuries preceding, to which European enterprise gave origin. With this purpose in view, Christopher Columbus, a Genovese, under the patronage of the united kingdoms of Castile and Leon, on the 2d of August, 1492, started on the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the North American continent." "It was toward the east that his hopes directed his westward course, hopes whose supposed fulfillment still lives in the misapprehension to the New World of the terms Indians and Indies. Much of our subsequent knowledge of America has been owing to the same desire of reaching the East Indies that led to its discovery."

With the discovery of America by the expedition projected by Columbus, for all the purposes of this work, the subsequent history of pioneer adventures in the Western World, may, with propriety, commence, notwithstanding those antecedent developments. Subsequently, then, on the 20th of April, 1531,

Jacques Cartier sailed from St. Malo, in France, on his first voyage of discovery, the result of which was a somewhat careful reconnaissance of the northern coast of Newfoundland, thus acquiring a prestige which, upon his return to France, induced a second expedition, consisting of three vessels. He accordingly embarked on this voyage May 15, 1535. After reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he sailed up the stream as far as the island of Orleans, reaching that point in the month of September, of the same year. Later in the fall, he ascended the river to the present site of Montreal, where inducements were offered by the natives to go still farther westward, with the promise that the country abounded in gold, silver and copper. He did not accept the proffer, however, but, on the 5th of October, he returned, and went into winter quarters on the St. Croix River. The following summer he went back to France.

In 1540, under a charter granted by *Seigneur de Buheral* to Francis de la Roche, Admiral Cartier was placed in command of a squadron of five vessels, supplied with all the necessaries, men and provisions for founding a new colony on the *Buheral* possessions in New France. A fort was erected upon their arrival, with Cartier as Commandant. Subsequently, in 1603, an expedition was fitted out by a company of *Rouen* merchants, and sent over to the same territory, in charge of Samuel Champlain, a member of the company. One of the results of this expedition was the founding of Quebec, in 1608. Shortly afterward, Champlain was appointed Governor of New France, and remained such until his death, which occurred in 1635. During the period of his Governorship, he visited various parts of the territory embraced in his jurisdiction, which included the valleys of the *Miami*, *White* River, and the *Wabash*. His explorations did not, probably, reach this immediate locality, but farther to the northward, along the borders of the lakes and the larger streams, traversing the same from the southwest.

Chasteaufort was the immediate successor of Champlain, in the governorship of New France. His tenure of office, however, was short, for, in 1636, he was superseded by *De Montigny*, under whose administration there was a noticeable change in the policy of the new government, the fur-trade becoming the principal object of attention. One of the consequences of this new motive agency was the extension of territory adapted to this object, and the enlargement of the arena of trade. Incidental to this, "rule forts were erected, as a means of defense to the trading-houses," and the protection of trading interests generally. "Gradually, these explorations extended westward and southward along the margin of the lakes and their tributaries." Whenever trading-houses were erected, "not far remote was a never-failing auxiliary, the chapel of the *Jesuit*, surmounted by a cross."

When Charles Raychaud and Claude Pijart were appointed to missionary labor among the *Algonquin* tribes of the North and West, in 1640, "their avenue to the West was by the way of the *Ottawa* and *French* Rivers, so that the whole coast of *Ohio* and *Southern Michigan* remained unknown, except as seen by missionaries from the stations in *Canada*." The inference might be readily drawn, therefore, that these intermediate localities had been previously visited, though by a different route than that contemplated. That they were so visited, there is now scarcely a doubt, because, at a date more than twenty years in advance of this, explorations had been made to localities but little to the northward. If the missionaries had traversed this territory at the time indicated, the traders had been there before, since the missionaries were the followers rather than the forerunners of the fur-traders.

During the period from 1640 to 1651, continued advances had been made in extending the avenues of trade, and the domain of missionary enterprise was developed in a like ratio. On the 6th of August, 1651, "two young fur-traders, smitten with the love of adventure, joined a band of *Ottawas*, or other *Algonquins*, and, in their *gouaches* of bark, ventured on a voyage of 500 leagues. After two years, they re-appeared, accompanied by a fleet of fifty canoes." The remote nations visited by these young traders were those beyond *Lake Superior*, who demanded commerce with the French, and that missionaries be sent them. They sought this alliance from the apparent necessities of trade.

The Western Indians demanded this alliance also, that they might thereby secure the means of successful resistance to the Iroquois, who were making continual inroads upon their territory, having already exterminated the Eries and approached the Miami and their kindred, the Illinois. Missionaries were sent out as suggested. Among the first of these was Father Mesnard, who was directed to visit Green Bay and Lake Superior. This mission was established in 1660. On the 8th of August of that year, Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission to the Far West. Two years afterward, he returned to Quebec, where he successfully urged the establishment of permanent missions, to be accompanied by colonies of French emigrants. On his return westward, he was accompanied by Claude Dablon and James Marquette, then recently from France. Their field of labor embraced the region of country extending from Green Bay to the head of Lake Superior, and southward to the countries of the Sacs, Foxes, Miami and Potawatamies, whither, also, the traders had preceded them.

Again, in 1671, Father Marquette "gathered the remains of one branch of the Huron nation round a chapel at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan," and the year following, "the countries south of the village founded by Marquette, were explored by Allouez and Dablon, who bore the cross through Wisconsin and the north of Illinois, visiting the Mascoutins and the Kickapoo, on the Milwaukee, and the Miami, at the head of Lake Michigan."

Count de Frontenac was appointed by the French King, in 1672, Governor General of the province of New France, and with this appointment commenced an epoch noted for the energy manifested by him in reviving the spirit of discovery, and for the judicious management of the affairs of the province. "His first efforts were directed to the extension of the French interests in the regions of the great lakes. Under his guidance and encouragement, the posts of Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie were established, former explorations perfected, and conciliatory treaties made with the immense hordes of Indians who roamed through that far-off wilderness." These discoveries extended not only over territory afterward known as Canada, but over the whole of New France, including the valley of the Maumee and St. Mary's, the valley of the White River and of the Wabash, for all this area was then a part of the dominions of France in North America.

In May, 1674, a grand council of all the adjacent Indian tribes, "including the Miami, previously visited or communicated with, was held at Sault Ste. Marie, in whose presence and with whose consent the Governor General of New France took possession, in the name of His Majesty, of all the land lying between the East and West, and from Montreal to the South, so far as it could be done."

"Meanwhile, Allouez had been pursuing his labors among the Miami, and extending the beneficent influence of his holy faith, but it appears to have been reserved to Marquette to establish a mission among them and erect there the standard of the Cross, in the year 1673. On the 18th of May, 1673, Marquette died on the river that has since taken his name, near the margin of the lake in Southwestern Michigan. Allouez died also, soon after, in the midst of his labors among the Miami. According to the account given by Hennepin, of the progress made in Christianizing the Indians, it appears that the mission on the St. Joseph's, of Lake Michigan, was not established until 1679." The following is his account of the establishment of a post at the mouth of the river, afterward called Fort Miami:

"Just at the mouth of the river Miami, there was an eminence with a kind of platform, naturally fortified. It was pretty high and steep, of a triangular form, defended on two sides by the river, and on the other by a deep ditch which the fall of the water had made. We felled the trees that were on the top of the hill, and, having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of eighty feet long, and forty feet broad, with great square pieces of timber, laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes, of about twenty-five feet long, to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November (1679) about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes that abound there; but, their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it, and desired to leave to go a-hunting and kill some wild goats. M. de La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurings among them, and it was but unwillingly that they continued the work. This,

together with the approach of the winter, and the apprehension that M. de La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin, wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances, and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love."

The year following, this same Father, having visited the villages of the Miami, in the vicinity and on the Illinois River, gives some of his experiences among them, with something of their habits and mode of thought. He said: "There were many obstacles that hindered the conversion of the savages, but in general the difficulty proceeds from the indifference they have to everything. When one speaks to them of the creation of the world, and of the mysteries of the Christian religion, they say we have reason, and they applaud in general all that we say on the great affair of our salvation. They would think themselves guilty of a great civility, if they should show the least suspicion of incredulity in respect to what is proposed. But, after having approved all the discourses upon these matters, they pretend, likewise, on their side, that we ought to pay all possible deference to the relations and reasonings that they may make on their part." Superstition, he says, is one of the great hindrances to conversion, and the custom of traders, in common with themselves, to make the most of the bargain by cheating, lying and artifice, to promote personal gain, thus encouraging fraud and injustice. On the other hand, "the best accounts agree that it was through the agency and persevering exertions of missionaries, combined with the active and enterprising movements of traders, that amicable, relations and a moderate trade were brought about between the colonists of Canada and the Miami Indians in the seventeenth century."

Consequent upon the changes occurring in the administration of Canadian affairs, from the death of Champlain, in 1635, to the year 1672, when Count de Frontenac was appointed Governor General, a manifest want of judicious management was apparent in the conduct of administrative officers and subordinates intrusted with the direction of local colonial affairs. The effect of this was to excite distrust, induce insubordination and retard the operations incident to the prosperity of frontier settlements. At this latter date, and subsequently, there was an advance in the regulatory system, and greater activity in the extensions of trade and settlements. Military posts were established and garrisoned, as a means of protecting those engaged in them, at the principal points designated, as warranted by the demands of these developing interests.

In 1672, a considerable trade had grown up among the Miami and their allies in the country watered by the St. Joseph's and Maumee, the Wabash and White Rivers, encouraged and promoted by the French, which, in the near future, promised so auspiciously, that the attention of the colonial authorities was directed to the necessity of protection, as a means of securing the large revenue to be derived therefrom. In common, therefore, with other points of no greater commercial value, the home government established and maintained military posts at leading points in the territory. One of these posts, as has been before shown, was erected in 1679, by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's (Miami) of Lake Michigan, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting trade, but really for another purpose, then equally apparent—defense against the incursions of the Iroquois, who, at that time, and for two years previously, had been engaged in a destructive war with the Miami and Illinois. While this war had been in progress, bands of the Iroquois were passing to and from their own territory away to the eastward, along the old trails south of Lake Erie, across the valleys watered by the Muskingum, Miami and White Rivers, toward the ancient capital of the Tawhates, long known as the center of the Miami confederacy, and thence south of Lake Michigan to the country of the Illinois. The notoriety of Kekingaw (Fort Wayne) as a valuable trading-point, and as the chief source of information from all the surrounding territory—being so readily approachable by the Iroquois especially—illegally adapted it to the purposes of local trade during seasons of aggressive warfare. Hence, the location of Fort Miami, as we have seen, being outside the route traversed by these invading bands, was most judicious and opportune, furnishing also a circumstance tending to show why La Salle had not continued to occupy his position at the head of the Miami of Lake Erie (Maumee), in the most direct line of trade from the lakes to the Mississippi, which he had several years before discovered and utilized in the course of his trading enterprises.

In a communication to the French King, dated November 2, 1681, Count de Frontenac, the King's representative in his North American colonies, speaking of the relations existing in his department, between the Iroquois and the Western tribes, says: "The Mohawks have done nothing in violation of the

promises of the ambassadors when they sent last autumn; but the Onondagas and Senecas have not appeared, by their conduct, to be similarly minded and disposed. The artifices of certain persons, to which the English, perhaps, have united theirs, have induced them to continue the war against the Illinois, notwithstanding every representation I have made to them. They burnt one of their villages and took six or seven hundred prisoners, though mostly children and old women. What is more vexatious is, that they wounded with a knife *Sieur de Tonty*, who was endeavoring to bring about some arrangement between them, and who had been left by *Sieur de La Salle* in the same village, with some Frenchmen, to protect the post he had constructed there. A *Bevotte* *Pirar*, aged seventy years, was also found to have been killed while resting. So that, having waited the entire of this year to see whether I should have any news of them, and whether they would not send to offer me some satisfaction, I resolved to invite them to repair next year to Fort Frontenac, to explain their conduct to me. Though of no consideration, they have become, *Sir*, so insiduous since this expedition against the Illinois, and are so strongly encouraged in these sentiments, in order that they be induced to continue the war, under the impression that it will embarras *Sieur de La Salle's* discoveries, that it is to be feared they will push their insolence farther, and, on perceiving that we do not afford any succor to our allies, attribute this to a want of power, that may create in them to come and attack us."

Sieur de La Salle, in a letter to one of his particular friends, bearing date October, 1682, gives his own reason for not occupying the site of *Kickionica* in his trading expeditions, and why the route by way of the *Mannebe* was not then, and had not for a time been, traversed by him. This is the extract: "I can no longer go to the Illinois, except by the Lakes *Huron* and *Illinois*, because the other ways which I have discovered, by the head of *Lake Erie* and by the southern coast of the same, becoming too dangerous by frequent encounters with the *Iroquois*, who are always on these coasts."

Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of trade along the short route to the *Mississippi*, above indicated, it was, nevertheless, resumed soon after the obstructions were removed, if not before that time, and the necessary defenses were erected for its maintenance. Accordingly, a *Commandant* was appointed for that post prior to the 15th of October, 1697, in the person of *Sieur de Vincennes*, and the terms of the appointment would seem to indicate that the fort had had a prior existence. Subsequently, in 1701, the same officer was again appointed *Commandant* of that post, as is shown by the following official relation thereof, bearing date November 16, 1701: "Dispatched *Father Valliant* and *Sieur de Jonsaire* to *Seneca*, and *Sieur de Vincennes* to the *Miamis* with my annexed order and message to be communicated to them."

"*Sieur de Vincennes*, my lord, has been formerly *Commandant* at the *Miamis* (1697), by whom he was much beloved; this led me to select him in preference to any other, to prove to that nation how wrong they were to attack the *Iroquois*—our allies and theirs—without any cause; and we—*M. de Beauclerc* and I—after consultation, permitted said *Sieur de Vincennes* to carry some goods, and to take with him six men and two canoes." Again, on the 19th of October, 1705, in a communication from *M. de Vaudreuil* to *Pontchartrain*, the following corroborative passage occurs: "I did myself the honor to inform you last year that I regarded the continuance of the peace with the *Iroquois* as the principal affair of this country, and, as I have always labored on that principle, it is that also which obliged me to send *Sieur de Jonsaire* and *Sieur de Vincennes* to the *Miamis*."

The representatives of the English Government, in the early part of the eighteenth century, while manifesting a disposition to discredit the antiquity claimed by the French in the discovery of the line of direct communication by water between the lakes and the *Mississippi*, awarded them great credit for their method and enterprise in conducting these discoveries. Speaking of this particular discovery, they say: "And, perhaps, such a one as no nation less industrious than the French, would have attempted; but it must be allowed that they have a great advantage over us in this particular, to which even the nature of their religion and government do greatly contribute; for their missionaries, in blind obedience to their superiors, spent whole years in exploring new countries; and the encouragement the late French King gave to the discoverers and planters of new tracts of land doth far exceed any advantage your Majesty's royal predecessors have hitherto given to their subjects in America."

During a period of eight or nine years prior to the treaty of *Hywisk*, in 1697, which gave peace to the dependencies of France and Great Britain in

America, a continual warfare presented by these two powerful nations had prevented the progress of discoveries and settlements in the territories of the Great West. While this treaty gave to Great Britain some advantages over the French, in settling the matters in controversy between them, nevertheless, the French King, *Louis XIV.*, began immediately after to perfect plans for the more complete colonization of the *Louisiana Territory* by sending numerous colonists who were protected by garrisons maintained among them at the expense of the government. Desiring to secure to these colonists all the means, all the privileges, of citizenship, he established a local government among them, and appointed *Louis de Iberville* Governor, and *M. de Bienville*, *Lieutenant Commandant*. These early colonists were located at *Hibou* on the northern shores of *Lake Itasca*, between *Mohale Bay* and *Lake Pontchartrain*. These settlements gradually extended northward along the tributaries of the *Mississippi* and the *Ohio*, which movement naturally excited the jealousy and aroused the fears of the English Government, which was not long in manifesting the prevailing dissatisfaction. One of the English officials—*Dr. D'Avenant*, *Inspector General of Customs*—gave utterance to the following pertinent language concerning the same: "Should the French settle at the discharging of the *Mississippi River*, they would not be long before they made themselves masters of that rich province, which would be an addition to their strength very terrible to Europe, but would more particularly concern England, for, by the opportunity of that settlement, by erecting forts along the several lakes between that river and Canada, they may intercept all the trade of our northern plantations."

About the same time, the hostility of the Five Nations "defeated the attempts which were made by the French to establish trading-posts in the regions which lie adjacent to the southern shores of *Lake Ontario* and *Lake Erie*; but, in the month of June, 1701, *Antoine de La Motte Cadillac*, accompanied by a missionary and 100 men, left *Montreal*, and, in the month of July, arrived at the site of *Detroit*, where the party founded a permanent settlement." In the progress of this settlement and as a means of perpetuating the same, grants of land were made to permanent settlers upon certain conditions. By these conditions, "The grantee was bound to pay a reserved part of fifteen francs a year to the Crown, forever, in peltries, and to begin to clear and improve the land within three months from the date of the grant. All the timber was reserved to the Crown, whenever it might be wanted for fortifications, or for the construction of boats or other vessels. The property of all mines and minerals was reserved to the Crown. The privilege of hunting rabbits, hares, partridges, and pheasants, was reserved to the grantor. The grantee was bound to plant, or help to plant, a long *Myrtle* before the door of the principal manor-house, on the first day of May in every year. All the grain raised by the grantee was to be carried to the mill of the manor to be ground, paying the tolls sanctioned by the custom of *Paris*. On every sale of the land a tax was levied; and, before a sale, the grantee was bound to give information to the government, and, if the government was willing to take the land at the price offered to the grantee, it was to have precedence as a purchaser. The grantee could not mortgage the land without the consent of the government. For a term of ten years, the grantee was not permitted to work, directly or indirectly, at the profession or trade of a blacksmith, book-smith, armor, or brevier, without permit. All effects, and articles of merchandise, sent to, or brought from, *Montreal*, were to be sold by the grantee himself, or other person who, with his family, was a French resident; and not by servants or clerks or foreigners or strangers. The grantee was forbidden to sell or trade spiritual liquors to Indians. He was bound to suffer on his lands such needs as might be thought necessary for public use. He was bound to make his fences in a certain manner, and, when called upon, to assist in making his neighbors' fences." These were contingencies attending the settlement of those early French colonies. These conditions attended the grants of land not only in the vicinity of *Detroit*, but generally in the western dependencies of the province of Canada. Some of the French emigrants from Canada, instead of forming permanent settlements, preferred rather to lead a wandering life among the Indians, adopting their habits and mode of life. Many of these latter subsequently occupied territory northwest of the *Ohio*, on *White River*, the *Miamis* and the *Wabash*, and adopted the profession of traders in furs and peltries, from which large profits were derived. This trade was carried on by means of men who were hired to manage small vessels on the lakes, and canoes along the shores of the lakes and on the rivers, and to carry burdens of merchandise from the different trading-posts to the principal villages of the Indians who were at peace with the French. At

those places, the traders exchanged their wares for valuable furs, with which they returned to the places of deposit."

The civilized population of the province of Louisiana, under the grant to Sieur Crozat, in 1713, and embracing the entire area from Lakes Michigan and Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, consisted of about four hundred French colonists, a large proportion of whom succeeded in a profitable traffic with the Indians, while a small proportion of them engaged in agricultural pursuits. After the death of Louis XIV., in 1717, Crozat, disappointed in his ambitious expectations, surrendered his grant to the crown of France, and in August of the same year letters patent were issued to the Western or Mississippi Company, offering certain inducements, embraced in the fifth article of the said letters: "In order to provide the said Western Company with the means of making a permanent establishment, and to execute all the plans they may form, we have granted and conceded, and, by these presents, do give, grant and concede, to them, forever, all the lands, coasts, ports, havens and islands which form our province of Louisiana, as well with and with the same extent as we had granted it to M. Crozat, by our letters patent dated the 11th of September, 1712, to enjoy the same in full property, lordship and justice—reserving to ourselves but only fealty and homage, which the said Company shall render to us, and the Kings our successors, with a crown of gold of the value of twenty mares."

In 1719, this Company, by permission of the French Government, obtained an exclusive right to trade with the Eastern Indies and China, in consequence of which the Company came to be known as the "Company of the Indies." Two years afterward, the Directors induced their colonists to exchange their visionary search for gold and the other precious metals for agricultural pursuits and the practice of the mechanic arts, when the colony was subdivided into nine districts. Of these districts, the Illinois included the territory now embraced in the State of Indiana. These changes were productive of much good to the colonists. In 1711, a war broke out between England and France, which extended also to the settlements of these two nations, in the territory of North America, especially those along the Atlantic Coast, but not materially affecting the French population in the Illinois country. This state of things continued until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, which, however, did not settle the questions of boundary in the colonies of the Mississippi Valley. Subsequently, the English made such inroads into the Indian policy of the French as to secure an alliance with the Miamis, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between the English and the Twightwees, at Lancaster, Penn., on the 23d day of July, 1748. This treaty had the effect to keep alive the former controversies between the two nations.

The same year, an association was formed for the planting of a colony west of the Alleghany Mountains, called the Ohio Company, and received a grant, in 1749, from George II., of 1,500,000 acres of land, lying on and near the Ohio River, the result of which was the extension of English settlements and marts of trade in territory before under control of the French. In consequence, the Governor General of Canada sent out an expedition under command of Louis de Colerón, for purposes of exploration and the deposit of medals of lead with appropriate inscriptions at the mouths of the principal rivers; thus, in the name of Louis XV., taking formal possession of the country.

Capt. Colerón, in a letter to Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, about the close of the year 1749, expressed surprise at finding English traders from that State occupying territory to which England had no claim whatever, and requested the Governor to forbid further intrusions, advising them of the danger

of thus trespassing upon French rights. The Ohio Company, however, so far from refraining in consequence, presented its original design, extending settlements with unabated continuity, employing Christopher Gist "to explore the country, examine the quality of the lands, keep a journal of his adventures, draw as accurate a plan of the country as his observation would permit, and report the same to the Board." Sometime in the year 1752, the Company, by its agents, established a trading house in the country of the Twightwees or Miamis. This fort was situated some forty-seven miles to the northwest from the present site of Dayton, Ohio. These movements naturally induced controversy between the French and English Governments, and preparations began to be made in Virginia and elsewhere, to raise a military force sufficient for the protection of the frontier English settlements. "Maj. George Washington was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to the West as the bearer of an official letter to the Commandant of the French forces in this quarter. The letter, which required the French forces to withdraw from the dominions of Great Britain, was delivered by Washington to M. Le Gardnier de St. Pierre, who was the Commandant of a post on the western branch of French Creek." In reply to this message of the English Colonial Governor, the French officer said: "It was not his province to specify the evidence and demonstrate the right of the King, his master, to the lands situated on the River Ohio, but he would transmit the letter to the Marquis du Quesne, and act according to the answer received from that noble man. In the mean time, he said, he did not think himself obliged to obey the summons of the English Governor—that he commanded the fort by virtue of an order from his General, to which he was determined to conform with all the precision and resolution of a good officer."

In addition to this post on French Creek, the French then had in their possession numerous trading posts in the great valley of the Mississippi, on the Miami, Wabash, and the Ohio. In localities where these posts were situated, the influence of the French was exerted in securing the co-operation of the Indians. Among the various Indian tribes, the Troupis and a branch of the Miamis, were, perhaps, the only Indian allies of the English; so strong was the hold of the French upon them, being connected by ties of interest and friendship with nearly all the tribes of the North and West.

From 1750 forward, during a period of twelve or thirteen years, continued acts of hostility between the English and the occupants of the various French trading-posts manifested unequivocally the purpose of the former to possess by force the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Day by day these acts of hostility became more determined and sanguinary, until, in 1754-55, the controversy was general involving all the border settlements. One by one the French posts succumbed to the inevitable, and passed into the hands of the English. Finally, on the 19th of February, 1763, a definitive treaty of peace between France and England was concluded at Paris, the preliminary articles having been considered adjusted and signed on the 3d of November, preceding. By the terms of this treaty, all subjects of dispute between the belligerent parties were removed forever, growing out of the occupancy of this territory by the French, and a complete cession by the latter of all their territory formerly claimed by them in North America, and a complete opening of navigation on the Mississippi along its entire length was secured. About the same time, by a secret convention, France ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana which lies westward of the Mississippi River, but it was not until the 17th of August, 1763, that Spain came into actual possession, notwithstanding the convention ceded the territory in November, 1762.

*Smollett's History of England.



ABORIGINAL PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

Who were the Aborigines of this part of Indiana—Algonquins, Miami, Delaware, Shawnees, Hurons, Iroquois, or Wyandots?

It is not essential, perhaps, to the purposes of this work, to consider the question, who were the original inhabitants of this country, except in a general way; whether they were white or copper-colored, civilized or savage in their characteristics. "Yet, in this day of ethnological inquiry, the historian, though his field be a local one, is expected to reflect whatever light the developments of the age may have brought forth in that regard. It is not in accord with the spirit of inquiry, however, to ignore the investigations and dispose of the issues without comment. That this country was inhabited by a race of people possessing a higher order of intelligence and mechanical skill than is generally awarded to the Indians, so called, is, perhaps, unquestioned. The evidences of this superiority exist in forms more or less distinct in every locality. In numerous localities within the State of Indiana, prehistoric remains are conspicuous, attracting the attention of archaeologists to an investigation of them as a means of determining the identity of the people contemporaneous therewith." Of these remains, the valley of the White River has an extensive collection. In another part of this volume will be found an article devoted to a description and discussion of these, with the best lights that have been brought to bear upon the subject. "With all the developments thus far made, the question who the Mound-Builders were, where and when they came, and what was their history, is yet unanswered. True, many conjectures more or less plausible in the method of their presentation, have been brought forward in the elaboration of these opinions."

"Passing, then, to an examination of the traditional and historical evidences at common pertinent to the Indian race, a wider field opens up inviting attention. At the time when the existence of the American continent was made manifest to the civilized world, it was peopled by a race, who, in the absence of a more appropriate name, were called Indians, because of their fancied resemblance to the inhabitants of the Eastern Indians, and, perhaps, for the more significant reason that they were found in the course incident to the discovery of a more direct route to the Indies and China, which seems to have been the impelling motive of the early voyagers from the Old World." While it is no doubt a concluded fact that European mariners had crossed the Atlantic and discovered the American continent long before the captured vision of Columbus was gratified with its inspection, for the purposes of this work it may be assumed that Columbus and his successors were the first to discover and make known to the transatlantic world the existence of the country improperly designated as America. From about the period of the close of the fifteenth and the opening of the sixteenth century, then, our knowledge of the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent will date.

Upon the first introduction of Europeans among the primitive inhabitants of this country, it was the prevailing opinion of the former, that this vast domain was peopled by one common family, of like habits and speaking the same language. Observation, however, soon dispelled the error, and, at the same time, established the fact of the great diversity of their leading characteristics, physiological development, and in their language, the diversity sometimes arising from one cause and sometimes from another. Within the past century, especially, has the subject of ethnological investigations acquired new interest, the developments of the period adding greatly to the stock of knowledge appertaining thereto. These investigations, in many instances, have elicited facts of vast moment in considering conditions as the result of causes before unknown to science. In a brief review of this subject, the reader's attention will be directed to an examination of such of the features of the investigation as pertain to the tribes and families of the Indian race who have heretofore inhabited this valley or whose history may be incidentally connected therewith. There are certain radical divisions, however, into which, by common consent, the race has been separated, that first should claim attention. The principal of these divisions is now known as the Algonquin, embracing among others, the Miami tribe, recognized as one of the most perfect types of

that division, and in past ages one of the most extensive numerically. Next to the Miami, if not entitled to rank first, are the Delaware or Lenape, Lenapis, and the Shawnees. The Miami were early known as the Twa-twas, Ones, and Ojamas. Next to these were the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, who collectively were known as the Illinese or Illinois Indians. Then the Ottawas, the Chippewas and Mississaugas were interchangeably known as the Nipewinians, Nipisings, Ojibwas, Sautaux and Chibwas. After these were the Kickapoo or Missourite, the Pottawatomie or Poux, and the Sacs and Foxes. The Muncies was another name for the Delaware. This is the classification of Schoolcraft, who is recognized as excellent authority upon this subject.

Another division, the Hurons, Huron-Iroquois or Wyandots embraced all the remaining tribes with whose history we are at present interested. Of this division, the Hurons, better known as the Wyandots, enter more especially into our local history. Some of the tribes of the primary divisions as named above, are not immediately connected with the post-Columbian aborigines of this locality; hence, more than incidental reference to them in this relation is deemed unnecessary. As a division, the Algonquins have been migratory in character, not disposed, from choice or necessity, to remain long in the same territory. In speaking of them, Mr. Schoolcraft, upon this point, as deducible from the elemental features of their language, says: "We find some traces of this language in ancient Florida. It first assumes importance in the sub-gens of the Powhatanese tribe in Virginia. It is afterward traced, in various dialects in the valleys of the Hudson and Connecticut, and throughout the whole geographical area of New England, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

"The term (Algonquin) appears to have been first employed, as a generic word, by the French for the old Nipewinians, Ottawas, Montagnies, and their cognates, in the valley of the St. Lawrence. It is applied to the Saloons of St. Mary, the Maskigies of Canada, and, as shown by a recent vocabulary, the Blackfeet of the Upper Missouri, the Saskatchewan, the pillagers of the Upper Mississippi, and the Cross or Kreutensons of Hudson's Bay. Returning from these remote points, where this broad migratory colony was met by the Athapaska group, the term includes the Miami, Weas, Piankeshaws, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoo and Illinois and their varieties, the Kaskaskias, etc., to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi." It will be seen, then, from this review, that branches of the primitive family have extended over a large proportion of the territory now occupied by the United States and British America.

Intellectually considered, the Algonquins occupy a position far above mediocrity, surpassed only by the Dacotahs and Hurons, the latter standing, perhaps, in the first rank. Their language is euphonious and expressive, abounding in vocal sounds capable of numerous and extremely nice, regular modifications. Aside from their distinctive individualities, there are few physical peculiarities which distinguish the Algonquins from other families of the North American Indians. "All possess, though in various degrees, the long, lank, black hair, the heavy brow, the dull and sleepy eye, the full and compressed lips, and the salient but dilated nose. A similar conformity of organization is not less obvious in the cranial structure of these peoples. The Indian skull is of a decidedly rounded form. The occipital portion is flattened in the upward direction; and the transverse diameter, as measured between the parietal bones, is remarkably wide, and often exceeds the longitudinal line. The forehead is low and receding, and rarely arched, as in the other races; a feature that is regarded by Humboldt, Linné, and other naturalists, as characteristic of the American race, and serving to distinguish it even from the Mongolian. The cheek bones are high but not much expanded; the whole maxillary region is salient and ponderous, with teeth of a corresponding size and singularly free from decay."

So far as the purposes of this work are concerned, an account of each of the separate tribes of the families enumerated, would be superfluous, since a few of them only have more than a remote relation to the particular history of those tribes which have possessed or temporarily occupied the territory embraced

within our prescribed limits. The latter include especially the Miami and the Wyandots, and subsequently the Delaware or Lenape and Shawanese. It is our province, then, to review with some particularity the career of these tribes individually and collectively, giving, as fully as may be, the personal history of some of the more distinguished characters who have figured in the current of passing events.

THE MIAMIS.

As we have seen, the Miami occupy a high position in the scale, as typifying the primitive or Algonquin family. This tribe has been variously designated as the Twa-twas, Two-Taws, Twightwees, Omes, Oumames, Amiamis and finally, the Miamis. Their generic name was probably Twa-twas, the name Miami being derived from the French, *M. Amis* (my friends), said to have been applied to that people by the French traders in consequence of some mistrust growing out of the opprobrious use of the name Twa-twa, by which they were before usually known. Next to the Delaware, perhaps, the Miamis are entitled to be recognized as the leading branch of the Algonquin group, tracing their individuality, with the Ottawa and Nipericinians, from the country north of the river St. Lawrence, in the latter end of the sixteenth century, when the French navigators and traders began first to establish posts as the antecedents of permanent settlement in New France. Whatever is true of their relationship to the parent stock, whether immediate or remote, it is a fact, nevertheless, that many of the primitive characteristics of the generic group are preserved in the habits and language of the Miami nation.

In common with the primitive Algonquins, the language of the Miamis, as compared with the Huron, "has not so much force, but more sweetness and elegance. Both have a richness of expression, a variety of turns, a propriety of terms, a regularity, which astonish. But what is more surprising is that, among these barbarians, who never study to speak well, and who never had the use of writing, there is not introduced a bad word, an improper term or a vicious construction, and even children preserve all the purity of the language in their common discourse. On the other hand, the manner in which they enunciate all they say, leaves no room to doubt of their comprehending all the worth of their expressions and all the beauty of their language."

In their preparations for war, the Miamis had a custom peculiar to themselves, an account of which is given by Charlevoix, in narrating his travels in New France, but at too great length of detail for the purposes of this work. These ceremonies were uniformly observed, however.

When it is understood that the Miamis are an offshoot from the Algonquin stock, which, at the time their separate existence became known to Europeans, say about the middle of the sixteenth century, occupied the territory north of the St. Lawrence River, and the line of lakes extending westward beyond Lake Superior, the Esquimaux and Hudson Bay lying to the northward; that the branches proceeding from the family domain necessarily migrated from beyond the St. Lawrence—the problem will not be of difficult solution, whence came they?

The first historical account of this tribe was in the year 1669, in the vicinity of Green Bay, where they were visited by the French missionary, Father Allouez, and, subsequently, by Father Dablon. From there they passed to the southward of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Chicago, afterward settling on the St. Joseph's, of Lake Michi., an establishing there a village, another on the river Miami of Lake Erie, and a third on the Wabash, as we learn from Charlevoix.

In times past, but exactly when is not now known, the Miamis, because of their extensive dominion, power and influence, and of the numerous congeneric branches acknowledging the relationship, "were known as the *Miami Confederacy*. In 1715, the Confederacy was composed of the following branches, situated, and having warriors in number as follows: Twightwees, at the head of the Maumee River, with 250 available warriors; the Ouatouens, in the vicinity of Post Ouatouen, on the Wabash, with 300 warriors; the Piankeshaws, on the Vermillion River, with 300 warriors, and the Shockeys, on territory lying on the Wabash, between Vincennes and Post Ouatouen, with 200 warriors. At an earlier period, probably, the Miamis with their confederates were able to muster a much more formidable force, as the citation from the representatives of the Five Nations would seem to show.

In 1748, the English merchants and traders secured a limited trade with the Miamis, in consequence, it is said, of the failure of the French traders who had held the supremacy in this department during the preceding century, to supply the increasing wants of the Miamis, especially those on the borders of the Ohio and its tributaries. Thus a favorable influence was exerted on the

part of the Miamis toward the English, which resulted in a treaty of alliance and friendship between the English and the Twightwees (Miamis) on the 23d of July of that year.

By their several treaties with the United States, the Miamis ceded an aggregate of 6,853,920 acres of land. Aggregate of lands given in exchange, 14,616 acres, the total value of which was \$55,800. The aggregate consideration paid for these lands in money and goods, was \$1,205,907. Total consideration paid, \$1,261,707, as shown by the official records of these transactions.

THE DELAWARES.

This tribe belongs also to the Algonquin family, and is said to stand in order among the best representative types of the primitive race, if, indeed, it is not entitled to be recognized as the prototype of that most extensive division of the aboriginal inhabitants of America. They have been known, heretofore, as the Lenape Lempi, and were, at an early period in their history, separated into three divisions, each of which was designated by an insignia, or emblematic totem. These totemic divisions were known as the *Casani*, or turtle branch, the *Miasi*, or wolf, and the *Unshchick*, or turkey. When they crossed the Alleghenies, the whole nation were called *Lenap*, or wolves, by the French, "from confounding them with the Mohicans of the Hudson, who appear, in the formative tribal ages, to have been descendants of the wolf totem." "At the beginning of the sixteenth century this tribe occupied the banks of a large river, flowing into the Atlantic, to which they applied the name Lenapehittick. This term is a compound of *Lenapi*, the name given to themselves, and *ittick*, a geographical term, which is equivalent to the English word dominion or territory, and is inclusive of the specific *sepa*, their name for a river. After the successful planting of a colony in Virginia, the coast became more subject to observation than at prior periods, by vessels bound to Jamestown with supplies. On one of these voyages Lord De La Warre put into the cove of the river, and hence the present name of both the river and the tribe."

"The true meaning of the term *Lenapi* has been the subject of various interpretations. It appears to carry the same meaning as *Indio*, a man, in the other Algonquin dialects; and the word was probably used, nationally, and with emphasis, in the sense of *man*. For we learn, from their traditions, that they regarded themselves, in past ages, as holding an eminent position for antiquity and wisdom. And this claim appears to be recognized by the other tribes of this lineage, who apply to them the term of *Grand Father*. To the Iroquois they apply the word *wahki*; and this relation is reciprocated by the latter with the term *waphaw*. The other tribes of the Algonquin lineage, the Delaware call *father*, or *younger brother*. These names establish the ancient rank and influence of the tribes." [Schoulercraft.]

In the early days of their known history, especially after their loss of power and caste, the oft-repeated remembrance of their former high position among the numerous tribes occupying the lake region, was a source of proud satisfaction. The relation connecting them with the period of their prosperity, was regarded as a golden epoch in their tribal history. It was then that the bravery of their warriors, the wisdom of their counselors and the brilliancy of their warlike exploits, gave them a prestige worthy to be recounted, in after years, among the traditions of their fathers. Then they were allied with the Iroquois, and retained their ancient character for prowess and enterprise. To recall these was pleasant. When, however, the Five Nations confederated at Onondaga, and were no longer engaged in petty quarrels among themselves, the former pleasant relations ceased, and the over-confident Delaware were made to feel the effect of concentrated power and consequent arrogance of their ancient allies. The concentrated energies of the Five Nations thirsting for prominence among the North American tribes, soon set them about acquiring and maintaining the supremacy. To do this, aggressions were the order, and ultimate conquest the end of movements thus directed. So the Delaware lost their native independence in the rise of Iroquois power, and became a subordinate nation, denied the enjoyment of their ancient rights and territory.

In 1741, during the progress of the treaty at Lancaster, Penn., the Iroquois denied them the right to participate in the privileges incident to the treaty, and refused to recognize them as an independent nation entitled to sell and transfer their lands. Canassatego, one of the Iroquois chiefs, on that occasion, upbraided them in public council for having attempted to exercise any right other than such as belonged to a conquered people. "In a strain of mixed irony and arrogance, he told them not to reply to his words, but to leave the council in silence. He ordered them in a peremptory manner to quit the seat of a country where they then resided and move to the banks of the Susquehanna." They departed from the council, and, ere long, left forever their native hunting-grounds, on the

banks of the Delaware, and turned their faces westward, intimidated and subdued except in the grand recollections of their past achievements. Again, in 1751, they inhabited the region about Shawankin and Wyalusing, on the Susquehanna, threatened on the one hand by the intrusive tread of white settlers, and the onslaught of the Iroquois on the other. After a few years of mixed joys and reverses, they took shelter on the White River, of Indiana. This was about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and here a missionary effort was set on foot among them, which was afterward broken up by the interference of the prophet-brother of Tecumseh, during his career of popular jugglery and imposition.

The coming of the Delawares, and the occupancy of this immediate territory by them, was with the approbation and consent of the Miamis. After the treaty of Greenville, they had removed from the mouth of the Anguize to the headwaters of White River—a large branch of the Walash. By the terms of the treaty of Greenville, it was determined that the community of interests in the lands among the Indian tribes, as claimed by Tecumseh, should not be recognized, but that each individual tribe should be protected in every claim that should appear to be founded in reason and justice. It was also determined, that, as a measure of policy and liberality, such tribes as lived upon any tract of land which it would be desirable to purchase, should receive a portion of the compensation, although the title might be exclusively in another tribe. Upon this principle, the Delawares, Shawanoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos were admitted as parties to several treaties. Care was taken, however, to place the title to such tracts as might be desirable to purchase hereafter, upon a footing that would facilitate the procuring of them, by getting the tribes who had no claims themselves, and who might probably interfere, to recognize the titles of those who were ascertained to possess them.

This was particularly the case with regard to the lands watered by the Walash, which were declared to be the property of the Miamis, with the exception of the tract occupied by the Delawares, on White River, which was to be considered the joint property of them and the Miamis. [Gov. Harrison to Secretary of War.]

By the treaty of St. Mary's, on the 3d of October, 1818, between the Delawares and the United States, the former ceded all their claims to lands in the States of Ohio and Indiana, under a perpetual annuity from the latter of \$1,000, to provide them with comfortable homes beyond the Mississippi. In this treaty, the Delawares reserved the right to occupy their lands in Indiana for a period of three years subsequent thereto.

THE SHAWANOS

are properly classified as members of the same family, springing from the same parent stock as the Miamis and Delawares, occupying also, a high position among the Indian tribes formerly inhabiting the territorial area of the United States. By the Delawares, they were called Shawanan, and by the French Chouanons—occasionally, Massawones, but, by the Iroquois, they were designated as Satanas. The name Shawanan appears to have been derived from their location at the time when it was applied—Southern—then inhabiting the Shawanna country. They were erratic; hence, their abiding place, prior to 1698, was almost unknown. At that time and since, however, their locality is ascertainable. Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," states that in 1698, when Capt. John Smith had been in America about one year, having landed in this country in April, 1607, a fierce war was raging against the allied Mohicans residing on Long Island, and the Shawanons on the Susquehanna and to the westward of that river, by the Iroquois. During that year, he traversed the Susquehanna to its mouth, where he met six or seven canoes filled with Shawanoe warriors preparing to attack their enemies in the rear.

• In 1632, De Laet mentions them as being then on either side of the Delaware River. Charlevoix speaks of them, in 1672, under the name of Chouanons, as neighbors of the Andastes, an Iroquois tribe, south of the Senecas, and were, perhaps, represented at the treaty of Kensington, Penn., in 1682. They were parties to the treaty at Philadelphia in 1701, which was signed by their chiefs, Wap-petha, Lemoytough and Pemeyagogh." [Pond's Hist. Penn.] Colden, in his history of the Five Nations, speaks of them as occupying territory of the Miamis upon their invitation, with a view to war against the Iroquois, by whom the Shawanoes had been defeated as early as the year 1672. Subsequently they were located on the north side of the Ohio River, below the mouth of the Walash, in Kentucky, in Georgia, and in the Carolinas at later periods. Mr. Gallatin says that, in 1798 and after, there was a settlement of them on the headwaters of the Catawba or Santee, probably the

Yaikin. From there they returned, under Black Hoof, to Ohio, about 1750. They were the allies of the French against the English, during the continuance of the French and Indian war, from 1755 to the declaration of peace, in February, 1763. Being dissatisfied with the conditions of peace between the two belligerent powers, they refused to abide by its terms, and continued their depredations against the settlers on the border with unmeasured barbarity. Soon after the conclusion of their war against the English, in December, 1764, they were involved in a controversy with the Cherokees, which continued until 1768, when, pressed hard by the united force of the former tribe and the Delawares, the Cherokees submitted and obtained a peace. During the succeeding six years, these several tribes remain in comparative quiet, living on amicable terms with the whites. In 1774, however, hostilities were again renewed, and prosecuted with vigor during a series of years. Having united in the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, with the exception of those who fought at Tippecanoe, the Shawanoes remained at peace with the Government of the United States. Since that time, having sold all their lands in this State and moved west of the Mississippi, we hear little of them in the attitude of warriors.

THE WYANDOTS (OR HURONS).

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the settlements of New France began to extend westward along the borders of the lakes, this tribe occupied territory on the north and south, and at the west end of Lake Erie. Then, they were known as Hurons, and subsequently as Huron-Iroquois. They belonged to the division of the Iroquois and sustained an enviable reputation among the primitive tribes, besides being the recognized allies of the French during all the vicissitudes of early settlement and the incidents of trade. They, with the Ottawa, were the best fur gatherers, or rather, the gatherers of the best furs, being especially skilled in the procurement of the beaver, which, commanding the readiest sale and best price, was most sought after. The French, from their treatment of the natives, were better able than any other people to secure these advantages of trade, and thus almost monopolized the traffic. In the course of time, this advantage became a source of great annoyance and chagrin to the English traders, who were unable to gain the confidence, and so secure the trade, of these great fur-gathering tribes. To overcome this, the English resorted to various means, some of which would not compare with honor and fair dealing. Petty jealousies were excited between contiguous tribes, resulting in war and bloodshed. One of the chief consequences of the policy adopted by the English to secure an advantage in the possession of this especially lucrative trade in beaver, was that the Hurons, from being the warm friends and allies of the French, came to be their secret and ultimately open enemies. This, however, was the work of time; almost a century elapsed from its inception to the period of culmination in the Nicholas conspiracy in 1717-18. The immediate pretext for this movement of Nicholas, the Huron chief, while it was known to be the outgrowth of jealousy on the part of the English, was assumed, for the purposes contemplated, to have been occasioned by the circulation of English belts, by their agents, the Iroquois, among the neighboring tribes, as a means to that end. Nicholas was sometimes known as Sandosket, from having his principal village on the bay of Sandusky, south of Lake Erie. He was a Huron chief of considerable notoriety, but, from some disaffection, left Detroit with a few followers and settled at Sandusky, where subsequently, his well-matured plans of conspiracy were formulated. Afterward, having been failed in the execution of his scheme by the indigestible haste of a few of his over-ambitious followers, and meeting with greater opposition than was contemplated, he finally succumbed to the inevitable, abandoned his town, on the Sandusky bay, destroyed it, and, at the head of 119 warriors and their families, left for White River, Indiana, on the 7th of April, 1718, where he died in the fall of that year. His scheme was one of the most gigantic of the eighteenth century, and seldom, if ever, surpassed in the arrangement of its details. As a diplomatist, he was no doubt the peer of Pontiac, but possessing less of his collective force as an orator.

Gov. Harrison, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated March 22, 1814, thus speaks of this tribe and its relations to the situation then present. "The Wyandots are admitted by the others to be the leading tribe. They hold the grand *catalpa*, which unites them and kindles the council fire. This tribe is nearly equally divided between the Crane, at Sandusky, who is the grand sachem of the nation, and Walk-in-the-Water, at Brownstown, near Detroit. They claim the lands bounded by the settlements of this State, southwardly and easterly; and by Lake Erie, the Miami River, and the chain of the Shawanoes upon the Alleghies, a branch of the latter. They also claim the lands they live on near Detroit, but I am ignorant to what extent."

"The Wyandots of Sandusky have adhered to us through the war. Their chief, the Crane, is a venerable, intelligent and upright man. Within the tract of land claimed by the Wyandots, a number of Senecas are settled. They broke off from their own tribe six or eight years ago, but received a part of the annuity granted that tribe by the United States, by sending a deputation for it to Buffalo. The claim of the Wyandots to the lands they occupy, is not disputed, that I know of, by any other tribe. Their residence on it, however, is not of long standing, and the country was certainly once the property of the Miami's."

CHAPTER II. INDIAN TREATIES

Affecting the title to lands on White River.

BY the provisions of the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, on the 31 day of August, 1795, between the United States and Indian tribes—the former represented by Maj. Gen. Wayne, commanding the armies, and sole commissioner, of the United States, and the latter by their sachems, chiefs and warriors—an end was put a destructive war, all controversies settled, harmony restored and friendly intercourse established between the parties named in the treaty. In addition to the foregoing general provision, annuities were granted to the several tribes interested, of \$1,000 each; also, by Article V. "To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this; the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and, until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian titles in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever." Numerous other provisions were included, intending the more strongly, not only to establish a lasting peace but to define with particularity the respective rights of all the contracting parties thereto.

This treaty and these provisions were signed on the part of the Delaware in this vicinity, by Kitchaw-wonud, or Capt. Anderson; Buk-song-e-he-lac; Peck-to-land, Muzh-pi say, or Red Feather, and many others of equal rank and influence.

Again, by the provisions of Article IV, of the treaty between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians, on the 18th day of August, 1801, it is stipulated that, "the said tribe having exhibited to the above-named commissioner of the United States, sufficient proof of their right to all the country which lies between the Ohio and White Rivers, and the Miami tribe, who were the original proprietors of the upper part of that country, having explicitly acknowledged the title of the Delaware, at the general council held at Fort Wayne, in the month of June, 1803, the said United States will, in future, consider the Delaware as the rightful owners of all the country which is bounded by the White River on the north, the Ohio on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky River on the east, and the tract ceded by this treaty, and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, on the west and southwest."

By the treaty at Vincennes, on the 27th of August, 1804, the Piankoshaws, who previously had claimed a right in certain lands lying between the Wabash and the tract before ceded by the Kaskaskias in 1803, relinquished all said right to the United States, thus acknowledging the right of the Delaware thereto. Also, by the provisions of Article V, of the treaty at Gross-land, near Vincennes, on the 21st day of August, 1805, "The Pottawatomies, Miami, Red Rivers and Weas explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delaware to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the 18th of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankoshaws to the Delaware, about thirty-seven years ago."

Article II, of the treaty at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, between the United States and the Delaware, Pottawatomies, Miami, and Red River Miami. "The Miami explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delaware with themselves to the country watered by the White River. But it is

also to be clearly understood, that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the others; and any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delaware, or any friends the Mohavans, shall be theirs forever." This treaty was signed on the part of the Delaware, by Capt. Anderson, Pet-che-ke-ka-pou, The Beaver, Capt. Killbuck, and by Capt. Anderson for Hoeking-pom-souk, who was absent. On the part of the Miami, by Pean, The Owl, Little Turtle, Wa-pu-mangua (or the Loon), Silver Hoop and Sha-wa-pou-mu.

The Delaware, also, by the first article of the treaty with the United States, at St. Mary's, on the 3d day of October, 1818, ceded to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana. And, by Article II. "In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delaware a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same." By Article III, "The United States also agree to pay the Delaware the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded; which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed by the President of the United States," etc. By Article VII. "One-half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely: Isaac Waddy, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Pet-cha-ka, and Jacob Dick; and one-quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely: Solomon Tindell and Benoni Tindell; all of whom are Delaware; which tracts of land shall be located, after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort on White River, and running up the river, and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs; but shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approval of the President of the United States." They were, also, by the fourth article, "allowed the use and occupation of their improvements, for the term of three years from the date of this treaty, if they so long require it." This treaty was signed by Capt. Anderson, Ia-pah-ni-ki (or Big Bear), James Nantowke, Apa-ee-hund (or White Eyes), Capt. Killbuck, the Beaver, Ne-ha-pu-ka, Capt. Tunis, Capt. Ketchum, The Cat, Ben Beaver, The War Mallet, Capt. Ogden-ko, the Buck, Pet-cha-ma-na-las, John Quake, Quo-nights-ot-mait, and Little Jack.

In a note appended to this treaty, "It will be perceived that they are the first nation of Indians with which the United States entered into a formal treaty; and it seems by the sixth article, of No. 1, of this chapter, that it was contemplated in the year 1778, during the American Revolutionary contest with Great Britain, to institute an *Indian State*, with the Delaware at its head, and with a right to a representation in Congress. The wandering mode of life and peculiar habits of the Indians no doubt frustrated this benevolent plan. The Delaware Indians are parties, in common with several different tribes, to other treaties with the United States."

CHAPTER III.

THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC.

Indian Opposition to English Control—The Strategy of Pontiac—His great Influence among the Indians—Successes and Reverses—Ultimate Failure.

IN 1817-18, in the conspiracy originating with Nicholas, a Huron chief, better known, perhaps, by the name of *Sandusky*, from the situation of his village in the vicinity of Sandusky Bay, we have an example, somewhat anomalous, it is true, of Indian dissatisfaction toward the French people. From the first introduction of the French policy among the savage nations, this unselected people, because of the uniformly kind and generous conduct manifested toward them by the former, had always been attached to and in unchangeable alliance with them. When, therefore, this wily Huron began to develop his scheme of opposition to the former friends and allies of his people, it was a surprise to all, except those who were cognizant of his movements. At first, his supporters were few, but, possessing unusual diplomatic talent, in a short time a formidable force was on the war-path, ready to execute his every command. But the fates were against him, and, after a stubborn pursuit of his skillfully arranged plans, he yielded sulkily to the power he could not overcome. His opposition had grown from the patronizing influence of English traders exerted during a long series of years. With Pontiac, the case was different. When the long-continued warfare between the English and French for supremacy had subsided, and the latter had surrendered to the former; when Quebec had fallen into the hands of the English, and one after another of the

strongholds had passed from French possession, and new alliances became a necessity, then it was that the Indians began to manifest opposition to English rule. This wide-spread disaffection rapidly assumed form and the demand for a competent leader became imminent. The emergency was met in the choice of Pontiac. Mighty in his influence among the people of his race, powerful in person, commanding in presence, resolute to an extraordinary degree, possessed of a rare gift of eloquence, staccato and subtle as a bead of prey—he rightfully claimed the office of chief over many tribes, and became the minister of vengeance for his race. He was a principal chief of the Ottawas and a warrior of great renown. As a participant in the battle upon the Heights of Abraham, in the vicinity of Quebec, he was the ally of the French, and, now that they had been subjugated, he manifested an unwillingness to surrender that allegiance to the conquerors, preferring to maintain, by force of arms if need be, his fidelity to the early friends of his people.

Had the English, at this juncture, adopted a course of policy toward the Indians similar to that of the French, much effusion of blood might have been spared, and much of the unparalleled suffering of victims averted. "But then, as since, Great Britain acted less from the dictates of a broad humanity than from the impulse of commercial gain. In fixing the degree of responsibility for what followed, we should, in order to be just, weigh well the causes which impelled the savages to the war-path. If Great Britain could have appeased those tigers of the American Forests, panting for blood, she should have done it, that she not only offered no encouragement, but scorned and maltreated the untamed creatures, is to make her at least partially accountable for the conspiracy and its sad results."

"The mutterings of the impending storm were heard early in the summer of 1764, when Maj. Campbell, commanding at Detroit, was fully informed of a conspiracy among the tribes along the lakes and in the Ohio Valley, to rise simultaneously against all the forts, to massacre the garrison and then to combine and fall upon all settlements advanced over the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies. Expresses were at once dispatched to all the points named. This betrayal of their plot sufficed to postpone the attack for that season. Sir Jeffrey Amherst commanded extreme caution to be used at all posts, while the Indians were treated with a severity and suspicion which only served to strengthen their bitterness of feeling toward their foe."

While this postponement gave the English an opportunity to strengthen their posts and guard against attack, it enabled the Indians, also, to perfect their plans and better concentrate their efforts when the proper time arrived for their onward movement. Pontiac made good use of the delay in sending ambassadors to all the adjacent Indian tribes, urging an alliance. These movements of the wily chief were kept, however, profoundly secret, and, had it not been for the confidential disclosures, in the way of warnings to special friends, the result would have been most disastrous to the white settlements within the limits of the prescribed territory.

Among the means of diplomatic intercourse between the different tribes in that day, the transmission of belts, having an accepted significance, was, perhaps, the most conspicuous, and was generally accompanied with a speech or "talk," calculated to emphasize the symbolism of the belt. A white belt was emblematic of peace, while black or red belts were suggestive of war, and were always transmitted by special messengers. The practical observer understood well their purport, and prepared accordingly.

The chiefs, says Parkman, have the power "to declare war and to make peace; but when war was declared, they had no power to carry the declaration into effect. The warriors fought if they chose to do so; but if, on the contrary, they preferred to remain quiet, no man could force them to lift the hatchet. The war chief, whose part it was to lead them to battle, was a mere partisan, whom his bravery and exploits had led to distinction. If he thought proper, he sang his war-song and danced his war-dance, and, as many of the young men as were disposed to follow him gathered around and cubbed themselves under him. Over these volunteers he had no legal authority, and they could desert him at any moment with no other penalty than disgrace."

On the 25th of April, 1763, a council was summoned to meet on the River Encampers. "In accordance with the summons, they came issuing from their cabins—the tall, naked figures of the wild Ojibwas, with quivers slung at their backs, and light war-clubs resting in the hollow of their arms. Ottawas, wrapped close in their gandy blankets; Wyandots, fluttering in painted shirts, their heads adorned with feathers, and their leggins garlanded with bells. All were soon seated in a wide circle upon the grass, row within row—a grave and

silent assembly. Each savage countenance seemed carved in wood, and none could have detected the deep and fiery passions hidden beneath that unmovable exterior. Pipes, with ornamental stems, were lighted and passed from hand to hand." Before this grand council, Pontiac delivered his war speech, ingenious in its method and thrilling in its effects upon his silent, statue-like auditors. "Every sentence was rounded with a force of elation; and, as the impetuous orator proceeded, his auditory grew restless to spring at once into the bloody arena of battle and bury the scalping-knife and tomahawk in the body of the enemy." With this kind of entranced excitement at fever heat, the conspirators were ready for immediate action. Detroit was the objective point, but the plot was discovered in time to prevent its execution. Notwithstanding the failure to capture Detroit, numerous other posts—Sandusky, Presque Isle, Michilimackinac, Chateaugay fell into the hands of conspirators. Soon the capture of the post at the junction of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers followed.

Meanwhile, though these apparent successes of the conspirators had a tendency to encourage them, the results were not equal to their anticipations, in view of the fact that the strongholds of the English had in a measure become impregnable, and the question of the ultimate success of the conspiracy no longer a doubtful one, its failure was found to be inevitable. This fact, to the mind of Pontiac, was strikingly manifest, and, though still sullen and intractable, he, and such of his followers as continued their allegiance to him, in the fall of 1764, left Detroit and took their abode for the time being on the Maumee, a few miles below the present site of Fort Wayne. Finally, in the spring of 1766, Pontiac left his encampment on the Maumee, "accompanied by his chief, and by an Englishman named Crawford, a man of vigor and resolution, who had been appointed by the Superintendent to the troublesome office of attending the Indian deputations and supplying their wants"—"for the purpose of meeting in council the English Governor at Oswego. Reaching the point of his destination, where the great council was held, he made his great peace speech, and sealed his submission to the English" by acknowledging allegiance to them forever. This was the end of his warlike career.

CHAPTER IV.

Expedition of Gen. Harkness against the Miami—His Defeat and its Consequences—St. Clair's Expedition and Defeat—Disasters Attending Wayne's Expedition and Victory—Indians Demoralized—Treat for Peace.

FROM the date of the failure of Pontiac's conspiracy until the commencement and during the progress of the American Revolution, but little more than local protection was afforded the frontier settlements against the depredations of Western Indians. Indeed, it was a part of the policy of the British Government to maintain an alliance with belligerent tribes, for the purpose of using them, when opportunity offered, in its offensive warfare against the colonies. It was not until the close of the Revolution, the success of the colonial arms and the establishment of a permanent government by the people of the United States, that any formidable movement was inaugurated against them, notwithstanding frequent and startling incidents of merciless Indian warfare were common. When, however, the machinery of government was put into operation, and the power to meet force with force, if need be, was adequately established, President Washington called the attention of Congress to the necessity of effective measures in the premises. At first a pacific policy was adopted, and all reasonable means to establish and maintain the same applied, but without satisfactory results. Hence, Washington, in his message of the 8th of January, 1790, directed the attention of Congress to the matter, using this language: "There was reason to hope that the pacific measures adopted with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, would have relieved the inhabitants of our Southern and Western frontiers from their depredations; but you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers which I shall direct to be laid before you [comprehending a communication from the Commonwealth of Virginia], that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the Union, and, if necessary, to punish the aggressors." Again, in his second annual message, on the 8th of December, in the same year, he submitted the following:

"It has been heretofore known to Congress that frequent incursions have been made on our frontier settlements by certain bands of Indians from the northwest side of the Ohio. These, with some of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabash, have of late been particularly active in their depredations,

and, being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by such parts of the neighboring tribes as could be seduced to join in their hostilities or afford them a retreat for their prisoners and plunder, have, instead of listening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with fresh alacrity and greater effect."

"These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the Western settlements, that the aggressors should be made sensible that the Government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes than it is disposed to respect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act which empowers the President to call out the militia for the protection of the frontier. I have, accordingly, authorized an expedition in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with such draughts of militia as were deemed sufficient."

Pursuant to the authority above referred to, Gen. Harmar, having been placed in chief command of the expedition, left Fort Washington on the 10th of October, 1790, at the head of the army, the route being to the northward, bearing to the northeast, passing the Indian village of Chillicothe, on the Little Miami on the 6th. From there, the route lay to the northward and westward, in the direction of the Miami towns at the head of the Maumee. On the 11th of October, when about thirty miles from the objective point, Col. Hardin, with one company of regulars and 600 militia, was detached from the main army and sent forward to reconnoiter the position of the Indians, their number and apparent intentions. On the afternoon of the following day, this detachment reached the village and took possession of it, the Indians having vacated it a short time previously. In the meantime, however, the main body of the army, having pursued the regular line of march, arrived on the morning of the 17th, and crossed the Maumee to the village above, at the junction of the St. Joseph's with this stream. Then the destruction of the village commenced, and before the 21st the destruction was complete, the chief town and five subordinate villages, with nearly twenty thousand bushels of corn found in the vicinity, had been reduced to ashes.

A general reconnaissance of the surrounding neighborhood having been determined upon to ascertain the whereabouts of the absconded savages, Gen. Trotter, with 500 Kentuckians, was sent out for that purpose on the morning of the 18th, after the destruction of the principal village. This reconnaissance was not rewarded with any beneficial results, and was, as a consequence, unsatisfactory to the General-in-Chief. On the morning of the following day, Gen. Trotter's command was transferred to Col. Hardin, with instructions as on the preceding day, and the detachment took up its line of march along the Indian trail, bearing to the northwestward, in the direction of the Kickapoo village. A halt was called, when about five miles from the head of the Maumee, and positions assigned to different divisions, anticipating an attack, but, none being made, the detachment moved forward about three miles, when two Indians were discovered on foot. These escaped unhurt, owing to the thick underbrush surrounding, though a gun had been fired at them. A little further on, a more formidable body of Indians were discovered with camp-fires in front of them. A fire was at once opened by these Indians upon Col. Hardin's detachment, which, without waiting to return the fire, hastily retreated with great loss, the regulars alone remaining to continue the fight against fearful odds. The result was most disastrous.

Col. Hardin was greatly elated at the apparently unnecessary defeat of his expedition, and, on the night of the 21st, after Gen. Harmar had taken up his line of march back in the direction of Fort Washington, after much persuasion, induced the commanding General to give him another opportunity to vindicate himself, by sending him back to the site of the village just destroyed. Accordingly, though Gen. Harmar was unwilling to try further experiments, having already suffered greatly, he received an order for a special detachment of 310 militia, of which forty were mounted, and sixty regular troops, the former to be commanded by himself, and the latter by Maj. Wyllys. The detachment marched immediately, forming in three columns, the regulars in the center, commanded by Capt. Ashton, with Maj. Wyllys and Col. Hardin in front, the militia forming the right and left. The Maumee was reached about sunrise on the morning of the 22d, when the spies, discovering the enemy on the opposite side of the river, reported to Maj. Wyllys, who halted the regulars, and gave his orders and plan of attack to the militia in front, with the commanding officers of the several divisions. These orders, however, were not generally communicated, leaving those uninformed officers in doubt. Divisions were sent to the left with instructions to cross the St. Mary's in rear of the village, and to the right, crossing the Maumee at the old ford in advance of the

regulars, to cut off the retreat of the Indians below the village, while the center was to move forward, cross the Maumee near the same point, and attack the enemy in front. Premature firing from the division sent to the rear of the village discouraged the order of attack, and the Indians, being apprised of the situation, attacked the entire body almost simultaneously, and forced the center by a concentrated movement, with fatal effect. The right and left, being held by an inferior force, were unable to afford any assistance in repelling the principal attacking force of the enemy. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive, the slaughter terrible. The loss to the whites was 183 killed and 31 wounded. The Indian loss was not so great.

ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION.

The failure of the expedition of Gen. Harmar against the Wabash Indians naturally induced a continuance of the hostile spirit manifested by the savages of that locality, and, indeed, of the whole territory northwest of the Ohio. The leaders of these hostile bands, whenever opportunity offered, never failed to exercise their warlike propensity. Hence, the Government of the United States found it necessary to adopt other measures for the relief of the frontier settlements. Accordingly, Gov. St. Clair was directed to prepare for self-defense with all possible dispatch. Hence, on the 25th of March, 1791, he left Philadelphia and proceeded thence to Pittsburgh, arriving there on the 16th of April following. From Pittsburgh he repaired to Lexington, Ky., where he remained a few days and departed for Fort Washington, arriving there on the 15th of May. The garrison at the latter point consisted then of seventy-nine commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. At Fort Harmar, "the garrison consisted of forty-five, rank and file; at Fort Steuben, there were sixty-one regulars; and at Fort Knox eighty-three." On the 15th of July following, the whole of the First Regiment of United States Infantry, "amounting to 209 non-commissioned officers and privates, arrived at Fort Washington, under orders from Gov. St. Clair, Commander-in-Chief." This force was subsequently increased under act of Congress to raise the number of regulars to complete the quota, drawn principally from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Early in September, the army took up its line of march in the direction of the Miami towns at the head of the Maumee, halting on the site where Fort Recovery was afterward erected. On the 3d of November, the army, consisting of about fourteen hundred effective men, encamped on the head-waters of the Wabash, among a number of small creeks. The right flank lay in front of a creek about twelve yards wide, and constituted the first line, while the left wing formed the second line. Between these two lines there was a space of about seventy yards, which was all the situation would allow. The right flank was supposed to be protected by the creek, while the left was covered by a steep bank, a corps of cavalry and some pickets. The militia passed over the creek and encamped in two lines, about one-quarter of a mile in advance of the main army. Snow was on the ground, and two rows of fires were made between Butler's and Darke's lines, with two rows also between the lines of the militia.

At the same time, and while the army was thus encamped, Little Turtle and Buckongobelas, with other chiefs of less distinction, with about twelve hundred warriors, were lying only a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to commence the attack. This opportunity was presented about 4 o'clock on the morning of the next day, and the attack was made accordingly, with a suddenness and effect seldom equalled, just as the army had been dismissed from parade in a state bordering on disorganization. The result was a most sanguinary and disastrous defeat to the white people, the details of which were almost incredible in the degree of barbarous atrocity. The loss was stated to have been thirty-nine officers killed, and 593 men killed and missing. The wounded, twenty-two officers and 240 men. The loss of the Indians did not exceed 150 killed and wounded.

The Government, then, in view of the situation, seeing that a larger, better-provided and better-disciplined army was necessary to give confidence to the settlers along the frontiers and put a quietus on the movements of the Indians, took immediate steps toward fitting out an expedition free from all the elements of weakness that characterized the two former.

WAYNE'S EXPEDITION.

When the outlines of a re-organization had been fully matured, Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, a native of Chester County, Penn., was placed in chief command, Gen. St. Clair having resigned. Gen. Wayne at once proceeded to arrange preliminaries in such manner as to insure the most auspicious results.

While he was taking these preliminary steps, the Government of the United States was making efforts to establish treaties of peace and alliance with the hostile Indians of the Northwest. To do this, and to acquire the information pertinent to a knowledge of the movements and designs of these hostiles, messengers with "talks," delegated with authority to that end, with Commissioners empowered to make treaties with them, were appointed for different localities. It was especially enjoined upon these Commissioners and messengers, to assure the Indians that it was not the purpose of the Government to take their lands without a satisfactory consideration therefor, nor without their entire consent, the failure to observe which had before been the occasion of so much bloodshed. Conformably with this idea, Gen. Wayne, with this united force, in April, 1792, to issue a proclamation informing the people along the frontier of the measures in contemplation, and that it was their duty to refrain from any acts calculated to occasion distrust on the part of the Indians to be treated with.

"On the 28th of July, 1791, the troops under his command having been joined two days previously, by Maj. Gen. Scott, with about sixteen hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky, Gen. Wayne, with this united force, commenced his march for the Indians on the Miamie River. At a point on the St. Mary's River, about twenty-four miles to the northward of Fort Recovery, he erected and garrisoned another post, which he called Fort Adams. Moving hence, on the 4th of August, he arrived at the junction of the Miamie and Aughize, on the 8th. The capture of the post at this point is best described in the language of Gen. Wayne's report to the Secretary of War, dated August 11, 1791. He says: 'I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th inst.—the enemy, on the preceding evening, having abandoned all their settlements, towns, and villages, with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation, as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until the arrival of a Mr. Newman, of the Quartermaster General's Department, who deserted from the army near the St. Mary's.' * * * I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previous to taking up my line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages, to the left, or toward Roche de Bont, by the right—which hints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a detour (i. e., in a central, direction. Thus, sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without loss of blood."

After the capture of the post at the mouth of the Aughize, Gen. Wayne completed a strong stockade fort at that point, which, from the character of the structure and his purpose in erecting it, he called Fort Defiance. Then, desiring still to spare the effusion of blood and carry out literally the instructions received from the hands of President Washington, he made overtures for peace with Indians, sending messengers with conciliatory talks. These efforts, however, were unavailing; the Indians, from their former successes, anticipating an easy victory, determined for war, notwithstanding Little Turtle and some other of the principal chiefs, in council, advised otherwise. In the mean time, however, while these efforts were in progress, Gen. Wayne, watching with sleepless vigilance every movement of the savages, was active in his preparations for offensive or defensive measures, as circumstances might require. Having convinced himself of the intentions of the Indians, "at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th [of August, 1791], the army again advanced in columns, according to the standing order of march—the Legion on the right, its flank covered by the Miamie; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadier General Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brigadier General Barlow. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the Legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would determine for peace or war. After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The Legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close, thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber, probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near ten miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that

the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first, and directed Major General Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole of the mounted volunteers by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and, when up, to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again * * * From every account, the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. * * * We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miamie, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the horses and carriages were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol-shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general destruction and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian Agent, and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages."

"The loss of the Indians can only be estimated by the number of their dead left on the field, and, upon that basis, it would be safe to fix the number killed at little less than eighty, and about two hundred wounded, for, when the battle was ended and the Indians had withdrawn, forty of their dead remained on the field, in addition to the large number necessarily taken off the field during the progress of the engagement, according to their universal usage, until their compulsory retirement—the wounded being more than double their death loss." According to the official report of Gen. Wayne, in the War Department, his loss was twenty-six regulars and seven Kentucky volunteers killed, while of the wounded, there were eighty-seven regulars and thirteen volunteers. Subsequently, nine regulars and two volunteers died from the effect of their wounds —at the date of the report, August 28, 1791.

CHAPTER V.

Expedition against the Missisquoia Towns—Bottle and Destruction of the Towns—Miamie Mission—Col. Russell's Expedition—Burning the Delaware Towns—Incidents.

IN this portion of Indiana Territory, there was comparative peace with the Indians, except from marauding parties, who not infrequently, in the accomplishment of their mischievous purposes, committed murders and other acts of violence, which, in the course of time, became unbearable—from the date of the treaty, at Greenville, Ohio, until in the fall of 1812, after and during the second war with Great Britain, in which the Indians, through the agency of English emissaries, were induced to participate, according to the prospects of military advantage, or from motives of plunder. These movements, in the course of time, began to be intolerable, and decisive steps were taken to meet the crisis and enforce obedience to the treaty stipulations, for the preservation of peace. On the 6th of September, 1812, the militia of Clarke County, including sixty mounted volunteers from Jefferson County, under the command of Col. William McFarland, and 350 Kentucky volunteers who arrived on the following day, were drawn together for an apparently common purpose—that of burning the Delaware towns on White River. For some unexplained reason, however, the purpose was not executed, owing, no doubt, to the concentration of effort by whites and Indians, toward the expedition against Fort Wayne, a month or two later.

The hostile spirit of the Miamie continuing, the necessity for destroying their towns on the Missisquoia became imminent, and Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the Nineteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, was assigned by Gen. Harrison for that duty. The detachment was composed chiefly of a regiment of Kentucky dragoons, commanded by Col. Simard, a squadron of United States volunteer dragoons commanded by Maj. James V. Ball, and a corps of infantry consisting of Capt. Elliot's company of the Nineteenth United States Regiment, Butler's Pittsburgh Blues, and Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen—the entire command comprising about six hundred mounted men. Receiving instructions on the 25th of November of that year, Col. Campbell took up the line of march toward the Missisquoia towns by the way of Springfield,

Xenia, Dayton, Eaton and Greenville, that route being proscribed by Gen. Harrison because of its being more distant from the Delaware towns, which he desired to avoid, in consequence of the friendly relations existing between the members of that tribe and the United States. In another part of his instructions, Gen. Harrison says: "It will be necessary that care should be taken to avoid coming in contact with them, or to avoid any ill consequences, should it happen to be the case. Inform your-*self* as minutely as possible from Connor and others who have been to Mississinewa, of the localities of the place, and the situation of the Indians. * * * There are, however,

some of the [Miami] chiefs who have unobtrusively exerted themselves to keep their warriors quiet, and to preserve their friendly relations with us. This has been the case with reference to Richlandville [a half-breed Freuchman, the second chief of the Miamis, Silver Heels, [and] the White Lion certainly, and, perhaps, of Poran, the principal chief of the Miamis, and Charley, the principal of the Eel River tribe. * * * The same remark will also apply to the son and brother of the Little Turtle, who continued to his last moments the warm friend of the United States, and who, in the course of his life, rendered them many important services. Your character as a soldier, and that of your troops, is a sure guarantee of the safety of the women and children. They will be taken, however, and conducted to the settlement. * * * The utmost vigilance of your guards will not, however, afford you perfect security. Your men must, at all times, be kept ready for action, by night as well as by day. When you advance into the enemy's country, your men must be made to lie upon their arms, and with their accoutrements on."

In his report of the expedition Col. Campbell says: "Early in the morning of the 17th [of December, 1812], I reached, undiscovered, an Indian town on the Mississinewa, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis. The troops rushed into the town, killed eight warriors, and took forty-two prisoners, eight of whom are warriors; the residue are women and children. I ordered the town to be immediately burned—a house or two excepted, in which I confined the prisoners—and the cattle and other stock to be shot. I then left the infantry to guard the prisoners. * * * I burnt, on this occasion, three considerable villages, took several horses, killed many cattle, and returned to the town I first burnt, where I left the prisoners, and encamped. * * * At four, on the morning of the 18th, I ordered the reveille to be beaten, and the officers conveyed at my fire a short time afterward. While we were in council, and about half an hour before day, my camp was most furiously attacked by a large party of Indians, preceded by and accompanied with a most hideous yell. This immediately broke up the council, and every man ran to his post."

The encampment was of the usual form. The infantry and riflemen were in the front line, the company of Capt. Elliot on the right, Butler's in the center and Alexander's on the left. Major Ball's squadron occupied the right and one half of the rear line; Col. Surrall's regiment the left and the other half of the rear line. The attack was commenced at the angle formed by the left of Capt. Hopkins' troops and the right of Garrard's, but soon became general from the entrance of the right to the left of Ball's squadron. Every man, officer, and soldier stood firm, animated and encouraged each other. After an action of more than one hour the enemy fled with precipitation, leaving suffered great loss. Fifteen Indians were found dead on the battle-field, and many more were probably carried away. The Indian force engaged in the battle was inferior to that of Col. Campbell, whose loss was reported at eight killed and forty-two wounded, several others afterward dying of their wounds.

The Indians who were taken prisoners were nearly all Miamis, and included among those who composed Silver Heels' band. The villages destroyed were situated on the banks of the river, at points fifteen or twenty miles distant from its junction with the Walash, the site of the principal Mississinewa village. * * * Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White River, and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river, and to remove into the State of Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their people, and urged them to move to the Shawnee settlement on the Anguize River." Not long afterward, the Delawares, with a small number of Miamis, moved to the State of Ohio, and there placed themselves under the protection of the United States Government.

An expedition, composed of about one hundred and thirty-seven mounted men under the command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, in June, 1813, started from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White River, with the intention to surprise and punish some hostile Indians supposed to be

hurling about those villages. This expedition was made up of parts of three companies of rangers, one of which was commanded by Capt. Williamson Dunn, another by Capt. James Bigger, and a third by Capt. C. Peyton, with a small detachment of militia under Maj. DeJaree, of Harrison County. In a letter written by Col. Bartholomew and addressed to Gen. Posey, we have the following brief account of the movements of this expedition: "Lieut. Col. John Tipton, of Harrison County, and Maj. David Owen, of Kentucky, acted as aids. We left Valonia on the 11th inst. [June, 1813], and pursued a course between north and northeast, about one hundred miles, to the Upper Delaware town on White River. We arrived there on the 15th, and found the principal part of the town had been burnt three or four weeks previous to our getting there. We found, however, a considerable quantity of corn in the four remaining houses. We went from there on the [16th] down White River, a west course, and passed another village three or four miles below, which had also been burnt. At the distance of twelve miles below the upper town, we came to another small village, not burnt. Here we discovered the signs of Indians who had come to this village for the purpose of carrying off corn. On the morning of the 17th, Capt. Dunn, Lieut. Shields and myself, with 30 men took the trail, and pursued it about a mile, when we met with three of the Indian horses, which we secured. The woods being very thick, we found it necessary to leave most of our horses under a small guard, and took with us only six mounted men, which were kept in the rear. After following the back trail of the Indian horses two miles further, we discovered a camp of two Indians on a high piece of ground. In attempting to surround them, they discovered one of our flanking parties, and immediately broke and ran. They were, however, fired on, and one killed. The mounted men were ordered to charge; but, before they could come near to the surviving Indian, he had got into some brush and hid himself. One of Capt. Peyton's rangers, being thrown from his horse on returning, was considerably in the rear, and, coming suddenly and unexpectedly on the Indian who had concealed himself, he was fired on, and dangerously wounded through the left hip. The Indian then made his escape to a swamp, where he could not be found. At the same time that we set out on the Indian trail, the main force moved on to the lower town. They found no fresh appearance of Indians there, but much of their having some time previously frequented it to carry off corn. The lower town had, from appearances, been burnt early in the winter. We found at all the towns, from 800 to 1,000 bushels of corn, and, discovering that the hostile Indians were making use of it, [we destroyed it]. We conceived it was the more necessary to do this, as the corn would, if not destroyed, make considerable bodies of the enemy to fall upon and harass our frontier. Having the wounded man to take care of, whom we had to carry on a horse litter, it was thought prudent to return to Valonia, at which place we arrived on the 21st [June]."

CHAPTER VI.

Personal Sketches of Noted Indian Characters—Tomwound—White Eye—Captain Pipe—Buckaughshee—Captain Killbuck.

AS is too imperfectly known to us to be the subject of distinct sketches, we shall mention only the name of the illustrious Tawmound. This individual stands foremost in the list of all the great men of his nation in any age. He was a mighty warrior, an accomplished statesman and a pure and high-minded patriot. In private life he was still more distinguished for his virtues, than in public for his talents. His countrymen could only account for the perfections they ascribed to him, by supposing him to be favored with the special communications of the Great Spirit. Ages have elapsed since his death, but his memory was still fresh among the Delawares of the last century.

Possessing, in his day, so many admirers among the white people, that the old chiefdom was recognized by them as almost a saint, his name was inserted in the calendars, and the 1st day of May annually celebrated as the "Festival of Tawmound." "On that day a numerous society of his cotaries walked in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their backs decorated with hawk's tails, and proceeded to a sylvan rendezvous out of town, which they called the *Wigwam*, where, after a long talk or speech had been delivered, and the *calumet* of friendship passed around, the remainder of the day was spent in high festivity. A dinner was prepared, and Indian dances performed on the

*Indian Hist. II, p. 121.

green." This custom ceased, however, a few years after the conclusion of peace. From the best information at command, this noted chief flourished in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the seat of the ancient Delaware, near the middle of the seventeenth century, and died about the year 1685. The story of *Sagoyewau* appears to have had its origin among the early admirers of Tananum.

CAPTAIN WHITE EYES.

This chief is written as "the first captain among the Delawares." His Indian name was *Koguethegsheton*, and he was the recognized leader of the peace party of the Delawares, at the commencement of the Revolution, in 1775-76. At that time he was head chief of the Turtle branch of the Delawares, and resided in Ohio.*

Upon the death of *Sagoyewau*, in 1776, he became chief sachem of his tribe, to which place his former position of first counselor to that chief would eminently qualify him. Since he was thus not the chief by regular descent, the place was only accepted until a younger chief in the regular line should become, by mature age, authorized to exercise the functions of that office. Being at the head of the peace party during the crisis which involved the liberties of the white people in this country, and favorable to the movement of maintaining missions among his people, he naturally awakened the enmity, if not the jealousy, of many of the other leading chiefs. Among these, Captain Pipe, so called, was most conspicuous, as well as most forward in signifying his dislikes. This latter chief was of the Wolf branch of the Delawares, lived and had his council fire fifteen miles to the northward of the former, occupying his time and talents in fanning the plan of a belligerent union with the British against the American forces. While Pipe was esteemed a great man by his contemporaries, Captain White Eyes was his acknowledged superior, as well as his senior, in all that appertained to the positions respectively occupied by them.

The purpose of the peace party was, in effect, to convince the Indians that they had no concern with either the British or Americans, while their welfare clearly suggested the policy as well as the propriety of maintaining amicable relations with both, as the true relation. Soon after the commencement of the war, in 1775, a conference between a number of the Seneca tribes and the Delawares was held at Pittsburgh, with a view to ascertaining the status of the latter and their disposition to assist the British, or otherwise. The Senecas, as the representatives of the confederated tribes (Six Nations), were the champions of the British cause, and hoped to use the prestige of their own warlike exploits as a means of securing the cooperation of the peaceful Delawares. White Eyes represented the interests of his tribe and refused to be awed into submission. Notwithstanding the Delawares had been reproached by their haughty competitors with being only *pacana*—salvaged, those insolent reproaches of the Senecas were met by the following bold reply from White Eyes:

"I know," said he gravely, "I know well, that you consider us a conquered nation—as women—as your inferiors. You have, say you, shortened our legs and put pellets on us! You say you have given you a hoe and a corn-ponder, and told us to plant and pound for you—*you men, you warriors!* But look at me. Am I not full grown, and have I not a warrior's dress? Ay, I am a man, and these are the arms of a man [showing his musket]; and all that country [waving his hand proudly in the direction of the Alleghany River] that that country on the other side of that water is *mine*."

He maintained his independence of character in every fiery ordeal through which he passed, denouncing, in unmeasured terms, the treason of the red man to their countrymen and their best interests. He died at Philadelphia in 1780, aged 120 years.

CAPTAIN PIPE.

His Indian name, according to Heckwelder, was *Hopocem* (a tobacco pipe). Subsequently, however, he was known by the title *Kogieschepan-much* (the maker of daylight). In his day, he was one of the most conspicuous of the war captains of the Delawares, being a principal chief of the Wolf branch of that tribe. As compared with Capt. White Eyes, he was the inferior of that justly celebrated warrior in all that goes to make up genuine nobility of character. Withal, however, aside from his untoward ambition and jealousy, his want of the characteristic magnanimity of his nation, he was a great man and noted warrior, a representative man of the Wolf tribe. His ambitious predilections made him warlike, energetic, restless. Brooding over old resentments, he panted for revenge, and longed for the coming of the political

millennium, when "rogues" should be turned out of office, and "honest men" put in. With such a make-up, he could not fail to become the retailer of artifice whenever better motives failed, and was controlled by motives of selfishness rather than by principle, expecting in all conferences "to monopolize the thinking and talking."[†] He and his party were the outspoken enemies of the colonists, and, when the commanding officer of the British garrison at Detroit ordered the Moravian Indians on the Susquehanna to be taken to Canada with their priests, dead or alive, Capt. Pipe, with his followers, joined *Holf King's* band to enforce that order. The result of this expedition was the capture of this people and their subjection to cruelties little better than death. After their arrival at Detroit, a grand Indian council was convened, at which were present large numbers of various tribes, including Capt. Pipe's warriors, who had just returned from a scolding expedition, with four of the Moravian missionaries, who had been summoned at the instance of Capt. Pipe and others of his band, to aid in the maintenance of the charges against the prisoners. Before the conference was closed, the innocence of the missionaries had been clearly established, Capt. Pipe having failed to make good his accusations against them, and he was constrained to say, in the midst of his confusion, "The missionaries are innocent. What they have done, they were compelled to do. We were to blame. We forced them to it when they refused," referring to the interpretation of certain letters to the Delaware chief, received from Pittsburgh. Subsequently, he said: "I never wished your teachers any harm, knowing that they love the Indians, but I have all along been imposed upon and importuned to do what I told you who do not love them; and now, when these were to speak, they hung their heads, leaving me to extricate myself, after telling our father things they had dictated and persuaded me to tell him." After this he lived a comparatively quiet life until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1818.

BUCKONGAHAS.

"A more noted personage in his own time than even Logan, was the Delaware, *Buckongahas*, who rose from the station of a private warrior to be, as Heckwelder calls him, the head war-chief of his nation. That writer speaks of him at Tuscaroras, as early as 1762; and the chieflain accordingly reminded him of the fact, when, in 1781, he visited the settlements of the Christian Indians in Ohio. His deportment on that occasion was singularly characteristic of the man; for all parties agree in representing him as fearless, frank and magnanimous. It should be premised that he lived on the Miami, and, being rather in the British interest, was disposed to watch quite closely the movements of the peace party. What he did, however, he did openly, and he never hesitated to explain himself with the same freedom."[‡]

In 1783, Capt. Pipe, having sent him word not to suffer any of the Christian Indians, who had been under the instruction of the Moravian missionaries, to leave his territory, *Buckongahas* answered the impertinent request in the following emphatic language: "Having first, in general terms, said that he would never prevent them from going to their teachers, he continued—'And why did you expect them? Did I not tell you before-hand, that if you drove the teachers off, the believing Indians would follow them? But, you would not listen to me, and now we lose both! Who, think you, is the cause of all the disasters which have befallen these people! I say *you!*—*you!* who threatened them with destruction! You, who instigated the *Wyandots* to net the treacherous part they did—agreeing with them, that, as a recompense for their services, they should be entitled to all the plunder they could lay hold of."

While he was not an instrument in the hands of the British to do their bidding, nor subject to them, the great chieflain was their ally, and no longer their ally, even, than they treated him in a manner suitable to that equality and to his own character. As such ally, wielding the influence of the most distinguished warrior in the Indian confederacy, in the interest of the British, he induced the Indians to commence, as well as to continue, the war against the Americans. Naturally, therefore, he confidently relied on them for support and protection in an emergency. In his expectations for protection, he was disappointed, as the sequel shows. In the engagement of the 20th of August, 1791, which resulted in a complete victory for Gen. Wayne over the combined hostile tribes, aided, it is said, by two companies of British militia from Detroit—then it was, in the face of all their protestations of friendship for the Indians, the gates of Fort Mifflin were shut against his retreating and

* Thatcher—Heckwelder.

† Thatcher, II, p. 121.

‡ Thatcher's *Blog.*, II, p. 173-3

wounded warriors, after the battle which resulted so disastrously to them. This circumstance opened the eyes of the chieftain, and he determined upon an immediate peace with the United States, and a total abandonment of the British.

Accordingly, he assembled his remaining warriors and embarked them in canoes, designing to proceed up the river, and send a flag of truce to Fort Wayne. As he approached the British fort, he was requested to land, and he did so. "What have you to say to me?" said he, addressing the officer of the day. He was answered that the commanding officer desired to speak with him. The chief, in return, said: "Then he may come here." "He will not do that," the officer responded, "and you will not be suffered to pass the fort, if you do not comply." "What shall prevent me?" promptly retorted the exasperated chief. "These," the officer said, pointing to the cannon—bursting through the port-holes. The chief replied deliberately: "I fear not your cannon. After suffering the Americans to defile your spring, without daring to fire on them, you cannot expect to frighten Buckongahelas." Thus saying, he ordered the canoes to push off, and they passed the fort without further demonstration. Forever afterward he refused to recognize the British as allies, and declined to receive presents from them. "Had the great Buckongahelas lived," says Mr. Dawson, "he would not have suffered the schemes projected by the Prophet (brother of Tecumseh) to be matured." Mr. Dawson further states, that Buckongahelas, on his death-bed, advised his people with great earnestness, to always rely on the friendship of the United States, and to desert the cause of the British. It is said of him, also, that no Christian knight was ever more scrupulous in performing all his engagements, and he had all the qualifications of a great hero. He died in 1801, shortly after the treaty at Vincennes in that year.

KILLBUCK (KOLEHEMEND)

was also a noted chief of the Delawares, and was the son of Golelemed (or Killbuck) the elder, a chieftain of high renown among his people. Killbuck the younger, the subject of this sketch, was one of the most conspicuous of those noticed in the provisions of the treaty at Fort McIntosh, in 1785. The provision specially alluded to, is as follows:

"It is agreed that the Delaware chiefs, Kolehamend (Killbuck) or Col. Henry Hongwahash, or the Big Cat; Wicocand, or Capt. White Eyes, who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall be received into the Delaware nation, in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portions of the lands to the Wyandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, as fully as if they had not taken part with America." His name, Golelemed, signified a *leopard*, but was called Killbuck, because his father had been called so by the white people, hence the latter was known as Killbuck, Jr.

Like Capt. White Eyes, he had accepted the office of chief during the minority of the heir in regular line. He was prevented, however, by Capt. Pipe, from continuing the course of policy established by his predecessor, and forced to abandon their council-house at Goshocking, and retire under protection of the Americans near Pittsburgh.

Afterward, his many services to Pennsylvania, while they were thoroughly appreciated and acknowledged by the white people, brought down upon him the hatred of his enemies and subjected him to great indignity, to such an extent, indeed, that he was, by them, ordered to be shot on sight. In after years, he joined the Christian Indians and lived under their protection, never venturing far from home, lest the Monseys should meet and kill him. He died in full fellowship with this band, in January, 1811, aged about eighty years.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Pre-Historic Remains—Their Character—Where Situated, and their Use—The Mound-Builders—Who Were They, and What Became of Them?

THE consideration of the question involved in the title to this article has, of late, become one of absorbing interest, and the investigations pertinent to the issue have been in the recent past engaged, and do not command the energies of the best class of minds having a *passetot* for researches among the ruins of a lost race. Half a century ago, little was known, or cared for, concerning the existing evidences of a pre-existing people, endowed with many of the elements of genius, well developed in the remains so numerously found along the valleys of the principal rivers of Indiana, Ohio and other Middle and Western States. "These remains," says a recent writer, "have been carefully examined, and, after long and patient investigations, the archaeologist has arrived at certain definite conclusions, and so apparently accurate are they that we may safely say that they are very well acquainted with this lost race. By what appellations they were known during their existence is [yet] not finding out. They have been called the Mound-Builders, on account of the innumerable mounds which they erected, and which remained until the advent of the white man." So numerous are these remains, that, in "Ohio alone, there are not less than thirteen thousand, including both mounds and inclosures. Within a radius of fifty miles from the mouth of the Illinois River, in the State of Illinois, there are about five thousand mounds." The extent and variety of these in the State of Ohio would seem to indicate that there the country was most densely populated by them, and, certainly, not without a purpose, since the region so generally occupied by them, consisting of a great system of plains, seem well adapted to the wants of a people apparently accustomed to agricultural pursuits, who, therefore, exercised great foresight and wisdom in selecting and occupying such a locality. "This whole country affords a perfect system of navigation. The Alleghany rises, on the borders of Lake Erie, at an elevation of nearly seven hundred feet above the level of the lake and one thousand three hundred feet above the sea. A boat may start from within

seven miles of Lake Erie, and almost in sight of Buffalo, and float down the Conewago or Cassadaga to the Alleghany, thence into the Ohio, and finally, into the Gulf of Mexico, the whole distance being 2,000 miles. Add to this the great natural advantages, and the fact that this is pre-eminently the garden spot of North America, with almost innumerable other considerations, we may be able to judge of the wisdom of the Mound-Builders."

The following description of the general classes of these remains, copied from Mr. Leach's "Mound-Builders," will be found of interest, as giving the most recent exposé of the situation.

"The ancient remains, composed of works of earth and stone, naturally divide themselves into two general classes, *viz.* inclosures and mounds; and these, again, embrace a variety of works, diverse in form and designed for different purposes. The first is characterized by being bounded by embankments, circumvallations or walls, and include fortifications or strongholds, sacred inclosures and numerous miscellaneous works, mostly symmetrical in structure. Under the second head we have the true mound buildings, which constitute one general or single system of works, and include what has been specially designated sacrificial, temple, sepulchral, symbolical and anomalous."

"*Inclosures.*—The inclosures, to the general observer, form the most interesting class of these remains. They are massive, sometimes of great dimensions, and required great labor in their construction. Their number is great, Ohio alone containing over one thousand five hundred of them. They are composed of clay—sometimes of stone—the walls having a height ranging from three feet to thirty, and including areas of from one acre to four hundred. Inclosures of from one to fifty acres are common; of two hundred acres, not infrequent, and of greater extent, only occasionally met with."

"A large proportion of the inclosures are regular in outline, being constructed in the form of the square, circle, parallelogram, ellipse and polygon; the first two predominating. The regularly formed works occur on the level river terraces, and the irregular works, being used as places of defense, are made to conform to the nature of the brows of the hills upon which they are situated. The square and circle frequently occur in combination, and are either directly connected with each other, or else by avenues inclosed by parallel walls. Nearly all the embankments give evidence of having been fully completed. A few

* The Mound-Builders—McLean, p. 14.

remain which were left in an unfinished state. The walls are usually accompanied by a ditch either interior or exterior to the embankment. From this ditch the earth was taken for the foundation of the walls. Where the ditch does not occur, pits or excavations are usually found in the immediate vicinity."

DEFENSIVE INCLOSURES.

Of the several classes of inclosures, those located and erected for purposes of defense are, perhaps, the most important, and involve a higher degree of skill in their construction. These were generally situated upon bluffs or hilltops, overlooking settlements in the adjacent valleys. Sites for works of this character are sometimes found surrounded by deep ravines, difficult of ascent, on three sides. Many of them, also, are on isolated hills with broad and level summits, presenting all the requisites of a stronghold. When such sites are adjacent to an extensive valley, the works erected thereon appear to have been of more elaborate construction, with best adaptations to the purposes of defense, and exhibit superior military skill; the sides most exposed to attack and approaches being protected by trenches and overlapping walls, more or less numerous, according to the circumstances, the trenches being usually found on the exterior of the walls. Not infrequently the gateways, situated at the points most easy of approach, are guarded by a series of overlapping walls, sometimes with a mound accompanying, which rises above the rest of the works, designed, perhaps, for the double purpose of observation and defense.

SACRED INCLOSURES.

These works are generally regular in structure and usually found in groups. While the military inclosures were uniformly situated on elevated positions, on bluffs and hills, the sacred inclosures occupied the lower and more level river bottoms—scarcely or never upon table lands where the surface is broken. Those of a circular form are generally small, having nearly a uniform diameter of from 250 to 300 feet, the larger ones sometimes reaching more than a mile in circumference. The gateways to these inclosures usually face toward the east. In the immediate vicinity of the larger circles, small ones, varying from thirty to fifty feet in diameter, consisting of a ditch embankment and no gateway, are quite numerous. Compared with the walls of defensive inclosures, the walls of these appropriated to sacred purposes are comparatively slight, ranging from three to seven feet, occasionally, however, reaching a height of thirty feet. The walls are composed of surface material and clay. These works, many of them, are accompanied by parallel walls of slight elevation, while others are more elaborate, sometimes reaching the length of 800 feet. In form, some of these works combine the square, circle, ellipse, octagon, and parallel walls, in their construction. A description of such a system of works, however, would be of too great length to be practicable in a volume of this magnitude. An excellent example of such a combination may be found at the junction of the South and Harewood Forks of Licking River, near Newark, Ohio, and Wilson's "Pre-Historic Man," contains an account in descriptive detail, to which reference may be made. A very satisfactory description is found, also, in McLean's "Mound-Builders."

MOUND.

"The mounds proper form an interesting feature of these ancient remains; they have been carefully studied, and are undoubtedly of as much importance to the archeologist as the inclosures. Among the people generally, who live within the vicinity of the earthworks, the mounds are better known than the inclosures. On inquiring for the latter, great difficulty is often experienced in finding it, while almost any one could readily point out the mounds," which are more numerous. Works of this class vary in dimensions from a few feet in height and a few yards in diameter to ninety feet in height and covering several acres at the base. Usually, they range from six to thirty feet in perpendicular height by forty to one hundred feet base-diameter. Common earth is found generally to be the composition of these mounds, though not infrequently they are composed chiefly of stone. Again, they are found entirely of clay, while the material around is gravel or loam. The purposes for which mounds were erected were various, depending very much upon their location. Sometimes they are found on hills or higher elevations and occupying commanding positions. Generally, they are within or near inclosures; sometimes in groups, again detached and isolated.

TEMPLE MOUNDS.

A distinguishing feature of this class of mounds is their great regularity of form, and large dimensions. They are chiefly truncated pyramids, having graded avenues or spiral pathways to their summits. Some are round, others square,

oblong, oval or octagonal. Generally, they are high, yet in some instances they are elevated a few feet only, while covering many acres of ground. Another feature is, they are almost uniformly surrounded by embankments and ditches. In some instances, also, they are terraced, having successive stages. But, whatever their form, they invariably have flat or level tops, which were probably crowned with temples, but, being composed of perishable material, all traces of them have long since disappeared from view. The opinion is entertained, too, by some careful observers, that these temple-mounds were frequently used for sepulchral purposes, and many instances are cited where vast quantities of human skeletons have been found. "The Great-creek Mound, which is in the form of a truncated cone—the flattened area on top being fifty feet in diameter, and therefore coming under the classification of temple mounds—was found to inclose two vaults originally constructed of wood, which contained human skeletons." [Pre-Historic Races, p. 187-8.]

"The truncated pyramid," says the same writer, "is among the strongest links in the chain which connects the ancient inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley with those of Mexico and Central America. In the rude earthworks we see the germ of the idea which was subsequently wrought out in proportions of beauty and harmony, giving origin to a unique style of architecture."

NECROPOLY MOUNDS.

Descriptively, these generally consist of a single knoll or group of knolls, of no considerable height, without any definite arrangement. "Examples of this character may be seen at Dubouque, Meron, Chicago, and La Porte, which on exploration, have yielded skulls differing widely from the Indian type. It often happens that in close proximity to a large structure there is an inconsiderable one which will be found rich in relics." In shape they are usually conical, but frequently are elliptical or pear-shaped, from six feet to eighty in height, averaging from fifteen to twenty-five feet in altitude, and are situated outside the walls of inclosures, at distances more or less remote. As a rule, when a number of these mounds are found connected, one of the group is uniformly two or three times larger in dimensions than any of the others, the smaller arranged around the larger at its base, indicating an intimate relation between them. Such mounds invariably cover a skeleton, sometimes more than one, near the original surface of the soil.

SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS.

This class, as compared with others, possesses many distinguishing features, one of which is that they are invariably situated within the inclosures or in the immediate vicinity. They are regularly constructed with uniform layers of gravel, earth and sand, alternately, in strata conformable to the shape of the mound, and are covered by a symmetrical altar of burnt clay or stone, upon which numerous relics are found—in all instances exhibiting traces of having been subjected to the action of fire. "These altars are carefully formed, varying both in size and shape, some being round, while others are elliptical; others again being in the form of squares or parallelograms. In size, they vary from two to fifty feet by twelve or fifteen—usually, however, they are from five to eight feet. "They are modeled from fine clay, and usually rest upon the original surface. In a few instances they have been found with a layer or small elevation of sand under them. Their height seldom exceeds a foot or twenty inches above the adjacent level. Upon the altars have been found calcined human bones, elaborate carvings in stone, ornaments cut in mica, copper instruments, disks, and tubes, pearl and shell beads, pottery, spear-heads, etc."

WHO WERE THE MOUND-BUILDERS?

In this day of ethnological investigation, when so much has been developed concerning the mysterious works of a race of people, who in the remote past, created, occupied and maintained them, the inquiry naturally suggests itself—*"Who were, and whence came they and whither did they go?"* All these investigations, while they elicit an interest sufficient to maintain a healthy progress in the work, awaken new zeal and induce greater activity in the pursuit of additional information. Such interest is only equalled by the importance of the object to be attained. Great diversity of opinion and much learned discussion have been the result. With all this diversity, however, there are some points upon which little difference of opinion obtains. One of these points is involved in the answer to the query, *"Whence came they?"* It is now generally accepted by ethnologists that this people migrated from the region of the tropics, where these monumental remains most numerously abound. The

* Mound Builders, p. 47.

status of this branch of the inquiry is well presented in the following extract from Balwin's "Ancient America."

"They were unquestionably American aborigines, and not immigrants from another continent. That appears to be the most reasonable suggestion which assumes that the Mound-Builders came originally from Mexico and Central America. It explains many facts connected with their remains. In the Great Valley their most populous settlements were at the south. Coming from Mexico and Central America, they would begin their settlements on the Gulf Coast, and afterward advance gradually up the river to the Ohio Valley. It seems evident that they came by this route, and their remains show that their only connection with the east was at the South. Their settlements did not reach the east at any other point.

"Their constructions were similar in design and arrangement to those found in Mexico and Central America. Like the Mexicans and Central Americans they had many of the smaller structures known as *teocalls*, and also large high mounds, with level summits, reached by great flights of steps. Pyramidal platforms or foundations for important edifices appear in both regions, and are very much alike. In Central America, important edifices were built of hewn stone, and can still be examined in their ruins. The Mound-Builders, like some of the ancient people of Mexico and Yucatan, used wood, sun-dried brick, or some other material that could not resist decay. There is evidence that they used timber for building purposes. In one of the mounds opened in the Ohio Valley, two chambers were found with remains of the timber of which the walls were made, and with arched ceilings precisely like those in Central America, even to the overlapping stones. Chambers have been found in some of the Central American and Mexican mounds, but these hewn stones were used for the walls. In both regions the elevated and terraced foundations remain, and can be compared. I have already called attention to the close resemblance between them, but the fact is so important in any endeavor to explain the Mound-Builders, that I must bring it to view here.

"Consider, then, that elevated and terraced foundations for important buildings are peculiar to the ancient Mexican and Central Americans; that this method of construction, which, with them, was the rule, is found nowhere else, save the terraced elevations, carefully constructed, and precisely like theirs in form and appearance, occupy a chief place among the remaining works of the Mound-Builders. The use made of these foundations at Palenque, Uxmal and Chichen-Itza, shows the purpose for which they were constructed in the Mississippi Valley. The resemblance is not due to chance.

"A very large proportion of the old structures in Ohio and farther south, called 'mounds'—namely, those which are low in proportion to their horizontal extent—are terraced foundations for buildings, and, if they were situated in Yucatan, Guatemala and Southern Mexico, they would never be mistaken for anything else. The high mounds also, in the two regions, are remarkably alike. In both cases they are pyramidal in shape, and have level summits of considerable extent, which were reached by stairways on the outside.

"All these mounds were constructed for religious uses, and they are, in their way, as much alike as any five Gothic churches."¹

From these statements, and similar opinions expressed by other eminent archaeologists, it may be safely assumed, for the purposes of this work, that the Mound-Builders were offshoots of the original projectors and builders of those structures so numerous found in Central America, who emigrated northward through Mexico, Texas and the Mississippi Valley. This is indicated very plainly in the tracings of their route through these countries. Other evidences of intercommunication are shown by the fact that the obsidian dug from these mounds in the Ohio Valley, is only found in the mines of Mexico, and must have been brought thence as an article of commerce.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM?

This question can only be answered inferentially, since we have no direct information on the subject. If we take these inferences drawn from apparently legitimate sources, the conclusion may be arrived at with a fair degree of certainty, that they probably returned southward, but under what circumstances is conjectural also. "Civilization, as a rule, radiates from a center," says the author of "Pre-Historic Man," "and when, from any cause, it falls out, it contracts upon the center. Now, the vast stone temples and palaces of Central America are, at least, as old as the mounds of the United States. Central America was then, relatively, the birthplace and center of American aboriginal civilization. The influence spread northward to the Mississippi and Ohio

Valleys. So the Mound-Builders appear to have receded from the lakes to the South."

"The existing remains show they had, north of the Ohio River, a strong line of fortresses along the Great Miami, from its mouth to Piqua, with advanced works near Oxford and Eaton, and with a massive work in rear of this line, on the Little Miami, at Fort Ancient. There was another line crossing the Scioto Valley at Chillicothe, and extending west up the valley of Point Creek. These seem to have constituted a line of permanent defense.

"The situations were well chosen, were naturally very strong, and were fortified with great labor and some skill. Such works, if defended, could not have been taken by assault by any means the natives possessed, and they were so constructed as to contain a supply of water. They would not be abandoned until the nations that held them were broken. When these were abandoned, there was no retreat, except across the Ohio. South of the Ohio, in Kentucky and Tennessee, there are many works of defense, but none possessing the massive character of permanent works like the Ohio system. They are, comparatively, temporary works, thrown up for an exigency, are moreover isolated, not forming, as in Ohio, a connected system. They are such works as a people capable of putting up the Ohio forts might erect, while being gradually pushed South, and fighting an invader from the North or Northwest. South of the Tennessee River, the indications are different. We miss there the forts that speak of prolonged and obstinate conflict. And we find among the ruins, as they were when first discovered, lingering traces of what we have called characteristic traits of the Mound-Builders."²

From what has been already stated, it requires no profound observation nor expatiate judgment to understand what became of this people—north of the Ohio. Every indication shows that they were expelled from this territory by force. Being harassed by the invasions of warlike lands, they erected strong fortifications as places of safety and retreat during the predatory visits of these hostiles. They erected mounds for observation on eligible points, and, when surprise was imminent, they established lines of signal post upon which beacon fires were kindled, and the people warned of the enemy's approach.

These mounds of observation, or signal stations, indicate the direction whence came the enemy. On the projecting highlands bordering the Great and Little Miami Rivers, are numerous small mounds, well adapted to purposes of observation, and, in addition to these, a similar series of them is found along the Scioto, across Ross County, and extending down into Pike and Pickaway counties, and so situated that, in a few minutes, intelligence of an approaching enemy could be flashed from Delaware County to Portsmouth.

"From time immemorial there has been immigration into Mexico from the North. One type after another has followed. In some cases, different branches of the same family have successively followed one another. Before the Christian era the Nahua immigration from the North made its appearance. They were the founders of the stone works in Northern Mexico. Certain eminent scientists have held that the Nahua belonged to the race that made the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Following this people came the Toltecs, and, with them, light begins to dawn upon ancient Mexican migration. They were cultivated, and constituted a branch of the Nahua family."³

As to the time when the Toltecs entered Mexico, there is great diversity of opinion among scientists, but it is generally conceded that it was at a very remote period, as early as the seventh century.

"In the light of modern discovery and scientific investigation, we are able to follow the Mound-Builders. We first find them in Ohio, engaged in filling the soil, and developing a civilization peculiar to themselves. Driven from their homes, they sought an asylum in the South, and from there they wandered into Mexico, where we begin to learn something more definite concerning them."

CHAPTER II.

Archæological Remains in Hamilton—The Structures Ancient Fortification—Accompaniments—Burial-Place—Situation—Relics—General Implications and Observations—Inclusions.

AN examination of what has been written in the preceding pages will enable the careful reader to form a judgment in the premises concerning the character of the remains known as the works of the Mound-Builders, to which attention may be directed in the pages succeeding. The article referred to presents a general review of the subject, according to the best lights

¹ Ancient America, pp. 71-2.

² Pre-Historic Man, pp. 73-74.

³ Mound Builders, p. 147.

of the present day. Compared with the discoveries in this department found in the adjoining counties of Madison and Tipton, what we shall be able to discover in this will not, perhaps, be found so full nor so various, nor indeed, so fraught with diversified interest, as the former—yet possessing features essentially different from most others in this part of the State. That these remains were the work of a race of people long since extinct, there is now no doubt. Who they were, however, where they came and whether they went, are questions remaining not satisfactorily solved, notwithstanding the facts and speculations relative thereto are, in many respects, almost conclusive, since the interest already awakened has wrought many changes in the status of knowledge concerning them.

The ancient works of the class known as the creations of the Mound Builders found in Madison, Henry, Wayne and Randolph, to the eastward, are, without doubt, a part of the extensive system of earthworks found in Western and Middle Ohio, having an intimate relation one with another. Among these, almost every form of structure coming under this class may be found, including the various forms of inclosures and mounds. In the adjoining county of Madison, the prevailing form of inclosures is circular, while many are in the form of constricted ellipses. Further east, some are almost square and others parallelograms. Relative and adjacent to these, the inseparable mounds are found. Altogether, it would seem that these diverse structures indicate equal diversity in the purposes to which they were appropriated, and, as a natural sequence, that the ancient population that constructed and used them were as numerously classified and employed.

In this county, these works are less numerous than in counties less removed from the principal settlement in the Miami Valley. Indeed, there are but one or two noteworthy examples. The principal of these are found on the south side of White River, a half mile west of Strawtown, in White River Township, situate on the farm of S. B. Caster, in the southeast part of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 19 north, Range 5 east, near the center of the section. For the reader's edification, we append hereto an account of the visit and observations of Prof. E. T. Cox, State Geologist, in the fall of 1875, to this place.

THE STRAWTOWN FORT AND MOUND.

"Through the kindness of Gen. Moss and William M. Locke, I obtained the skull and ornaments for the State collection. I was taken by Gen. Moss and Mr. Locke to Strawtown, seven miles from Nashville, to see some prehistoric earthworks. They are now in a cultivated field owned by J. R. Parker. The corn and weeds were so thick it was impossible to make an accurate or even satisfactory examination of the works. The main work is a circle, about three hundred feet in diameter, thrown up in the center, but apparently level, and surrounded by a ditch, that Mr. Parker says was about six feet deep when he first saw it. Fifty yards to the south of the large circle there is a small circle, about fifty feet in diameter, and now almost obliterated. The site of these works is on the second bottom of the White River, about a quarter of a mile from the bank, and thirty feet above the overflow. Between the earth inclosures and the river there is a mound which commands an extensive view up and down White River. The large inclosure is one of the very few in the Mississippi Valley that have the ditch on the outside, and it is therefore worthy of more careful study."

From examinations and measurements made subsequently, the following additional data are ascertained: This principal inclosure is situated about seven hundred feet west of the river and about one thousand feet northwest of the center of Section 3, on an elevated point of land extending in a northwesterly direction into the bend of White River, surrounding the major part of the northwest quarter of the same section. This elevated point overlooks a strip of low bottom land, varying in width from four hundred feet on the east to two thousand feet on the north, and about three thousand feet on the west, widening to the southwest and south, White River now occupying the outer boundary, high bluff land bordering the opposite side. The low bottom land just described, is composed of a light sand of loam or alluvium, indicating that when these works were erected the White River covered the entire area, with the fortification little more than one hundred feet from its margin. An accurate measurement of the works shows a diameter of two hundred and eighty feet from the middle of the embankment on one side to that on the opposite side. From this point the outer slope to the middle of the ditch surrounding is about twenty feet, the ditch having been about thirty feet wide and nine feet deep, the earth and gravel excavated therefrom forming the embankment. The material excavated appears to have been in large proportion composed of coarse gravel with a fair admixture of sand and loam. Inside the inclosure,

the middle area was originally, no doubt, of equal elevation with the surface outside, since the embankment is still visible from the inside, and apparently two or two and a half feet high. The purpose of this construction, it can scarcely be doubted, was for defense, the ditch on the outside being designed to resist assault. Within the inclosure numerous specimens of ancient pottery have been found, flint arrow heads, also, of various designs and degrees of skill in workmanship, are discovered, indicating with reasonable certainty the character of the works.

Almost directly to the westward, near the western extremity of the elevated peninsula before described, and about six hundred feet from the earthworks, is situated a sepulchral mound and general burial-place for the occupants of the fort. Its location commands a fine prospect to the northward, westward and southward, and was well adapted to the purposes of a look-out station, in case of expected invasion by enemies approaching along the river. On the site of this mound, skull and other human bones have been exhumed, or otherwise uncovered in the process of cultivating the grounds. Quite recently, many fine and comparatively well-preserved fragments of vessels, such as are supposed to have been used for sepulchral purposes, have been found here. It is highly probable, also, that a careful examination of these works, would bring to light many valuable monuments of the ancient inhabitants of this locality, who were interested in the fabrication of these archeological monuments. On opposite page will be found a sketch exhibiting, with a fair degree of accuracy, the works just described, with their surroundings, which may be of value for purposes of reference.

OTHER REMAINS.

While those in the vicinity of Strawtown are of paramount importance to the interested archeologist, there are other remains the consideration of which will be found to command little less attention. Prof. Cox, in the article referred to, described certain relics of this class discovered in this county, in the following language:

"The glacial drift is from eighty to one hundred feet thick in Hamilton County, and is abundantly exposed near Nashville, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway gravel pit, where it is mined for ballast. The excavation has a face several hundred yards long, and at the deepest part, where it reaches the crown of the hill, forty five feet thick."

THE SKULL AND ORNAMENTS.

"The other day, while the men were engaged in removing gravel, the skull and other bones of a human skeleton were undermined by the caving of the bank near the top, and came rolling down to the bottom. The skull is of medium size, well preserved, and probably belonged to a more modern race than the Mound Builders. With the bones there were found two highly-finished ornaments made of mussel-shell, probably *caulicos*, on account of its great size. These pearl ornaments are spoon-shaped, and nearly of the same size. They are a little over eight inches long by two and a quarter to two and a half inches wide near the large end, and about one-eighth of an inch thick, plano-convex, and perforated about the middle with three holes. One had been broken across during the lifetime of the owner, as there are small holes drilled on each side of the break for the passing of sinews to tie the two pieces together."

"Some years ago, a number of bones were washed out of the river bank on Mr. Messer's farm, near Connor's Mill, and a great many stone relics have been found on his land, some of which he kindly presented to the State Cabinet."

PRE-HISTORIC MEN.

"These discoveries add to the chain of evidence already accumulated, which shows the former existence of a dense population of pre-historic men bordering the main water-courses of the State."

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Some of the Leading Geological Features of the County—*Pre-historic Formations—Glacial Action—Its Results—The Soil, etc.*

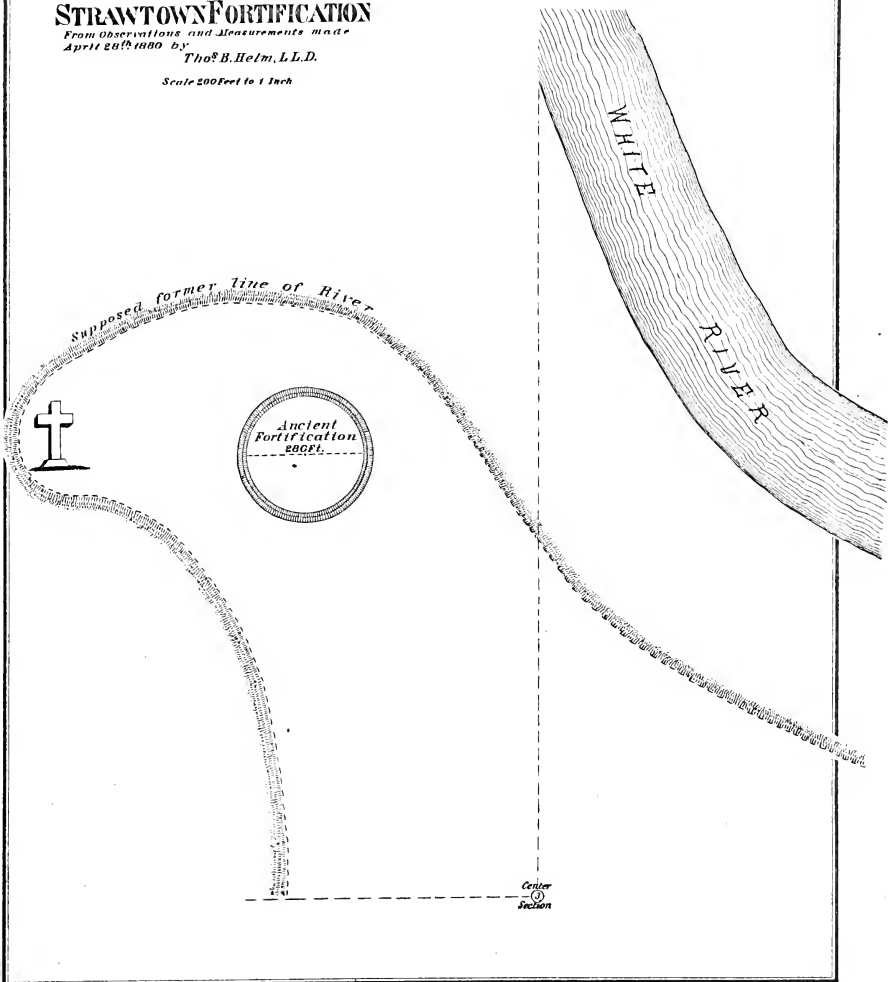
HERE, as in Madison County, the geological formations are peculiar, making the language in a recent report, and quoted there, equally appropriate in this county. Speaking of these peculiarities, with considerable show of reason, he says that it "appears tame and devoid of the marvellous which attaches to those regions of country where the forces generated in the earth's laboratory

STRAWTOWN FORTIFICATION

From Observations and Measurements made
April 28th 1880 by

Tho^s B. Helm, L.L.D.

Scale 200 Feet to 1 Inch



have made themselves conspicuous by the metamorphism of the rocks and the tilting, folding and fracturing of its crust, for here the elements concerned in the building up of strata leave no trace of violent catas-trophes, and the rocks presented to view lie regularly bedded at an inclination, or dip, to the westward and northward, so gentle that its existence can only be made known by observations extended to points that are far distant from one another. Not a single true fault, or upward or downward break and displacement of the strata, has yet been discovered." It is not to be wondered at, then, that we should anticipate few difficulties in making up the geological record of the State. Notwithstanding, this apparently monotonous uniformity of strata co-exists with it something of perplexity in determining the tracings of time and in fixing the boundaries of geological epochs. When we come to consider that a large proportion of the interior of the State is covered by an immense deposit of glacial drift to a depth so great that the outcroppings of stratified rocks are infrequent, and the investigation of them is made more difficult and uncertain, this idea becomes more and more significant. The depth of the glacial deposit in counties north of the Wabash, is estimated by competent authority at several hundred feet, at fifty to one hundred feet in the central part of the State, and from twenty to sixty feet in the southern part. From these considerations, therefore, it would seem that such conditions could only have been the result of a general upheaval of the continent rather than a local up-lift, since, otherwise, there would have been less uniformity of stratification and more frequent interruptions than are found to exist within the limit indicated.

Assuming, then, that the explanation just given is the true one, the following from the State Geological Report of 1878, concerning this drift formation, will throw much light upon the subject about which there is even now room for conjecture:

"I can see no evidence of a subsidence of the land to terminate the glacial period, nor can we find in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, anything to indicate against the commencement of the glacial period dating back to tertiary times, and continued until brought to a close by its own excessive force, aided by atmospheric and meteorological influences. By these combined agencies, acting through time, the mountain home of the glacier was cut down, and a general leveling of the land took place all along its course.

"The glacial period was the result of high elevations in the northern regions, and its force was expended in eroding and cutting down, and in removing mineral matter from a higher to a lower level. This grinding and equalizing work of the glaciers was bound, in time, to effect a material change in the topography and in the meteorological condition of the continent, not only were elevated mountain peaks worn down, and the general leveling of the land brought about, but vast quantities of mud and sand were carried forward by the streams of water which flowed beneath the glaciers, and these streams, swollen during the summer time to floods by the melting of the ice, would carry the sediment forward until deposited in the ocean. In this way the shores of the continent were pushed from year to year, and from century to century, and the superficial area of the land would in this way be materially augmented.

"The configuration of the earth's surface in North America, as well as its climatic laws, gave direction to the glaciers, and caused them to move from the north in a southerly course. * * * The valley of the Ohio River was the southern terminus of the glacier, and its channel was formed by melting of the ice, and the flow of water which always underlies its bed. As the glacier became less and less powerful, by the dying out of the cause which created and sustained it, the terminal margin withdrew to the north; and wherever there remained undestroyed rock barriers or dams, they gave direction to the waters of the terminal moraines. The course of the Wabash River and its principal tributaries, East and West Forks of White River, as well as the Ohio, own their main direction to this cause."

Considering, then, the geological formations as ascertained to exist in this county and the immediate vicinity, the operations of the glacial period become an important factor in the argument based upon determined results. Hence, as we have seen, a mixed drift forms the upper stratum of the earth in this locality, and the accepted opinion of geologists attributes these conditions to glacial action, the conditions prevalent being higher elevations of surface in the northern regions where the ice formations were generated, and a series of receding elevations to the southwest, passing over the local area and inducing the tendency of moving bodies to this direction. The changes of surface consequent upon the equalizing work of the glaciers, are necessarily great, though slow in the production of results, when measured by man's brief opportunity to observe. Hence, perhaps, we are disposed to underestimate their value. Results we see, but the process and progress of producing agencies can only be estimated.

Prof. Cox, speaking with direct reference to the geology of Hamilton County, in an article devoted to that purpose, says: "Hamilton County is one of the many counties in the northern part of the State, in which the sedimentary rocks are, with rare exceptions, covered to a great depth with glacial drift." In Hamilton there are few exposures of limestone belonging to the upper part of the Niagara group. At Conner's Mill, on White River, in Section 16, Township 19, Range 5 east, the Niagara rocks are exposed in the banks of the river, and may be traced for a few hundred yards up and down the stream. On the right bank they extend six feet above the bed of the stream and dip a little south of east, at an angle of 23'; this dip is, however, only local, as Mr. Clark, the present owner of the mill [1875], informed me that the beds are apparently level where they form the foundation of the mill. The color of the stone varies from buff to dark gray. Portions of the bed are *stratified* and filled with *crinoid* stems and corals. The most abundant corals forms are *Favosites*, *Nuzarellus* and *Halyastres cuneolobata*. It turns into dark-colored lime, which is strong and well suited for masonry. Several lime-kilns that have gone into disuse, are seen close by, and I was told that the manufacture could not, at this locality, compete with the lime made at Peru and Huntington. A similar stone is seen five miles east of Noble'sville, on Stony Creek, at J. B. Boyer's place; and again farther up White River, in Section 31. Small pieces of bituminous coal have, from time to time, been found in the drift in this county, which has led many to believe that it indicates the possibility of finding workable seams of coal. But, when it is known that these pieces of coal, as well as the material in which they are found, sand, gravel, boulders and clay, are derived from the disintegration of beds that lie to the northward of the State, and were brought here by the agency of the glaciers, there can be no ground for such an opinion. The Niagara beds above mentioned, are the only rocks in the county that are in place, and they occupy a geological position in the earth's crust many hundred feet below the horizon of the coal-bearing strata."

CHAPTER IV.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Southing of the Botany of Hamilton County—Hydrology, embracing the Principal Sources of Drainage—Adaptabilities, etc.

IN the preceding articles, devoted to the Geology and Archaeology of Hamilton County, the discussion has been confined to the development of the leading features of its organic structures only, suggesting to the general reader the basis for more extended research and more thorough elaboration, in that department. In the department of Archaeology, also, a fair outline of the subject has been given, embracing the present status of knowledge pertaining thereto, with so much of the details as may be necessary in determining the classification and exemplifying, by the standard given, particular remains heretofore discovered. In the department of Botany, however, we shall not presume to discuss even the outlines of the science, since the public, no doubt, is sufficiently informed already; but, to give, so far as we have the means at command, a list of the principal trees and woody shrubs now found in the county, as coming within the range of this work. In this list will be found, first, the botanical name, with the common or local name as a means of determining identities, and directing attention to species:

<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple.
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple.
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Buckeye.
<i>Fraxinus hypoleuca</i>	Horse Chestnut.
<i>Amelanchier quincifolia</i>	Virginia Creeper.
<i>Ammonia tobiola</i>	Poplar.
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>	Purple Azalea.
<i>Carpinus Americana</i>	Hornbeam.
<i>Coryna pycnantha</i>	Pignut.
<i>Coryna spicata</i>	Shellbark Hickory.
<i>Coryna mollis</i>	Western Shellbark.
<i>Cotoneaster Americana</i>	American Chestnut.
<i>Citrus ligustrina</i>	Crabapple.
<i>Clusia troscifolia</i>	Blackberry.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud.
<i>Corylus Americana</i>	Hazelnut.
<i>Corylus Florida</i>	Flowering Hicorywood.
<i>Crataegus flaccida</i>	Yellow Hawthorn.
<i>Crataegus sanguinea</i>	Red Thorn.
<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i>	Quince.

<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Lesthercock.
<i>Beta feruginea</i>	Beech.
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	White Ash.
<i>Fraxinus platycarpa</i>	Water Ash.
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash.
<i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i>	Black Ash.
<i>Gleditsia tinctoria</i>	Honey Locust.
<i>Gonolobus canadensis</i>	Sabotant.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Bitternut.
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut.
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum.
<i>Lonicera caudata</i>	Early Honeysuckle.
<i>Lonicera grata</i>	Sweet Honeysuckle.
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trompet Honeysuckle.
<i>Melilotus aurea</i>	Orange Orange.
<i>Magnolia cordata</i>	Yellow Cucumber Tree.
<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry.
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry.
<i>Nyctandra aceroides</i>	Box Elder.
<i>Osagea virginica</i>	Ironwood.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore.
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar.
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Bals of Gaiard.
<i>Populus deltata</i>	Lombardy Poplar.
<i>Populus monilifera</i>	Cottonwood.
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Asp.
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	Wild Red Plum.
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Red Cherry.
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Garden Plum.
<i>Prunus Pennsylvanica</i>	Wild Red Cherry.
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry.
<i>Prunus Virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry.
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear.
<i>Pyrus coronaria</i>	American Crab Apple.
<i>Pyrus malus</i>	Apple.
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Siberian Oak Apple.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Burr Oak.
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Black Oak.
<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	Chinquapin Oak.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak.
<i>Tilia Florida</i>	Wild Black Currant.
<i>Ribes hirtellum</i>	Wild Gooseberry.
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant.
<i>Rosa Carolina</i>	Swamp Rose.
<i>Rosa rugosissima</i>	Sweet Briar.
<i>Sala babingtoni</i>	Sleeping Willow.
<i>Sala cordata</i>	Common Willow.
<i>Sala spiralis</i>	River Willow.
<i>Sala macrocarpa</i>	Western Pond Willow.
<i>Saxifraga glaberrima</i>	Saxifrage.
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Linden or Basswood.
<i>Tilia heterophylla</i>	White Linden.
<i>Ulmus alba</i>	Walton, or Winged Elm.
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	White Elm.
<i>Ulmus fulva</i>	Slippery Elm.
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black Haw.
<i>Anthriscum Carolinianum</i>	Prickly Ash.

HYDROLOGY.

The natural sources of drainage in Hamilton County are excellent, owing to the peculiar contour of the ground, the surface being seldom abruptly uneven, but gently undulating in the direction of water courses through which these lands are susceptible of drainage. The principal streams are the West Fork of White River, which comes into the county from the eastward, crossing the line from Madison County about 120 rods south of the northeast corner of Section 32, in Township 20 north, Range six east, in White River Township; thence, in a generally southwest course, traversing the southern part of White River, Noblesville and Delaware Townships, it crosses the south line of the county near the middle, on the south line of Section 9, in Township 17 north, Range 1 east, into Marion County, thus watering the middle portion, and indirectly, through its tributaries, affording drainage for the major part of the county. The principal smaller streams running into it are Clevco Creek, which, after receiving its several forks that drain parts of White River, Jackson, Adams, Washington and Noblesville Townships, discharge them into the White River about one mile to the southwest of the city of Noblesville, in the northwest quarter of Section 12, in Township 18 north, Range 1 east; Stoney Creek,

with its numerous branches, after watering the upper and middle portions of Wayne and the southeastern part of Noblesville Township, discharges its waters, also, into the White River, near the middle of the east line of Section 12, about two-thirds of a mile below the mouth of Clevco Creek; Fall Creek, which flows through the southern part of Fall Creek Township, and, after watering only a minor portion of that township, leaves the county about the middle of the south line of Section 9, Township 17 north, Range 5 east, and discharges into the White River near Indianapolis, in Marion County. In addition to those named, there are many of smaller magnitude which, in the aggregate, constitute the Hydrological system of Hamilton County. More in detail, however, the remaining smaller streams, tributaries of the larger, are embraced in the following summary.

Duck Creek comes into this county from Tipton, near the northeast corner of White River Township, in Section 5, and runs thence in a south-westerly course, until it forms a junction with Bear Creek, near the center of Section 35, in Township 20 north, Range 5 east.

Bear Creek has its source in Tipton County, also, whence it flows south, forming a junction, also, with Duck Creek, when the united waters flow thence in a westerly direction, still bearing the name of Duck Creek, and subsequently uniting with Long Branch, in the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 20, Range 5; the principal stream maintaining its name, and, after flowing about eighty rods in a south-westerly direction, discharges its accumulated waters into White River.

Deer Creek is a tributary of Bear Creek, and forms a junction with it in Section 26.

Pipe Creek comes in from Madison County, entering Fall Creek Township of this county, a few rods south of the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 20, Range 6; it traverses a small fraction of White River Township in a south-westerly direction, and empties into White River in the northwest quarter of Section 32, making its entire length in this county little more than a mile.

Sagar Run has its source on the east side of Section 29, Township 20, Range 5, and flows thence in a south and east direction, entering White River in the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 19, Range 5.

Little Weasel is one of the tributaries of Clevco Creek, and, from its source in Section 1, Township 20, Range 5, it flows in a south-westerly course, and empties into Clevco, in Section 16 of Jackson Township; the other tributaries of Clevco Creek are the West Clevco, which has its source in Section 3, Township 19, Range 3, and forms its junction in Section 15, Jackson Township; Hinkle Creek, which has its source in Section 2, Township 19, Range 3, and, after forming a junction with Lick Creek at Deming (the latter being formed by a union of its waters with Indian Branch, in Section 18, Township 19, Range 1), then flows into Clevco in Section 22, Noblesville Township.

Finey Branch rises in Section 5, Township 19, Range 3, and flowing thence in a south-westerly direction, passes through the west side of Section 20, of the same township and range, into Boone County. Little Eagle Creek rises in Sections 22 and 23, in the same township and range, whence it runs in a south-westerly direction, and passes into Boone County from the northwest corner of Section 19, in Clay Township.

Long Branch rises in Section 29, and runs south-westerly direction into Boone County, from the northwest corner of Section 6, in Township 17, Range 3. Williams' Creek has its source in Section 22, Township 18, Range 3. From thence it runs southward, and, after forming a junction with McDuffy's Creek in Section 19, Township 17, Range 3, it passes into Marion County on the south side of the same section.

Town Run rises in Section 35, Township 18, Range 3, and runs south-easterly through Delaware Township, leaving the county near the southeast corner of Section 8, Township 17, Range 1, it passes into Marion County.

Cod Creek has its source in Section 26, Township 19, Range 3, and runs east and south, forming a junction with Grassy Creek in the northeast quarter of Section 6, east of Westfield.

This last named creek has its source in the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 19, Range 3; after forming the junction with Cod Creek, it flows south and east, through Washington into Delaware Township, where, near the northwest corner of Section 3, in the latter township, it flows into White River.

Mud Creek rises in the northwest corner of Section 21, in Delaware Township, and flows thence southeast into White River, in the northwest corner of Section 3, in the same township. Sosa Creek rises in Section 6; in Delaware Township, and runs nearly in a west course, putting into White River near the southwest corner of Section 3.

The tributaries of Fall Creek on the south are Flat Fork and Bee-camp, and Thorp's Creek on the north; the latter has its source in Section 29, Township 18, Range 6, East.

Sand Creek rises in Section 5, in the same township and range, and runs southwesterly, forming a junction with Mud Creek, which, from its source in

the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 19, in Range 6, flows in a southwesterly direction to its junction, whence, the water flowing south and west, they are known as Mud Creek, and pass into Marion County from Section 7, in Delaware Township.

PIONEER PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

Points Noted—Reminiscences of Early Settlement—Indian Sketches—Incidents, Etc.

BY treaty with the Delaware Indians, concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, on the 3d day of October, 1818, the lands embraced in the territory occupied by Hamilton County were ceded to and became the property and under the control of the United States. Pursuant to the terms of that treaty, the Delawares, having been allotted the right to occupy the improvements before made by them, during a period of three years subsequent to the date thereof, yielded up all their possessions so guaranteed to them, except such tracts as had been reserved by personal designation, in 1820 and 1821, and moved to the lands appropriated to their use and occupancy west of the Mississippi River. In the mean time, however, early in the year 1819, after the ratification of the treaty by Congress, occasional adventurous pioneers, seeking homes and employment, made settlements within these borders. Among the first of these, after William Conner, perhaps the very first, were the family of George Shirts, consisting of himself, wife and three children, who are said to have come here some time in the year 1818, probably in the fall after the treaty, and settled on what is now known as the "old William Conner prairie farm," and, soon after, Solomon Finch and Sarah, his wife, who, with five children, on their way hither, crossed White River at the mouth of Stoney Creek, on the 19th of April, 1819. With his family came also Israel Finch, Aaron Finch, Anasa Chapman, James Willison, William, John and Jared Bush. In September following, John Finch, father of H. G. Finch, came here also and made a settlement. In the spring of the same year, possibly not until the spring of 1820, Charles Lacey, from Fayette County, in this State, selected a homestead, and, after "cutting off a patch of ground," he planted corn. Having done this much, he returned to his former home, and came back with his family. This early homestead continued to be owned and occupied by him up to the time of his death.

Next to the last named, perhaps, was John D. Stephenson, who came here for permanent settlement about the year 1821. Prior to this date, however, in the month of September, 1819, Hiram G. Finch, son of John Finch, above named, came here from Fayette County, Ind., and settled on "Horseshoe prairie," two miles south of Noblesville. Mr. Finch is said to have chopped the logs for the construction of the second cabin in Noblesville. In that department he was especially proficient, and numerous specimens of his handicraft were to be seen in the neighborhood fifty years ago. This second cabin was built for Dr. John Finch, in 1821, near the "elm trees," on the bank of White River, just above the Medical Spring. "Of all the pioneers of 1818 and 1819, only two remain. * * * Sidney Shirts, now a resident of Iowa, and James G. Finch, one of the five children of Solomon and Sarah Finch."

Jonathan Colburn, wife and one child, landed here on the 11th of March, 1823, and became permanent settlers. Mr. Colburn is still alive and in the enjoyment of substantial health—a well-preserved man. On the 11th of February, following, Samuel Walls, father of Barton Walls, settled on what is now known as the "Conrad farm."

"THE FIRST."

Sidney Swift Shirts is claimed to have been the first white male child born in Hamilton County, the exact date of whose birth, however, is not now known, but sometime before 1820; and Laura Finch was the first female child, the daughter of Solomon and Sarah Finch. The second white male child was Solomon Finch, Jr., born November 20, 1820, on "Horseshoe prairie." The second female child, white, was Lavina Conner, daughter of William Conner. The third white male child born in the county was A. J.

Lacey, born August 1, 1822. "The first male white child born in Noblesville was Milton Osgood, sometime in the year 1825, the first female white child born in Noblesville, Eliza J. Stephenson," daughter of John D. Stephenson.

"The first house built in Noblesville was built by William Bush for a Mr. [Josiah F.] Polk, one of the original owners of the ground where Noblesville now stands. Mr. Polk was then a single man, but report has it that he was engaged to be married to a Miss Lavina Noble; and, it is said, he caused vegetable to be sown in his first garden in letters that spelled her name, and she went back on him. This house, or rather cabin, was built not far from where the seminary building now stands."

"The first white person buried in this county, that we have any record of, was Mrs. George Shirts, who died sometime early in the year 1819, soon after the arrival of the family in this county. "A rude coffin was made for her by the Indians, from pancheons, and she was buried by them in an Indian graveyard." "The first white person buried in the old graveyard was Lawrence Willison, the father of James."

The first mill in the county was built by John Finch, run by horse-power, and known as "Finch's horse-mill;" it stood a few rods above his house, on the prairie. The belt by which the power was transmitted from the "tread-wheel" to the machinery was made of rawhide, and answered the purpose well. The power thus generated, however, was not very great, nor was the machinery run at very high speed; hence, as a consequence, the grinding process was very slow, but then there were only a few customers to be accommodated in the immediate vicinity. That class of mills was very common in those days. The first water-mill in the county was built by Mr. Foster, on Stoney Creek, just below what is now known as the "Dill mill dam," between that and the landing-place on that creek. This "old mill" was washed away by a freshet, in 1824. Under the circumstances, this mill being the only one in the vicinity to be relied upon for the necessary supplies of "cracked corn" and meal, the neighbors, as soon as the fact became known to them, came in from miles around and worked two days, faithfully, to avert the calamity as far as possible, and compensate, by their labor, for the damage sustained. Their active zeal in the work was rewarded by a complete restoration of the dam and mill at the end of that time, and the "grinder" was turning out "grists" as if nothing had happened, on the second day after the accident. It was long known as "Betts' mill;" it stood about twenty rods below the site of the present mill on that creek.

"Old Father Mallory" was among the early settlers of the county. Besides being about the first of the pioneer schoolteachers, he was the first Sunday-school Superintendent. His efficient work in this department is a lasting monument of his zeal and activity in well-doing.

The first blacksmith was Israel Finch, who came here and settled, as we have seen, in the year 1819. The first work done by him was making hells and knives for the Indians, and hoes, and other necessary implements in his line, for the settlers. His reputation extended far and wide, being especially skilled in the manufacture of hells, knives and hoes. In significant appreciation, the Indians designated his hells as "heep much good."

George Shirts, who, while he was probably the first of the permanent settlers, was also the first shoemaker in the county. His business was chiefly confined, in these early days, to shoes, pack and moccasin making, in which maintaining a monopoly, he was recognized as excellent.

The first sermon preached to white people in Hamilton County, was at the house of John Finch, on Horseshoe Prairie by what was then known and commonly called, a "Hard shell" Baptist preacher, in the summer of 1820. His name was either Childers or Corby, and the result of his labors, then and there, was the addition of two members, Sarah and Margaret Finch, to his church. The first Sunday school ever held in the county was at the

house of "Old Father Malloy," whose cabin then stood just above the old house, on that portion of the Voss farm, now known as the "Malloy farm," one mile below Noblesville.

The first building erected in Noblesville for hotel purposes—a "tavern"—was by Millburn Davis, but was kept by George Shirte. Mrs. Shirte was said to be capital on "corn pone," as it was called, and the travelers inquired in after days for the landlady that made good "corn pone bread." Corn bread was the recognized "staff of life" in this locality, because corn, being the staple production, supplied bread material for home consumption, flour from wheat being rarely, or never, in demand. Wheat was not raised, and, as a consequence, there was no flour except as it was brought from Connersville, and that was infrequent, because it was an expensive luxury and not well adapted to the habits and wants of primitive settlers. Corn, however, for immediate consumption, in advance of its being raised here, was purchased and brought from distant settlements. At a later date, as early as 1820, the surplus products of this grain in Hamilton County territory were sold chiefly to "new comers" to this settlement. Subsequently, when permanent settlements were begun at Indianapolis and the country adjacent, the newly settlers came here, purchased corn, and transported it down the river in canoes.

While these first days of the new settlement were passing in the quiet enjoyment of fare incident to pioneer life, pressing wants for a more comprehensive "bill of fare," were often supplied from the adjacent forests. "Wild game and wild hogs were plenty" and fish abundant. An incident in point is related by Mr. A. F. Shirte, the author of some reminiscent notes recently published in one of the county papers. "I remember on one occasion, when we had company but no meat, my father asked my mother how long she could wait for meat. She said half an hour. He then threw off his shoemaker's apron, took his gun from the rack, walked down to what is now called Corner street, to the elm trees on the bank of the river; stood there—say ten minutes, when I saw him cautiously raise his gun, heard the report and saw him run. He had shot a fine young doe in what is now called the "medical spring," and we had venison for supper. The young deer had come from Plum Prairie, as we called it, for a good cool drink, and thereby lost her life. The Plum Prairie was what is now called the Prairie Farm, and owned by Leonard Wild. Such plums as grew there! My mouth waters yet, when I think of the large red and yellow plums, and so rich; the plums of this day, although cultivated, will scarcely bear a comparison. There were strawberries there also, with such delicious flavor; not as large as those cultivated in the present age, but far superior in flavor. I would much prefer going into that natural garden for plums and strawberries than to the gardens of the present day. But I may be prejudiced in favor of these ancient customs and times." And who, of all that have in times past lived amid such surroundings, and as he enjoyed the beauties of nature in their primitive naturalness, would not? The retrospect is contagious. Among the early settlers, next to the first in the county, we note Amos P. Finch, son of Solomon and Sarah Finch, March 21, 1824; William I. Shirte, February 23, 1823, and A. F. Shirte, his brother, November 26, 1824. The following incident, from which Cicero Creek is said to have derived its name, is thus related: "The lands in this county were surveyed by Judge [William B.] Laughlin, of Brookville, in 1821. He had a son named Cicero. One day the son undertook to drink from the stream, and, losing his hold, he plunged into the creek, and his father at once named the creek Cicero."

The first physician in Noblesville was Dr. John Finch, an account of the building of whose cabin, the second one within the original limits of the city, has been given. He seems to have enjoyed a monopoly, if such it might be called in that day, in the practice of his profession; yet, however, in view of the sparseness of the population, it is not probable that he passed many sleepless nights in attendance upon the calls of the sick and the afflicted.

THE FIRST TRADER.

The first person to embark in the Indian trade in this county was William Conner. His store was four miles below Noblesville. Prior to the incoming of white settlers, his trade was exclusively with the Indians, who had great confidence in his integrity and in the accuracy of his judgment. It is related of him "that when the Indians came in to trade, they were paid in part for their furs in whisky. They were required by Mr. Conner to pay for each article as it was sold. One gallon of whisky would be measured out to them and then paid for, and then another; and so on until the furs were all taken up." He had long resided with the Shawanonee, and was also very familiar with the manners, customs and usages of both tribes, and with the White

Water, White River and Wabash tribes generally. His word was law with all of them. In the case of the killing of Indians in the spring of 1824, for which Hudson and others perished on the gallows, it was chiefly through his instrumentality and interposition that the laws of the State were permitted to be executed in due course without the interference of the adjacent Indians, whose custom it was to take such matters into their own hands and mete out savage retribution upon the perpetrators of the outrage upon their race.

Another Indian trader, named Bennett, a Frenchman, had a store stocked with trinkets and other commodities incident to traffic with the Indians, situated on the west side of White River, below Strawtown. The trade, though inconsiderable, supplied the wants of such of his customers as were wont to exchange their furs and peltries for whisky, blankets, powder and lead. At this day but little appears to be known of him, beyond the fact of his having, like in the days of Indian control in this county, held a portion of their trade.

A NEGRO AMONG THE INDIANS.

Another incident proper to be noted here, we copy from the "Reminiscences" of Mr. Shirte, as follows:

"In June, 1819, on Sunday, my grandmother had been to see some of her neighbors, and had worn the only pair of shoes she possessed. On her return home, she had pulled off her shoes and set them just outside the door of the cabin. Quite a number of Indians were, at the time, around and about the cabin, and when they had all departed for their camps, my grandmother's shoes were found to be missing. She was very much annoyed and troubled on account of the loss of her shoes, for two reasons. First, she did not have the money to buy another pair of shoes, and, second, she could not procure another pair short of Connersville, a distance of sixty miles. It so happened that soon after the loss of the shoes, the negro, Smith, called at the cabin, and my grandmother made known to him her troubles. Smith, who was reported as being a good-looking negro and intelligent, said to her, 'Never mind, your shoes will come back.' Sure enough, in a short time the negro brought back the shoes. Smith, from that time on, was a great favorite with the white settlers. He remained in the new purchase, as this county was then called, working for the white people, until some time in the year 1821, when a stalwart Kentuckian came in to look at the country, found Smith here, immediately returned to Kentucky, prepared himself with proper authority for the capture of Smith, and carried him off to bondage in the cotton fields of the South. Smith protested that he was not the property of the persons claiming him, and the settlers believed him, but they were powerless to protect him. And, in the opinion of those early settlers, the life of an innocent man was sacrificed to and for the peculiar and pet institutions of the State of Kentucky. Smith was a favorite among the early settlers on account of his good qualities; was a man of good disposition, and was very kind at heart, ever ready to assist these in distress. Why he was among the Indians at that time I do not know, and I presume never will."

The first brick house built in the county was by William Conner, in 1823, near the northeast corner of Section 15, Township 18 north, Range 5 east. It is still standing, and is the property of J. D. Evans' estate.

About the year 1828, the first carriage ever seen in Noblesville, passed along the street, drawn by an ox. The vehicle was old, heavy wheeled, a large unwieldy "body," and every way clumsy in the make-up. The running-gears were equally unique, and though unpretensions, were nevertheless substantial. The collar was made of corn husks; the harness was old and somewhat dilapidated; the lines were ropes, tied one to each horn of the ox, and extending back to the carriage in which the driver sat. It was a prodigy in its way.

THE PIONEER'S "CABIN."

During the wilderness period, the ambition of a pioneerman was not so much to erect a palace as to find a home, or rather, to make one, and his life energies were dedicated to that purpose. When the distance from the ancient homestead was not great, it was common for the head of the family to make the trip to the site of his prospective domicile without the company of his family, and, having arrived there, to select the building spot, clear away the forest trees, and lay the foundation of his "cabin home." This completed, the work of building commenced, with the assistance of neighbors, if any there were, within five to twenty miles. Neighbors were generally found within those distances, a part of whose mutual obligation it was to aid and assist their co-laborers in the work of leveling the forests and making the wilderness give place to cultivated fields; barbarism to civilization. Descriptively, this cabin home consisted of one room, usually 16x18, or 18x20 feet, in dimensions, one

story of about eight rounds in height, and covered with clapboards of oak or ash; the floor made of puncheons, either split from straight timber, or, more generally, hewn, leveled and straightened with the broadax, and resting upon round logs straightened on one side and leveled, to make the puncheons steady. The door way was made by cutting out entire enough logs to make it of the proper height, frequently, to add to the perpendicular length of the aperture, cutting out one half, more or less, of the upper and lower logs to admit of easy entrance. This aperture was usually faced, or "checked," as the term was, with a piece of timber split out or hewn to fit, and pinned to the square ends of the logs. The door, instead of being paneled or "battened" was made of slabs rived or hewn to make them adjustable, pinned to brass, instead of battens, one end of which projected sufficiently, so that, with an inch auger hole bored through, it could be made to turn on spindled shoulder pieces pinned to the edge of the door "check," thus forming improvised hinges. The fastening was a large wooden latch and "catch" on the inside, with a lifting string attached, called a "latch-string," which, after passing through the door, hung outside. While the latch string was "out," admittance was understood to be free, when it was "drawn in," however, "no admittance" was proclaimed. The latch string, in those days, was nearly always out.

The window-way consisted of an opening made by cutting away half a log above and below. Instead of glass, greased paper formed the covering to keep out wind and rain, and admit the light through its semi-transparent fabric. The fireplace usually occupied a large proportion of one end of the building, the opening for which was from eight to ten feet wide by five feet high. Hearth and jands, in the absence of stone, were made of "cat and clay," or of moistened clay "pressed solid" and thoroughly dried, while the chimney was of small split sticks, built up in prepared mud or clay. This almost completed the cabin. The furniture was alike plain, adapted to comfortable use rather than ornament. Stools were used instead of chairs, while the table was a box brought from the home settlement, or made of clapboards pinned on cross-pieces, with four long pins fitted and wedged into auger-holes, for legs. Stationary corner bedsteads were made by having one post placed the proper distance for width and length, with holes bored through at right angles, so that the peeled sapling rails could be fastened, one end in the post and the other in holes bored into the opposite walls, and all wedged tight. Instead of bed-cords, clapboards were laid across and fastened. On this structure the bedding was placed. A "dresser," made by driving pins into holes bored in the wall, and clapboards placed on them, was the pioneer housekeeper's cupboard. Such was the furniture offered of our fathers and mothers, who, coming here in the early days of Hamilton County, wrought out for themselves and their children comfortable homes.

The first county road laid out and improved in this jurisdiction, is described on the record as follows: "Beginning at the road running from Pipe Creek past Strawtown, near John Black's, and running thence the nearest and best way, passing Jacob Hiers's, down White River on the west side, to intersect the above-said road at near Jeremiah Leaning's." On the 11th of August, 1823, the Viewers before appointed, having viewed the route indicated, made their report and were discharged. The board, thereupon, ordered that the road be opened to a width not exceeding thirty-three feet, and Jacob T. Hier was appointed Supervisor.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY LAND SYSTEMS.

The Early System of Conveying Areas of Territorial Lands by Imperial Charters—How they Were Surveyed—Colonial System—Mutilations.

C. S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

WHEN the territorial area embraced within the present boundaries of Hamilton County passed from the control of its aboriginal proprietors, the title became vested by treaty in the Government of the United States, which thereafter exercised the rights of ownership prescribed by the law-making power of the nation, and sanctioned by immemorial usage. These rights, inherent in the Government, became duties when exercised by the Government toward and on behalf of the people acknowledging allegiance thereto. Aside from such portions of these lands as are required for Government uses, after being surveyed, all are subject to sale and purchase, as a means of inducing settlements thereon, having in contemplation a strengthening of the relation between the Governed and the Government. Under the system of surveys recognized

in colonial times, the evidences of which are still visible, especially in Virginia and Kentucky, and other of the Revolutionary States, the boundaries of individual freeholds were to a considerable extent, arbitrarily established, not infrequently conflicting one with another, since the lines were usually designated at the suggestion of individual preference. This system was the legitimate outgrowth of that recognized in prescribing the limits of extensive land grants to favored subjects by the crowned heads of Europe, for which they issued charters, guaranteeing special privileges.

These chartered grants were nearly always located with reference to the general bearing of some sea-coast or river, attaching an importance to the cardinal points of the compass. Litigation growing out of this method, in the course of time became so frequent and the results so unsatisfactory under the old regulations, that, soon after the adoption of our present system of government, another system since known as *rectangular surveying*, was adopted. It approached its present perfection, however, by degrees, as the sequel will show. The first departure from the old method, antedated somewhat the inauguration of present governmental system, being prescribed by the Congress of the Confederation, on the 20th of May, 1785, and provided for the survey of the "Western Territory." The ordinance prescribed that said territory should be divided "into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing them at right angles," which, indeed, formed the basis upon which the present system was constructed. Instead of the irregular coast-line base of the charters system, we have the due east and west base line and standard parallels, with the principal meridian lines erected thereon, and at right angles therewith, whereby the township and subdivisional lines are definitely and accurately ascertained and located.

On the 18th of May, 1790, the Federal Congress passed the first law on the subject of public surveys, the application of which was to "the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," better known as the "Northwestern Territory," which, subsequently, was granted Territorial rights under a special act of Congress.

The following are the provisions of the second section of that act, and apply to such lands as had not already been surveyed or disposed of, requiring that these lands be surveyed "by north and south lines run according to the meridians, and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships six miles square." It was further provided that "one half of said townships, taking them alternately, should be subdivided into sections containing, as nearly as may be, 640 acres each, by running parallel lines through the same each way at the end of every two miles, and making a corner on each of said lines at the end of every mile." On the 10th of May, 1800, by further act, amendatory of the above, it was directed that "the interior lines of townships intersected by the Muskingum, and of all townships lying east of that river, which had not before been actually subdivided into sections, should also be run and marked in the manner prescribed by the said act for running and marking the interior lines of townships directed to be sold in sections of 640 acres each." Whenever the exterior lines of the townships thus to be subdivided exceeded or fell short of six miles, the excess or deficiency was to be added to or deducted from the western or northern tier of sections. By this act it was also provided that the northern and western tiers of sections should be sold as containing only the quantity expressed on the plats, and all others as containing the complete legal quantity. These several provisions constitute the basis of the system of subdivisional surveys now in use.

Under the provisions of the first section of the act approved March 26, 1804, it was made the duty of the Surveyor General to cause the public lands north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi, to be surveyed into townships six miles square, and divided in the same manner as provided by law in relation to the lands northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. Subsequently, a law was passed by Congress, and approved February 11, 1805, contemplating the division of the public domain in tracts suitable for settlers of moderate means, which provided for such subdivisions and established the following principles determining the subdivisional boundaries of the public lands. Section 1, provides that "all the corners marked in the surveys returned by the surveyor

* * * shall be established as the proper corners of sections, or subdivisions of sections which they were intended to designate; and the corners of half and quarter-sections not marked on the said surveys, shall be placed as nearly as possible equidistant from those two corners which stand on the same line." The second section provides that "the boundary lines actually run and marked in the surveys returned by the surveyor * * * shall be established as the proper boundary lines of the sections, or

subdivisions, for which they were intended, and the length of such lines, as returned by * * * * * Surveyors, shall be held and considered as the true length thereof. And the boundary lines which shall not have been actually run and marked as aforesaid, shall be ascertained by running straight lines from the established corners to the opposite corresponding corners; but in those portions of the fractional townships where no such opposite corresponding corners have been or can be fixed, the said boundary lines shall be ascertained by running from the established corners due north and south, or east and west, lines, as the case may be, to the water-course, Indian boundary line, or other external boundary of such fractional township."

Section 3 provides that "each section, or subdivision of section, the contents whereof shall have been, or by virtue of the first section of this act, shall be, returned by the Surveyor, * * * * * shall be held and considered, as containing the exact quantity expressed in such return or returns; and the half-section and quarter-section, the contents whereof shall not have been thus returned, shall be held and considered as containing the one-half or the one-fourth part respectively of the returned contents of the section of which they may make part."

By the act of Congress of February 22, 1817, it is provided that, from and after the first day of September of that year, "in every case after division of a quarter section" (of sections designated by numbers 2, 5, 20, 30 and 35), "the partitions shall be made by a line running due north and south." It will be seen from the last prevailing clause that in the subdivision of quarter sections there were only certain sections in each township which were subject to sale divisions by a north and south line; but, by a subsequent act—of April 24, 1820—it was provided that, "in every case of the subdivision of a quarter section," after the first of July of that year, "the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and the corners and contents of half quarter sections which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained in the manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of the act of February 11, 1805." At the time the public lands in this county were surveyed, the provisions of the foregoing acts and amendments, so far as the same were applicable, were in full force and effect, and the surveys, accordingly were made pursuant to said provisions.

PERIOD OF LAW AND ORDER.

CHAPTER I.

The Original Act—Process of Organization—Formation of the Board during County Business. Officers Chosen, Unannounced and Qualified—Proceedings of the Early Sessions of the Board—Bills.

WHEN the settlements had become sufficiently numerous, these early settlers, whose adventurous spirits had induced them to seek habitations in the primitive forests of Hamilton County, with the others who, from like inducements, had followed their example, made application through the proper channels to the Legislature for a charter authorizing them to become, under the law, a separate and independent county jurisdiction. This preliminary step was taken in the summer and fall of 1822, and the application presented to the Legislature at the session of 1822-23, held then at Corydon, Harrison County, the temporary seat of government of the State. In due time an act was passed, as contemplated in the petition, and approved by the Governor, on the 6th of January, 1823. The following are the leading provisions of the act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That from and after the first Monday in April next (1823), all that part of the county of Marion, and north of Marion, contained in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a separate county, viz: beginning on the range line dividing Ranges 2 and 3, east of the second principal meridian, at the southwest corner of Section 7, in Township 17, and Range 3, thence running north on the said range line, to the township line dividing Townships 20 and 21, thence east on the said township line to the northeast corner of Section 5, in Township 20, and Range 6, thence south on the section line to the southeast corner of Section 8, in Township 17, and Range 6, and thence west on the section line to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name of Hamilton, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction, which is separate and independent entities do or may properly appertain or belong.

Before the title to lands embraced in the territory of which this county was a part came into possession of the Government of the United States, by treaties with the Delaware Indians and other tribes claiming an interest in them, at the time and subsequent thereto, these, and other lands subject to sale by the United States, were divided into large areas called Land Districts, in which a District Office, known as a branch of the General Land Office of the United States, was located as a means of ready access to purchasers, especially for the accumulation of purchasers contemplating actual settlement, after having first visited and selected desirable sites for homesteads, thus affording readiest facilities to those intending to improve their lands, for the common benefit of themselves and the country at large. Here the lands were for sale, at the branch office in Brookville, in Franklin Co., Ind., for which reason the territorial area containing them was afterward known as the Brookville Land District. Afterward, when the major part of the lands were sold, the boundaries of this district were changed and enlarged, embracing additional territory, which, again in the same manner, were changed, enlarged, and new offices located, as time and circumstances demanded. What was formerly a part of Brookville District became the Indianapolis District, with the office situated at the State capital. The boundaries of the Indianapolis District are thus described:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of Township 10, Range 2 east; thence north with the line between Ranges 1 and 2 east, to the line between Townships 20 and 21 north; thence with line between Townships 20 and 21 north, east to its intersection with old Indian or Cincinnati line, in Range 13 east; thence south-southwest, with the Indian or Cincinnati line, to its intersection with the line between Townships 9 and 10, in Range 11 east; and thence west with the line between Townships 9 and 10 to the place of beginning"—embracing, as may be seen, the land in Hamilton County. Finally, when the public lands had all been entered, the branch land offices were discontinued, though the notes of surveys, with the accompanying plats, may be found at the office of the Auditor of State, at Indianapolis. The original surveys of the public lands in this county were chiefly made in the spring of 1820, by Judge William B. Loucklin, Deputy U. S. Surveyor, assisted by Judge Charles H. Post.

SEC. 3. Benjamin J. Blythe, of the county of Dearborn, Martin M. Ray, of the county of Fayette, John Sample, of the county of Randolph, William Redlick, of the county of Bartholomew, and James Wasson, of the county of Sullivan, are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeably to the act entitled "An Act for the fixing of Seats of Justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid out." The Commissioners above named shall convene at the house of William Conner, in the said county of Hamilton, on the first Monday of May next (1823), and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Marion County, to notify the said Commissioners, either in person or by written notification, of their appointment, on or before the 15th day of April next (1823), and the said Sheriff of Marion County shall receive from the said county of Hamilton so much as the County Commissioners shall deem just and reasonable, and who are hereby authorized to allow the same out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in the same manner as other allowances are made.

SEC. 4. That the Circuit Court in the county of Hamilton shall meet and be holden at the house of William Conner, in said county, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice, and, as soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, they shall adjourn their courts thereto; after which time, the courts of the county of Hamilton shall be holden at the county seat of said county, established as the law directs; provided, always, that the Circuit Court shall have authority to adjourn the court from the house of William Conner, as aforesaid, to any other place, previous to the completion of the public buildings, should the said court, or a majority of them, deem it expedient or necessary.

SEC. 5. The Board of County Commissioners of the said county of Hamilton shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary buildings therein, pursuant to the directions of the County Commissioners of said county.

SEC. 6. The agent who shall be appointed for the sales of lots, at the county seat of the said county of Hamilton, shall reserve and receive 10 per centum out of the proceeds thereof; and also, 10 per centum out of the proceeds of all donations made to the county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same, for the use of a county library, in the said county.

Hamilton, which he shall pay over at such time or times, and place, as may be provided by law.

Section 7 provides for the organization, support, conduct and management of a county library, pursuant to the terms of an act for the incorporation of a county library in Dubois and other counties. By the 8th Section, Hamilton County was made a part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State. The act was in force from and after its passage.

This act took effect on the first Monday in April (7), 1823, at which time the machinery appertaining to organization was put in motion, whereby the people came into the enjoyment "of all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction which to separate and independent counties do or may properly pertain or belong." As the agent, whose duty it was to act in the primary process of vitalizing the legislative authority, the Governor appointed William P. Warwick Sheriff of Hamilton County, to discharge the duties appertaining to that office until a regular successor was chosen. Pursuant to the notice issued by him, a primary election was held by the qualified voters for the choice of the necessary officers. The Sheriff, upon such officers being chosen, issued to them certificates of election according to law. Commissioners officers received their authority to act from the Governor.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The record of the proceedings had at the first session of the Board of Commissioners for said new county of Hamilton, (which was formed out of the county of Marion), presents the following exhibit: The first session was held at the house of William Conner, in said county, the place designated by the Legislature, "for holding the Circuit and all other courts of said county of Hamilton, for the time, and until a court house more suitable," could be erected at the county seat—commencing on the second Monday, being the 12th day of May, 1823.

William Dyer produced a certificate of his election, from William P. Warwick, Sheriff of said county of Hamilton, to serve as a Commissioner for three years, for said county, on the back whereof was indorsed a certificate of his having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana—the oath of office and the oath against dueling—and thereupon took his seat as a member of this Board."

Zenas Beckwith produced a certificate of his election from William P. Warwick, Sheriff," etc., and having made proof that he had taken the prescribed oaths, entered upon the discharge of his duties, for a term of two years. Likewise,

Solomon Finch produced his certificate, also, to serve for one year, took his seat," having previously, as shown by the indorsement on his certificate, taken and subscribed the necessary oaths of office.

John D. Stephenson produced his commission as Clerk of the Circuit Court for the said county of Hamilton, from his Excellency, William Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana, on the back of which was indorsed a certificate of his having taken the oaths "prescribed by law.

William P. Warwick produced his commission as Sheriff of the said county of Hamilton, from his Excellency William Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana, on the back of which was indorsed a certificate of his having taken the oath of office."

Thus the official enginery of Hamilton County was fully adjusted and legally appropriated. The following are some of the first productions of this body corporate and politic. The record proceeds:

"The Board then proceeded to lay the county off into townships, to wit:

"The following territory shall be established and known by the name of *White River Township*, to-wit: Beginning at the most easterly boundary of said county on the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 19, Range 5; thence, on said line until it strikes the west line of said county; thence north, running with said county line to the northwest corner; thence east, to the northeast corner; thence, with said line, to the place of beginning;" and,

"That all that part of the county lying south of a line drawn from the most westerly boundary of said county, running with the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 19, until it strikes the most westerly boundary, shall be laid off, established and known by the name of *Delaware Township*."

"The Board ordered that Jacob Dyer and Henry Poland be and they are hereby appointed Overseers of the Poor, in White River Township, for one year. George Kirkindale and James Willson were appointed Overseers of the Poor, in Delaware Township, for one year.

At the next regular session of the Board, held in August, 1823, it was

"Ordered, That Jerry K. Leaning and Andrew McClintick be appointed to

serve as Constables for White River Township, until the next February session of this Board; and that Edward M. Dyer and George Wise be appointed as such in Delaware Township for the same term; and that they give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars." They all gave bond but Dyer, in the sum of five hundred dollars. He was given twenty days to execute a bond, to be approved by the Clerk and Solomon Finch, one of the Board.

FIRST PETIT JURY.

At the August term aforesaid, the first Petit Jury for the county was drawn, consisting of thirty-six "discreet householders," the names having been selected from the list of owners of taxable property, as follows: "Allen Baxter, Chapel W. Brown, Thomas Morris, Andrew W. Ingraham, Michael Wise, John Duncan, Archibald Bayless, James Headdy, John Dickson, Levi Dickson, William Richey, John Trosel, John Osburn, John Carpenter, Andrew Wilson, James Freel, Jr., Asa O. Ives, Henry Shetterly, Henry Poland, John Conner, George Conner, Peter Custer, John Nickerson, Timothy Heron, Alexander McClintick, Lemuel Anton, Solomon Wise, John Pruvault, Elias Hoddy, John Bingham, David Conner, John Alman, Francis Booker, George Wise, Jerry K. Leaning and Edward M. Dyer."

FIRST GRAND JURY.

"Thirty-six discreet householders" of the county were selected to serve as Grand Jurors, as follows, to-wit: John Conner, James Willson, Curtis Mallory, William Bush, Francis Kincaid, William Conner, Charles Leay, John Hammon, Jeremiah Leaning, Michael French, James Lee, John Black, Jacob Hier, William James, Benjamin Coy, Nathan Coy, William Peck, Joseph Wilson, George Shirte, Robert Duncan, George Kirkindale, Israel Finch, Nathan Popejoy, William Foster, Joseph Frazier, Joseph McCumuck, Archibald Johnson, Lemuel Heath, Henry Lee, Jesse M. Wood, Thomas Pruvault, Alexander Booker, Solomon Finch, Zenas Beckwith, William Dyer and Benoni Freel, who were drawn at the August term, 1823.

August Session, 1823.—Other proceedings: "Ordered, That John D. Stephenson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, be authorized to make a loan of money on the credit of the county, to the amount of \$60, for the purpose of purchasing books and county seal, etc., for this county, and that said Stephenson is authorized to make the purchase aforesaid.

"Ordered, That J. D. Stephenson be allowed \$2.37½ for amount advanced by him to procure a book and paper for the use of the county.

"Ordered, That Curtis Mallory be allowed \$1.25 for furnishing jury boxes and boxes for the election, for the use of the county.

"Ordered, That J. D. Stephenson be allowed \$1 for making out tax duplicate for present year (1823).

"Ordered, That Solomon Finch and Zenas Beckwith be allowed \$8 each for four days' service as County Commissioners, and that William Dyer be allowed \$2 for same service; he claiming no more."

November session (1823). "James Duncan was released from paying \$1.25, charged by the lister, for a pleasure carriage.

Chapel W. Brown was released from paying 30 cents, the amount charged for a yoke of oxen.

John T. Hirt was released from payment of 37½ cents charged on levy for a horse. John Britt, Francis Kincaid, James Freel, Sr., George Kirkindale and Robert Duncan were exempted from poll-tax, they being over 50 years, and improperly assessed. William Bush was released from payment on two oxen."

"Ordered, That Zenas Beckwith be allowed \$10.57, for money furnished by him to purchase books for this county." "Ordered, That William P. Warwick, Sheriff of the county, for his services for the present year, is allowed the sum of \$26.50; and that John D. Stephenson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, for his services in attendance on the Commissioners in the present year, be allowed the sum of \$10; and that Solomon Finch be allowed the sum of \$2 per day for two days' attendance as Commissioner of this county, at the present court; and that Wm. Myers and Zenas Beckwith be allowed the same sum for same service."

February Session, 1824: "Ordered, That Jerry K. Leaning be appointed 'Sessor' for the whole county of Hamilton for the present year, to give bond within five days, in the sum of \$500." His bond was filed and accepted by the board, during the same session.

Joseph Kirkindale and Galden Betts were appointed Constables for Delaware Township, to serve until February next. Jerry K. Leaning, Andrew McClintick and Asa O. Jones were appointed to serve as Constables in White River Township, for same term, bond to be furnished fifteen days from date.

"*Ordered*, That the election for the present year in Delaware Township be held at the house of William Bush, and that John Stoops be appointed Inspector thereof, and that the place of holding elections in White River Township be at Henry Eckard's, in Strawtown, and that Jeremiah Leaning be appointed Inspector thereof, and that at the place of holding elections in White River Township, on the 14th of March, 1821, the qualified voters of that township elect an additional Justice of the Peace.

"*Ordered*, That Daniel H. Wick be allowed \$255 for services as Prosecuting Attorney, that Jeremiah Leaning, Nathan Popejoy, William Peck, Jacob Hise, William Dyer, Zenas Beckwith, Thomas Prayant, William Foster, Alexander Brooker, Henry Lee, James Lee, Charles Lavery, Chapel W. Brown, Solomon Wise and Edward W. Dyer, be allowed \$1.50 each for their attendance as Grand Jurors, at the last Circuit Court. George Wise is allowed \$1.50 for attendance as Bailiff.

"*Ordered*, by the Board, That William P. Warwick, Sheriff of this county, be appointed Collector for said county for the year 1821, and that he give bond in the sum of \$5,000.

"*Ordered*, That Curtis Malley be appointed to serve as Treasurer in this county for and during the present year." He filed his bond at once. It was also "*Ordered*, That Curtis Malley be allowed \$2.50 for furnishing press for county seal, also .50 cents for retreating Judge of last election in August; " and "that the seal of brass presented by the Clerk, with the words: "Hamilton County Seal, Indiana," around the margin thereof, with an eagle in the center, be established."

CHAPTER II

Locating the County Seat—Report of the Locating Commissioners—Action of County Board Thereon—Donation of \$20 for Public Buildings, Etc.—Board of Donors—Description of Territory.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 3, of the act authorizing the organization of the county of Hamilton, the Commissioners therein appointed met at the house of William Comer, in said county, and, after having diligently examined all the sites proposed for that purpose, as by law directed, they deliberated thereupon sufficiently and submitted a report for the consideration of the County Board. For the purpose of receiving that report, the Board, doing county business, met in special session at their usual place of meeting on the 14th day of March, 1821, when the following proceedings were had pertaining to the matter under consideration. After reciting the purposes of the special session, the record proceeds:

"Martin M. Ray, John Sample and Benjamin I. Blythe, a part and majority of the Commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice in Hamilton County, agreeable to an act for fixing seats of justice in all new counties, etc., approved January 2, 1818, the said Commissioners having met at the house of William Comer, in this county, and having thereon proceeded to view the lands and sites for the county seat of said county, report * * * * *

"We proceeded to examine the different sites offered to our choice for fixing thereon the permanent seat of justice of Hamilton County (with the exception of the site offered at Strawtown, which we thought not necessary, it being at so great a distance from the center of the county), and, not having agreed to fix the same, adjourned from day to day until Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1821, when, having met at the house of William Comer, aforesaid, after having carefully, deliberately and diligently viewed and examined the several donations offered to our choice, and having examined and duly considered as well present and future population, and inquired what lands could be obtained by donation or otherwise, and having, in all respects, endeavored to fix upon the most eligible spot, taking into view all advantages of the different situations offered to our consideration, as also from every inquiry which we could make, have, therefore, finally fixed and established the permanent seat of justice for the county of Hamilton, in the State of Indiana, on the east side of White River, and on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 19 north, Range 5 east, and all that part of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township nineteen (19) north, Range four (4) east, lying east of White River, the whole donation being bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township nineteen (19) north, Range five (5) east; thence north, with the line dividing the quarter, one hundred and twenty-two (122) poles; thence west to White River; thence, with the meanderings of said river, to where the line between Townships eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) crosses the same;

thence, with said township line east to beginning—a particular description of which will more fully appear by reference to the plat of Noblesville—laid out by Josiah F. Polk and William Comer, and a bond given to the Commissioners of Hamilton County, for a title to the donation to said county by said Polk and Comer, and the said permanent seat of justice for said county of Hamilton is hereby permanently fixed and established at and in the town of Noblesville, on the west half of the southwest quarter, and the fraction aforesaid, the same having heretofore belonged to the aforesaid Polk and Comer, but by them donated (as will appear by bond, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1821,) to the county of Hamilton for the permanent seat of justice.

"In witness whereof we have herewith set our hands, this 14th day of March, 1821

"Signed (MARTH M. RAY,
JOHN SAMPLE,
B. I. BLYTHE.

"WITNES (J. D. STEPHENSON,
A. W. INGRAMM."

Whereupon the said report, having been read in open court, was accepted, and the bond of the said William Comer and Josiah F. Polk therein mentioned, follows in these words, that is to say:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, William Comer and Josiah F. Polk, of the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, are held and firmly bound, unto the Board of County Commissioners in and for the county of Hamilton and State aforesaid (in their corporate capacity as such), and their successors in office in and for said county, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, good and lawful money of the State of Indiana and the United States, and for the payment of which said sum we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, at the signing and sealing of these presents. Dated this 14th day of March, A. D. 1821.

"The condition of the above obligation, however, is such, that whereas a majority of the Commissioners—appointed pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, in the case made and provided, to locate and fix the permanent seat of justice in and for the county of Hamilton aforesaid—having met pursuant to the provisions of the said statute, and having complied with the requisitions of the statute in that case, also made and provided for fixing the seat of justice in all new counties thereafter to be laid off in said State, and having, pursuant to said statute, examined the county generally in said county, and a majority of the said Commissioners having agreed to locate the permanent seat of justice, of the county aforesaid, on the east side of White River, on and for the consideration of the donations hereinafter mentioned, and other good and valuable considerations, to-wit: On lands now owned and belonging to the above-bound William Comer and Josiah F. Polk, lying and being situate at the county of Hamilton aforesaid on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 19, Range 5 east, containing about 50 acres, and also a part of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Range 1, Township 19, east of White River, containing, as supposed, 24 acres more or less; and the undivided half of 16 acres of land, lying east of said town plat to an open line, and more particularly known, designated and described by the town plat of the town of Noblesville, on the east side of White River at the county aforesaid, and situate and laid off on the two above-described tracts of land and nine in-lots—as will more fully appear by a reference to said town plat—including the block of lots laid off in said town for a public square, and all the fractional lots on said town plat that have numbers assigned them, on the following conditions, to-wit:

"That the said above-bound obligors have donated to the said Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, lying and bearing the permanent seat of justice of Hamilton County on the aforesaid lands—on the public square, as designated on said town plat—and the said obligors hereby [by] these presents also donate, on the conditions aforesaid, to the said county forever, the public square of said town plat number 10, for the purpose of erecting public buildings on, for said county, to the use of said county forever; and have also donated, on the conditions aforesaid, one-half of all the in-lots and fractional lots on said town plat, as by a reference thereto is more particularly designated and described—except two squares on said plat, known on said plat by their numbers, fifteen and nine, in which said squares the said Comer and Polk reserve to themselves lots numbered one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, commencing at number one in square fifteen, on the northeast corner of said block, taking in said last-mentioned block, one, two, seven and eight, and in block numbered nine, they reserve lots numbered three, four, five and six; the balance of the said entire last mentioned blocks of lots are hereby donated to the said county, containing eight lots, commencing at number one in square nine, and taking

numbers one, two, seven and eight in block nine, and in block fifteen taking three, four, five and six, and also, one undivided half of sixteen acres on the east side of said town plat, running north the full length of said town lots—it being also situate on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 19, Range 5 east. Now, the above obligation to be void on the following condition, to-wit: That if the above-bound obligors do well and faithfully, as soon as they may be requested by the County Agent that they may be appointed by the County Commissioners for that purpose, or his successor in office, under the direction of the County Commissioners for said county—make or cause to be made, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, to the said County Agent, for the use of said county, every other or odd number of all the lots and fractional lots, the fractional lots to be equally divided by the donors and the county, in the town of Noblesville, that is to say: lots number one, three, five, and so on *ad infinitum*, throughout the whole town plat, on each and every block in said town, to be selected by the said County Agent under the direction of the County Commissioners for said county, or their successors in office—except blocks numbered nine and fifteen, in which said blocks the said obligors are to deed as aforesaid, to the said County Agent, for the use of the county, the entire north half of said block numbered nine, as aforesaid, and also the entire west half of block numbered fifteen, as aforesaid, and shall, in like manner, make a good and sufficient deed to all the undivided half of the said sixteen acres of land designated as aforesaid, and in like manner convey to the county the public square or square numbered ten, in said town, for the purpose of having fixed thereon the permanent public buildings for said county, including a small fraction on the southwest corner of said plat. Then, and in that case, this obligation to be null and void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue in law and equity, as witness, the day and year first above written.

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of April, 1821.

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of April, 1821.

“Taken and approved by the Commissioners the day and year first above written.

Test. J. D. STEPHENSON,
A. W. ISHBAHAM.

At the same session of the Board, the proposition of Comer and Polk having been accepted, and the seat of justice fixed at Noblesville, the County Commissioners ordered that the town plat of the newly selected site be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Hamilton County. In the same connection, the Board ordered that Josiah F. Polk be appointed Agent for the county, and that he execute a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars.” The agent was then authorized and directed to sell, on Monday the 19th day of April, 1821, a part of the lots in the town of Noblesville, that passed into the hands of the county in consideration of the location of the seat of justice. The terms of payment to be as follows: one-fourth in hand, one-fourth in nine and one-fourth in eighteen months, and the remainder in twenty-seven months; authorizing the said agent, also, to make such other necessary conditions as might be conducive to the interest of the county.

As a part of the proceedings connected with the location of the county seat, it was at the same session “ordered by the Board, that Martin M. Bay be allowed the sum of thirty dollars for his services as Commissioner for locating the county seat;” also, “that Benjamin I. Blythe be allowed thirty-four dollars and fifty cents for services as Commissioner for fixing seat of justice;” that John Sample be allowed twenty-eight dollars for his services as Commissioner for locating the seat of justice,” as aforesaid. This completed the business of the special session, but did not make final disposition of all the business appertaining to the location of the seat of justice. At a subsequent, being the succeeding May, session of the Board, William Comer and Josiah F. Polk, on their own behalf as proprietors of the town, and the Board of Commissioners on behalf of the county, made a division of fractional lots held in common by them, in the town of Noblesville.

At the same session, also, Josiah F. Polk, County Agent, filed a statement of the sale of town lots in Noblesville, made April 19, 1821, pursuant to the aforesaid order, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$183.75, one-fourth, \$15.931, having been paid in hand, according to agreement. After deducting expenses, he turned over \$26.784 to the county. William Comer and Josiah F. Polk and the County Board, by mutual agreement, made a division of sixteen acres undivided, specifically mentioned in the bond of Comer and Polk to Hamilton County. This tract consisted of lots one, two, three and four, lying on the east of the original plat of Noblesville; one and three went to the county, two and four being taken by Comer and Polk, each of the lots containing four acres.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The First Jail Building—Dimensions and Description—Its Removal to the Public Square—Temporary Court House Erected.

AT the May session, 1821, of the Board, doing county business, it was ordered that the Sheriff sell to the lowest bidder, at the house of Josiah F. Polk, near the town of Noblesville, on Tuesday, June 1, 1821, the clearing of a site to be selected by the Board, and the building of a jail on the fraction donated to the county for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon. The fraction is located in the southwest corner of the town. The following are the prescribed dimensions of the building, with the place thereof, to-wit: The size, from end to end, to be twenty-one by fourteen feet. “The timber to be twelve inches square, and of good durable quality; foundation to be solid on the ground, of good white-oak logs, at least twelve inches in diameter at the top end; to be close and tight, lengthwise of the same, floor to be laid cross-wise of foundation, of good white-oak timber twelve inches square, laid close and tight, the walls to be built on said floor, to be dovetailed at each corner and well-jointed with two-inch pins of good, substantial wood, and fastened well to floor, so as to prevent any part of same from being moved or slipped, the walls to be built tight and close. The same to be divided into two separate apartments of equal size, the partition to be of seasoned timber as the walls; the joist, or upper floor, to be of good timber of same size, to be let down four inches so as to prevent them from slipping, and substantially fastened, to be built one leg above the said joist or floor, and topped off and covered with a good clapboard roof; to be nine feet in the clear. The door to be made of good seasoned white-oak plank one and a half inches thick, doubled and cross-joined; to be well spiked so that no auger can be introduced; to be hung with good strap hinges to reach across the same, well riveted and hung with good and substantial stock-bolts, well put on with good rivets. The door to be two and one-half feet wide by five feet high, with good staple for fastening the lock; to have two windows in the *day-room*, six inches wide by twenty-four long, a plate of iron four inches wide by one thick, let into the bugs above and below, even with the surface, to be well spiked; iron grates one inch square to be set in these plates not more than three inches apart. To have two windows in the other room twenty-four inches long and twelve inches wide; plates to be fixed in windows same as the other, with at least four cross-grates, one to run lengthwise, to be well and substantially put in and fastened. The outer door to enter into the *shop-room*, and the other door from that room to the *day-room*. To be completed within six months from date of sale; *Provided*, however, if the same cannot be built for three hundred dollars, the Sheriff is directed not to let the same.”

At a special session of the Board, held in June of that year (1821), it was further ordered “that the door [of the jail], be nailed on both sides with six-penny nails, so that a half-inch auger cannot be introduced, and yet must be spiked, to go through and clinch; plates of iron for windows not to be less than half an inch by four wide. The timber may be any width up and down, not less than twelve inches; the corners to be halved instead of dovetailed. A hole to be dug under the floor of sufficient depth for a necessary, with a small passage of three or four inches in diameter leading to it through the floor.” For this building the contract was let to Josiah F. Polk, and ordered to be erected on a part of Block 18, between Lots 7 and 8 and White River.

Subsequently, at the November session of the Board, Mr. Polk, having been commissioned as one of the Board of Justices, resigned his position as County Agent, when Sylvan Dale was appointed Agent in his stead, when the Board ordered “that the agent of the county pay over to J. F. Polk, the undertaker of the building of the Jail, the sum of \$70.10, out of the cash donated for county buildings, as soon as the amount may be collected.”

At a special session of the Board, on the 17th of March, 1825, held at the house of J. D. Stephenson, it was ordered “that the jail be received, and that the Sheriff take possession of the same; and that the agent pay over any moneys he may have in his hands unappropriated, collected from donations, etc.” During the September session, 1826, of the County Board, it was ordered “that the Sheriff proceed to sell to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 9th inst., the removal of the jail of this county from where it now is, to the public square, and that the undertakers bear one side of the foundation logs and lay the jail floor solid on the same, and that they fix the door substantial.” The jail was moved accordingly, a short time afterward, and Isaac Coffinham was allowed, at the November session of the Board, the sum of \$52 for removing the same to the public square, as contemplated by the order at the previous term.

TEMPORARY COURT HOUSE.

On the 25th of September, 1824, after the organization of the Board of County Justices, at the first session, it was ordered, that the Sheriff sell the erection of lot No. 3, in square 4, to the lowest bidder, in contemplation of the erection of a temporary court house thereon, the sale to take place at the house of Josiah F. Palk, near the town of Noblesville. So far as the record discloses, nothing was done under the foregoing order, save the mere clearing of the same, removing the timber, obstructions, etc., until the early spring of 1826, when, at the March session of the Board of Justices, it was ordered that William S. Gue be appointed to superintend the building of a temporary court house, in the town of Noblesville, of the following dimensions, to wit: To be a round-in-corner, twenty-two feet square, a story and a half high, the lower story to be not less than seven feet high, to be five windows in the same, three in the lower story of twelve lights each, one to be in each side, and one in the end; to be a partition in the center of the upper story, carried up with logs, and one window in each end, of six lights each. To be one door in the same, and a good chimney; to be holed down inside and out, to be good flooring, the same to be covered with a good clapboard roof. The foregoing is the description as it appears of record, and embraced the leading features as at first proposed; when, however, the notice was given by Sheriff Warwick, that the contract to build the same would be sold at public outcry to the lowest responsible bidder, the following dimensions appear to have been considered: To be a double cabin, with one entry, ten feet wide; one room to be 24x20 feet, the other 20x16 feet—nine feet story. Foundation to be of good, lasting timber; balance to be of any kind of logs, except buckeye; well hewn down the inside; well chinked with wood, and well daubed with clay mortar; two windows in each room, of fifteen lights; glass, 8x10 inches, well eased and well put in, one door in each room, fronting the passage; good latten doors well eased, good locks and latches; good floor in each room, of plank, lath in each room to be laid with loose plank. The chimneys to be built of cut and clay; bark wall and hearth to be of brick; corners of house to be well sawed down." This latter description accords very well with the style of architecture prevalent in those pioneer days, and would be greatly modified by a comparison of that with the models exhibited a half-century later. Indeed, the experiences in the use of such a structure, even in those early days, made it manifest in a much shorter period, that improvement was necessary. Accordingly, at the August session, 1830, of the Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, we find recorded the following proceedings in that direction: "Ordered, That the Commissioners of the county proceed to build a frame house, on lot No. 1, in block No. 11, in the town of Noblesville, in the County of Hamilton, for the purpose of holding courts in, for said county, until a permanent court house can be built on the public square. The said house to be 32x18 feet, one story and one-half high; and that the building of said house be sold to the lowest bidder, on the 15th day of September next, at the house of George Shirts, in Noblesville, and that the Clerk of this court advertise the said sale at three of the most public places in the county." At the November session following, further legislation was had upon the subject, which is thus indicated: "Ordered, That the Commissioners of the county proceed to build a frame house on lot 1, square 11, in the town of Noblesville, for the purpose of holding courts in, for said county, until a more permanent court house can be built on the public square; the said house to be 32x18 feet, post and beam 17 feet high, ten feet between the lower floors, a fire place below and above in each end of the house; two doors in front, six feet apart; two fifteen light windows in the front below, one fifteen-light window in the center of the back, on the south side of the house, and one twelve-light on each side of the center window; two nine-light windows in front, above, and the same number back; the bar in the center of the south side of the house, and a partition above, dividing the upper part of the house into two rooms, suitable for the grand and petit juries. It is also ordered, that the building of said house be sold to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 11th day of December next." The terms of payment for the construction of this building were prescribed, as follows: "Twenty-five dollars in cash and twenty-five dollars in orders when the house is raised; twenty-five dollars in cash and twenty-five dollars in orders when the house is covered and inclosed; twenty-five dollars in cash and twenty-five dollars in orders when the windows are glazed, doors hung and floors laid, and fifty dollars in cash and fifty dollars in orders when the mason work is completed; *** the whole to be completed by the second Monday in November next." As indicated in the foregoing statement, the first payment was made the contractor in advance; this was made as shown by the following: "Ordered, That Francis

B. Cogswell, be allowed \$25, first payment for building court house, and, also, \$25 in part of his second payment."—Made at this January session, 1831.

In the mean time, before the construction had greatly progressed, it was determined that the building, instead of being erected on the site proposed in the original order, should be on the public square, as the more suitable place; hence, the Board, at its May session, 1831, ordered that Francis B. Cogswell be authorized to erect the court house on the public square, instead of on lot No. 1, in square eleven." During the same session the contractor was allowed \$25, in part payment of the third installment on the new court house, and at the August session following, he was allowed \$25, in part of the fourth payment on the court-house contract. The building was no doubt built and completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, since the record shows that the November session of the board was held in the court house, the contract requiring that it should be completed by the second Monday in November. It was further shown, also, that during the term, "he reported to the board that the house was completed, and asked them to accept the same." Upon the presentation of this report, the Board entertained some doubts whether the contract had been literally complied with, which doubts, and their action in regard thereto, are sufficiently defined in the following extract from the record in the case:

"And the Board, after viewing and examining said house, are of the opinion that the work in and about said house has not been done and performed agreeably to the contract and undertaking of said Cogswell, we therefore refuse to accept the same, and to make full payment for the same." Whereupon, the Commissioners of the county and the said Cogswell agree to submit the matter of difference in controversy to the award of Charles W. West, Curtis Malloy and John Stryock, whose award shall be final. The referees made the following report:

"We, the arbitrators, after being sworn by B. F. Cogswell, and having made a careful examination and inspection of said building, now return the following award:

••• Deductions for weather boarding.....	\$1 20
••• Deductions for under floor.....	1 00
••• Deductions for window blinds.....	0 50
••• Deductions for partition doors.....	0 25
••• Total deductions.....	\$3 25

"And, thereupon, the board received and accepted said house, and ordered the same to be paid for, as per contract price, except said sum of \$3 25. All parties were satisfied."

The current expense account for this year shows, among other things, the following: For erecting the court house, \$180, deducting \$3 25, makes the total sum \$176 75. At the same term, it was ordered that F. B. Cogswell, be allowed \$135 87, in county orders, in full payment for erecting a court house. William S. Gue was allowed \$17 75, for summoning arbitrators for court house." A further order was made at the January session, 1832, allowing F. B. Cogswell \$172 64, in full of all demands.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONTINUED.

Beck Court House Ordered, Contracted For and Built—Subscription Fund for the Erection of Public Buildings, Etc.

IN the course of time, it was found that the second, or frame, court house was insufficient for the purposes contemplated in its erection, the period of its usefulness being shorter than was anticipated. Therefore, at the September session, 1835, of the Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, it was ordered that a court house be built on the public square, as follows: To be 45x45 feet square, with stone foundation eighteen inches below the surface and two feet above; two foot wall; the walls to be brick, the lower story sixteen feet high, upper, ten feet; with wall eighteen inches thick; the second, thirteen. To be finished with suitable doors, windows, etc., and to have a cupola and steeple, according to plan to be hereafter agreed upon by the Commissioners. Notice to be given by publication in Indianapolis newspapers, and by manuscript and printed advertisements, etc. Sealed proposals to be received at Noblesville, between the 17th and 21st of October next. To be completed by January 1, 1837."

At the following October session, 1835, a further order was entered among the proceedings of the Board at that term, in these words, to-wit: "Ordered, That the plans and descriptions for a new court house, authorized at last session, be rescinded, and that the Board adopt the plans of John Hiltwalt. House to be built on center of the public square, and the proposals received according to notice given for the erection of the same being now opened, it appears that Charles Grover, James Turner and William Evans proposed to furnish the material, build the same and complete it according to the above-named specifications and plan, for the sum of \$3,285; and that John D. Stephenson proposed to build the same for the sum of \$1,500, and it appearing that the bid of the said Grover, Turner and Evans is less than that of Stephenson the sum of \$315, and there being no other bid, it is considered that they are entitled to the contract for the erection of the same." It was accordingly ordered "that Charles Grover, James Turner and William Evans be allowed \$300 payment in advance on contract, after filing bond, etc." At the January session, 1836, it was ordered that the principal front of the proposed court house be placed to the east; and at the May session following, Francis W. Emmons was allowed \$350 for making draft and specifications for said building, and a further sum of \$200 was allowed the contractors for work done, of which the County Agent was directed to pay \$50, as soon as collected. At the June session the agent was directed to pay said contractors the further sum of \$75, to apply on their contract for building the court house. Again, at the September session (1836), \$1,100 were ordered to be paid for work done on the new court house, and, at the same time, the County Agent was directed to contract for painting and penciling the brickwork. James Mahin and Thomas J. Lindsey, at the November session following, contracted to do the lathing and plastering for the sum of \$325, and the contract was accepted.

The contractors, having made good progress in the construction of the new building, were allowed an additional \$500 on their work, at the January session, 1837, and, at a special session, held on the 29th of the same month, the Board made the following further orders in the premises: "That Charles Grover be allowed \$10 for extra services on court house" and "\$3 for the use of the new court house during the December term of the Circuit Court, 1836." It was further ordered "that the agent of the county pay Grover, Turner and Evans, the balance due them for building the court house as soon as they deliver the keys." Subsequently, at the March session, 1837, the County Agent reported that he had paid to Grover, Turner and Evans, \$315.75, the balance due them for building the new court house, and to Barnes and Hornsby, for painting, \$155, and to H. Poland, for viewing painting, \$1.50, making a total balance on account of the court house, \$372.25. At the same time, the Sheriff was directed to sell the old frame court house, at public auction, in the town of Noblesville, on Saturday, the 25th of March, 1837, for one-half the purchase money in three, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale. At the May session, 1838, the County Agent was ordered, out of the funds in his hands, to furnish the court room with a bench for the judges, boxes for the jurors, seats, stands and other necessary furniture. Finally, at the November session of the same year, Joseph Nichols was allowed \$1 for making out a specification for the new court room, which completed the court house for court purposes.

SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

Pending the action of the Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice for Hamilton County, and as a part consideration for such location at Noblesville, a subscription was extensively circulated and numerously signed, proposing the creation of a fund to assist in the erection of such buildings, to be dedicated to public use for the benefit of the county, as might be required. The following is the subscription, which fully sets forth its purposes:

"The undersigned hereby engage and promise, in consideration that the seat of justice be established at Noblesville, of William Conner and Josiah F. Polk, within and for the county of Hamilton, to pay unto William Dyer, Zenas Breckwith and Solomon Finch, Commissioners of said county, and their successors, who may hereafter execute the duties of County Commissioners, on the demand of the County Agent to be by them for that purpose appointed, the amount annexed to our respective names, for the use of the said county of Hamilton, toward the erection of the permanent public buildings of the county. It is expressly understood that all work or materials hereto subscribed shall be done or delivered at the public square in the town of Noblesville.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS. NATURE OF THE PAYMENT.

James Willson.....	\$50.00	in mason work.
James Conner.....	10.00	in work.
Hezekiah Betts.....	45.00	in lumber, when I get my sawmill in operation.
Hezekiah Betts.....	10.00	in hauling stone.
John Stoop.....	50.00	in carpenter work.
Stephen Wall.....	5.00	in chopping and getting timber.
John Dale.....	5.00	worth of shingles.
George Dale.....	25.00	_____
Curtis Malloy.....	10.00	in carpenter work.
J. D. Stephenson.....	10.00	_____
Peter Chisson.....	10.00	in carpenter work.
John Conner.....	50.00	in lumber.
Daniel Hinton.....	10.00	_____
Asahel Dunning.....	10.00	in framework. \$10 cash.
Charles Lacey.....	15.00	in cash; \$10 in team-work.
Henry Hubbard.....	10.00	in carpenter work.
William Goe (by J. F. Polk)	5.00	_____
Milo Bush.....	5.00	in team work.
George Shirts.....	5.00	_____
William Bush.....	10.00	in hauling.
Thomas Morris.....	10.00	_____
Josiah F. Polk.....	30.00	_____
William Conner.....	40.00	_____

William Conner and Josiah F. Polk donated \$1,050 dollars, in consideration of the payment of the above donations, excepting the subscription of Hezekiah Betts, which was considered invalid. They executed a bond to fulfill the conditions, etc.

Subsequently, additional subscriptions were made, as follows: William Lewis, who owns land on the west side of White River, opposite Noblesville, \$20; Mr. Cottingham, \$15; Mr. Collura, \$15; Mr. Craycraft, \$15; M. S. Dickson, \$15; Mr. Meisker, \$15; S. Dale, J. D. Stephenson, James Williams, Curtis Malloy, Asahel Dunning, John Conner, Josiah F. Polk, Charles Lacey, William Conner, Hezekiah Betts and John Stoop, made obligation guaranteeing the last subscriptions, or any part thereof, in event of failure, to pay by any of the parties. These sums, so far as the same were collected and as rapidly, were appropriated to the expense account of the public buildings erected for the use of the county, to which reference has already been made in the preceding pages, with the other funds appropriated for the purpose in the location of the seat of justice.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONTINUED.

County Seminary—The Fund—How Created—Its Purpose—How Appropriated.

PURSUANT to the provisions of "An Act relating to County Seminaries," approved January 31, 1834, it was made the duty of "the County Commissioners in their respective counties, at their first meeting after the passage of this act," "to appoint some fit person as Trustee of the County Seminary for their respective counties," who should take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties appertaining to such office, "and also give bond, payable to the State of Indiana, with two sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of double the amount, as near as may be, of the funds of the County Seminary, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office," etc. Section 5 of that act provided that "all fines which now are, or may hereafter be directed by law to be paid for the use of a public seminary in each respective county, shall be paid into the hands of the Trustees thereof, any law to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding." In conformity to the foregoing provisions, it was made obligatory upon all officers and others to whom the aforementioned elements of the fund were primarily paid, to faithfully account for and to pay over to the Trustee so appointed, any and all such funds, under severe penalties for all failures so to do. It was made the duty of said Trustee, also, "annually to lay before the Board of County Commissioners, a complete statement of the situation of the funds belonging to their respective County Seminaries," "as a safeguard over the funds contemplated by the lawmakers, to be carefully husbanded for the education of the coming generations." A further provision imposed upon such Trustee the duty to "annually, within the first twelve days of the session of the General Assembly, transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a certified list of all moneys by him received, in conformity with the provisions of this act," and annually exhibit a detailed account

of the funds in his hands to the County Commissioners, on the second day of their November term, each and every year, which exhibit, with the approval or disapproval of the official comdant of the Trustee, by said Board of Commissioners indorsed thereon, was required to be forwarded "to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on or before the first Monday of December, annually."

As a means, also, of accumulating said funds, it was made the duty of such Trustees "to loan all moneys paid to them, as such, for the term of one year, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, taking bond and good freehold security therefor, payable to themselves and their successors in office."

To incorporate a Board of Seminary Trustees, it was necessary first that the qualified voters of the several townships of the county should manifest their desire in that direction by electing for each such township a representative Trustee, who should give bond and qualify. A majority of such Township Trustees, having thus qualified, were vested "with powers and liabilities, similar to other corporations, and subject to the peculiar object of their organization, and the limitations, restrictions and directions of the General Assembly." Such corporate body was under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, while the County Trustee first named was under the jurisdiction of the County Board.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory provisions, John D. Stephenson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the May session of the County Board, for the year 1821, "made return of the amount of fines assessed in the Circuit Court for the last judicial year, ending May 1, 1821, amounting to \$7, for the use of the County Seminary, to be paid to the Trustee to be appointed for that purpose." At the March session, 1825, John D. Stephenson was appointed by the Board such Seminary Trustee, as required by the provisions of the first section of the act to which reference has already been made.

The accumulations of the County Seminary fund were not great during the early period of the county's history, not enough, indeed, to induce any steps to be taken toward the appropriation of grounds or the erection of a building suitable for the purposes contemplated by the early fathers in the preparation of a law whereby their children might secure the advantages of a liberal education at home. Within a reasonable time, however, after the local machinery had been put in motion and the attention of the community had been drawn from the study of organic economy, this necessary addendum to the formulation of a county jurisdiction became the subject of deliberate consideration. Accordingly, at the November session, 1830, of the Board of Commissioners, Lot No. 1, in Square No. 7, in the town of Noblesville, was donated by the county for the use of the Hamilton County Seminary and a common school. Subsequently, at the January session, 1832, John D. Stephenson was reappointed Trustee of the County Seminary fund, for a term of one year from that date; he resigned, however, at the following March session, and Albert R. Cole was appointed in his stead.

In 1833, at the January session of the Board of County Commissioners the Trustee filed a report of the condition of the County Seminary fund, of which the following is an abstract:

Received of J. D. Stephenson, ex-Trustee, in notes for money loaned by him.....	\$60 00
Received from same, after deducting \$1.51, commissions allowed.....	93 41
Received of E. Mallory, funds in his hands as Treasurer of county.....	9 00
Received of Justices of the Peace for fines assessed and collected.....	14 25
Received of Clerk H. C. C. for fees assessed and collected.....	3 00
Received of Clerk H. C. C. for 20 per centum on entry animals.....	6 50
Received for interest accrued on moneys loaned.....	5 97
Total.....	\$197 86
Trustees' commission deducted.....	1 13
Balance.....	\$196 73
Amount loaned at 6 per cent.....	195 86
Balance on hand.....	\$ 87
Total amount of fund.....	\$282 59

The above report having been filed and accepted, the Board re-appointed Mr. A. R. Cole as Trustee of that fund. Having been again re-appointed in 1835, he continued in that position until January, 1836, and was then succeeded by John G. Burns, who, in turn, was succeeded by Haydon W. Clark, at the January session, 1837. Mr. Clark was re-appointed in January, 1838, and remained in office until the March session of the board, 1842, at which time Thomas T. Butler was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Butler was again

appointed in the March term, 1843, and served during that and the succeeding year, when, the statute of 1843 taking effect, the County Board took the necessary preliminary steps toward securing a suitable tract of ground in the vicinity of Noblesville, whereto to erect a County Seminary building. Pursuant to the provisions of that statute, the County Board at its June session, 1844, appointed Earl S. Stone, with instructions to purchase a suitable tract of land in the name of the State of Indiana, for the purpose of erecting a seminary; also, directing the Auditor to give a draft in payment, out of any moneys in his hands, belonging to the seminary fund; "and whereas, it is the intention of this board to build a county seminary, the Auditor is ordered to collect the seminary fund in and re-serve it from bonds," to the end that it might be in readiness when needed for such purpose. At the same session, Minor Mallory, Albert B. Cole and George Simpson were appointed a committee to procure suitable plans, with estimates of the cost, for a county seminary building, and report the same for consideration at a subsequent session. Afterward, Prof. Samuel K. Hodson, an eminent educator of the State, and a successful practical teacher, submitted to the board a plan for such a building, which was duly considered. Again, at the September session, 1846, A. Elder, an architect and builder of Indianapolis, submitted further plans and specifications, for which he was allowed \$10. The board thereupon ordered that an advertisement be inserted in the *Indiana State Sentinel*, at Indianapolis, giving notice that proposals would be received on Friday after the first Monday in December following, to construct a county seminary building, according to the plans and specifications on file in the Auditor's office. Accordingly, at the December session, 1846, the following proposals were submitted. John D. Cottingham, Thomas J. Lindsey and Joseph Baubert proposed to erect the building for \$2,089; William Baubert would build it for \$1,293.50, and for \$2,100, he would build and furnish it with window shutters; Isaac Williams, Thomas W. Leonard and John Fisher would build it for \$2,100, and Wm. Wylly would build it for \$2,650.94. After a careful examination and comparison of these several proposals, the contract was finally let to William Baubert, as the lowest bidder, all things considered. The building was to be of brick, thirty-two by forty-five feet, and two stories high, the first story ten feet and the second twelve. The building progressed slowly, and was not entirely completed until in the fall of 1850. Hence, at the session of the board held in December of that year, Jesse Lutz, T. T. Butler, John T. Cox, John D. Stephenson, A. B. Cole and John G. Burns were appointed Seminary Trustees, to receive the building and take charge of the same, as provided by law—the two last named holding their office but one year, the statute requiring that one third of the number first appointed, should go out of office every year and their places be filled by new appointments. These Trustees were appointed under the requirements of Section 31, of the statutory provision relating to the management of county seminaries, which reads: "Whenever said board shall have erected a building and shall determine to organize a county seminary therein, they shall appoint six citizens of said county, who shall constitute a Board of Trustees for said seminary." The next section provides that, "The said trustees shall be a body corporate and politic, and shall elect one of their own body as President, and shall have power to appoint a Clerk, such President and Clerk being removable at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees." It was the province of the board so appointed, to employ all teachers and determine the course of instruction to be pursued; fix the compensation of the teachers so employed, and of the Clerk of the Board, appropriate for the payment of such teachers and Clerk and other incidental expenses, the tuition fees and such part of the principal and interest of the seminary fund as the Board of County Commissioners might designate and set apart for that purpose. It was the duty, also, of the Board of County Commissioners to exercise jurisdiction in all matters relating to the seminaries of their respective counties, and take cognizance of, supervise and inquire into the management of the seminary affairs. At the September session, 1851, the board appointed Joseph M. Mallory to examine the county seminary building, compare the same with the plans and specifications and receive the same of the hands of William Baubert, the contractor, if said contract had been fully complied with. The board, then, at the December session, 1851, appointed another Board of Seminary Trustees, consisting of John G. Burns, Jesse Lutz, T. T. Butler, A. B. Cole, J. M. Mallory and David Moss, the two first to serve one year, the two second two years, and the two last three years. After considerable delay, the board, at the September session, 1852, appointed A. B. Cole to receive the seminary off the hands of the contractor, William Baubert, and cause it to be completed according to the contract, and to keep the same in repair at the expense of the patrons of the school then in progress. From that time forward, the building was generally occupied.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY ASYLUM.

Early Management of the County Poor—Overscers of the Poor—Paupering Out Paupers—Poor Farm—Asylum for the Poor, Etc.

To provide for and maintain the poor and indigent, relieve distress and provide for the necessities of those unable or incompetent to take care of themselves, are important elements in the local economy of every community, and public policy demands that they receive proper recognition at the hands of society's representatives. The history of this community, in common with that of every community, especially in the new West, shows that active, living charity is an integral part of our body politic, a prime factor in the movements of the people everywhere, and is right. Provision is made by the law-entrusting power of the State for the exercise of a liberal charity toward all who are entitled to recipients of public benefactions.

Among the first provisions made by law for the alleviation of the poor, was the appointment of "Overscers," whose duty it was to hear and examine into the nature of all complaints in behalf of the poor, in each April township of the county, and see that their wants were sufficiently provided for; that they should not suffer for the common necessities of life, nor allow them to be ill-treated. It was also made the duty of "Overscers" to keep a record, in which they should record the names of all persons in their respective townships who were unable to take care of themselves, and who, in their opinion, were entitled to the benefits prescribed by law for the maintenance of those unfortunate. A further provision made it their duty to put out, as apprentices, all poor children whose parents were dead, or were found to be unable to maintain them—males until the age of twenty-one, and females until the age of eighteen years. The general provision governing the duties of such Overseers is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Overseers of the Poor, every year, to cause all poor persons who have or shall become a public charge, to be farmed out on contracts to be made on the first Monday in May annually, in such manner as the said Overseers of the Poor shall deem best calculated to promote the general good; provided, nothing herein contained shall prohibit any Overseers of the Poor from receiving and accepting propositions at any time for the keeping of such poor, and others who may at any time thereafter become a county charge; provided, however, that the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State may, in their discretion, allow and pay to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers, or as of mature years and sound mind, and who, from their general character, will probably be benefited thereby, such annual allowance as will be equal to the charge of their maintenance, by employing the lowest bidder to keep them; the said Commissioners taking the usual amount of charges, in like cases, as the rule in making such allowance; provided, however, that the Overseers of the Poor in no case shall farm out any pauper under the age of twenty-one years, if a male, or, if a female, under the age of eighteen years, if such Overseers of the Poor can possibly find out, as apprentices, any such paupers." For the purposes contemplated in the foregoing act, such Overseers of the Poor for the several townships were made, in name and in fact, bodies politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, with perpetual succession, liable, by the name of "The Overseers of the Poor" of their respective townships, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of judicature, and, by that name, to purchase, take or receive any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods, chattels, sum or sums of money, to or for the use of the poor of their respective townships, of the gift, alienation or desire of any person or persons whomsoever; to hold to them, the said Overseers and their successors in trust, for the use of the poor forever." The Legislature, in the enactment of this law, had in contemplation, in the near future, the erection of proper buildings, such as the County Commissioners might prescribe, to be used as asylums for the poor who might become a permanent charge, as paupers, on the county.

During the early years of the county's history, but little advance was made in the methods whereby the poor were provided with the means of subsistence and the necessities of life. Until 1816, no movement appears to have been inaugurated looking to the erection of buildings for the accumulation of paupers. At the March session of the County Board of that year, in contemplation of the establishment of an asylum, Jesse Fisher was appointed Superintendent of such an institution, the appointment extending over a period from the first Monday in May, 1816, until the second Monday in March, 1847.

This was in consideration of the location and use, as provided, of the farm, buildings and appurtenances recently occupied by H. Dale, described in the one-half quarter of Section —, in Township 19 north, Range 5 east, containing eighty (80) acres; the premises to be furnished said Superintendent free of rent, the board providing accommodations for paupers on the said grounds, construct log-cabins, etc., supplied with beds, bedsteads and bedding, and, in addition, allow him \$200 per annum, for an average of seven paupers, and, in proportion, for a greater or less number, and the proceeds of the pauper labor, the Superintendent providing them the necessary food, drink and clothing. Under this arrangement, all the Overseers of the Poor, in the several townships of the county, were notified to remove all the paupers under their charge, in May of that year, to the farm lately occupied by Samuel Jones, near Noddsville. At the same session, the board employed Amos Monroe to build, on the poor farm, a round log cabin, containing two rooms, each ten-foot square, one eight-foot story in height, with a door and window in each room, for the use of paupers, and have the same completed by the first of May following, at a cost of \$24. After completion, however, he was allowed, at the June session, \$35 for the work done.

Superintendent Fisher, at the session in June, 1816, submitted a detailed report of his management, and of the condition of the asylum so established:

The undersigned Superintendent of the asylum for the poor of said county, submits, respectfully, to your honor, the following report, showing the number of paupers that he has taken under his charge since his appointment to the superintendency of said asylum by your said board, together with the time and manner of the reception of each, their health, fitness to labor, etc., to wit: He has, in all, eight paupers, five of whom he received from the Overseers of the Poor of Clay Township, to-wit: On the 21st day of April, 1816, they consisted of an old lady, to-wit, Mary Wall, with four young children. The mother is not capable of performing any labor, she being old and not of sound mind. The two oldest children, aged about nine and seven years, are capable of performing some service, and might be bound out with advantage; the two youngest are probably too young to put out with any advantage. The sixth pauper he received from the Overseers of White River Township, on the 4th of May, 1816, is Leonard Dick, and is supposed to be about seventy-four years old, and incapable of performing any labor, he being confined to his bed continually. Thomas Geering, the seventh pauper, was received on the day last mentioned, from the Overseer of the Poor of Wayne Township. This pauper is also incapable of doing any work, he being a complete idiot. Mrs. Barclay, the last, was received from the Overseers of Noble-county Township, on the same day. She is also entirely unfit to do any labor, being very old and infirm.

The following are the articles which the undersigned has received from the county for the use of the said paupers, to-wit: 4 straw beds, 4 bedsteads, 4 chairs, 2 feather beds, 4 blankets, 8 pillows, 10 pillow-cases, 12 sheets, 4 comforts, 12 sheets, 1 chamber. He needs, in addition to these articles, for the better accommodation of the said paupers, one more room to the building, and two chambers.

JESSE FISHER, Sup't.

From time to time improvements, suggested by the experiences of the day, were made, tending to remodel the plans of buildings and the domestic affairs of the institution, until, in the course of years, radical changes became a necessity. Hence, prior to the year 1852, the best experiences of the county were brought into requisition for the purpose of providing, in a more satisfactory way, for an asylum in fact as well as in name, adapted to the age and conforming to the more modern idea of providing for the comfort and alleviating the distresses of the county poor. Thus were asked for and received by the board, embodying the best suggestions of the best architectural talent at command. At the March term of the Commissioners' Court, in 1852, a plan was adopted for a county asylum, and a contract let for the construction of such a building on the "poor farm," for the sum of \$1,266, of which sum he was allowed the one-third part, or \$453.334, in advance. William Hauchert was the successful bidder, and to him the contract was let. Subsequently, at the December session, in 1856, a series of rules and regulations, consisting of thirteen, was adopted by the Board, prescribing the manner, style and conduct of all occupants, including the duties of the Superintendent. William Benz was re-appointed Superintendent of the asylum for the poor, subject to the regulations aforesaid.

A special session of the board met on the 3d of July, 1857, called for the purpose of receiving bids for the erection of an asylum for the poor. After a comparison of the specifications and bids for the purpose, the contract was awarded to John Fisher, for building the walls; to Eli Gigger, A. Gigger, Daniel Reedy and Isaac Williams, for the carpenter work and painting; and to Thomas J. Lindsey for the plastering of the same. The building was of brick, twenty-eight feet front by thirty-two feet back, of this size, the front twenty-eight feet by sixteen feet back, two stories high; the remaining portion, back, to be one story high. At the special session, September 19, 1857, upon

examination, the walls erected by John Fisher were received from him, and his bond for the faithful performance of his contract was delivered and canceled. And, at the regular December session of that year, the work of plastering, awarded to Thomas J. Lindsey, was also received as satisfactory, at the contract price of \$151. At the same session the board determined to enlarge the area of the poor farm, and for that purpose purchased of A. H. Conner an additional tract of eighty acres, at the rate of \$50 per acre, in the aggregate \$4,000, to be paid as follows: \$500 February 1, 1855, \$500 March 1, 1855, \$500, September 1, 1855, \$1,000, January 1, 1859, and \$1,000, March 1, 1859. Orders were accordingly issued at once for the above amounts, and Mr. Conner executed to the county the necessary deeds for the property purchased. William Bragg was also re-appointed Superintendent of the asylum and grounds. At the December session, 1858, Mr. Bragg was again re-appointed to the same position, and two years later he was succeeded by Mr. H. Sumner. From that time forward, until in the beginning of 1871, no material changes were made in the management and operations of the Asylum, other than those consequent upon the re-appointment of Superintendents.

At a special session of the board, on the 16th day of February, 1871, an order was made authorizing the building of additional rooms, as a part of the county asylum, of the following dimensions: two rooms ten by fourteen feet each, and two others, twelve by fourteen feet each, the stories to be nine feet in the clear—the whole building to be a frame, fourteen by forty-four feet, with a brick or stone foundation two and a half feet by nine inches, and fifteen inches above ground. The plans for these several improvements were on file, subject to inspection, in the Auditor's office. The contract was let for the construction of these improvements, at the March session following, to Harris & Lutz, at the sum of \$180, the amount of their bid.

Again, the improvements and additions thus made proving inadequate to the demands for room and facilities for taking care of the unfortunate quartered there, it was found necessary to make more ample provisions in that department; hence, as early as the beginning of 1878, further plans were suggested and proposed, and at a special session of the board, on the 11th of April, 1878, J. C. Johnson presented plans and specifications for an asylum on the poor farm, which, after careful examination, were adopted, and the building ordered to be erected in accordance therewith. In furtherance of that order, the Auditor was directed to advertise for sealed proposals by contractors for the construction of such building; that such proposals would be received up to the 3d of June, 1878. Notice was given accordingly, and, on the day fixed, the bids of those who had filed proposals were opened, with the following result: O. A. Gridley, \$3,045; Williams, Giger & Durfee, \$3,119; George E. Springer, \$3,269; George W. Durlinger, \$3,274; Peter Lodesch, \$3,575. The contract was awarded to Williams, Giger & Durfee, at the amount of their bid, \$3,119. The contractors at once proceeded with their work, and made such progress that, at a special session, on the 5th of July following, the board allowed them \$1,188.07 on their contract, and allowed, also, to J. C. Johnson, architect, the sum of \$77.97. A further allowance was made them, at the special August (8th) session, 1878, of \$993.81, another of \$650.80, at the special September session, and at a special session held on the 21th of October, of the same year, a further and final allowance was made them, of \$816.57, making, in the aggregate, the sum of \$3,649.25, including the original contract price, additional improvements, and changes of the old buildings, as set forth in the appended summary:

Door house, complete, as per contract.....	\$3,119 00
Extra work on new house.....	281 55
Six ventilators, extra.....	16 00
Repairs on old house.....	2 51
Making fourteen window frames for jail.....	7 00
Making one door.....	75
Cutting stone step.....	1 50
Ten and spouting.....	45 00
Painting old house.....	4 00
Paint.....	2 10
200 brick.....	1 60
251 yards of stone.....	157 50
Excavation for foundation.....	5 00
Four ventilators.....	2 00
Ten turned corners—new house.....	2 50
Door locks.....	5 25
Total.....	\$3,649 25
Cash, July 6.....	\$1,188 07
Cash, Aug. 6.....	993 81
Cash, Sept. 6.....	650 80
Cash, Oct. 21, 1878.....	816 57
Total.....	\$3,649 25 \$3,649 25

On the above basis, the final settlement for the completion of the new building and improving the old was made, and the work accepted by the county. Since these improvements have been made, Hamilton County is in possession of an asylum for the poor and indigent of her population, such as cannot fail to enhance the character of her citizens for true generosity and benevolence. David H. Shonold was appointed to the superintendency of the completed establishment, at the December session, 1878, of the Board of County Commissioners.

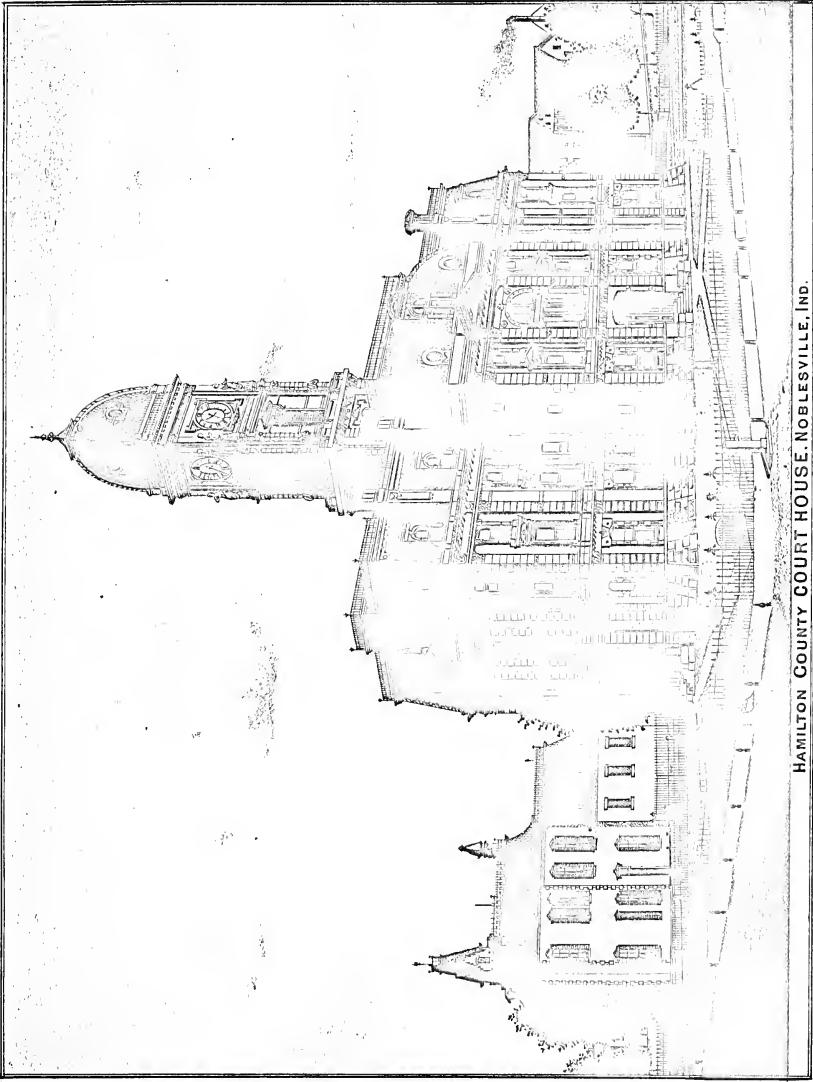
CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONTINUED.

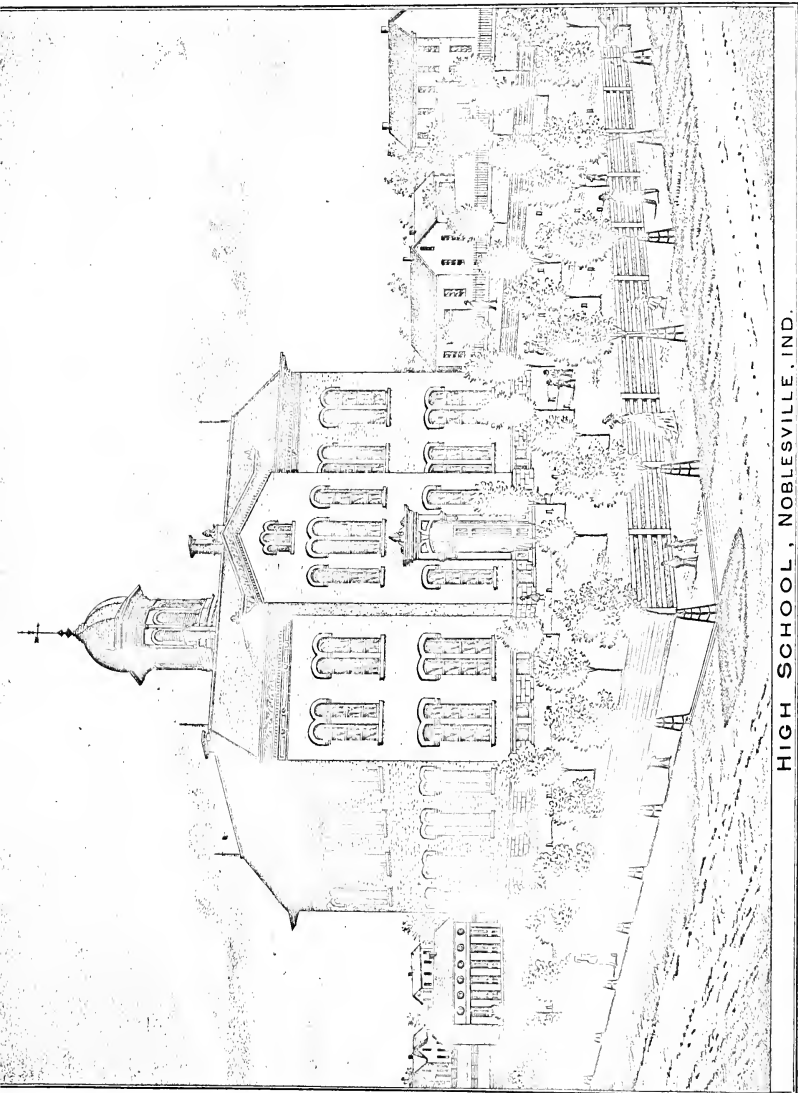
1. New Jail Ordered—Discussions—Plans—Contracted For, Completed and Accepted—A. M. Moore Building Contracted—Proposals For—Plans Submitted and Adopted—Contracted For and Completed—Price.

WHEN the old jail building had been used a few years, its insufficiency became manifest, and the propriety of erecting a new, and more substantial one was considered, with great unanimity of expression in favor of the project. Then, at the September session, 1852, of the board, it was ordered that a new jail be built on the public square, and that the same should be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1853. The plan included a jailer's residence, as a part of the structure. In payment, it was proposed to appropriate \$500 for that purpose, at the March session, 1853, and that for the balance an appropriation would be made at the December session, of that year. The County Agent, therefore, was authorized to receive sealed proposals, after giving the necessary notice thereof, until the first day of March next succeeding.

Notice having been given, as by the order directed, numerous propositions were submitted by competent builders, and duly opened and considered by the board at the March session, 1853, when the proposition of A. D. Davidson, James R. Davidson, John McNutt and A. M. McNutt, was accepted, and the contract awarded to them accordingly, at their bid of \$5,581.43. The contract embodied these specifications: as to plan, quality of material and construction. For the jailer's residence, the foundation was to be of stone, three feet high, one foot four inches thick—eighteen inches under ground, and eighteen inches above ground, the latter to be dressed; the inside foundation or partition walls to be of stone, also, and one foot thick; upon this foundation a good brick house was to be erected, 29x10 feet in size, and two stories high, the first story to be eleven feet in the clear, with thirteen-inch walls, the second story to be twelve feet in the clear. The jail building, of brick, in size, was to be 17x26 feet, the foundation was to be of stone, three feet high, and four feet thick—eighteen inches below ground, and eighteen above; that above ground to be of dressed stone; under this department a cellar was to be constructed, nine feet square, and four feet deep below the surface of the ground. There were to be four windows in the building, two above and two below, all with caps and sills, and to be four feet square, lined with boiler iron, and filled with double grades of bar iron two inches square, set four inches apart, the grades in one tier being placed opposite the openings of the other, so as partially to cover the same. The doors were to be lined with boiler iron also. In addition to the outer walls, there was to be a second, of heavy oak timber, one foot square, a third, of oak timber, six inches square, standing upright, and a fourth, composed also of oak timber, one foot square; the corners to be dovetailed together and spiked down with nine-inch spikes—a formidable structure. At the December session, 1853, the building was directed to be paid for the balance, \$1,292.53, in weekly installments of \$1,000 per week, except the last, which would be fractional. Subsequently, at the March session, 1855, the contractors asked to be compensated for losses sustained in the erection of the jail building, but the board refused to grant the request. In October, 1869, when this building had been in use about sixteen years, the County Board met, and took into consideration the question of building a new county jail; as a part of the consideration upon the question, the board repaired in a body to New Castle, in Henry County, for the purpose of examining the new county jail, at that point. The old building continued to be used, however, until 1875, when, at the special session, held on the first day of February of that year, the board, in view of the agitation of the subject, took the question again into consideration, and, as a result, agreed to build a new jail within the year, at a cost not exceeding \$25,000, and to determine upon a plan and specifications at the succeeding March session.



HAMILTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NOBLESVILLE, IND.



HIGH SCHOOL , NOBLESVILLE, IND.

THE PRESENT BUILDING.

At the March session, however, the question as to plans and specifications for a new jail building was not determined, as had been proposed at the special session in February, but was continued at the regular, to be disposed of at a special session on the 22d of March, 1875. Accordingly, at that special session the board resolved that the new jail should be located on the northwest corner of the public square, and near the location of the old building. As a further step in progress at that time, the contract was awarded to W. R. Parsons, of Torr-Haute, prescribing that Thomas & Hiechler's improved jail locks should be used by them. The plans and specifications being incomplete, the contractors were allowed until Monday, April 12, to complete and file the same, the board adjourning to that time accordingly. On that day the plans, specifications, etc., were presented, approved and accepted. The Auditor was directed to file them and give the necessary notice that proposals would be received for the construction of the new edifice. At the same time W. R. Parsons was employed as architect and superintendent, with a salary of 3 per cent of the gross cost of construction, with traveling expenses in addition.

Notice having been given by the Auditor, as directed, a special session of the board was held on the 25th of May following, when bids were opened as follows:

Thomas & Hiechler, Indianapolis	\$31,750
Williams, Gigger & Co., Noblesville	28,474
H. M. Haugh & Co., "	31,800
Farnes & Co., Indianapolis	29,140
J. M. Hinkley, "	29,721

The contract was then awarded to Williams, Gigger & Durfee, as the lowest bidders, for the sum of \$28,474. For the purpose of securing funds with which to pay for this proposed new building, the Auditor was authorized to have bonds lithographed of the denomination of \$500 each, with interest coupons attached, and to negotiate for the sale of the same to the amount of \$30,000, and submit the propositions to the board, the rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent. The issue of bonds was made necessary in consequence of the insufficiency of the taxes levied to meet the current and the additional expenses in the erection of the new jail building; hence, a loan was directed to run five years. Pursuant to the authority aforesaid, the Auditor, on the 1st of September, at a special session, presented said bonds, and upon examination they were approved, when the Commissioners severally signed the same as follows, numbers one to sixty, inclusive, for \$500 each, payable in five years, with 8 per cent interest, at the office of Wislowl, Lanier & Co., New York. When these bonds had been signed, the Auditor was directed to place them in the hands of the County Treasurer, with instructions to dispose of the same as per.

At the special July session, 1875, the contractors were allowed \$3,450, the amount of their estimate for work done on the jail building. From that time forward, as well as from the beginning, the work progressed with satisfactory rapidity, and was in due time completed, conformably with the contract. On the 19th of April, 1876, Messrs. Williams, Gigger & Co. were allowed \$158 84 for special extras on jail. Haugh & Co. were also allowed \$124 for extra work done. On the same day it was ordered "that the jail is completed, and that the board accept the same; and the Auditor is ordered to pay the balance due the contractors, \$28,474, less the sum before paid, the work having been approved by the architect appointed to superintend the same." Mr. Parsons, the architect and superintendent, was then allowed for his services as such, the sum of \$1,234 98, which was the closing payment for the work embraced in the contract of Messrs. Williams, Gigger & Durfee, and also of that done outside the contract. The building is very respectable in appearance, and no doubt meets the expectations of those pecuniarily interested as recipients of the money appropriated for its construction. It is a permanent structure, and will probably answer the purpose for which it was erected, but occupies a position, relatively, which greatly detracts from the otherwise harmonious perspective of the magnificent court house, which occupies the central area of the public square.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONTINUED.

The Mohl Court House—The Steps Preliminary to its Erection—The Old Building Sold and a New One Ordered—Plans Submitted and Examined—Experts Called—Changes Ordered—Plans Selected—Contracts Let—Progress of the Building—Un satisfactory Erection—Attribution and Awards—The Check—Cost of the Edifice, Etc.

PRIOR to the year 1875, the question whether it was necessary and proper to build a new court house, began to be the subject of considerable agitation among the people, many seeming favorable to the enterprise, while an equal

or greater number manifested an opposite opinion. In view of the situation, therefore, the County Commissioners, in order to relieve themselves of the responsibility of commencing a work of the magnitude proposed, at the March session of their board, in 1875, ordered that an election should be held by the qualified voters of the county, on the first Monday in April following, at which such voters should express an opinion in regard to the building of a court house, by ballot indicating, "For a Court House," or "Against a Court House," according to their individual preferences. At the appointed time an election was held, with the following result, as shown by the official return of the votes so cast at the several voting places in the county. The proposition was voted down:

VOTING PLACES.	FOR	AGAINST.
Noblesville	415	62
Westfield	66	183
Eagleton	17	85
Clay Center	12	38
Carmel (polls not opened)	—	4
Delaware, Carmel	25	13
Delaware, Chapel	9	49
Delaware, East	3	129
Fall Creek	3	119
Wayne	10	69
White River, Strawtown	21	60
White River, Howell	11	62
Jackson, Cicero	34	84
Jackson, Arcadia	17	36
Jackson, Bureau Vista	16	45
Jackson, Dreming	5	118
Adams, Boxley	25	65
Adams, Sherman	25	17
Adams, Bakers Corner	11	—
Total	724	1,295
Total vote		1,920
Majority against court house		681

While this decisive vote had a tendency to suspend official action for the time being, the agitation, however, continued in a quiet way, making it now and more manifest that a real necessity existed for providing with additional facilities the machinery of local government. This fact became rapidly apparent, and, at the March session, 1877, the board, in the mean time having determined to erect a new building, ordered the old court house to be sold, and directed that the Auditor give notice for sixty days that said sale would take place on the 1th day of June following, at 2 o'clock, for one-half cash and the remainder in six months. The board then ordered "that we build a new court house, and make preparations to have the foundation laid this fall, and that plans and specifications will, if practical, be agreed upon at a special session of this board, to be held April 9 next, with a view to letting contract for same, upon bids, as soon thereafter as practicable. At the special March session (March 28) the board adjourned to meet at Indianapolis, at an early day, for the purpose of visiting a number of court houses, examining plans, specifications, etc., on which mission the Auditor was ordered to accompany them.

At the appointed time the board met and continued in session, examining plans and estimates from day to day, until the fourth day of the session, when, on the morning of April 21, 1877, being satisfied in the premises, the plans and specifications prepared and submitted by Edwin May, of Indianapolis, were agreed upon, and he was directed to finish the same without delay, and submit them for the further consideration of the board, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose, on Thursday, April 26, at which time the board met, but the plans of Mr. May being still incomplete, adjourned to Wednesday, May 2. This May special was not held as contemplated, but, at the session in June (14), called for the purpose of further considering the plans submitted by Mr. May, being unable to consummate their labors satisfactorily, the board postponed the further consideration of them until the 19th, at which time they invited the attendance of a number of the leading citizens, to confer with them concerning the proposed plans and specifications. On the 20th, another special session was held, at which there were present, with the board, Edwin May, architect; W. H. Brown, expert, and W. M. Lick, C. Hunt, Daniel Fisher, J. T. Yon, G. W. Vestal, W. A. Wayright, J. Z. Patterson, also Messrs. Kane and Davis, County Attorneys, as a committee to examine the drawings of plans and the specifications for the new court house. As a result of this conference, certain changes were proposed and submitted by Mr. Brown, expert, which being agreed upon, Mr. May

was directed to incorporate them in his drawings, etc. Finally, at another special session, held on the 26th of the same month, Mr. May submitted his plans, as corrected and amended, and they were accepted accordingly. The Auditor, then, was directed to advertise the same in the *Ledger*, giving notice that sealed proposals and bids for the construction of the building, according to the plans and specifications on file, would be received until August 1 following, when the bids would be opened and the contract awarded. The building was to be completed by the first of June, 1879. At the time proposed for opening the bids, the notice having been found to be defective, the board, at a special session on the 11th of August, ordered the same to be re-advertised in the *Ledger*, the proposals not to be opened until September 29, 1877. At the same time, Mr. May was allowed \$2,960 for the plans and specifications so submitted and accepted.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

As in the notice specified, the board met in special session on the 29th of September, 1877, when the following bids were received, opened and considered, to-wit:

A. G. Campfield.....	\$ 99,950 00
Farran and Pierce.....	103,796 00
Borfe & Co.....	108,136 11
M. Biles.....	112,920 00
Cronmies & Wood.....	121,500 00
R. M. Matlock.....	127,886 00
J. W. Hinkley.....	132,583 00
A. S. Phillips.....	150,500 00

On comparison it was found that the lowest bidder was A. G. Campfield, of Winchester, Ind., and the contract was accordingly awarded to him at his bid of \$99,950, the details of which were as follows:

Excavation and grading.....	\$ 300 00
Concrete underpinning.....	700 00
Mason work.....	5,000 00
Brick work—pressed brick, made at Indianapolis.....	9,700 00
Cut stone, from Ambs & Blue quarry.....	11,000 00
Cat sizer, from Ambs & Blue quarry.....	6,500 00
Wrought-iron work.....	33,000 00
Cast-iron work.....	4,000 00
Galvanized iron work, cooper work and stannum.....	12,500 00
Slating.....	700 00
Flashing, cement and stucco work.....	5,200 00
Piercing over iron arches.....	500 00
Hardware.....	1,100 00
Plumbing and gas-fitting.....	1,250 00
Marble work.....	3,500 00
Painting and glazing.....	4,700 00
Open gate heaters.....	100 00
Total.....	\$99,950 00

The board reserved the right to select the brick and stone, and the contractor submitted the following bids, to include the various stone and brick, to-wit:

St. Louis pressed brick.....	\$ 350 00
Philadelphia pressed brick.....	750 00
Stone, from Berea quarry.....	500 00
Stone, from Amherst Hill quarry.....	1,000 00
Stone, from Elizaville quarry.....	500 00

For the purpose of creating a fund, to be appropriated toward the building of this new court house, the County Board, at their December session, 1877, ordered "that bonds be issued for a loan, to raise funds for the building of the court house, in the sum of seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$77,500), an amount not exceeding one per centum of the assessed valuation of real and personal property of the county." The bonds were to be issued in denominations of \$500, interest to be payable annually, on the 1st day of January, at the rate of 7 per centum per annum. There were three series of them, as follows: \$20,000, payable in ten years; \$25,000, payable in fifteen years; and \$32,500, payable in twenty years. The Auditor was accordingly ordered to prepare such bonds, with the necessary interest warrants, or coupons, affixed. At a subsequent special session of the board, held on the 1st day of January, 1878, the Auditor presented the bonds here ordered, which, upon examination, were approved, and the board signed them to the number of one hundred and fifty-five, in denominations, as prescribed in the order for their issue. The Auditor was then directed to verify to the same, and turn them over to the Treasurer, who was then instructed to sell them to the Citizens' Bank of Noblesville, under the following regulations: "The bank

to take those bonds at 99 cents on the dollar, and pay out upon them \$30,000 January 29, 1878, and \$1,000 each month thereafter, commencing the first Monday in February following, until the whole sum was paid out.

During the progress of the building, there were frequent causes of dissatisfaction in the management, growing out of the superintendency of Mr. May, the architect. The result of these frequent manifestations, was the dismissal of Mr. May, as Superintendent, by the County Board, at the special session, held on the 7th of January, 1878, and the appointment of Mr. J. C. Johnson, of Fremont, Ohio, in his stead.

At the March session following, the board designated the use of Philadelphia brick for the exterior finish of the Court House, and allowed the contractor an additional sum of \$750 for that purpose. This was done under the privileges reserved by the Commissioners, as indicated by the conditions of the award to the accepted contractors. Joshua Cottingham, at the same session, was appointed local Superintendent of the work of construction, and allowed a salary of \$25.00 per day for his services, during the pleasure of the board. As a part of the proceedings of the same term, also, the Masonic fraternity was invited to take charge of the laying of the "corner-stone" of the new edifice at the proper time.

Under the order prescribing the use of Philadelphia brick for the outer finish, Daniel Gascho and E. S. Phillips, were appointed, on the 11th of April, a committee, with instructions to proceed to Philadelphia and make such selection of brick as might be determined upon for the use aforesaid. A week later, the board designated Philadelphia "Peerless Brick," as the kind proper to be used in the construction of the building.

The dismissal of Mr. May does not appear to have been satisfactory to that gentleman, hence he commenced a suit for damages against the board to secure better terms. In the mean time, however, steps were taken to adjust the differences between the contracting parties, which resulted in the board allowing him, on the 21st of April, the sum of \$1,200, in full of all demands, for all services rendered by him as architect and Superintendent. May to dismiss the suit so commenced by him, and pay all costs incurred. This was thought to be the better alternative, thus avoiding all further litigation in the premises.

In the mean time, on the 29th of April, 1878, the corner-stone of the new edifice had been laid with Masonic honors, by P. G. M. Martin II, Rier, assisted by the officers and members of Noblesville Lodge, No. 37, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

Subsequently, on the 16th of October, at a special session of the board, it was ordered "that E. M. Herten be allowed the contract to furnish a 3,000-pound bell and a No. 3 Howard clock," to be placed upon the new court house when completed. Also, at a special session, held on the 21st of the same month, upon consideration of the board, the plans of J. C. Johnson, for the heating of the new court house by steam, were adopted, and Baker, Smith & Co., 151 Green street, New York City, were awarded the contract at their bid of \$77,410. At a special session, held in November, the board contracted with Haynes, Spencer & Co., to furnish the new court house with furniture, as per their plans, submitted and approved by the board, at the pressed price of \$85,820. During this session, also, Mr. J. C. Johnson, the architect in charge, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the board, the work being at that time nearly completed and his services no longer needed.

On the 25th of December, at a further special session of the board, bids for the court-house sewer were submitted and opened, as follows:

J. W. Durlinger.....	\$ 392 50
R. M. Biles.....	1,092 00
C. W. Fisher.....	1,300 00
A. A. Campbell.....	1,300 00
A. Bruner.....	1,420 00

Mr. Durlinger being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him, accordingly.

The contracts for an iron fence and for desks and other furniture, were let on the 11th day of April, 1879, with the Champion Iron Fence Company, for a fence around the court house, at the rate of \$1.75 per foot, and with Hayne, Spence & Co., for desks for County Superintendent's room, for the sum of \$35,600; No. 16 walnut desks, \$10; No. 8 Warton rotary desks, \$50; No. 4 standard case, revolving book-cases, \$20; total, \$41,610.

From the time of letting the contract and procuring the necessary materials, the work of constructing the building progressed with a fair degree of rapidity, until it was claimed by the contractor to be completed. Such a representation was made by Mr. Campfield, at a special session of the board, held on the 2d of July, 1879, at which time the board ordered an examination of the building

prior to its acceptance by them. The board, being unsatisfied with some of the details, met again on the 23d when it was agreed to submit the matters in difference between Mr. Campbell and themselves, to four arbitrators, who were, in the event that they could not agree, to choose an umpire, whose decision in the premises should be final. The building, however, was informally accepted, and the county officers directed to occupy it. Under the agreement to submit the questions of difference to arbitration, the following persons were chosen: For the Board—Ingraham Fletcher, of Indianapolis; T. J. Tolan, of Fort Wayne. For the Contractors—D. B. Harris, of Greensburg, Ind.; D. P. Hopping, of Springfield, Ill.

These gentlemen, having thoroughly conversed the matters in detail, submitted to them, agreed without calling an umpire, and made a report of their conclusions to the board, on the 28th of July, 1879, after a session of six days. Their finding was in favor of A. G. Campbell, the contractor, that the board was to pay him the sum of \$7,522.59, and the expenses of arbitration, as follows: To Ingraham Fletcher, \$50; T. J. Tolan, \$150; D. B. Harris, \$150; D. P. Hopping, \$175.

The following is an abstract statement of the items submitted for arbitration, giving the amounts claimed by the contractor, and the amounts allowed by the arbitrators, with the aggregate of the claims rejected:

FOR WHAT	Claimed	Allowed	Rejected
Extra, for Beren stone	\$500 00	\$400 00	
Extra, for pressed brick	750 00	750 00	
Extra, for 2700 yards of excavation	148 00		\$148 00
Extra, for filling same	111 00		111 00
Extra, for 20 x 8 dimension stone	840 00		840 00
Extra, for setting dimension stone	1,161 00		1,161 00
Extra, for 17 x 4 large rubble stone	213 00		213 00
Extra, for laying "41 perch cutting	400 00		400 00
Expense to walls, laying corner stone	100 00	100 00	
Expenses for laying pressed brick	200 00	100 00	
Cutting and lettering corner-stone	28 00		28 00
Extra, for change in boiler room	148 00		148 00
Extra, for changing window frame	750 00		750 00
Extra, for brick in floorjoists and miscellaneous iron work	457 25	300 00	
Extra, for brick-work of judges' stand	25 00	25 00	
Extra, for iron supporting	28 00	28 00	
Extra, for increase in height of walls, caused by mistake in plan	400 00	250 00	
Extra, for increase in height of walls, caused by mistake in plan—stone	360 00	150 00	
Extra, for building six rows 24 and 24 courses	350 00	150 00	
Extra, for 400 wrought-iron Mansard heating plates	291 00	291 00	
Extra, for iron under roof and chock	414 00	346 00	
Extra, for changing eight beams in clock-shaft	200 00	200 00	
Extra, for joints, braces and door, with project	2-3 00		251 00
Extra, for 24 squares of ceiling, north project	175 00		175 00
Extra, for walls and girders sustaining stairs	70 00		60 00
Extra, for wood floors in small	15 00		10 00
Extra, for tiling and brick arches	170 00		170 00
Extra, for 4 iron brackets sustaining stairs	120 00		120 00
Extra, for filling floor around steam pipes	175 00	100 00	
Extra, for labor and waste of iron and changing roof-trusses	675 00	337 50	
Extra, for partition backing attic stair	60 00	20 00	
Extra, for stair rail and balustrade on main stair	300 00		300 00
Extra, for woodwork to plumbing	40 00		40 00
Extra, for inclosing lower pool and stucco-work	300 00	70 00	
Extra, for six mantels	480 00		480 00
Extra, for pointing carried by best specifications	300 00	250 00	
Extra, for 1,100 lbs. of iron over south hall	57 60	57 60	
Extra, for stone in ceiling in main court room	225 00	225 00	
Extra, for brick arches in attic	180 00	180 00	
Extra, for 8 transoms and work carried thereby	97 12	97 12	
Extra, for excess in hardware	57 12	57 12	
Extra, for 2,500 lbs. marble tile in place of slate	350 00	175 00	
Extra, for plastering wood in basement	40 00		40 00
Extra, for galvanized iron on chimney shafts	270 00	22 50	
Extra, for making working drawings	500 00		500 00
Extra, on steel in court room	125 00	125 00	
Amount covered by increment in value of building by furniture and steam heating, and change of architect and superintendent	2,500 00	1,300 00	
Total	\$16,179 47	\$7,092 62	\$5,077 00

We recommend the following amounts be retained until the said A. G. Campbell fully completes the following items, as called for in plans and specifications, to wit:

None floor in four vestibules and entrances	\$150 00
Galvanized iron cornice under gallery in each room	150 00
Plumbing, according to plans and specifications	500 00
Total	\$800 00

* Claims allowed by Commissioners, and not in controversy.

"Grading of the court-house yard to be paid by the county. Expenses of the Board of Arbitration, \$325, to be paid by the county of Hamilton, State of Indiana."

Amount heretofore paid Contractor	\$90,320 00
Amount paid on final settlement	7,522 59
Total cost of building	\$106,842 59

STATEMENT.

Exhibiting a detailed account of the "Extras on building, furnishing and general expenses" consequent upon the construction of the new court house, which were examined and allowed by the County Commissioners, to-wit:

Allowance to A. G. Campbell	\$106,842 59
Allowance to A. C. Johnson, architect	250 00
Allowance to E. S. Phillips, for expenses	55 00
Allowance to Daniel Giesho, for expenses	41 70
Allowance to " " " " special session, April, 1878	32 00
Allowance to Sylvanus Carey, for expenses special session, April, 1878	25 00
Allowance to E. S. Phillips, for expenses special session, April, 1878	48 00
Allowance to Edwin May, for services as architect	1,200 00
Allowance to J. H. Poland, for discount on bonds	775 00
Allowance to J. C. Johnson, for services as architect	200 00
Allowance to " " " " " " " "	200 00
Allowance to J. C. Cottingham, services as Superintendent	195 00
Allowance to J. C. Johnson, services as architect	225 00
Allowance to Baker, Smith & Co., for heating apparatus	4,075 00
Allowance to A. C. Johnson, for services as architect	1,045 80
Allowance to J. C. Cottingham, services as Superintendent	195 00
Allowance to Elijah G. Hinds, for sewer estimate	10 00
Allowance to R. M. Hinds, for sewer	71 21
Allowance to J. C. Cottingham, services as Superintendent	195 00
Allowance to R. M. Hinds, for sewer	144 30
Allowance to " " " " " "	202 21
Allowance to Doeherty & Everett, for water supply	450 00
Allowance to Daniel Giesho, Superintendent	50 00
Allowance to W. B. Burford, for printing bonds	74 00
Allowance to James Sanders, for surveying site	12 00
Allowance to Jacob Steinhilber, to nine days' services on board, trip to Decatur County	38 60
Allowance to Daniel Giesho, for ten days' service on board, trip to Decatur County	42 50
Allowance to Sylvanus Carey, for ten days' service on board, trip to Decatur County	42 50
Allowance to Edwin May, for plans and specifications, etc.	2,900 50
Allowance to W. P. Dunwell, for lighting rods, (Ree. R.)	607 00
Allowance to R. M. Hinds, for sewer	628 15
Allowance to F. M. Herron, for bell and tower clock	3,090 00
Allowance to Baker, Smith & Co., for heating apparatus	4,000 00
Allowance to Doeherty & Everett, for water supply	71 00
Allowance to " " " " " " " " for gas fixtures	600 00
Allowance to Clark Howard and Daniel Scott, for removing trees from court-house yard	10 50
Allowance to A. W. Durlinger, for assistant Surveyor	2 00
Allowance to R. M. Hinds, for sewer	15 00
Allowance to Hayne, Spencer & Co., for furniture	3,400 00
Allowance to Doeherty & Everett, for gas fittings	27 01
Allowance to " " " " " " " " for gas fixtures	500 00
Allowance to Booth & Jenkins, for clocks	822 00
Allowance to Hayne, Spencer & Co., for furniture	2,325 00
Allowance to " " " " " " " " for desks, etc.	577 10
Allowance to J. J. Cottingham, for Superintendent	80 00
Allowance to Champion Iron Fence Co.	2,477 11
Allowance to Wm. B. Burford & Co., for office furniture	353 00
Allowance to arbitrators for settlement	825 00
Allowance to witness fees	80 52 1/2
Allowance to E. S. Phillips, for trip to Indianapolis for furniture	3 00
Allowance to Elijah Cottingham, for survey court-yard	4 00
Allowance to Isaac Cloud, for greasing for hitching-rack	39 16
Allowance to W. C. Warren, for painting letters on transoms and stairs	23 75
Allowance to Mark Davis, for two doors	2 00
Allowance to W. F. Johnson, for carpentering	1 60
Allowance to H. D. Gray, for office changes	6 25
Allowance to A. W. Truitt, for supplies for Superintendent's office	6 10

No. 5, in Block No. 21, valued at \$15; Lot No. 5, in Block No. 5, valued at \$15; Lot No. 1, in Block No. 20, valued at \$20." In addition to the proposed donations by the county, William Conner and Josiah F. Polk, the original proprietors of the town of Noblesville, donated also the following: "Lot No. 2, in Block 12; Lot No. 2, in Block 18; Lot No. 6, in Block 12; Lot No. 6, in Block 18, all to be given to the following kinds of mechanics: One tanner and currier, one shoemaker, one hatter, one tailor, one wheelwright, one cabinet-maker, one horse carpenter, or joiner, one blacksmith. All these donations were subject to the following conditions: "That each of the aforesaid mechanics shall be good workmen at their respective trades, and well recommended, and shall settle on said lots within one year and improve the same, and carry on their respective trades for the space of two years in such town, and those settling on the county lots or those donated by the county, shall pay to the County Agent the sum of 10 per centum on the valuation annexed to each of the aforesaid lots, for the use of the County Library. * * *

the first mechanics that come shall have the first choice." John D. Stephenson, the County Clerk, was appointed to superintend said donation.

At the March session of the board, in 1827, the donation of a lot to a shoemaker had not been accepted. Mr. George Shirts, therefore, proposed to take the lot so donated for a shoe and boot maker, and carry on said business under the conditions set forth in the proposed condition of sale. The proposition of Mr. Shirts was accepted, and he was required to commence the fulfillment of his part of the contract by the 14th of June following. He did so, and the donation was confirmed. Under a similar management, Joseph Willison, a blacksmith, at the November session of the board, received a deed for Lot 5, in Block 21, agreeably to the regulation for donating lots to mechanics and artisans.

COUNTY LOTTERY SCHEME.

At the January session, 1825, of the Board of Justices, the board, having in contemplation the erection of a court house, as a means of procuring ready money for the purpose, inaugurated and encouraged a lottery scheme, under the name of "The Hamilton County Court House Lottery," and prescribed certain regulations for conducting the same. The plan is set forth as follows:

"One prize, each, \$100; one prize, each, \$200; one prize, each, \$100, one prize, each, \$50, one choice lot in Noblesville, \$100; two choice lots in Noblesville, each, \$50, two choice lots in Noblesville, each, \$10; two choice lots in Noblesville, each, \$30; four choice lots, each, \$25; ten lots, each, \$20; thirty tickets, \$8; sixty tickets, \$4; eighty-five tickets at \$1, and eight hundred at 5 cents each. Total, \$2,000.

"It is proposed that when half the tickets shall be sold there shall be five hundred numbers drawn, and the \$8, the \$4 and the \$1 prizes, amounting to one hundred and seventy-five, to be put into the wheel together, with three hundred and twenty-five of the 5 cent prizes, making a total of five hundred; that every \$8 prize be paid with three tickets and a quarter in second drawing, the \$1 prizes, 15 tickets each, and the \$1 prizes with 2 of a ticket each. After the first drawing the wheel will have sustained considerable loss, to make up which the price of tickets must be \$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$, instead of \$2 each and the heavy prizes remaining will justify adventurers in paying the advance; that the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount for the benefit of the court house be deducted from all prizes paid out in cash; that the managers be authorized to take the notes of honest, good mechanics, for the amount of tickets purchased by them, payable in work of their art or trade, on the court house of this county. And the board made a selection of the following lots to be put in at the rates stated, to wit: Lot No. 3 in Square No. 8, at \$100; Lot No. 3 in Square No. 7, and Lot No. 3 in Square No. 11, at \$50 each; Lot No. 1 in Square No. 21, Lot 5 in Square 3, at \$10 each; Lot 7, in Square 21, Lot 7, in Square 17, at \$30 each; Lot 3, in Square 20, Lot 7, in Square 3, Lot 1, in Square 4, Lot 1, in Square 13, at \$25 each; Lot 7, in Square 22, Lot 3, in Square 2, Lot 1, in Square 5, Lot 5, in Square 6, Lot 7, in Square 13, Lot 3, in Fractional Square 1, Lot 5, in Square 20, Lot 7, in Square 19, Lot 1, in Square 18, Lot 3, in Square 18, at \$20 each.

"William Conner, Curtis Mallory and Josiah F. Polk were appointed Managers, and John D. Stephenson Secretary for same, and they were authorized to adopt such means and use such means as were thought best calculated to insure the success of said scheme, and were required to give bond to the county. At the March session, 1825, of the board, the managers of this lottery were authorized to take county orders and notes of hand on good men, in payment for tickets sold them."

The scheme, however, did not succeed in a ratio corresponding with the anticipations of the projectors, and was declared a failure at the September

session of the same year, and the project abandoned, as appears from the following order of the board. "The Hamilton County Court House Lottery scheme is set aside as annulled, the agent authorized to recall and take up all tickets sold, and wind up the business of the same."

At the January session, 1825, William Conner was licensed to vend foreign merchandise in the county for one year, for the sum of \$10, amount of stock not exceeding \$1,000, and for larger stocks in preparation. This, perhaps, was not necessary, when it is doubtful whether any similar establishment, that one included, maintained a capital of more than half that amount.

The board, at the May session, 1825, established a road to run down White River from the mouth of Pipe Creek to the county line, near Bruitt's. At the January session, 1826, the Board of Justices appointed R. L. Hannaman County Agent, and authorized him, "after giving ten days' notice, to sell to the highest bidder, the clearing off of a site and the erection of an estray pen, on the public square in the town of Noblesville; to be built of post and railings, five panels square, each panel to be ten feet long and six rails high * * * to have a gate four feet wide, with padlock, etc." The work was completed in due time, and, at the July session, 1826, the board ordered "that William Davis be allowed \$17.19 for building an estray pen for this county," according to the specifications before set forth.

Allen O'bourn, at the January session, 1826, on his application, "was granted license to sell foreign merchandise for four months, he having satisfied the board that he would not employ more than \$1,000—payment being made at the rate of \$10 a year." William Conner, also, was granted a license for another year, on the same conditions as those prescribed in his former license. As a part of the proceedings of the same session, a road was projected, "commencing at the Hamilton County line, at a road running through Madison County; thence down Fall Creek to the line between Hamilton and Marion Counties, to intersect a road leading to Indianapolis, to be laid out on the north side of Fall Creek." This road was established at a subsequent meeting of the board. The following other road was projected at the September session, 1826: "Beginning at the forty seventh mile post on the State road leading from Winchester to Indianapolis; thence, via Brazelton Nolan's, to the ford near Isaac Finch's house; thence near the dwelling house of William Young; thence to intersect the county road near the house of John Berry."

Among the proceedings at the January session, 1827, it was ordered "that William Ingraham, who purchased Lot No. 1, in Square No. 3, at the price of \$10.25, and John Stoops, assignee of Robert L. Hannaman, who purchased Lot No. 1, in Square 17, at the price of \$12.25, in the town of Noblesville, and who having forfeited the said lots by not paying for the same agreeable to the bond entered into for that purpose, the time is extended for payment six months, the purchaser paying interest." At the same session, William Conner and Josiah F. Polk, proprietors of the original town of Noblesville, executed and delivered to the county, a deed for one-half the lots in the said town, as before proposed and contemplated, which deed was accepted by the County Board, on behalf of Hamilton County, and the Recorder was directed to record the same.

During the March session, 1826, of the Board of Justices of Hamilton County, it was ordered by the board "that all the territory lying north of Madison County, and attached to this county by an act of the General Assembly, approved the 13th day of January, 1826, form a township, which shall be called Ambergton Township; and the board assign two Justices of the Peace to be selected in said township; and it is ordered that an election be held in said township for the election thereof, on the 14th Saturday in this present month, and that the Sheriff of this county give notice thereof agreeable to law." Christopher Young was appointed Inspector.

CHAPTER X.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

Original Boundaries—Subsequent Modifications—Officers Appointed for—Final Boundaries, Etc.

AT the May session, 1823, of the Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, when the organic structure was put in motion and the subdivision boundaries were set, the county was separated into two civil townships, embracing the entire area. These subdivisions took place on the 12th day of May, 1823. White River Township, the first one set off, occupied all the territory of the county north of the line drawn due east and west, between Sections 17 and 20 on the east, and 18 and 19 on the west, in Congressional

Township No. 19 north, embracing an area of 180 square miles. Delaware Township occupied the remaining territory, or "all that part of the county lying south of a line drawn from the most easterly boundary of said county, running with the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 19, until it strikes the most westerly boundary."

Subsequently, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 13, 1826, certain territory lying north of Madison County, as therein designated, was attached to Hamilton County. The territory so attached, as defined by Sections 3 and 4, of the act aforesaid, is as follows, to wit: "The township line dividing Townships 18 and 19 north, shall be and from the northern boundary of Madison County." "Sec. 1. All the territory lying north of said line, and not included in that part of Delaware County heretofore attached to the counties of Allen and Randolph, is hereby attached to the county of Hamilton, and shall hereafter be entitled to the same privileges, and subject to the same taxation and restrictions, as if the said territory formed an integral part of the said county of Hamilton, until the said territory may be separated from said county of Hamilton by being included in a new county."

At the March session, 1826, of the Board of Justices, this territory was formed into an additional township, which was designated by the name of Anderson Township, and embraced the major part of what is now Madison County; and the board assigned two Justices of the Peace to be elected in said township, ordering "that an election be held therein, for the election thereof, on the last Saturday in the present month," of which the Sheriff was directed to give notice, according to law. Such election was held as ordered, and John Berry and Robert Blair duly chosen. At the May session of the board following they produced their commissions as Justices of the Peace in and for said county, bearing date April 15, 1826, and took their seats "as members of said board." At the January session, 1827, an election was ordered to be held in Anderson Township, at the Town of Anderson, for the election of township officers for the year, of which John Berry was appointed Inspector. The officers appointed for this township were: Amasa McKee and Nathan Abbot, Overseers of the Poor; Lemuel Aulton and Daniel Wise, Fence Viewers—all for the year of 1827. By the provisions of an act of the Legislature "for the re-location of the seat of justice of the County of Madison, and for the formation of the County of Hancock, approved January 26, 1827," however, the aforementioned territory designated as Anderson Township became a part of Madison County.

At the March session, 1827, the board, deeming it necessary, proceeded to subdivide the territory embraced in Delaware Township, as originally designated in May, 1825, as follows:

Fall Creek.—Beginning on the range line between 4 and 5, where the section line dividing Sections 18 and 19, in Range 5, Township 18, crosses the same; from thence south with said range line to the south line of said county; from thence east with said county line to the southeast corner of said county; thence north with the county line to the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 18, Range 6; from thence west with said line to the place of beginning," to be known as Fall Creek Township; and the board assigned two Justices of the Peace to be elected in said township, and that an election be held on the last Saturday in the present month, at the house of Francis Wheelend, Joseph Kirkendale, Inspector. Hyram Caffee and Davis Wheelend were appointed Overseers of the Poor for that township; and John Russell, John W. Wheelend and James McNutt were appointed Fence Viewers.

Delaware.—"The following bounds shall form the boundary of Delaware Township, to wit: Beginning at the range line where the section line crosses the same between Sections 13 and 21, in Township 18, Range 4, the north-west corner of Fall Creek Township; from thence west with said section line to the west line of said county; from thence south with the county line to the southwest corner of said county; from thence east to the southwest corner of Fall Creek Township; from thence north with said township line to the place of beginning"—embracing the territory now occupied by Delaware and Clay. One additional Justice of the Peace to be elected in said township, the board directing that an election be held on the last Saturday in March, 1827; that said election be held at the house of Silas Moffit, with William Coner as Inspector. Eli Kirkendale and Eli Heaton were appointed Overseers of the Poor therein, and Thomas Morris, Matthew Kirkendale and Silas Moffit, Fence Viewers for the current year.

Noblesville.—"Ordered, That the following boundaries form a new township, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of White River Township;

from thence south with the county line to where the section line dividing Sections 18 and 19, Range 3, and Township 18 strikes the same; from thence east with said line until it strikes the east line of said county; from thence north with said county line to the southeast corner of White River Township; from thence west with said line to the place of beginning," to be known by the name of Noblesville Township, embracing all the territory, except a strip north one mile wide, now comprised in the three townships of Wayne, Noblesville and Washington; that an election be held in the town of Noblesville, with Curtis Malbury as Inspector; appointing, also, David Oshorn and Stephen Wall, Overseers of the Poor, and William Goe, William Ridgway and Isaac Cottingham, Fence Viewers.

Again, on the 6th of November, 1833, the County Commissioners, then being in session, proceeded to lay off other civil townships and modify the boundaries of some already formed, as follows:

Adams.—Beginning at the northwest corner of the county and running thence east to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 1 east; thence, south to the Section line dividing Sections 12 and 13, in Township 19, Range 3; thence west to the west line of the county; thence north to the place of beginning.

Jackson.—Beginning on the north line of the county, where the line dividing Ranges 3 and 1 strikes the same; thence east to the section line dividing Sections 5 and 6, in Township 20, Range 5; thence south with said line to the section line dividing Sections 7 and 18, in Township 19, Range 5; thence west to the range line dividing Ranges 3 and 1; thence north to the place of beginning. It was also ordered, "that for the time being, Jackson and Adams be attached and be known as Jackson and Adams Township, and that the election be held at the house of Elijah Rohman, and that he be appointed Inspector; and that an election be held in said township on the 7th of December next, for the choice of two Justices of the Peace."

White River.—Beginning on the line north of the county where the section line dividing Sections 5 and 6, Township 20, Range 5, crosses the same; thence east to the northeast corner of the county; thence south to the line dividing Sections 8 and 17, Township 19, Range 6; thence west with the said section line to the line dividing Sections 7 and 8, Township 19, Range 5; thence north to the place of beginning.

Wayne.—Beginning on the east line of the county, on the line dividing Sections 17 and 8, crosses the same, in Township 19, Range 6 east; thence south to the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 18, Range 6 east; thence west on the said section line, to the line dividing Sections 15 and 16, in Township 18, Range 5, east; thence north with the section line to the line dividing Sections 10 and 15, in Township 19, Range 5, east; thence east to the place of beginning. Ordered, also, that an election be held at the house of David Oshorn, and that he be appointed Inspector of said election, to be held on Saturday, December 7, next, for the choice of one Justice of the Peace for said township.

Noblesville.—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 16, in Township 19, Range 5 east; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 16, in Township 18, Range 5 east; thence west on the said section line to the southwest corner of Section 16, in Township 18, Range 1 east; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 16, in Township 19, Range 1 east, thence east to the place of beginning. An election was also ordered to be held on Saturday, December 7, next, for the election of one Justice of the Peace.

Washington.—Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 16, Township 18 north, Range 1 east; thence west on the section line to the west line of the county; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 19, Range 3 east; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 16, Township 19, Range 1 east; thence south to the place of beginning. And an election was ordered to be held on Saturday, December 7, 1833, at the house of Asa Bales, Simon Morn, Inspector, to elect two Justices of the Peace for said Township.

Clay.—Beginning on the west line of the county, at the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 18, Range 3 east; thence east on the section line to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4; thence south with said range line to the south line of the county; thence west to the southwest corner of the county; thence north to the place of beginning. An election was also ordered to be held on the 7th of December following, at the house of Robert Morrow, with the said Morrow as Inspector, to elect two Justices of the Peace for said Township.

Delaware.—Beginning on the south line of the county, at the crossing of the line between Ranges 3 and 4; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 18, Range 4 east; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 19, Township 18, Range 5 east; thence south to the county line; thence west to the place of beginning.

Fall Creek.—Beginning on the south line of the county, at the southwest corner of Section 8, Township 17, Range 5 east; thence north to the north-west corner of Section 20, Township 18, Range 5 east; thence east to the east line of the county; thence south to the southeast corner of the county; thence west to the place of beginning.

An error having occurred in prescribing the boundaries of Fall Creek Township, as above, at the May session, 1834, the boundaries were re-described, as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county and running thence north on the county line to the line dividing Sections 17 and 20 in Township 18, Range 6 east; thence west to the line dividing Sections 19 and 20, in Township 18, Range 5 east; thence south with said section line to the south line of the county; thence east to the place of beginning."

At the January session, 1839, the Board of County Commissioners ordered "that all the territory north of White River, Jackson and Adams Townships to the Miami Reserve, be attached to and form a part of said township; and Allen Collet be ordered to obtain all the field notes for the territory north of the White River, Jackson and Adams Townships, to the Reserve."

Afterward, at the March session, 1839, the Board ordered "that all the territory within the following bounds, shall constitute Cicero Township: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 21, Range 6 east; thence north twelve miles; thence west ten miles; thence south twelve miles, to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 21, Range 4 east; thence east to the place of beginning," and an election was ordered to be held at the house of James Goodpasture, on the first Monday in April following, to elect two Justices of the Peace for said township, with Dempsey St. Clair as Inspector. And the following territory was made to constitute

Jefferson Township.—"Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 31, Township 21, Range 4 east; thence north twelve miles; thence west ten miles, thence south twelve miles, to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 21, Range 3 east; thence east to the place of beginning." An election was ordered to be held, also on the first Monday in April following, with John Deal as Inspector, to elect two Justices of the Peace for said new township.

The former boundaries of Jefferson and Cicero, and the boundaries of the new Township of Madison, were adjusted, as follows, ordered "that the following boundaries be known as Jefferson Township: Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 21, Range 3 east; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 21, Range 4 east; thence north to the north boundary of the jurisdiction of the county; thence west to the west line of said county; thence south to the place of beginning." And the following as

Cicero Township.—"Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 33, Township 21, Range 4 east; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 30, Township 21, Range 5 east; thence north to the north line of the jurisdiction of the county; thence west six miles; thence south to the place of beginning." And

Madison Township.—"Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 33, Township 21, Range 5 east; thence north to the north jurisdiction of the county; thence east to the east line of the county; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 21, Range 6 east; thence west to the place of beginning." These three townships comprised territory north of the county line, over which the jurisdiction of this county was extended by legislative authority, and which, afterward, upon the organization of Tipton County, in May, 1811, became a part of and was included in the boundary of that county as prescribed by the legislature. The townships so organized embraced the same territorial limits south of the boundary of the "Old Miami Reservation," as the townships of the same name in Tipton County.

At the March session, 1850, citizens of Delaware and Clay Townships petitioned for a new township, to be named Carmel Township, and to be bounded as follows: "All of Delaware Township west of White River, and two miles off the west side of Clay Township. The petition was signed by eighty or ninety citizens of those townships. Accordingly the board ordered the township organized with the following boundaries: "All of Delaware Township on the east side of White River, and all that part of Clay Township that lies east of a certain line dividing Sections 22 and 23, 27 and 28, 31 and 35, in Township 18 north, Range 3 east, and Sections 3 and 2, 10 and 11, in Township 17 north, Range 3 east." The board ordered an election to be held in said new township, at the town of Hethchen, and in Delaware Township, east of White River, in the town of Carmel, on the first Monday in April, 1850, to elect Justices of the Peace, in each. At the follow-

ing session, however, in June, 1850, the project of forming a new township, as proposed, was abandoned. The citizens of Clay and Delaware Townships having petitioned for a division of said townships at said session, "the board ordered that the township of Carmel, heretofore laid off, be rescinded, and that Delaware and Clay Townships be re-located as they were before," which was done.

The June session, 1866, developed another proposition for the formation of a new township. During that session, William McKinstry, and others, presented a petition on behalf of the citizens of Fall Creek and Delaware Townships, asking for a new township. The matter was continued for the session, when, at the meeting of the board in September following, it was again taken up, and the new township was proposed to be called "East Delaware." But, in the mean time, a strong remonstrance was presented, and the case summarily dismissed. Not satisfied with the action had by the Commissioners in disposing of the proposition above cited, the citizens of Delaware Township presented another petition, at the March session, 1875, asking for a division of that township, and that the territory thereof be divided, and the parts attached to Clay and Fall Creek, the west part to Clay, and the east part to Fall Creek. As before, the case was continued and taken under advisement, and at the June session following, not meeting with a satisfactory response from the parties interested, it was again dismissed.

CHAPTER XI.

ROAD SYSTEM.

The Old State Roads—More Recent County Roads—Gravel-Roads—Bridges.

THE first thoroughfares traversing this region in its primeval period were scarcely roads, in the strict sense of the term, having definite beginnings and termini, but not otherwise having specific locations, passing through irregular routes fixed by convenience and maintained by the necessities of the traveling community, yet communicating generally with central settlements, primarily with principal Indian towns and villages. The first class of roads were more in the nature of traces, indicating the principal routes of travel, and chiefly traversed by the Indians, on foot or on their ponies, moving in single file, and hence were not opened and made traversible by vehicles, like the roadways of more recent construction. Frequently, however, when roads were projected according to the forms of law, and commissioners appointed to view, and, if practicable, locate and mark out the route, the locations were made along the general course of these traces, and subsequently cut out and improved, according to the demands of the times, for the convenient passage of wagons and other conveyances over them. In the early days of our history, roads were usually classified as township, county and State roads, according to local needs, and, in addition, roads located, improved and maintained by National authority. Cart-ways, for individual convenience, were especially local in their character, and, hence, were but eighteen feet in width. Town-ship roads, being of greater consequence, were made, varying in width from twenty-four to thirty feet, while county roads, of still more general utility, were from thirty-three to forty feet in width. All these were located, marked and cut out under authority of the County Board, while those of greater magnitude were located, etc., under State or National authority. State roads were usually sixty feet in width, while the National and Michigan roads were cut out to a width of one hundred feet, and improved accordingly. Some of the main routes of travel through this county were surveyed and located as early as 1827 and 1828, but those located at a more recent date, being now the more accepted routes, will receive special mention here.

By the act of the Legislature, approved February 19, 1831, the sum of \$100, of the fund known as the "3 per cent fund," was appropriated to each of the counties of the State, for the maintenance and improvement of State roads within their respective limits, and for the construction and repair of bridges, the removal of obstructions in navigable rivers, and other water-courses. For the purpose of managing and properly applying this fund to its legitimate uses, the Board of Commissioners doing county business, was required to appoint, at its regular session when necessary, a Commissioner, known as a "Commissioner of the 3 per cent Fund," who, upon being so appointed, was required to file "bond payable to the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of \$800, conditioned that he shall well and faithfully discharge his duties as such Commissioner of the 3 per cent Fund for such county, by

applying the same according to the requisitions of the law, and for the performance of his duties as such Commissioner, generally, and * * * also take an oath or affirmation, that he will, to the best of his skill and ability, discharge such duties."

According to the provisions of Section 24 of that act, it was directed that \$100 be appropriated in the County of Hamilton; \$150 on the La Fayette State road, under the direction of the Commissioner heretofore appointed thereon; \$150 on the Crawfordville State road, to be appropriated under the direction of the Commissioner heretofore appointed thereon; and \$100 on the Winchester State road, and Willburn Davis, Commissioner, to appropriate the same."

The following are the principal State roads in the county, with their date of location and improvement, and the Commissioners under whose authority the roads were located and the funds expended:

In 1838 William G. Vandoren was appointed a Commissioner of the 3 per cent fund, with instructions to appropriate the requisite funds in his hands toward opening, repairing and improving the State road from Strawtown, in this county, to Rochester, in Fulton County. His report, subsequently submitted, showed that he had expended on this road in Hamilton County, the sum of \$96, in 1838 and 1839.

The State road from Cumberland to Noblesville, was authorized by an act of the Legislature, in 1838. The road was located in January, 1839, and soon after improved, under the direction of Isaac Hurluck, the Commissioner appointed for the purpose.

By an act of the Legislature, in 1839, George Bowman and Frederick Lore were appointed Commissioners to locate a State road from Clarkstown, in Boone County, by way of Boxletown to the Peru State road. This road, also, was located and opened during the summer and fall of the same year.

About the same time, William Stog was appointed to expend \$50 of the 3 per cent fund in this county, on the Indianapolis and Fort Wayne State road. Also, Isaac Hurluck was appointed by the County Board a Commissioner to draw the 3 per cent fund due Hamilton County, and expend the same toward building any and all of the State roads in or leading through said county. Francis Wellington was appointed an agent, during the year 1839, for the purpose of expending \$20 of the 3 per cent fund of this county, on the Indianapolis and Pendleton State road. The board also appointed Samuel Pickrill an agent to expend certain moneys on the La Fayette and New Cass State road.

By an act of the Legislature, in 1839, Zenas Berkwith was appointed an agent to locate a State road from Indianapolis, by way of Westfield and Strawtown, to the Peru State road. In like manner, the Noblesville and Pendleton State road was laid out and improved, the same year. By a similar act, passed in 1839, the La Fayette and Muncie State road was authorized, and M. Shepherd and Isaac Armstrong were appointed Commissioners to view and locate the same. The route was through Hamilton County, running by the way of Frankfort, in Clinton County. There were nineteen miles and two hundred and nineteen rods of that road in this county. In 1840, also, the Legislature made further appointments for the management of State roads. In this county, John T. Kineman was appointed to locate a State road, along the line of the county road leading from Indianapolis, through Gormanstown and Pendleton. The road through Hamilton County was accordingly located, and its location reported to the Board of County Commissioners at their January session.

At a later date, in 1843, a bill authorizing the location of the State road from Noblesville to Walsh, was passed, and James B. Matlock was appointed a Commissioner to locate the road. Mr. Matlock declining to serve as such Commissioner, the Board of Commissioners of Walsh County appointed J. D. Casutt, who reported the fact to the Hamilton County Board immediately thereafter. This road intersects the Peru and Strawtown road, on Rock Prairie, and runs thence south on said road to Strawtown and Noblesville, over the Peru and Indianapolis State road.

GRAVEL ROADS.

The following is a complete list of all the gravel roads in Hamilton County for which charters have been granted, with the present status—whether now in operation, and not reported, or abandoned:

Cumberland, has not reported; Indianapolis and Westfield, in operation; West Liberty, has not reported; Cicero and Hinkle Creek, in operation; Finley Run, has not reported; Adams Township, Branch and North Division, in operation; Lick Creek, in operation; Hamilton and Tipton County Line,

in operation; Noblesville and Indiana Branch, in operation; Noblesville and Greenfield, in operation; Noblesville and New Britain, in operation; Noblesville and Westfield, has not reported; Noblesville and La Fayette, has not reported; Noblesville and Fishersburg, has not reported; Noblesville and Stony Creek, in operation; Noblesville and Pendleton, has not reported; Noblesville and Perkinsville, has not reported; Noblesville and Anderson, has not reported; Noblesville and Fortville and Junction, in operation; Noblesville and Engletown, in operation; Noblesville, Cicero and Range Line, in operation; Noblesville and Cicero via Stringtown; Arcadia and Bear Creek and Branch, has not reported; Arcadia Turnpike Co., and Extension, in operation; Cicero and Bear Creek, in operation; Cicero and Perkinsville; Cicero, Arcadia and Bosley Branch, in operation; Sand Creek and Junction; Fishersburg and Perkinsville, abandoned; Wensel Creek; East Branch and Moon-town; Wheeler and Castetter, abandoned; Bethlehem and Zionsville; Indian Branch, abandoned; Duck Creek; Buena Vista, Millersburg and Arcadia; West Liberty, has not reported; Bethel; McCordsville and Clarksville, abandoned; Hancock and Hamilton; Union and Spring Mill; White River, in operation; Engletown and Millwood. The condition of roads not otherwise designated, is unknown.

Appended hereto is an exhibit, presenting generally the date of organization, capital stock, shares and dividends, length in miles, with an outline of the condition of each, as exhibited by the latest reports filed pertinent thereto.

The Denning Gravel Road Association was organized in May, 1866, with a capital stock of \$1,000, divided into 160 shares of \$25 each. The company is heretofore to be known as "Branch No. 1, Indian Branch Gravel Road Company."

McCordsville and Clarksville Turnpike Company, was organized in February 1872, with a capital stock of \$1,800, divided into 194 shares of \$25 each.

Northern Division of Adams Township Gravel Road, organized in May, 1872. Length of road 3½ miles; capital stock \$1,000, divided into 160 shares of \$25 each.

East Branch Gravel Road Company, organized in August, 1872. Length 8½ miles; capital stock \$5,000, divided into 200 shares of \$25 each.

Union Gravel Road Company, organized in March, 1871. Length 6 miles; capital stock \$7,000, divided into 280 shares of \$25 each.

Hamilton and Tipton County Line Gravel Road, organized April, 1878; capital stock \$5,000, divided into 200 shares of \$25 each. Length to be 8 miles, and as much longer as the subscription will permit.

The following abstracts from the reports of the several gravel road companies in the county, filed during the year 1878, are given as they appear in Miscellaneous Record No. 2, of Hamilton County.

WHITE RIVER GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—REPORT FILED JULY 6, 1878.

Value of three toll-gates and lot.....	\$900 00
Capital stock issued, 568 shares, at \$25.....	13,950 00

Total.....	\$14,850 00
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Total cash receipts.....	3,281 48
Total cash expenditures.....	2,980 22

Balance.....	\$104 26
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LIABILITIES.

To purchase of gravel-pit.....	\$75 00
To gravel, hauling and expense.....	742 14

Total.....	\$817 14
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DIRECTORS.—John Overdorf, J. W. McClintock, S. B. Lee.

LICK CREEK GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—REPORT, JULY 1, 1878.

Capital stock and improvements.....	\$7,000 00
Total receipts.....	976 75
Total disbursements.....	850 91

Balance.....	\$124 84
Balance on hand last year.....	28 61

Balance now on hand.....	\$153 45
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George H. Baker, President; Joseph Moore, Secretary.

CICERO & NOBLESVILLE RANGE LINE GRAVEL ROAD.—REPORT FILED JULY 1, 1878.

Capital stock.....	\$15,000 00
Value of toll-houses.....	600 00

Total stock.....	\$15,600 00
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Cash received during the year	712 61
Cash disbursed during the year	632 00
Balance on hand	\$110 61
Total	\$742 61
Total disbursements	330 00
Amount of indebtedness	\$1,600 00

DIRECTORS.—F. A. Cottingham, A. L. Chew, Henry Bardoner, Peter Bardoner.

NOBLESVILLE & EAGLETON GRAVEL ROAD.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Money on hand	\$1,197 16
Real estate owned or leased	200 00
Capital stock	17,500 00
Receipts for the year	3,981 05
Paid gate-keeper	680 25
Paid for repairs	1,764 89
Paid for litigation	201 70
Paid officers and auditing committee	137 05

DIRECTORS.—Abel Dean, Isaac Baldwin, Samuel Roberts.

CICERO & ARCADIA RANGE LINE GRAVEL ROAD.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

Capital stock	\$1,324 50
Toll-houses and ground	180 00
Total	\$1,504 50
Receipts from tolls	299 74
Disbursements	284 31
Balance on hand	\$15 43
Outstanding toll	117 12
Total	\$102 55

DIRECTORS.—Isaac Miller, Charles Queer.

FORTVILLE & NOBLESVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JULY 9, 1878.

Real estate	\$200 00
Capital stock	4,700 00
Total	\$1,900 00
Receipts	601 11
Disbursements	262 76
Balance on hand	\$738 35
Credits	428 00
Liabilities	109 36

A. J. Myers, President; Samuel A. Patterson, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—J. Z. Patterson, Samuel Arnett.

NORTHERN DIVISION ADAMS TOWNSHIP GRAVEL ROAD.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JULY 1, 1878.

Capital stock, paid up	\$5,516 41
Improvements	333 03
Total	\$5,849 46
Gross receipts	204 87
Value of toll-houses and property	130 60
Total assets	\$6,185 13
Borrowed money now due	272 44
Paid on indebtedness	93 05
Paid gate-keepers	68 29
Expense for labor on road	42 73
Total	\$476 51
Total assets	6,185 13
Liabilities	476 51
Total assets above liabilities	\$5,708 62

J. A. Summers, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—Charles Harshman, J. W. Hockenbery, J. J. Burton.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JULY 1, 1878.

Received from toll	\$994 07
Cash on hand	653 81
Total	\$1,647 88
Disbursements	922 66
Total on hand	\$725 22

Capital stock	0,349 00
Value of toll houses	450 00
Tools	10 00
Total	\$8,900 00

O. C. Lindley, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—John Boatman, Lewis Underwood, John Y. Baker.

CICERO & HINKLE CREEK GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

Total cost of road, including land, right of way, toll houses, etc.,	\$11,480 00
Tools	200 00
Total	\$11,680 00
Disbursements	765 94
Dividends	377 90
Total	\$1,143 84
Outstanding debts due the company	\$260 00
Cash on hand	21 48
Total	\$281 48
Receipts	1,065 00
Total	\$1,346 48
Liabilities	212 29

DIRECTORS.—O. P. Sanders, M. Orbaugh, L. McConnell.

William Neal, Secretary.

NOBLESVILLE & INDIAN BRANCH GRAVEL ROAD.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JULY 9, 1878.

Cash on hand	\$101 02
Amount received during the year	1,791 68
Total on hand	\$1,892 70
Disbursements	1,233 63
Cash on hand	\$659 07
Paid gate-keepers (not included above)	347 80
Personal property	6 00
Real estate and toll-houses	250 00
Capital stock of road	11,638 00

John Delfort, Secretary; F. A. Hawkins, Treasurer.

NOBLESVILLE & STONEY CREEK GRAVEL ROAD.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

Cash on hand	\$90 63
Receipts	750 83
Total	\$841 48
Disbursements	\$332 93
Dividends	360 00
Total	\$712 93
Capital stock	3,000 00
Assets	101 09
Balance in the treasury	128 66

DIRECTORS.—A. G. Haverstick, John Wheeler, N. D. Levinson.

ARCADIA GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JULY 1, 1878.

Capital stock	\$19,869 00
Cost of thirteen toll-houses	350 00
Cost of bridges	1,497 00
Cost of road—Total	\$21,716 00
Cash on hand	\$181 18
Cash received from tolls	315 82
Total receipts	\$500 00
Expenditures	\$481 08
Cash in the treasury	\$118 92

M. Knapp, President; J. A. McMullen, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—Henry Watts, J. V. Unger, C. H. Hill.

INDIANAPOLIS & WESTFIELD GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JULY 1, 1878.

Balance on hand	\$1,191 26
Received from tolls	5,962 70
Total	\$7,153 96
Disbursements	6,844 87
Balance on hand	\$1,309 00

Capital stock.....	\$25,000 00
Real estate and improvements.....	500 00
Total.....	\$25,500 00
O. C. Lindley, Secretary.	
Directors.—George Teter, J. H. Kenyon, J. H. Clark.	
NOBLESVILLE & NEW BRITAIN GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—Report for the year ending July 1, 1878.	
Capital stock.....	\$6,000 00
Toll-houses and lots.....	400 00
Total.....	\$6,400 00
Receipts.....	1,718 63
Disbursements.....	1,718 63
Indebtedness of the road.....	2,000 00
P. Cloud, President; N. Cropper, Secretary; George Spannish, Treasurer.	
Directors.—John Crossley, Michael Weaver.	
CICERO & BEAR CREEK GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY.—Report for the year ending July 1, 1878.	
Capital stock.....	\$10,054 43
Capital stock expended in construction.....	9,396 65
Capital stock uncollected.....	657 78
Receipts for the year.....	350 34
Disbursements.....	191 45
Liabilities.....	290 00
J. J. Elwood, Secretary; George Leonard, Treasurer.	
Directors.—Michael Boscher, Wan. Newby, Greenberry Cornelius, Jas H. Hall.	
NOBLESVILLE & STONEY CREEK GRAVEL ROAD COMPANY (SECOND SECTION).—Report for the year ending July 1, 1878.	
Debits due company—notes.....	\$211 50
Debits due company for tolls.....	159 00
Total.....	\$370 50
Receipts.....	511 48
Disbursements.....	510 77
Liabilities (outstanding orders).....	8 50
Capital stock.....	8,900 00
Value of toll-houses.....	150 00
Total.....	\$8,950 90
Cash on hand.....	54 97
James Weire, President; J. P. Jones, Secretary.	
NOBLESVILLE & NEW BRITAIN COMPANY.—Report for the year ending July 1, 1879.	
Capital stock.....	\$6,000 00
Toll houses and lot.....	400 00
Receipts from toll.....	601 26
Disbursements.....	555 33
Cash on hand.....	46 62
Total.....	\$901 26
Liabilities.....	1,055 00
Peter Cloud, President; Silecy Cropper, Secretary; George Spannish, Treasurer	
Directors.—John Ger, John Crossley, Michael Weaver.	
NOBLESVILLE & STONEY CREEK.—Report for the year ending June 30, 1879.	
Cash on hand.....	\$128 55
Receipts during the year.....	624 95
Total.....	\$753 50
Disbursements.....	390 50
Dividends declared.....	350 00
Total.....	\$660 50
Balance in treasury.....	93 00
Capital stock.....	\$1,600 00
Assets.....	335 88
Total.....	\$3,935 88
C. F. Mallory, Secretary.	
Directors.—C. F. Mallory, William L. Granger.	
LICK-CREEK COMPANY.—Report for the year ending July 1, 1879.	
Receipts.....	\$170 99
Cash on hand.....	81 90
Total.....	\$1,058 89
Disbursements.....	1,118 23
Capital stock.....	\$7,000 00
Improvements.....	300 00
Total.....	\$7,300 00
George Baker, President; Joseph Moore, Secretary.	

NOBLESVILLE & EAGLETOWN.—Report for the year ending July 1, 1879.	
Cash on hand.....	\$1,469 45
Real estate owned and leased.....	300 00
Liabilities.....	410 00
Capital stock.....	15,000 00
Receipts for the year.....	3,601 99
Disbursements for the year.....	2,162 54
L. A. Estes, President; J. B. Metsker, Secretary; Samuel Roberts, Treasurer.	
Directors.—Samuel Roberts, J. B. Metsker, Abel Doan, L. A. Estes, L. I. Pennington.	

WHITE RIVER COMPANY.—Statement for the year ending July 1, 1879.	
Value of gates (No. 1, \$300; No. 2, \$200; No. 3, \$100).....	\$600 00
Capital stock, issued at \$30 each for 550 shares.....	14,400 00
Total.....	\$15,000 00
Receipts from gates.....	1,963 19
Disbursements.....	1,755 14
Cash on hand.....	227 75
Amounts due.....	416 05
John Overdorf, President.	
Directors.—John Coy, J. W. McClinton, Silas B. Lee.	

CICERO & HINKLE CREEK.—Report for the year ending June 30, 1879.	
Length of road.....	5½ miles.
Value of toll-houses and ground.....	\$9,200 00
Outstanding debts due the company.....	100 00
Capital stock.....	15,000 00
Receipts for the year.....	1,125 97
Disbursements.....	478 35
Dividends declared.....	531 90
W. Neal, Secretary.	
Directors.—A. P. Sanders, Alfred Bennet, Leander McConnell.	

ARCADIA COMPANY.—Report for the year ending July 1, 1879.	
Capital stock.....	\$19,800 00
Cost of three toll houses.....	350 00
Cost of bridge over Cicero Creek.....	1,197 00
Cost of bridge over Little Cicero Creek.....	400 00
Cost of extension of road.....	500 00
Total cost of road.....	22,607 00
Amount of toll outstanding.....	\$240 00
Cash on hand.....	118 92
Amount received from toll.....	435 55
Total receipts.....	554 47
Disbursements.....	480 20
Balance on hand.....	74 27
M. Knapp, President; J. A. McMillen, Secretary.	
Directors.—Henry Waltz, Jacob Unger, W. G. Hite.	

CICERO & ARCADIA RANGE LINE.—Report for the year ending June 30, 1879.	
Capital stock.....	\$1,321 90
Cost of toll house and lot.....	186 00
Total.....	\$1,507 90
Receipts.....	419 87
Liabilities.....	1 95
G. W. Boulger, President; Joseph Kluecker, Secretary.	
Directors.—C. Quar, William Deukyue.	

NORTHERN DIVISION ADAMS TOWNSHIP.—Report for the year ending July 1, 1879.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 67
Capital stock—paid up.....	5,541 41
Unpaid stock.....	308 05
Receipts for the year.....	210 79
Value of toll house property.....	130 00
Total assets.....	6,190 92
Borrowed money now due.....	170 10
Paid on indebtedness.....	116 57
Paid gate keeper.....	98 72
Expended in labor on road.....	85 39
Total liabilities.....	470 78
Assets over liabilities.....	5,714 14
J. W. Haughey, Secretary.	
Directors.—H. A. Bower, E. M. Bower, J. J. Burton, J. M. Burton.	

NOBLESVILLE AND INDIAN BRANCH.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 14, 1870.

Capital stock.....	\$11,638 00
Receipts for the year.....	2,274 56
Dividends declared.....	1,294 93
Paid for improvements.....	1,028 83
Total expenditures for the year.....	2,323 76

John DeHart, Secretary; F. A. Hawkins, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND WESTFIELD.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1870.

Balance on hand.....	\$1,309 00
Receipts for the year.....	5,005 15
Balance on hand.....	\$6,314 24
Expenses.....	4,973 23
Total fund on hand.....	1,341 01
Capital stock.....	\$25,000 00
Real estate and improvements.....	600 00
Total.....	\$25,600 00

H. Kenyon, Secretary.
Directors.—J. G. Clark, J. H. Kenyon, H. G. Kenyon.

NOBLESVILLE AND STONEY CREEK.—(SECOND SECTION).—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1870.

Amount of cash in the treasury.....	\$ 64 97
Received at the gates for the year.....	281 72
On hand.....	\$136 69
Paid gate-keepers.....	208 00
On hand in cash.....	228 69
Disbursed.....	261 60
Repairs contracted.....	\$181 35
Paid on same.....	70 77
Balance outstanding.....	\$110 58
Outstanding cash orders not paid.....	175 25
Value of toll-houses.....	150 00
Capital stock.....	8,900 00

Z. W. Pauls, President; S. P. Jones, Secretary.
Directors.—L. J. Shoemaker, Z. W. Pauls, S. P. Jones.

NOBLESVILLE AND GREENFIELD.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 15, 1870.

Capital stock.....	\$5,200 00
Receipts during the year.....	471 00
Value of toll-houses (2).....	400 00
Balance on hand, cash.....	100 00
Expenses paid out.....	571 00
Balance on hand, in Treasury.....	65 00

M. Wagner, President; Aaron Landig, Secretary; J. H. Wheeler, Treasurer.

CICERO AND NOBLESVILLE.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1870.

Length of road, five and three-quarter miles.	
Cost of road.....	\$1,200 00
Value of toll-houses.....	500 00
Receipts from gates per year.....	868 83
Due the county from delinquent tax.....	1,200 00
Total.....	\$1,468 83
Disbursements.....	282 39
Balance on hand.....	\$6 44
Total.....	\$688 83

Eli Shumack, Secretary.
Directors.—H. A. Cottingham, W. A. Wainwright.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP COMPANY.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1870.

Cash on hand.....	\$721 72
Received from tolls.....	1,081 00
Total.....	\$1,802 72
Total expenditure for the year.....	1,104 05
Balance on hand.....	708 67
Capital stock.....	6,749 00
Value of toll houses.....	450 00
Value of gravel in pit.....	100 00
Value of tolls.....	10 00
Total.....	\$8,000 00

George Teter, President; O. C. Ludley, Secretary; John Bonham, Treasurer.

FORTVILLE & NOBLESVILLE TURNPIKE.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 10, 1870.

Cash on hand.....	\$ 256 22
Credits.....	240 00
Toll house value.....	200 00
Liabilities.....	15 00
Capital stock.....	4,700 00
Gross receipts for the year.....	683 44
Amount paid out on repairs.....	609 82
On account of liabilities.....	60 00
Paid others.....	57 00
Paid gate keepers.....	96 00

J. Z. Patterson, President; S. A. Patterson, Secretary; T. Vanzant, Treasurer.
Directors.—J. Z. Patterson, S. A. Patterson, T. Vanzant, Samuel Arant.

TIPTON AND HAMILTON COUNTY LINE.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1870.

Capital stock.....	\$20,560 00
Received in cash and vouchers.....	756 56
Balance on hand, cash.....	128 85
Paid out during the year.....	817 90
Leaving balance on hand.....	47 51
Outstanding accounts.....	834 36
Value of real estate.....	250 00
Liabilities.....	350 00

John T. Hunter, President; J. C. Stewart, Secretary.
Directors.—L. B. Shannon, H. De Vany.

REMARKS.

As a part of the valuable road system of Hamilton County, bridges are a necessity, and hence the county, in view of the situation, took early steps toward furnishing the requisite pecuniary assistance to make the system complete. Below will be found a synopsis of the action had by the county in consummating the desired object:

At the March session, 1862, William H. Pickercell and others, having presented a petition signed by forty interested citizens of the county, with a guaranteed subscription attached, to that effect, the board granted the request for the removal of the Strawtown bridge to the crossing of the La Fayette State road, west of Strawtown. And at a special session held on the 12th of June, of the same year, the board ordered that a bridge be built over Fall Creek, on the Greenfield and Noblesville State road, and appropriated \$550 for the purpose, appointing John Burk to superintend the work. Subsequently, at a special session on the 17th of July following, the contract for building the same was let to Reedy, Gigger & Co., for the sum of \$535; the bridge to be 120 feet long.

Among the proceedings of the September session, 1863, the board granted the petition of George J. Haworth and others for a bridge over Cicero Creek, at the crossing of the Noblesville and La Fayette State road; and at the June session, 1864, upon petition filed, the board ordered that a survey and plans be submitted for a bridge over Stoney Creek, on the Noblesville and Pendleton road. Elijah Cottingham was directed to make such survey and plans, with an estimate of the cost of the same. In pursuance of the purpose above indicated, at a special session of the board, held on the 20th of September, 1865, the contract for this bridge was let to Messrs. Williams, Durfee, Stoops & Gigger, for the sum of \$325.31. The board also, at a special session on the 23rd of September, let the contract to the same parties for a bridge over Cicero Creek, on the Strawtown road west of Cicero, for the sum of \$200. At a special session in 1845, J. Durfee was awarded the contract for building two new spans of the Noblesville bridge over White River for \$500 each, and \$150 for additional repairs. The board also, at a special session on July 27, 1867, awarded to Hill & Davis the contract to put piers and abutments for a bridge over White River at Strawtown.

Afterward, at a special session, on October 5, 1867, the board accepted the proposition of J. Durfee to repair the bridge over White River at Noblesville, for the sum of \$300. At the special session held on the 17th of the same month, the work was received, and the proposed sum allowed.

Messrs. Durfee & Co. having been awarded the contract to build the two stone abutments and one stone pier for the contemplated bridge over White River at Strawtown, gave bond to prosecute the same to completion. At a special session in January, 1868, the work was accepted, and the contractors were allowed the sum of \$100 therefor. In December, 1867, the board appropriated \$150 toward building a bridge over Prairie Creek, on the line of road between Hamilton and Tipton Counties.

At their special session on the 13th of April, 1868, the board awarded to Josiah Durfee & Co. the contract for building the abutments, piers and bridge across White River at Noblesville; also, the superstructure of the bridge across White River at Strawtown; the Noblesville work at the following rates: Pier and abutments for \$11.50 per cubic yard, and superstructure at the rate of \$23.75 per foot—to be a "Howe truss," and \$23.50 per foot for the "Burr" bridge, lined measure. At the same rates also bid on the Strawtown bridge, the contract was awarded to the same parties for the construction of the following other bridges, the board reserving the right to choose plans and specifications submitted and filed in the Auditor's office:

The Noblesville bridge to be 300 feet long; two spans, each 150 feet; the bridge to be 18 feet wide in the clear, and 16 feet high—a "truss" bridge. The Strawtown bridge to be 262 feet long; two spans, one 162 feet, one 102 feet; 16 feet wide and 16 feet high—a "truss" bridge also. On the 29th of June, following, the board accepted the mason work on the Strawtown bridge from the contractors, Josiah Durfee & Co., as completed; and on the 28th of July, the board also accepted the superstructure of the same bridge, as completed in accordance with the contract. In like manner the board, at their special session on the 9th of November, of the same year, accepted the bridge over White River, at Noblesville.

Again, at the special session on the 20th of July, 1869, the board awarded the contract for building the Eller & Heady bridge over White River, on the north line of Section 3, in Delaware Township, to Josiah Durfee & Co., for the sum of \$11,802, which sum, with \$186.25 for extras, upon final settlement at the December session, 1869, the board paid, and accepted the work. In addition to the work of constructing this bridge as prescribed by the contract, the board, at the September session, 1870, allowed Messrs. Josiah Durfee & Co. \$769.72 for making the embankment approaches thereto.

The board also, at a special session on the 17th of October, 1870, let a further contract to L. Durfee & Co., for the building of a bridge over White River, at Potter's ford, at the price of \$13,000; the bridge to be a "Howe truss," 216 feet long, with stone abutments and one stone pier. The bridge, having been completed according to contract, was accepted by the board at a special session held on the 11th of April, 1871, and \$116.66 for extras allowed.

An order was made by the board, at their March session, 1871, appropriating \$1,000 to aid in the construction of a bridge over White River, on the county line between Hamilton and Madison Counties, the same being ordered built by the Commissioners of Madison County; the money to be paid May 1, 1875. The bridge was a "truss," with stone abutments and piers. At the same session they appropriated \$550 to aid in the construction of a bridge over Cervo Creek, on the line between Hamilton and Tipton Counties. The proposed bridge was to be 100 feet long and have stone abutments, and cost \$1,100, each county paying one-half. At the special session in October, 1871, the board appropriated \$125 to assist in constructing a bridge over Eagle Creek, at Eggleston. Again, at a special session on the 16th of January, 1877, the board, on petition, appropriated \$1,000 to build a bridge across Cervo Creek, on the line of the Noblesville and Eggleston graded road. From which, in the aggregate, it will be seen that Hamilton County has acted a conspicuous part in consummating the excellent "road system," now in practical operation within her borders.

CHAPTER XII.

RAILROADS.

Pera & Indianapolis; Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis; Pera, Indianapolis & Chicago; Changes of Names—Something of their History—Their Routes, Etc.

THE first railroad built in the State of Indiana, was the Madison & Indianapolis, connecting the Ohio River with the State Capital, in 1812. When that road had been in operation a short time, a considerable interest began to be manifested in other parts of the State, regarding the utilization of the railroad system as a means of rapid transportation of farm products, goods and merchandise, if not less costly than by canal. It was a question, at first, whether the higher rates charged for freights by railroads were not an expensive luxury, when compared with the rates charged for transporta ion by canal, it did not seem to occur to the masses, that, while canal freights were comparatively low, the time required to make the transit and meet the demands of the distant markets was so much greater than by railroads—so much so, indeed, that the advantages of ready sales and advanced prices were frequently lost to

the shipper; whereas, the rapidity of railroad transit would have enabled him to be in readiness and prepared for good markets and high prices. The experience of many years was required to remove erroneous impressions.

As soon as the public mind was settled as to the true status of this feature of commercial economy, further legislation was had, tending to affect the interest of producers within the area occupied by Hamilton County. In 1846, a charter was granted to the Pera & Indianapolis Railroad Company, authorizing the construction of a road connecting the two points named. Among the most active of the friends of this enterprise, was W. J. Holman, to whose untiring perseverance, more than to any other one man, is the country indebted for this valuable thoroughfare. Speaking of the early history of this road, Mr. John A. Graham, in Kingman's Historical Atlas of Miami County, says: "W. J. Holman, of this county, was the projector of this road; he was the first to propose the undertaking, and to him is due the credit of such commencement as insured its completion. He made the preliminary survey and estimates, and, by figures which are proverbial for their veracity—as is George and his little hatchet story—proved that its construction was entirely within the resources of the people living along its line.

"Absurd and visionary as the project seemed to many, and ridiculed, as he was, for advocating such a wild scheme, he never wavered in his convictions, or wavered in the task he had undertaken. The first meeting on the subject was held in Pera, in 1847, at which a few enthusiastic railroad men subscribed about five hundred dollars in stock; Gen. T. A. Morris, of Indianapolis, was employed to run the line and make estimates preliminary to commencing. Other meetings were held along the line; individuals subscribed to the stock, and, shortly after, all the counties between this and Marion subscribed, as counties. The work was commenced at the south end, and the road was made, after wonderful difficulties and the utter exhaustion of financial resources, up to Noblesville, as a flat-bar road. About this time they got some mortgages on it, and got it into court, and the wreckers came along and took the thing in, and left the Hoosier railroad builders to mature at their leisure, what they knew about railroading, and what they were going to do about it. They got more mortgages on it, until it was completed, to Pera, in 1851, and finally sold out at such figures as to make it a first-class paying investment."

Incidental to the action had by counties along the line, appertaining to a development of the real interest felt by the people in the proposed enterprise, Hamilton County, through her Commissioners, at their June session, 1848, "ordered that the sum of 30 cents on each \$100, be levied for railroad purposes; also, 50 cents on each poll, for railroad purposes; also 11 cents on each acre of land, for railroad purposes"—all, ostensibly for the benefit of the Pera & Indianapolis road, as shown by the subsequent action of the board at their September session in the same year, when Elijah Cottingham was authorized to vote the proxy of the board at the annual election of officers for the Pera & Indianapolis road, held at Dayton, Ohio, as the representative of four hundred shares of stock held by the county in that road, the levy ordered as above being made to create a fund for the payment of such stock. In furtherance of this object on behalf of the county, the board at the same session.

"Ordered, " " " That the Auditor of this county be authorized and required to issue to the President and Directors of the Pera & Indianapolis Railroad Company, in payment of the county subscription to the capital stock of said company, at such time as the President and Engineer of said road may require, county orders in the denomination of two, three and five dollars each, in the proportion of one-third each, any amount not to exceed \$2,100. And the said Auditor is hereby directed and required to take a receipt for the amount so issued and delivered, and that he report the same to the next session of the board."

The said board ordered also, "that the Pera & Indianapolis Railroad Company be permitted to use the Indianapolis State road. It was expressly provided, however, that they have a sufficient amount of said road in good repair for passage, etc."

Again, at the December session, 1848, the board petitioned the Legislature for authority to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent, to purchase bonds of the company in unlimited amounts, running from one to fifteen years. Thomas T. Butler was appointed an agent to draft and issue bonds in the name of the county, amounting to \$16,000, for railroad purposes, drawing interest at any rate not exceeding 10 per cent—conditioned, however, on the passage of the law for which the board had petitioned the Legislature. The bonds so contemplated to be issued were to be offered first to citizens of Hamilton County, then, if unable to dispose of them, to these parties, to the

citizens of any other county in the State; and for the payment of such bonds no issued and placed upon the market, the stock of the county in such railroad was pledged, none of said bonds being payable in less than five years, the county reserving the right to draw them in at any time; interest in no case to be paid in advance. In the next time, Mr. Butler resigned the trust thus reposed in him, and John D. Stephenson was appointed in his stead.

The Legislature having legalized and confirmed the proposed action of the board, the county was authorized to borrow money, not exceeding \$50,000, the interest not to exceed 10 per centum per annum, for railroad purposes, at the March session, 1819. At the June session following, the agent appointed to sell bonds, as aforesaid, reported the sale of bond No. 1 at 90 per cent, for \$625, to Joseph Eller; No. 2, to Hannah Molsker, at the same rate per cent, for \$250, and bonds numbered 3 and 4, for \$100 each; to John Staeker, bond No. 5, at 10 per cent, for \$300; to John Manlove, on loan for fifteen years of \$200, \$100 of which was paid, and the other \$100 to be paid when the bond was issued. It was reported also, at the same time, that \$1,175, the aggregate of said bonds, had been paid over to the railroad company. The agent was also authorized to borrow any sum not exceeding \$1,000, \$2,000 payable in eight months, and \$2,000 in one year. At the same session the board ordered a further levy of 30 cents on \$100, for railroad purposes.

The following form of bond was adopted at the December session, 1819, by the County Board, to secure the loan above provided for railroad purposes:

\$100. HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA. No. —
LOAN FOR STOCK IN PERU & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

Know all men by these presents, That there is due— or to be due, one hundred dollars, from the County of Hamilton, in the State of Indiana, payable in ———— years from the first Monday in July, 1819, with interest at the rate of ———— per cent per annum, payable on the first Monday in July, annually, at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in Noblesville, where the principal will also be paid. This bond being issued for a loan of the amount thereof in said county, as authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Hamilton, Miami and Tipton Counties, to borrow money. Approved January 5, 1819." And for the redemption and payment of this bond, both principal and interest, as above stipulated, the faith of said County of Hamilton, and the stock of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company are irrevocably pledged. Witness, etc.

"Work was begun at the southern end of the road, in 1813, and in two years afterward twenty-one miles of the road was completed to Noblesville, and the track was laid to Peru in 1851. In 1871, the road was finished from Peru to Michigan City, and the cars were run through for the first time in that year, and the business of the line has shown a gratifying increase since that time."

The board, at their June session, in 1852, ordered "that the Auditor issue one order in the sum of \$876,663, for the redemption of the railroad bonds, numbering from 80 to 87, inclusive," pursuant to the conditions of the bonds, reserving to the county the right to redeem the outstanding bonds at any time.

At a special session, in November, 1853, the Peru & Indianapolis road asked the repeal of that part of the original order, specifying that "the county shall elect to surrender to said company such obligations and assume the payment of the interest that shall accrue after such election, and the principal when the same shall become due and payable on said bonds, the stock to become absolute in favor of the county; but until such election and assumption the counties have the right to hold such as security for the performance of certain stipulations on the part of the railroad company, not entitling the county to any dividends, but to have a voice in the elections, etc." "The railroad company asks to have the same rescinded because of said railroad consolidating with the Marion & Indianapolis Railroad, by order of the Board of Directors, to take effect January 1, 1853.

"Whereupon said board declare that, if said railroad (Peru & Indianapolis) will execute additional bonds to the county of Hamilton, for the performance of payment of the last issue of bonds, \$20,000, numbering from 10 to 29, thereby releasing the county forever from payment of said bonds, they will grant the request."

Afterward, at the December session, 1853, the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company gave bond to the county in the penal sum of \$40,000, to secure payment of bonds issued by the county, and delivered to the railroad company to sell, and assist in the construction of said railroad—said bonds numbering from 10 to 29, the railroad paying interest on said bonds when due, etc., and the agent of the county was ordered, in lieu, to surrender to said

railroad company, the last issue of bonds numbering from 10 to 29, inclusive, each for \$1,000—in all \$20,000. The bonds numbered from 1 to 9, inclusive, provided for at the September session, 1860, were, at the special March session, 1861, ordered to "be paid out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

This road, now known as the "Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago," comes into the county about ninety-five rods east of the northwest corner of Section 1, of Jackson Township, and runs north, through Buena Vista, Arcadia and Cicero, in Jackson Township, Noblesville, in Noblesville Township, and New Britain and Fisher's Station, in Delaware Township, passing into Marion County about fifty-five rods west of the southeast corner of Section 11, in Delaware Township.

THE ANDERSON, LEBANON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

This road was projected early in the year 1869, and the townships of this county, through which the same was expected to run, began to consider the propriety of granting appropriations for the construction of the road through their territory, in the fall of that year, Jackson Township taking the initiative in asking the board "to order an election to determine whether they are in favor of levying a 2 per cent tax for building the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad." This step was taken at the June session, 1869, and the petition granted. The board ordered at the same session that an election be so held on the 21th of July following, by the citizens of that township. At a special session on the 25th of June, the citizens of Adams Township, having made a like report, the board ordered that an election be held in that township, also on the 21th of July. Subsequently, like requests from other townships of the county were granted, and elections held pursuant to the orders of the board. Of these latter, Washington, Noblesville and Wayne Townships filed petitions at a special session on the 15th of July, 1871, and elections were ordered to be held on the 23d of August following. The result of these elections was a large majority in favor of appropriating equal to 2 per centum on the taxable value of the property in the several townships. Appropriations were made accordingly, at the June session, 1872; and at the special August session, 1874, warrants were ordered to be issued on the Treasurer, in exchange for the bonds of the said railroad, for the first installment, or 50 per centum of the amount of subsidy voted by the townships respectively, to be taken in the stock of such road. At the special session, on the 23d of May, 1876, the Auditor was directed to issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the second installment of the subsidy voted by the townships referred to, to be invested in the purchase of the stock-bonds of the road, as contemplated by the voters aforesaid.

Meantime, the entire line of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, from Anderson to Montezuma, in Parke County, had been located, the last sixteen and a half miles in Parke County having been located in July, 1871. The entire distance from Anderson to Montezuma is ninety-five and a half miles, no grade going east exceeding forty feet to the mile, and but one going west. In September, there were but twelve miles yet to grade. The construction of the road had progressed rapidly, at a meeting of the Directors held at Indianapolis, in March, 1875, arrangements were made with an Eastern capitalist to put the iron on the road—the work on the bridges, laying ties, etc., to commence immediately. On the 28th of July following, at a meeting held in Indianapolis, these officers were present: W. Zion, President; J. Eney, Vice-President; E. P. Schlatter, Secretary; D. Kenworthy, Treasurer. Directors, N. P. Dunn, W. B. Pierce, Mr. Conrad, T. E. Teter, S. E. Bushy, E. Cottingham, Chief Engineer.

In November, 1875, Mr. Zion, the President of the road, closed a contract for the iron. The formal track-laying commenced at Anderson, on the 9th of December, 1875, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M. President Zion drove the first spike, amid deafening cheers from the assembled multitude. Many prominent citizens, from various places on the line of the road, were present, and participated in the demonstrations of the day.

The road, as now built, comes into the county on the east side from Marion County, about forty-five rods south of the northeast corner of the southeast-quarter of Section 29, Township 19 north, Range 6 east; running thence in a southwest direction to a point about one mile east of Noblesville, where it changes and runs in a westerly direction through Westfield to a point about three-quarters of a mile west of Eagletown, from which point it bears to the northwest, leaving the county about one hundred rods north of the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 19 north, Range 3 east, at a distance of about one half-mile west of Jolietville.

INDIANAPOLIS, DELPHI & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

As early as 1873, the question of a narrow-gauge railroad, designed to connect, first Delphi, in Carroll County, with Chicago, traversing the vast extent of productive territory between those two points; then, so extending the line thereof as to connect, primarily, Indianapolis and Chicago, but remotely to utilize the intermediate points as important auxiliaries, began to be extensively canvassed, with a view to the attainment of these objects. At a meeting held in Indianapolis, on the 17th of February, 1875, it was made to appear that all the line of said road between Delphi and Chicago had already been placed under contract, Dr. Hayward, President of the road, making the statement that \$100,000 had already been expended in the construction of the road-bed, and other preliminary work. The road at that time was known as the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, but more recently, by the terms of a contract entered into, the branch between Chicago and Indianapolis became an important link.

On the strength of this latter connecting link, an interest began to be developed in some of the townships of this county. This development took form, when the citizens of Adams Township, on the 3d of May, 1875, filed their petition, praying for an order of the board, authorizing them to vote an appropriation of two per cent on the taxable value of all the real and personal property in the township, as a subsidy to aid in the construction of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, by taking stock; also, praying that an election be held by the citizens of the township for that purpose. The prayer was granted, and the election held pursuant to the request of the petitioners. The election was held on the 17th of July, 1875, the vote standing 266 votes for, and 251 against the appropriation. A like election was held in Washington Township on the 15th of September following, the result of which was equally decisive, but in opposition to the proposed appropriation. The vote was, for, 312 votes, and 106 against, an adverse majority of ninety-four votes. This road, however, is not yet completed to the lines of this county, being in active operation between some of the intermediate points.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Early Movements Toward Organization—State and Local Legislation Therein—County Fairs—Encouragements to Organization—Present Society Organized—The Status of Agriculture in the County

FOR many years after the settlement of this county, the products of the soil were not so much cultivated with a view to pecuniary gain as to securing a sufficiency for family and home consumption, hence, it was the exception, rather than the rule, to find the farmer's tillable grounds cultivated in accordance with the rules prescribed by the thrifty husbandman. The reasons for this are obvious: The first interest of the settler was to provide for the immediate and pressing wants of his family for subsistence, planting and reaping with an eye single to the welfare of those dependent upon him, anticipating little, at first, beyond the demands of his own household. Seeing his means were ample, however, and his prospects for abundance in the future encouraging, ideas of improved husbandry began naturally to suggest the enlargement of his domain, and the development of new modes of culture. These advances were not so much the result of individual experience as the comparison of home with other experiences. In the course of time, legislation on the part of the State was had, recommending the formation of societies as a means of enlarging the area of agricultural operations, and securing the better modes of culture. On the 22d of January, 1829, statutory regulations for the organization of agricultural societies received the approval of the Governor. Notwithstanding, however, the modes prescribed and the inducements offered by the State, little advancement was made in the processes incident to an improved agriculture.

The Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, at their May session, 1837, ordered "that there be held, at the court house in the town of Noblesville, on the last Saturday in the present month, a meeting of the citizens of the county for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Society. And it is ordered that notice of the above meeting be given by three successive publications in the newspapers published in this place." What the result of this meeting was, if, indeed, one was actually held, the records at our command do not now disclose. Whatever the immediate result, it was, remotely at least, the opening wedge for the organization of the societies that have since

followed. Prior to the passage of the act approved February 17, 1852, little progress had been made toward securing permanent organization of societies for the promotion of agriculture. Under this latter law, however, the farmers of Hamilton County, having sufficiently appreciated the advantages to be derived from concentrated effort, some time anterior to the year 1853, possibly about the beginning of that year, organized the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. In their report to the State Society, in 1856, it is shown that "at a regular meeting of the society, held on the 14th of April, 1856, the following persons were elected as officers: Dr. T. T. Butler, President; Samuel Colip and John Bark, Vice Presidents; D. C. Chipman, Secretary; H. W. Clark, Treasurer; E. B. Cole, Librarian; with nine Directors, one for each township in the county. The outlay and expenditures of 1855 were so considerable that the society concluded to have no fair during 1856." In 1857, however, discouraged from the want of a permanently inclosed fair ground, and from other causes, the society again failed to hold their annual fair. Taking courage again, in the spring of 1858, some of the more faithful friends of agricultural improvement met, and elected new officers and a Board of Directors, who went vigorously to work, and in due time arranged for holding a fair, which, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances impeding, was sufficiently successful to give encouragement to the society in the future. After a transitory existence, however, in which there was a want of interest, and a want of the practical knowledge necessary to maintain a healthy organic movement promotive of success, the society disbanded for a season, to be reorganized under more favorable auspices.

Whatever may have been the state of interest in the ranks of provident farmers in the mean time, we find no evidence of any well-organized action in the premises, until 1870, when, new life having been injected into the system, a reorganization was effected under the name and style of the "Hamilton County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Joint Stock Association." The Secretary, in his report to the State Board, for the year 1871, makes the following statement, which is, perhaps, a reasonable explanation of former failures:

"The county fairs had been so managed at the county seat that they had come into disrepute, and fairs had not been held for three or four years in our county, until the organization of this society on the stock plan. Such is not only the surroundings of the organization, but at this, their second annual exhibition, there appeared to be a fixed determination on the part of a very small portion of the citizens at and surrounding the county seat to so cripple this organization financially as to compel it to succumb. But, thanks to the liberal spirit of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, where honesty of purpose is manifested in agricultural matters, they will be patronized and sustained against all opposition."

In the same report the Secretary gives some valuable data indicative of what the society had then and has since accomplished. He says: "About fifteen acres of ground have been leased, and surrounded by a good plank fence, seven and eight feet high, with proper gates and entrances. The buildings within the grounds consist of two halls—one twenty by forty feet, the other twenty by sixty feet, an office, together with one hundred and sixty cattle and horse stalls, and fifty sheep and hog pens, and such other fixtures as are common to such grounds. A track of one-third (since increased to one-half) of a mile in circuit, was graded within the stock yard, for the accommodation of equestrians and for the exhibition of horses in harness and under the saddle. Three wells were sunk, walled, and furnished with pumps." These grounds are on the south side, and within the corporate limits of the pleasant town of Cicero, six miles north of the county seat. The fair was held during four days, commencing on the 19th of September, 1870, and was in every way a reasonably successful enterprise. There was received from the sale of tickets at the fair, refreshment stand, etc., the sum of \$1,710.30, and paid out for premiums, printing and help, the sum of \$1,618.02.

The sixth annual fair of the association was held during the three days commencing on the 24th of August, 1875, which was in a measure satisfactory. On the 1st of October, of the same year, Adams Township Agricultural Association, organized early in the season, held a fair at "Teeter's Grove," one and a half miles south of Boxley. It was strictly a local farmers' organization, and as such made a respectable showing.

As the result of a meeting held on the 28th of December, 1-75, participated in by representatives from the several townships, the "Hamilton County Agricultural Association" was organized on the 5th of January, 1876, upon the joint-stock plan, with a capital of \$10,000, divided into one thousand shares of \$10 each, with the privilege of increasing the capital to \$15,000, if

so determined by the vote of a majority of the stock represented. No individual member was entitled to hold more than twenty-five shares of stock. The grounds of the Association were located on the "Clamfuit farm," three and three-quarters miles west of Noblesville, on the Noblesville and Eagletown gravel road. Twenty acres of ground were proposed to be purchased for \$1,000. In consequence of numerous and positive differences of opinion existing, this last effort seems to have been abortive, hence, to reconcile those differences, it was finally determined, upon consultation, to organize under the regulations prescribed by the State law authorizing county agricultural societies.

Accordingly, "The Hamilton County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association," was duly organized on the 12th day of February, 1876, with a capital stock of \$10,000, in shares of \$10 each; the stock to be increased to \$15,000 by a majority vote of the association. Articles of association were duly filed and recorded, pursuant to which, whenever it should appear that \$5,000 of bona-fide stock had been subscribed, the association was authorized to perfect their organization and proceed to business. Stockholders were entitled to hold no more than twenty-five shares individually. There were nine Directors, one from each township. They constituted the board, and were to be elected annually. It was also the province of this board to elect annually, a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and General Superintendent. The society thus organized has since held its annual fairs, during four days of the last week in August, with most satisfactory results.

HAMILTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND FAIR ASSOCIATION.

A joint-stock company bearing the above title, was organized on the 11th of February, 1879, with a capital stock of \$5,000, in shares of \$10 each, the whole managed on the plan recommended by the experiences of the past, and in substantial conformity with the law upon the subject. The first fair was held by the association in September, 1879, and the first annual meeting on the 1st of November, 1879. There were thirty three original stockholders, representing fifty-five shares of \$10 each. In addition, the several townships took stock to the amount of 201 shares. The following report of the Treasurer, submitted on the day of the annual meeting, represents its financial condition:

Received from stock.....	\$1,235 10
Received from Harrison's note.....	500 00
Received from gate and entry fees.....	1,047 00
Total.....	\$3,012 10
Paid for lumber contracts.....	\$2,824 45
Paid to H. M. Taylor.....	63 64
Paid expense of fair.....	203 64
Paid for premiums.....	975 74
Total.....	\$4,071 47

Directors: A. L. Hanghey, Charles Hiatt, R. A. Couden, T. Stanford, George Wheeler, L. B. Tomlinson, John E. Hoshaw, John Harrison, David Neal.

President, L. B. Tomlinson; Vice President, A. L. Hanghey; Secretary, A. J. Ball; Treasurer, John Harrison.

CHAPTER XIV.

REVIEW OF FINANCES.

Abstract of the Early Reports of County Treasurers—Rates of Taxation—Payrolls, Etc., Held in a Century Ago—Rescue of School Funds—Later Receipts and Disbursements—Statistics of County Finances, Etc.

WHEN the county was organized, in May, 1823, the population was meager, and the sources of public revenue were wholly undeveloped, requiring a lapse of time to get the machinery in motion where-with to open the avenues to prosperity by utilizing the material in store awaiting the demands of skillful operatives in primitive economy. The pecuniary requirements were more than equal to the means on hand; even some of the early expenditures were made upon personal responsibility in anticipation of future incomes. Before the revenues from taxation were paid in, the chief source of income was first from licenses to vend general merchandise, "keep tavern," keep ferries, etc., and from appropriations, the item of appropriations being generally in the way of a bonus offered by the proprietors of town sites eligible as candidates for the location of the "seat of justice," as inducements for selection as such. The deficiencies of funds to meet these pressing wants were

usually made up from temporary loans, instances of which have been already noticed. The first official exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of the county, covering the period from the organization until the date of the report, was filed by the County Treasurer at the January session of the Board of Justices, for the year 1826, as follows: Receipts and expenditures since the organization of the county: Expenditures, \$589.77; receipts \$456.40, showing the debt of the county to be \$133.37—comparatively a fair showing for the first two years and a half of the county's independent existence; the separate exhibit for the year 1824, giving the receipts for that year at \$224.37; expenses, \$170.62; balance in the Treasurer's hands, \$53.75.

Among the proceedings of the January session, 1829, we find the following statement of the financial condition of the county for the year 1828, to wit:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance due from Treasurer.....	\$5 00
Amount received from Farmers.....	34 04
Amount of taxes received during the year.....	268 08
Total.....	\$307 12
EXPENDITURES.	
For election returns.....	\$1 00
For support of papers.....	31 47
For house rent for courts.....	6 25
For holding inquest on dead body.....	11 50
For stray horses claimed.....	10 45
For furniture for county.....	18 00
For County Agent.....	5 00
For viewers of roads.....	12 00
For Jailor.....	7 81
For Sheriff.....	60 00
For Clerk.....	67 75
For saw-sing.....	20 75
For stray-pen keeper.....	3 37
For County Commissioners.....	6 25
Total.....	\$364 00
Balance in the treasury.....	\$43 11

This statement was ordered to be published for the inspection of the public, and was published accordingly. At this time taxes were distributed as follows: "At this session of the board the following rates of taxation were fixed and the property assessed as being subject to taxation for the year 1828: For county purposes, on each 100 acres of first-rate land, 40 cents; on each 100 acres of second-rate land, 30 cents; on each 100 acres of third-rate land, 18 cents; on each horse or mule over three years old, 50 cents; each work-ox over the age of three years, 25 cents; on each silver or pinbeck watch, 25 cents; on each gold watch, \$1; on each brass clock, \$2; on each two-wheeled pleasure carriage, \$1; on each four-wheeled pleasure carriage, \$1.50; on each poll, 50 cents.

At the November session, 1831, upon settlement with the Treasurer, the following exhibit was filed, showing the receipts and disbursements of the county for the current year, 1831, to-wit:

RECEIPTS.	
Amount in hands of Collector.....	\$515 69
Redeem on non-resident lands.....	20 82
Delinquent list for 1830, collected in 1831.....	16 75
Due from Treasurer at last settlement.....	152 61
Received for store houses.....	30 47
Received by Agent for his salary.....	38 17
In hands of Clerk for jurors' fee taxed on writs.....	31 60
Total.....	\$843 03
EXPENDITURES.	
Illegal assessments.....	\$7 04
For return judges of election.....	75
For Clerk's annual allowance.....	56 00
For Sheriff's annual allowance.....	42 75
For Collector.....	5 00
For Associate Judges.....	28 40
For rent for court room.....	8 00
For allowance to County Commissioners.....	37 75
For allowance for road expenses.....	26 00
For allowance for erecting court house.....	180 00
For allowance to County Agent.....	12 00
For poor expenses.....	35 71
For superintendent of school section.....	6 75
For Jurors.....	61 50
For Jailor.....	8 00
For said salaries.....	15 50
For sitting for 1831.....	10 00
For stationery and sealed measure.....	6 77
Total.....	\$544 61
Balance in the treasury.....	\$288 62

The statement submitted five years later, at the November session, 1836, gives the following abstract of the condition of the county finances, to wit:

Receipts of the county for 1836.....	\$2,861 56
Disbursements.....	1,656 78
Remainder in the Treasury.....	\$1,204 78

At the June session, 1811, the receipts were shown to be \$1,553.12, and the expenditures \$1,509.77; balance on hand, \$25.65. This statement covered a period of only six months, the time of settlement being changed from November to June. The annual settlement in June, 1812, made a better showing, as follows: Total receipts of the county from June, 1811, to June, 1812, \$3,056.32; expenditures for a like period, \$2,014.28 1/2; balance on hand, \$1,012.03 1/2. "It having been made known to a board that the Treasurer has taken, on collections for taxes, in 1811, a considerable number of Illinois Bank paper, and a small quantity of other paper which was deemed good at the time, but has since depreciated, the Treasurer suggests that he can exchange the same for State scrip, dollar for dollar; he is ordered to make said change, provided the same is practical."

The following exhibit shows the amount of taxes levied, collected and expended during the ten years from the June settlement, 1862, to the June settlement, 1872.

Amount levied for county purposes and interest.....	\$157,922 08
Amount levied for soldiers' families, bounties, etc.....	177,818 12
Amount levied for railroad and other debts.....	52,416 24
Amount levied for bridges.....	18,717 88
Total.....	\$306,874 32
Debated for delinquent, refunded and released taxes.....	11,700 62
Total collected.....	\$295,173 70
Liabilities paid out of county fund.....	725,511 61
Liabilities paid on account of soldiers' families, bounties, interest, and State quota.....	213,163 40
Liabilities paid on bridges.....	68,710 66
Liabilities paid on soldiers' monument.....	3,980 00
Liabilities paid on real estate (60 acres).....	1,800 00
Liabilities paid on improvements.....	2,750 00
Liabilities paid on railroad debts, interest and cost.....	15,200 00
Amount paid in excess of collections.....	58,295 00
Cash claims in treasury, deducted from June settlement.....	17,714 26
Total debt, less assets in treasury, as per Auditor's statement, June, 1872.....	41,571 71

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the general finances of the county, as appears by the annual report of the Auditor, May 31, 1879.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in treasury, June 1, 1878.....	\$86,970 50
For State purposes.....	34,508 94
For township and corporations.....	65,836 50
For county purposes.....	62,959 84
For court house purposes.....	1,311 01
For jail fund.....	9,148 72
For trust funds.....	7,589 50
For fees account.....	5,519 31
For debt and interest account.....	5,180 56
Total.....	\$286,154 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid townships and corporations.....	\$61,559 52
Paid county expenses.....	42,804 02
Paid from county fund on court house.....	15,743 14
Paid on court house account.....	67,492 47
Paid on trust funds.....	5,962 89
Paid State.....	38,714 133
Paid miscellaneous.....	16,297 14
Cash in treasury.....	43,923 78
Total.....	\$286,154 48

STATEMENT OF COUNTY DEBT.

Total interest bearing date of last report.....	\$112,730 00
Amount paid during the year.....	5,230 00
Total bonded debt.....	\$107,500 00

STATEMENT OF ASSETS TO APPLY IN LIQUIDATION.

Taxes collected for jail debt.....	15,906 75
Solvent claims.....	8,093 25
Total.....	\$24,000 00
Indebtedness less assets.....	83,500 00
\$30,000, of the above debt, is due September 1, 1880.	

CONDITION OF SCHOOL FUNDS, JUNE, 1880.

Auditor's report of the common school fund, as follows:

Amount of funds loaned.....	\$31,359 87
Cash in treasury.....	62 55

Total fund to date.....	\$31,422 42
Amount of funds loaned at last report.....	30,217 01
Cash in treasury.....	147 11
Fees from Justices.....	322 27
Fees from Clerk.....	716 00
Total fund at this date.....	\$31,422 42

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

Township 18, Range 3 east. Amount loaned.....	\$1,765 00
Amount due on lots.....	165 00
Total funds.....	\$1,930 00
Received and loaned since last report.....	1,900 00
Township 18, Range 4 east. Amount loaned.....	\$5,891 84
Amount due on lots.....	175 60
Cash in treasury.....	\$
Total fund.....	\$6,067 44
Received and loaned since.....	283 50
Township 18, Range 5 east. Amount loaned.....	\$2,216 00
Total fund.....	\$2,216 00
Township 19, Range 3 east. Amount loaned.....	\$4,319 75
Amount of cash in hand.....	31 25
Total fund.....	\$4,351 00
Township 19, Range 4 east. Amount loaned.....	\$1,962 50
Total fund.....	\$1,962 50
Township 19, Range 5 east. Amount loaned.....	\$1,365 23
Total fund.....	\$1,365 23
Township 20, Range 1 east. Amount loaned.....	\$1,029 75
Lots.....	106 25
Total fund.....	\$1,136 00
Township 20, Range 5 east. Amount loaned.....	\$2,100 00
Total fund.....	\$2,100 00

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FUNDS, 1879.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

Amount of funds held in trust as per last report.....	25,481 82
Amount since added from the sale of lands.....	
Amount of funds received from other counties on account of divided congressional township fund since last report.....	25,481 82
Debit amount of funds distributed to other counties on account of divided congressional township fund, since last report.....	
Total in trust at this date.....	\$25,481 82

COMMON SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amount of funds held in trust by county as shown at last report.....	\$30,381 15
Amount of fines and forfeitures by Clerk of Court.....	716 00
Amount of fines and forfeitures by Justices of the Peace.....	322 27
Total amount of common school fund held in trust.....	\$31,422 42

CONDITION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amount of funds safely invested.....	Comp Tr	Com School
Amount of funds in treasury, not invested.....	\$25,287 07	\$11,359 87
	194 75	62 55
Total funds as above.....	\$25,481 82	\$11,422 42
Amount in treasury at last report.....	108 50	117 11
Amount of loans paid within the year.....	1,776 32	3,993 34
Amount of funds loaned within the year.....	1,690 07	716 00
Amount of interest on funds collected.....	2,674 59	2,109 14
Amount of interest on funds delinquent.....		247 89

CHAPTER XV.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

An Account of its Operations, with Something of History, Routes, Etc.

AMONG the principal workers in the 'underground railroad' movement were the Baker family, Asa Bales, Dr. Hatt, James L. Hatt, Jacob L. Pfaut, of Westfield; James M. Thompson, now living in Adams Township; O. C. Lindley, of Adams Township; J. Roberts, of Washington Township; Daniel Haskett, of Tipton County; a Mr. Wells, and his son, the latter a youth of some twelve or fourteen years of age, in 1818 and 1850, was quite active in the service, doing the part of driving a wagon under the cover of night, from his father's house, a 'station' on the route to the 'station' farther north.

"Mr. Bales was among the warmest supporters of this organization, if organization it can be called. There was no regular society, so far as we have been able to learn, in the county. Westfield, as a 'station' on the route from the Ohio River north, became quite famous, and was known and held in terror by the hunting slave-holders of the South, when they set out in quest of a fugitive. Here, the colored man, having taken advantage of opportunity would set out without money, with but here and there only a friend. The law of the land claimed him as an escaped 'fugitive from justice'; his fellowman, made by the laws of his country an enemy and a special deputy, as it were, to return him shackled to his master and, to pay the penalty of the 'runaway nigger,' as he was termed—sent to Alabama and sold, the terror of all slaves in the South, and the retribution sure to follow. When this slave in quest of freedom had made good his escape, and landed safely at Westfield, he found friends. He was, almost as a rule, piloted through without further molestation or danger, to Canada, whither he had set out to go, with the north star as his guide, depending on the tender mercies of friends along the route. Those fearless old men and women who stood up and dared the danger, and demanded the removal of the shackles of four millions of souls—they that 'gave them to eat,' and shelter to protect and rest them, and guided them safely, refreshed, to the next 'station'—we may say to them, not only here, but throughout this broad domain, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

"Many very interesting facts have been told us of the various trials, hardships and dangers this monstrous practice was fraught with. We have not the space to include these; they are simply the same as all such undertakings encountered in the various States North. Here, one almost within the grasp of liberty, matched back by the cruel hand of an officer, or a 'nigger hunter,' for his paltry fee of \$500 reward; there, one struggling with exhaustion, unable to move further, and fearful of showing himself, perishes in the swamp. And again, others hunted down with the blood-hounds. These men, citizens, our own blood circulating in their veins, hunted down—for what? for the pre-eminence of an instinct as natural to all the civilized nations of the earth as the rose that blooms, and as sweet as the fragrance that it sends forth—*liberty!*

"This route was via Indianapolis, Westfield, Bexley—New London, in Howard County, also an important point on the route—and so on north and northeast, to Daniel Haskett's, in Tipton County; from thence to Jerome and Greentown, in Howard County, both 'friendly places,' on the line of the 'underground railroad,' where the weary traveler would find a haven of rest. Another branch of the route was via Thornton, in Boone County, also a 'friendly place.' Scores of colored people have traveled over this line. In answer to our inquiry, the old 'pilots' and 'engineers,' still living, say there were hundreds of them.

"The beginning of the labors on this line is very indefinite—was certainly prior to 1840. A notable case was one Rhoades, who claimed to be a 'freed slave' and who had lived in Illinois, for some time prior to his coming to Indiana. He was, however, in due time claimed by a Southerner, who began legal proceedings for his recovery. He was placed in custody, and the proper bond being furnished, he was to be delivered, as per contract of bondsmen, to Westfield. The parties came through; but the colored man, to the amazement of drivers and all, was missing, 'the bottom of the wagon having fallen out.' This, of course, was pre-arranged by the bondsmen, who would have forfeited the bond, but for the efforts of Leontin Barber, who ably defended the case, and guaranteed the freedom of Rhoades."

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old Settlers' Meetings—Officers—Receipts—Boxes of Brief Mention—Proposition to Move the County Seat—Names and Locations of the Towns of the County.

AN Old Settlers' Society has been in existence in this county for several years, though we are not in possession of the facts necessary to give the date of the organization or who were instrumental in its consummation. The object, however, is a laudable one, and deserves the consideration, not only of the pioneer fathers and mothers themselves, but the generation coming after them; indeed, of all who have a respect for the memories of the past, and the participants in the various processes whereby the mighty changes have been wrought in this beautiful county of ours, manifested by a comparison of the same surroundings of more than half a century ago with the immediate present. It is only by cultivating inquiry concerning the numerous incidents of real life yet stored in the minds of the few remaining ones of the pioneer period, that those valuable mementoes of the past can be preserved from oblivion. We have this mention of the proceedings of the society, copied from the *Noblesville Ledger*, of September 4, 1874:

"An Old Settlers' meeting was held at Engletown, August 25, 1874, in the grave south of Union Church. The meeting was called to order by Samuel Smith. William Lane was elected President, Joseph Pettijohn and Henry Jones, Vice-Presidents, and L. B. Simmons, Secretary.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary read the names of the old citizens that had died in Hamilton County since their last meeting. The number was seventy six. The old settlers then occupied the time in telling their experience in regard to frontier life. Speeches were made by the following persons: Jonathan Collins, William Lane, H. G. Finch, John Moore, Charles Stout, Joseph Pettijohn, John Fertig, William Frost, Elias Barker, Phineas Pierson, William Dye and Mr. Byers.

Mrs. Nancy Ross exhibited a bed-spread 106 years old, which looked as though it would last 200 years longer. Mr. Byers had an exhibition spoon made by his grandfather used in the first settling of this county, to mold spoons for the people to eat mush and milk with. He also exhibited an almanac for the year 1772, making it 102 years old.

On motion, the same committee of last year was continued; also, same Corresponding Secretary, to record all deaths of old settlers, up to the next meeting, August, 1875.

Accordingly, on the 24th of August, 1875, the society met at Engletown, when William Frost was chosen President; Jesse Brauchamp, Vice President; C. R. Bowman and A. P. Stout, Secretaries. After the routine of business had been gone through with, and the old people had had their say, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on the 24th of August, 1876.

A public meeting was held at Westfield, in April, 1875, and a committee of two appointed to circulate a petition and secure signers thereto, asking the removal of the seat of justice of Hamilton County to Westfield. The proceeding was without substantial result.

In November, 1847, terrible fires, burning timber, fencing, grain, etc., prevailed all over the county, occasioning great pecuniary loss.

During the summer of 1848, a heavy wind and rain storm prevailed throughout the county, doing great damage to crops, etc. In consequence, a large number of our citizens were granted a new assessment, and a reduction of their taxes assessed the previous year.

CITY AND TOWNS.

The following contains the names of the several towns in Hamilton County, and the civil townships in which they are situated. It will be valuable as a table of general reference:

Noblesville, city, in Noblesville Township; Strawtown, town, in White River Township; Aroma, town, in White River Township; Omega, town, in White River Township; Buena Vista, town, in Jackson Township; Millsburg, town, in Jackson Township; Arcadia, town, in Jackson Township; Civeto, town, in Jackson Township; Deming, town, in Jackson Township; Boxley, town, in Adams Township; Millwood, town, in Adams Township; Westfield, town, in Washington Township; Engletown, town, in Washington Township; Jolietville, town, in Washington Township; Carmel, town, in Clay Township; Carmel, town, in Delaware Township; Fisher's Station, town, in Delaware Township; New Britain, town, in Delaware Township; Ohio, town, in Fall Creek Township; Clarkville, town, in Wayne Township.

MILITARY HISTORY.

COMPILED BY COL. J. B. DODGE.

HAMILTON COUNTY was conspicuous during the war of the Rebellion for the fidelity of her citizens to the cause of the Union, for the number of her citizens that enlisted in the service of their country, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the county, and for the courage and endurance displayed by them. There was scarcely a battle fought, during the long and bloody struggle of over four years for National existence, that Hamilton County was not represented in, to a greater or less extent, and her sons could always be found where the firing was heaviest, and where the blows fell the thickest and hardest. No organization that went out from her borders ever disgraced itself, the State it represented, or the cause it served, and a number of them were distinguished for their indomitable courage and bravery.

It is an invidious work to select any organization by name from among so many that were conspicuous for gallantry, but it can give offense to none to say that, while the memory of brave deeds is cherished with feelings of love and pride, the steady courage and endurance of the Thirty-Fourth and Sixty-Third, the chivalrous dash and daring of the Thirty-Ninth, and the splendid soldierly conduct of the Seventy-Fifth, the One Hundred and First, and the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments, will be remembered.

Napoleon's "Old Guard" contained no braver soldiers, and performed no more heroic deeds, and their memory should forever be cherished by those for whom they imperiled their lives.

On the 16th day of April, 1861, Governor Oliver P. Morton issued a proclamation, briefly reciting the acts of the rebellion which had brought on the war, and calling upon the people of the State "to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies, and forthwith report the same to the Adjutant General, in order that they might be mustered into the service of the United States," and the next day, the first company from Hamilton County, under command of Captain John D. Evans, went into camp at Camp Morton, at Indianapolis. From that time until the close of the war, the same spirit of promptness and patriotism was displayed on all occasions, by the people of Hamilton County. The people and the authorities vied with each other in the work of encouraging enlistments, and in taking care that the families of those who were in the service of their country should not suffer on account of the absence of their protectors.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held on the 10th day of June, 1861, the sum of \$136.42 was allowed "for goods furnished soldiers' families;" and, on the next day, the following order was made by them:

"It is hereby ordered by the board, that the following-named persons be appointed agents, to superintend the furnishing of provisions and clothing for the families of the soldiers now in the army, as volunteers from Hamilton County. That said agents inquire into the condition and situation of said families, and furnish them with such clothing and provisions as their necessities require, and that said agents make report of their doings to this board at each session, so long as they act as such agents: Noblesville, James O'Brien; Jackson, W. H. Pickersil; Wayne, David Steward."

On the 26th of August, 1861, the Commissioners allowed \$87.66 for goods furnished under the above order, and at the regular session of the September term, a few days after, allowed for the same purpose \$558.47. At that term a number of additional agents were appointed, and Solomon Maker was appointed in place of James O'Brien, resigned.

At the preceding December term, the Commissioners allowed the sum of \$1,822.05 for relief of soldiers' families.

At a special session of Commissioners' Court, held in January, 1862, "E. K. Hall was appointed agent to visit Camp Wood, in Kentucky, to receive and bring home any money the soldiers there might wish to send to their families, and distribute it to them."

The Thirty-ninth Regiment, that contained at that time three companies from Hamilton County, was stationed at Camp Wood, in Kentucky, in January, 1862.

At the regular March term of Commissioners' Court, "J. B. Lechr was appointed agent to go to Tennessee and receive any money the soldiers in the field wish to send home, and pay the same over to their families." The Thirty-ninth Regiment at that time was in camp near Nashville, Tenn. At the same session, \$1,430.97 was allowed for relief of soldiers' families.

At this time, it becoming apparent that the war was to be of much longer duration than was at first supposed, and the number of soldiers from the county having largely increased, steps were taken to economize as much as possible in payment of relief to soldiers' families, or bankruptcy would terminate all assistance to them, and the following order was passed:

"It is ordered by the board, that each military agent of each township in this county is hereby required to ascertain, between this time and the 20th day of April, 1862, the number of really needy wives, children under twelve years of age, and dependent parents of soldiers in the field, in their respective townships, and certify the same to the County Auditor, giving in each certificate the name of wife, names and ages of her children under twelve years of age, the name of husband or son, the date of his enlistment, and the name of the regiment he is in.

"2d. The following allowance is hereby made per week to aid the families of soldiers, to wit:

To each wife, per week.....	\$ 75
To each wife and one child, per week.....	1 00
To each wife and two children, per week.....	1 25
To each wife and three children, per week.....	1 50
To each wife and four children, per week.....	1 75
To each wife and five children, per week.....	2 00
To each wife and six children, per week.....	2 25
To each dependent parent, per week.....	75

"3d. No allowance shall be made except to those that are really needy.

"4th. When it shall be necessary, it shall be the duty of the agent to rent a house for each family, at the lowest rate per month, and on the best terms he can. The rent to be paid quarterly.

"5th. Each family living in the town of Noblesville, shall be allowed \$1 per month until the first day of May, 1862, for wood, and 50 cents per month thereafter, and each family living in any other town in the county shall be allowed per month for wood the sum of 75 cents, until the first of May, 1862, and 40 cents per month thereafter.

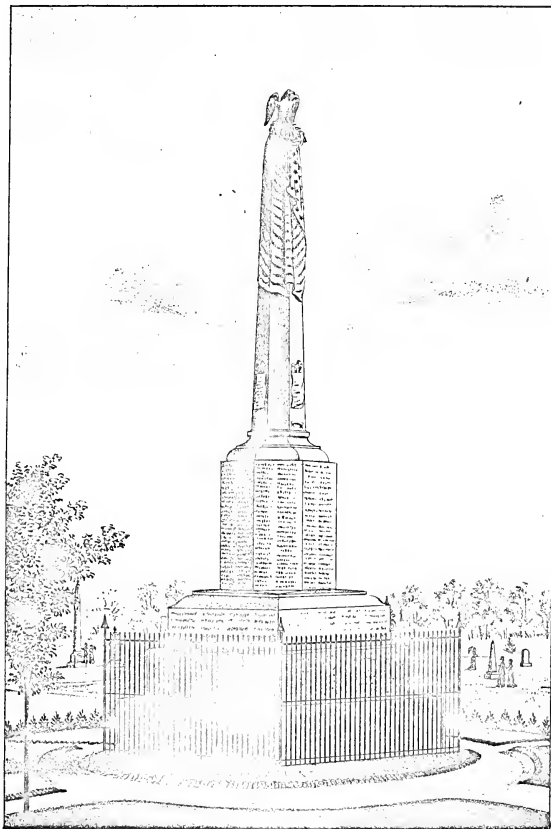
"6th. No allowance shall be made to the family of any commissioned officer in the army, but to private soldiers alone.

"7th. Allowances to continue to the families of those killed or disabled in battle, but not to those discharged."

At the June Term, 1862, of Commissioners' Court, \$1,346.35 was allowed for the relief of soldiers' families. At a special session of the court, held in July, 1862, the allowance to each soldier's wife was increased to \$1 per week, and each child under twelve years of age 50 cents per week. At a special session of the court held in August, 1862, a tax levy was made of 15 cents on each \$100 of taxable property for military purposes.

From this time on, until the close of the war, money was poured out liberally for the support of these dependent on the soldiers of Hamilton County, and they knew that the loved ones at home were being tenderly cared for. A statement of the allowances made at each term of the court, would simply increase the length of this article, and it is sufficient to say, that Hamilton County paid for relief of soldiers' families during the war the insignificant sum of \$111,925.75, and paid to volunteers and recruits as bounties, \$215,000. In addition to these large amounts, was a very large amount paid in various ways to the Sanitary Commissioners. How much that was there is no possible way of ascertaining, but it was very large. The payments for relief to soldiers' families were continued until December, 1866, at which time \$562 was allowed, and that appears to be the last.

Not contented with what they had done during the actual existence of the war, for the soldiers in the field and their families at home, the people of Hamilton County resolved, in 1866, to perpetuate the names of all that went into the



MONUMENT
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
HAMILTON COUNTY SOLDIERS,
WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.
ERECTED IN THE NOBLESVILLE CEMETERY
A.D. 1868.

UNDER AN APPROPRIATION FROM THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (WHO WERE AT THAT TIME)
DAVID STEWART, CONRAD BEARD & J.G.M. SHANE.

service from the county, by the erection of a monument that should bear the names of the living, as well as the dead, and, with the energy and liberality that marked all their movements in connection with the soldiers, it was completed and dedicated with proper ceremonies, on the 15th of July 1868.

The monument stands on the highest and most conspicuous spot in the cemetery at Nokesville. It consists of an octagonal shaft, twenty-two and one-half feet in height, each side measuring three and one-half feet in width, resting on a triple base, the sections of which are eight, six, and four feet square respectively.

A perched eagle surmounts the shaft, and on each of the four sides, corresponding to the cardinal points of the compass, and six feet below the top, is a spread eagle bearing a scroll.

On the scroll on the south side is the following inscription:

Inscribed to the Memory of the Heroes of Hamilton County,
REBELLION OF 1861
LINCOLN.

On the west side:

Roll of the Field and Staff of the Thirty-ninth Regiment

MAJOR:
JOHN D. EVANS.
REGIMENT:
JOHN M. GRAY.
ASSISTANT SURGEON:
J. A. GARVER.

On the east side:

Roll of the Field and Staff of the Seventy-fifth Regiment Inf. Vols.

ADJUTANT GENERAL:
WILLIAM O'BRIEN.
MAJOR:
CYRUS J. MCCOIE.
QUARTERMASTER:
WILLIAM A. WAINWRIGHT.

On the north side:

Roll of the Field and Staff of the One Hundred and First Regiment, Inf. Vol.

GENERAL:
WILLIAM GARVER.
QUARTERMASTER:
WILLIAM B. CONNOR.
SURGEON:
WILLIAM B. GRAHAM.
CHAPELAIN:
RICHARD D. SPELLMAN.

On the right sides of the shaft, and on the four sides of each of the two uppermost sections of the base, are the names and ranks of all the commissioned officers and enlisted men, living and dead, arranged in their respective organizations, commencing with the oldest. The national flag enfolds the top of the shaft, beautifully sculptured, above the spread eagles. The height of the structure is twenty-eight and one-half feet, and it weighs 35,000 pounds and is of pure white marble. Its cost was \$5,000, which sum was appropriated by the County Commissioners from the county funds. It is one of the most beautiful works of the kind in the country, and is a credit not only to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Hamilton County, but to the taste and artistic skill of its designer and builders.

At the dedication, a large concourse of ex-soldiers and citizens were present, including delegations from all the neighboring towns. The Governor of the State, Conrad Baker, was the orator of the day, and he delivered an eloquent address, taking for his subject "Our National Union." In the course of his remarks he spoke as follows: "This monument is inscribed to the heroes of Hamilton County, who participated in the suppression of the great rebellion of 1861. These heroes embrace twenty-two company organizations, representing fourteen Indiana regiments, as follows: The Sixth, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-seventh, Sixtieth, Sixty-third, Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, and the Second and Fifth Cavalry, besides more than 200 soldiers that were citizens of this county, who joined organizations not formed within your county. This is a record of which you may well be proud, and which will be the admiration of your posterity, long after those now living shall have passed away. By this structure you not only record your admiration of the virtue, the valor and the patriotism of your own citizens, who rushed to the standard of the country in the hour of its greatest danger, but you also record your devotion to the Union for which they fought and for which many of them died."

Col. James B. Black, Maj. John D. Evans and Capt. Theodore W. McCoy also made addresses appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. E. M. Jackson, the sculptor, and Col. James O'Brien made short and appropriate presentation addresses, and Col. William Garver, on behalf of the soldiers, spoke as follows:

Mr. O'Brien: "The beautiful, appropriate and enduring memorial which the patriotic people of Hamilton County, through their Commissioners, have erected to the memory of the noble men who, in the hour of the nation's trial, came forward and devoted their lives to their country, is gratefully accepted by the surviving soldiers, as well as by the friends of the living and dead heroes. We return through you, to the Commissioners and people of Hamilton County, as well as to the builders of the monument, our heartfelt thanks."

Mr. John Poutous then closed the ceremonies with the following dedicatory remarks: "This monument having been presented and accepted in the name of my country, and in behalf of the citizens of Hamilton County, I do solemnly dedicate this monument to the memory of the brave defenders of our Union, who enlisted from Hamilton County under the glorious banner of our Republic, and imperiled their lives in defense of the principles of liberty and happiness of the people of the Union. May we ever revere and cherish their memories in our hearts, and emulate their many virtues."

A short, and as concise as possible, history of each regiment that contained men from this county is given, except in a few cases where the number of men was so small as to attract no general interest to the history of the organization. With it is given as complete a list of those who enlisted from this county as can be made at this time. It only contains the names of those who were honorably discharged. It can do no good to perpetuate a record that may have been marred by mistake or inadvertence, as well as purposely. That the list is complete, is not claimed, but, where names are omitted that should be contained in it, it will be found on examination, that it is, in a great majority of cases, the fault of the soldier, or his officer's carelessness. Where no remarks are made opposite the soldier's or officer's name, it must be understood, in all cases, that he served his full term of enlistment and was honorably discharged. Those marked as "veterans" originally enlisted in 1861, for three years, and re-enlisted for "three years, or during the war," between December, 1863, and April, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT—(THREE-MONTHS SERVICE).

The Sixth Regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861. It was one of the six regiments organized under the first call for troops by President Lincoln for 75,000 men.

On the 30th of May, the regiment left Indianapolis for the scene of conflict in Western Virginia, via Cincinnati and Parkersburg.

It arrived at Webster, West Virginia, on the 24 of June, and that night, marched through dreaching rain, and over almost impassable roads, for four or five miles, and on the next morning, June 3, took an active part in the battle of Philippi, the first action that took place during the war of the rebellion.

It then returned to Grafton, where it was made part of the brigade commanded by Gen. Thomas A. Morris, and participated in the march to Laurel Hill and the engagement at Carrick's Ford, where the rebel General Garnett, was killed on the 12th of July. The term of enlistment having expired, the regiment returned to Indianapolis, August 2, and was finally discharged.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John D. Evans.
First Lieutenant—John F. Longley.
Second Lieutenant—George A. Wainwright.
First Sergeant—Haywood W. Clark.
Sergeants—William E. Ewing, Wesley Esington, Marion Esington, William George, Edward Gilkey, John H. Grinsel, John C. Dale, John Harrey, James Hebble, Milton Hopper, John Hoffman, John Hunter, Mahlon Husted, Cyrus O. Hunt, Levi Hunt, Henry Johnsonbaugh, Simon Lockwood, William H. Lower, James L. Mester, John McLean, Joseph Nicholson, William H. Ois, James A. Owen, Frank Pickard, Lewis E. Pickersell, Sims J. Pickersell, William P. Pikerrell, William A. Potter, Jesse N. Proctor, Thomas A. Hambo, John Ranom, Herman Realy, Henry Reynolds, Edward B. Scott, Charles Scott, Aaron Sheemaker, George O. Stark, William W. Stephens, Ivan Stewart, George W. Stitely, Emory Warren, Edward R. Weesat, John R. Wheeler, Thomas Williams.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS SERVICE).

COMPANY I.

Private—Benjamin Paul, Veteran, promoted Sergeant; John W. Lynch, Veteran, Archel H. Allison, killed at Thompson Hills, May 16, 1862; Andrew Hess, killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862; James Huxley, killed at Thompson Hills, May 16, 1862; Tommaso Araby, killed at Thompson Hills, May 16, 1862.

COMPANY L—Recruit—Benjamin B. Meiser.

COMPANY K—Recruit—Jonathan Jones.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.—Corporal, F. A. Hawkins.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

The Twelfth Regiment was organized from the surplus of companies that had reached Indianapolis in answer to the call for six regiments of three-month troops, and was mustered to the service of the State of Indiana for one year, on the 11th of May, 1861. On the 11th of June it left Indianapolis and went to Evansville, and was placed on guard duty at that place, and remained there until the 18th of July, when it was transferred to the service of the United States for the unexpired portion of its term of enlistment. On the 23d of July the Twelfth left Evansville, and proceeded by rail to Sandy Hook, Md., just below and across the Potomac River from Harper's Ferry, Va., arriving at that point on the 27th of July.

It was assigned to Abercrombie's Brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah, and remained in camp in Pleasant Valley, near Maryland Heights, until the 10th of August, when it moved with the army to Hyattstown, where it remained in camp for some time. Gen. Joe Johnston, the rebel commander, was reported to be on the opposite side of the Potomac, near Leesburg, with a large force, and this movement was made to prevent him from crossing the river. The following month was occupied in making marches and reconnaissance to and in the direction of Darlington, Nolan's Ferry, Seneca Creek, Tasepoua Creek, Point of Rocks, Frying and Frederick.

On the 11th of October the regiment marched from Frederick, through Boonsboro and Middletown, to Williamsport, Md. On the 15th the different companies of the Twelfth were stationed at Williamsport, Dam No. 1, Dam No. 5, Sharpsburg, and other points on the Maryland side of the Potomac, where they were engaged in picket and out-post duty, until in March, 1862, during which time picket firing, and skirmishes across the river, were of almost daily occurrence.

On the 1st of March the Twelfth crossed the Potomac, at Williamsport, and marched to Winchester through Martinsburg and Banker Hill. On the 11th, it was engaged in an active skirmish with the enemy, near Winchester, and on the following morning was the first regiment to enter the town, which had been evacuated by the enemy the night before. On the 21st, the regiment moved to Berryville, and thence across the Shenandoah, and over the Blue Ridge, through Snicker's Gap, to Abbie. Hearing of the victory of Kindell over Stonewall Jackson, at Winchester, in the battle fought on the 25th, it returned to the Shenandoah, where it was met with orders to retrace its steps southward toward Wareton Junction, which place was reached on the 2d day of April, via Abbie, Centerville, the battlefield of Bull Run, and Catlet's Station.

The regiment remained there until the 3th of May, when it marched to Washington, where it was mustered out of the service, on the 14th of that month, and immediately returned to Indiana.

COMPANY B.

Captain—William O'Brien.

First Lieutenant—Cyrus J. Metcalf.

Second Lieutenant—John T. Floyd.

First Sergeant—George H. Kelly.

Sergeants—James J. Ross, Thomas P. Farley, Malton B. Floyd, James A. Williams.

Corporals—Infus Crull, Robert Patterson, Henry R. Leonard, Thomas A. Ellis, Magrove Tonkin, John Langley, George W. Moore, Lewis W. Wyand.

Musician—Alfred Harter.

Wagoner—James M. Sanders.

Privates—John Aher, George W. Abbieh, Lafayette Alloway, John Bowen, Patrick Bradley, William T. Brandfield, James Bush, William Cooper, John C. Cottingham, Cornelius Cutler, Andrew J. Crisp, Jacob Crowl, William H. Carley, George E. Parrish, Michael Garmon, John Holt, Thomas Hall, Benjamin H. Hanzel, William A. Hinks, William Hinesley, William H. Hopkins, Andrew J. Huffman, Thomas R. Lowe, William W. Layton, John Leman, Jacob Leighton, John Lutz, Jereahs Lyneh, Travis Montgomery, George W. Morgan, Francis M. Morgan, Marvin L. Morgan, John Morrow, Jesse P. Mount, David Mulvanix, Stephen Newby, John Samsell, Grassville Wiley, Albert Pitts, James R. Richardson, John S. Sample, Theodore C. Smith, Felix T. Smith, Thomas Smith, William H. Snyder, Martin Stephenson, Edward Swartz, Jacob Townsend, Phil Tracy, William W. Williamson, Ira G. Wright, Isaac White.

John F. McCallan, promoted to First Lieutenant of Thirty-ninth Regiment, Aug. 21, 1861.

Joseph S. Ogde, died at Huxley, Ind., June 23, 1862.

Peter A. Dennis, died at Beasong, Ind., January 21, 1862.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS SERVICE).

COMPANY F—Musician, John F. Osgoodell.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS SERVICE).

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, at Indianapolis, on the 21st day of August, 1861, with William M. Wheatley as Colonel. It left Indianapolis on the 7th of September for St. Louis, and from there was ordered to proceed to the interior of Missouri, from where it participated in the Fremont campaign to Springfield. It then returned to Sedalia, where it was placed on duty guarding the Pacific Railroad, and was kept on that duty until July, 1862. From that time until May 1, 1863 it was actively engaged in the field, moving with the army into Southern Missouri and thence into Arkansas. During that time it took an active part in the battles at Newtonia, Mo., and Prairie Grove, and Van Buren, Ark. At the battle of Prairie Grove, on the 7th of December, 1862, the regiment distinguished itself by its gallantry, and suffered severely in killed and wounded. On the 1st of June, 1863, the regiment was ordered to join the army of Gen. Grant in the rear of Vicksburg, where it was actively engaged, in the duties incident to a siege, until the surrender of that place on the 4th of July. It then ascended the Yazoo River to Yazoo City, and occupied that place until the surrender of Fort Hudson, when the regiment was transferred to that post, and from there to Carrollton, La. On the 23rd of September, the regiment engaged the enemy at Camp Sterling, near Morganza, and was defeated, losing nearly one-half of its officers and men as prisoners of war. They were taken to Tyler, Texas, where they were held for many months.

During the month of October, the regiment marched to Texas, with the force under the command of General Herron, and on the 1st of February, 1864, while stationed at Brownsville, re-organized as a veteran organization. The regiment returned to Indiana the latter part of April, on a furlough of thirty days, and on the 1st of June, on returning to the front, was assigned to duty at Fort Butler, near New Orleans, where it remained until March 22, 1865, when it was transferred to the vicinity of Mobile, where, as a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's corps, the Sixteenth, it was actively engaged in the siege of that place, and the assault on Spanish Fort. Upon the occupation of Mobile by the Federal troops, the Twenty-sixth was assigned to duty at that place, but was soon relieved, and marched via Montgomery and Selma, Ala., to Meridian, Miss., where it was assigned to post duty, for some time, and was then ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., where it was mustered out of the service of the United States, on the 15th of January, 1865. A detachment of non-veterans and recruits, whose term of service had expired, was mustered out at Indianapolis in September, 1861, and on the 18th of February, 1865, in pursuance of the orders of Gen. Canby, the retained recruits of the Sixteenth Regiment, whose term of service did not expire, with that of the organization, were transferred to the Twenty-sixth, the new organization retaining the designation of the Twenty-sixth Regiment. These last-mentioned recruits were mustered out at the same time the veterans were, the war being closed.

COMPANY H.

Privates—John M. Brey, Elias W. Caylor, Abraham Taylor, James Fisher, Eldon Hawkins, Alphon Hawkins, Benjamin Hueston, John W. Farnock, John H. Swope, George W. Seaman, Lewis C. Ballard, discharged by order of War Department; minor.

COMPANY C.

Recruits—Peter Gutz, Franklin L. Goetzl, Martin V. Jacobs.

COMPANY D.

Corporals—John B. Jackson, discharged August 4, 1862, for disability.

Privates—Andrew B. Jackson, died at Otterville, Mo., March 7, 1862.

William H. Pike, killed at Prairie Grove, Mo., December 7, 1862.

David W. Semons, died at Tipton, Mo., November 21, 1864.

James M. Semons, discharged November 4, 1862, for disability.

Benjamin F. Pike, died at Montgomery, Ala., May 11, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

This regiment was organized at Anderson, on the 16th of August, 1861, with Ashbury Steele as Colonel, and on the 10th of October went by rail to Jeffersonville, Ind., where it remained in camp until November 15, when it was ordered to New Haven, Ky., and on the 11th of December was ordered from that place to Camp Wickliffe, in the same State, remaining there until the 7th of February, 1862, and then moved to Green River. On the 14th of February it was ordered to march to the mouth of Salt River, about twenty miles below Louisville, on the Ohio River. On arriving at that point, the

regiment embarked on transports, with Gen. Nelson's Division, and moved down the Ohio. The next day, the Thirty-fourth, with a number of other regiments, was ordered to keep on down the river to Cairo, and from there was ordered to New Madrid, Mo., which place was reached on the 3d day of March. The Federal troops were engaged in besieging New Madrid at the time, and the Thirty-fourth took an active part in the movements incident to the siege until the 11th of March, when the enemy having evacuated the place, the regiment was ordered to St. Merrivether's landing, fourteen miles below, drawing with it by hand two thirty-two pounder siege guns, which were placed in position on the night of the 15th. On the next morning the position held by the regiment was attacked by the gun-boats of the enemy. After an engagement lasting two hours, he was compelled to withdraw, with the loss of one of his gun-boats. The securing of that position cut off the enemy's retreat from Island No. 10 and was the cause of the capture of the entire force at that place, a few days later. The regiment returned to New Madrid on the 7th of April, and remained there until June 11, with the exception of a few days that were occupied in a movement that resulted in the capture of Fort Pillow. On the 15th of June, the regiment entered the City of Memphis, and remained there until the 26th, when it embarked on a steamboat and passed up White River to Aberdeen, Ark., having joined Col. Fitch's Brigade at the mouth of the river. The command disembarked on the 8th of July, and on the night of the 9th, engaged the enemy ten miles from Aberdeen, and drove him back to Duval's Bluff. It then marched to Clarodon, and re-embarking, steamed for Helena, where it arrived on the 14th. At that post, it remained during the fall and winter of 1862, making frequent expeditions against the enemy. One of the most important of these was the clearing of Yazoo Pass of the heavy timber which the enemy had filled into the stream for the purpose of obstructing navigation, at which the Thirty-fourth was engaged two weeks, losing a number of men in killed and wounded, in skirmishes with the enemy during that time.

The regiment was assigned to Hovey's Division on the 10th of April, 1863, and started immediately on the Vicksburg campaign, and was engaged for some time in constructing bridges to facilitate the marching of the army from Milliken's Bend to a point below Vicksburg. Crossing the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, on the 29th of April, it marched all night and engaged the enemy at daylight on the 1st of May, at Port Gibson. During the battle that ensued, the Thirty-fourth made a charge upon the enemy and captured two pieces of artillery and forty-nine prisoners. The regiment lost fifty in killed and wounded in that action. On the 16th, it participated in the battle of Champion Hills, and while advancing in line of battle, captured the Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment, its colors, field officers, and 127 men. The Thirty-fourth lost seventy men in killed and wounded. Among the latter, was Lieut. Col. Swan, who died from his wounds, on the 17th of June, 1863.

Moving forward with the army, the regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, until its final surrender, on the 1th of July, losing thirteen men and officers in killed and wounded. It then marched to Jackson, Miss., and was engaged in the siege of that position until its capture, losing eight men in killed and wounded. Returning to Vicksburg soon after, it embarked for New Orleans, on the 1th of August, and remained there until the 12th of September, at which time it moved to Brashear City. While there, it took part in the Banks expedition up the Teche, as far as Opelousas. On the return march, it engaged the enemy at Carrion Cross Bayou, on the 3d of November, after which it proceeded to New Iberia, where it remained until the 19th of December. While there, 400 of the regiment re-enlisted, as veterans, on the 15th of December, 1863. On the 23d of December, it embarked on a steamer for Pass Cavallo, Texas, reaching there January 8, 1864, and remained in that vicinity until the 21st of February, when it returned to New Orleans, stopping there until the 29th of March, when it started for Indianapolis, on a veteran furlough of thirty days, reaching that place on the 1st of April. Returning to the field, the Thirty-fourth was placed on duty at New Orleans until the 18th of December, when it embarked for Brazos Santiago, Texas. The Thirty-fourth fought the last battle of the war of the Rebellion, on the 13th of May, 1864, at Palmetto Blanche, adjoining the old battle field of Palo Alto, of the Mexican war.

Two hundred and fifty of the regiment fought 500 of the enemy, mounted, with a battery of six field-pieces, driving them three miles in the space of three hours. Finally, the enemy securing a favorable position for their battery, poured a destructive fire into the ranks of the regiment, and compelled the main body to fall back, leaving companies "B" and "E" behind as skirmishers to cover the movement. These two companies, being unsupported,

were furiously attacked, and were finally surrounded and forced to surrender. The loss to the regiment, in killed and wounded and prisoners, was eighty-two. Soon after, the regiment fell back to Brazos Santiago, from whence it moved up the Rio Grande River, to Brownsville, where it remained until the 16th of June, when it marched 200 miles up the Rio Grande to Ringgold Barracks. Remaining there a few days, on the 21th of July it commenced to retrace its steps, and returned to Brownsville, where it remained on garrison and post duty until the 3d of February, 1866, when it was mustered out of the service, and started for Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 18th of February, and was finally discharged from the service on the 19th.

The Thirty-fourth was the last Indiana regiment to be discharged.

COMPANY K.

First Sergeant—Silliman C. Montgomery, promoted to Second Lieutenant. Barret Dewitte, veteran; Jacob Gross. Thomas Ford, discharged June 23, 1862, for disability. Ems Gross, discharged July 3, 1861, for disability. William Moore, discharged October 21, 1862, for disability. Leonard F. Redick, discharged October 12, 1862, for disability. John W. Lilly, died at Benton, Mo., March 5, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant—John R. Cox, promoted First Lieutenant; resigned August 31, 1862.

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant—Silliman C. Montgomery, promoted Captain and transferred to Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—(REORGANIZED).

COMPANY B—George W. Hooks.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—(KENTUCKY CAVALRY)—THREE-YEARS SERVICE.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment was organized as an infantry regiment, on the 29th of August, 1861, at Indianapolis, with Thomas J. Harrison, of Kokomo, as Colonel; Fielder A. Jones, of Seymour, as Lieutenant Colonel, and John D. Evans, of Noblesville, as Major, and, on the 14th of September, was ordered to proceed to Kentucky. It was one of the first Union regiments to enter that State, its claim to neutrality having been respected until the rebels, under Gen. Buckner, commenced making efforts to seize the State Government and turn it over to the so-called Confederate Government. Passing through Louisville, the regiment marched to Muldraugh's Hill, near Elizabethtown, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and remained there until the 4th of October, when it moved about twelve miles farther south, to Camp Nevin, on Nolin Creek, where it went into camp and remained until the 10th of December. On that day, it marched with the division of Gen. A. M. McCook, to which it had been assigned, to Manfordsville, on the Green River, arriving there on the 17th of December, having been engaged, with other troops, in rebuilding bridges that had been destroyed along the line of the railroad by the rebels, as they retired before the advances of the Union troops. The regiment remained at Manfordsville, engaged in camp and guard duty, until the 17th of February, 1862, when it, with the rest of Buell's army, marched to Nashville, Tenn., halting frequently on the route to repair the railroad, where it had been destroyed by the enemy. On the 1st day of March, the Thirty-ninth, tired and footsore from the march, reached Edgefield, on the opposite bank of the Cumberland River from Nashville. It remained there until March 4, when, with its division, the Second Division of the Army of the Ohio, crossed the Cumberland, and, marching through Nashville, went into camp five miles south of the city, on the Franklin pike. It lay there until March 16, when it moved south to Columbia, halting two days on the way to rebuild a bridge across Rutherford's Creek, that had been destroyed by the enemy, and reached Duck River, opposite Columbia, on the 20th. Here they also found all the bridges destroyed, and, as the river was very high, it could not be forded. Work commenced at once to build new bridges, and one was erected on the piers of the old turnpike bridge, and a pontoon bridge was thrown across the river, enabling the whole army to cross on the 31st. On the next day, the army marched for Savannah, a small town on the Tennessee River, seventy-five miles southwest of Columbia. The progress was slow and the march difficult. The road passes through a very rough, hilly country, often following for miles the bed of a mountain stream. Heavy rains had rendered the streams difficult to ford, but perseverance and energy triumphed over all obstacles, and, on the 5th, the command encamped within twenty-one miles of Savannah. The next morning, as the troops were leaving their bivouac, distant reverberations broke upon the ear, sounding like the muttering of distant thunder; a halt—a brief silence—and the sound, swelling with increased volume, and echoing through the mountains and valleys,

denoted that a battle had commenced. None could mistake the boom of artillery and the reverberating crash of musketry; they were the first echoes from the bloody field of Shiloh.

All involuntarily, almost, pushed rapidly forward. Soon the order was received to leave the trains. Freed from that encumbrance, the troops pushed eagerly forward over terribly muddy roads and through almost impassable streams, and reached Savannah that night. On every hand were the sad results of a terrible conflict. Every horse was a hospital. The air was laden with the cries and groans of the wounded; tents were put up and filled; steamboats were loaded, and still the stream of wounded men poured in. To add to the gloomy surroundings, a terrific storm of rain, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning, that made the horrors of the scene visible, poured down in torrents. The regular reports of heavy artillery from the gunboats in the river sounded dimly upon the ear. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the Thirty-ninth embarked on a transport, and at daybreak reached Pittsburg Landing.

The steep bank was covered with a mass of disorganized men, whose only desire seemed to be to avoid danger. A strong guard had to be placed around the guards of the boat to keep these stragglers from climbing on to it. As it was, a number that ventured into the water, in their efforts to get on the boat, were swept away by the current and drowned. At 7 o'clock the Thirty-ninth, with its brigade, commanded by Gen. R. W. Johnson, formed in line and moved toward the front. The battle had already commenced, and the commanders of the opposing armies were carefully feeling their way, so as to gain an advantage over each other, if possible, in position. The firing rapidly increased in volume as the lines were advanced. The Thirty-ninth was soon ordered into the front line, and at once became hotly engaged, and during the entire battle, which lasted until three o'clock in the afternoon, never yielded one inch of the ground it had gained. When the enemy was finally routed the regiment had no ammunition, its supply having been exhausted, and, when a new supply had been obtained, it was ordered to remain in its position, and other troops were ordered in pursuit.

The total loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was thirty six.

The following order, issued by the Division Commander, shows how it conducted during the battle was looked upon:

HENRY VULLEN SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FIELD OF SHILOH, TENNESSEE, April 15, 1862.

Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

Sir: It may be a useless task for me to add another tribute to the glory of Indiana, while the battle-fields of Rich Mountain, Pea Ridge and Donelson speak so eloquently in her praise. But justice to the Sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth regiments of Indiana Volunteers, requires me to speak of their conspicuous gallantry while fighting under my command at the battle of Shiloh. The Thirty-second regiment had already won the prestige of victory at Bowlett's. The other regiments, actuated by a proper emulation, unobtrusively won their first baptism under fire; and their action upon the field of Shiloh will embellish one of the brightest pages in the annals of our nation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. McCook,
Commanding Second Division.

Until the 30th of May, the regiment was engaged in the movements incident to the siege of Corinth, a place that had been fortified under the instructions of the best engineers in the rebel army. On the occupation of that place, on May 30, the Thirty-ninth, with the division to which it belonged, was left to hold the town, while the remainder of the army marched in pursuit of the enemy.

On the 10th of June, the regiment marched with General Buell's army across Northern Mississippi and Alabama, to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River, where it remained in camp until the 21st of August. On that day, it having been ascertained that General Bragg, in command of the rebel army, had crossed the Tennessee at Chattanooga, and was starting for Kentucky, in hopes to capture Louisville, and transfer the theater of war from the South to the North, General Buell, with his army, marched northward. The two armies marched on nearly parallel roads, frequently within hearing of each other, and each striving to reach the coveted goal in advance of the other.

Buell came out ahead in the great race, reaching Louisville on the 28th of September, and, finding a large number of new regiments (there as reinforcements, turned around, and, on the 1st of October, marched in pursuit of Bragg. The Thirty-ninth was in the division commanded by Gen. J. W. Sill, and marched through Frankfort, Lawrenceburg, Perryville, Harrodsburg,

and Danville, to Crab Orchard. It now became evident that Bragg, who had been defeated in a severe battle fought with a part of Buell's army at Chaplin Hills, on the 8th, was making his way as rapidly as possible for Middle Tennessee and Nashville. Buell retraced his steps to Perryville, and marched thence to Nashville by way of Bowling Green, arriving at Nashville on the 7th of November, in advance of Bragg, who halted at Murfreesboro, about thirty miles southeast of Nashville. At Bowling Green, Gen. Buell had been relieved by Gen. Rosecrans, and the name of the army changed to that of the Army of the Cumberland. The army remained in the vicinity of Nashville until December 26. During that time it was thoroughly re-organized and refitted, as well as largely re-enforced. On that day it marched in the direction of Murfreesboro to attack the rebel army still commanded by Gen. Bragg, who was strongly entrenched near that place. Skirmishing commenced almost immediately, and was steadily maintained, while each army was moving into position, until the 31st of December, at daylight, when the battle of Stone River commenced, and raged almost unceasingly until the night of the 3rd of January, 1863, when Bragg was compelled to withdraw his army, and the next morning Rosecrans took possession of Murfreesboro. The division to which the Thirty-ninth belonged was on the extreme right of the Union army, and the regiment was on the picket line when the battle commenced. The rebel commander had extended his left until it reached far beyond the right of his opponent, who could not believe it possible. Just at day-break the enemy made an attack with his infantry on the front and flank of the Union army, and at the same time a large force of cavalry, under command of the rebel Gen. Wheeler, pushed entirely around its flank to its rear, between it and Overalls Creek. The attack was made in columns four lines deep, while the Union army to withstand it, had only one single line, that had been extended until it was very weak. No troops in the world could have withstood the odds, and the Union troops, after fighting until the enemy was close upon them, were compelled to give way. Fighting back gradually, making a stand wherever it could be done, and inflicting a terribly heavy loss upon the enemy, the right was finally forced back to near the Nashville tank-pike. While this was being done, the Union army had been concentrated by the movements forced upon it, until, turning upon its foe, it compelled him to not only desist from further pursuit, but to retire before the murderous fire that was poured into his ranks. Fighting was maintained on different parts of the line until darkness separated the combatants, when, weary and exhausted, they threw themselves upon the ground to snatch what little rest they could in a storm of rain that froze as it fell. The next morning the regiment threw up a slight line of breast-works in its front, and held its position until the battle was over. During the battle the Thirty-ninth distinguished itself by its gallantry and good behavior. The total loss of the regiment, in killed, wounded and missing, was three hundred and eighty.

Early in April, 1863, the regiment was mounted, and served as mounted infantry through the campaigns of that year. On the 6th of June it re-enforced the Second Indiana cavalry, on the Shelbyville pike, near Murfreesboro, and had a sharp fight with the rebel Gen. Wheeler's cavalry command, and punished him severely. Subsequently it took part in the skirmishes at Muldiken and Liberty Gap, and, during the Tallahoma campaign, had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Winchester, Tenn., driving him into Elk River, and causing a heavy loss to him. It took an active part in the cavalry movements prior to and during the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, after which it constituted part of a force that was sent into East Tennessee, to look after a force of rebel cavalry that was trying to cut the communications of the Union army to the north of Chattanooga.

Authority had been given by the War Department in the fall of 1862, to change the organization from infantry to that of a cavalry regiment, and Companies L and M were organized in September, and, on joining the command in the field, the regiment was, on the 15th of October, re-organized as the Eighth Cavalry.

Until the 10th of April, 1864, the regiment was engaged in courier duty in the vicinity of Chattanooga. On the 22d of February, the original ten companies of the Thirty-ninth re-constituted, as a veteran organization, and in April returned to Indiana on veteran furlough for thirty days. At the expiration of that time the regiment returned to Nashville, where it remained for some time, awaiting horses and equipments for a remount, which were finally procured, and on the 6th of July, it started on what is known as the "Rosen-wan Raid"—it should be the "Harrison Raid"—into Alabama, intended to cut the railroad leading from Georgia to Alabama and Mississippi, at Opelika. The command left Decatur, Ala., July 10, accomplished the work it was designed to, and, with trifling loss, reached Marietta, Ga., inside the

Union lines, on the 23d. During this raid, one battalion of the Thirty-ninth fought and routed a brigade of the enemy, on the Coosa River, taking many prisoners; and, in a spirited action at Chehaw Bridge, in an attack made by the regiment, the enemy was badly whipped. On the 27th of July, the Thirty-ninth started on the McCook raid, in an effort to effectually sever the communications of the rebel army. Leaving Marietta, the command crossed the Chattahoochee River, at Riverston, and moved rapidly on Palmetto Station, on the West Point road. There it destroyed a section of the railroad track two and a half miles long, and advanced to Fayetteville. There it burned a hundred holes of cotton, destroyed two railroad trains, burned a train of four hundred wagons, killed eight hundred mules, saving a large number, and captured two hundred and fifty prisoners. It then moved to Lovejoy's Station, to meet Gen. Stoneman, according to a previous arrangement. The railroad station and a good deal of track having been destroyed, and Stoneman not putting in an appearance, the command started northward, but found itself surrounded by a superior force of the enemy. After a number of rapid movements, the command found itself at Newnan, on the West Point road, surrounded by a force of cavalry and infantry, that were determined on a fight. The prisoners that had been captured were released. A desperate charge was made, the enemy's lines broken, and the command returned to Marietta, having lost 500 in prisoners, in the engagement at Newnan. On the 18th of August, the Thirty-ninth, under command of Gen. Kilpatrick, composed a part of another raiding column.

On that day, Kilpatrick, with his command, dashed out from his camp at Sandtown in the West Point road, and broke it near Fairburn, and thence moved to Jonesboro, where he met a division of rebel cavalry under command of Gen. Ross. This was literally ridden down. The Thirty-ninth was in advance, and led the charge, capturing two pieces of artillery and four battle-flags. They then commenced to destroy the railroad track, but were soon attacked by a superior force of cavalry and infantry, when the command drew off in the direction of McDonough. It then made a circuit to Lovejoy Station, where, while again tearing up the road, it was again attacked by the same force it had left at Jonesboro. Perceiving that he was in imminent danger of being surrounded, Kilpatrick charged the cavalry and cut his way through, capturing four guns and many prisoners; but, being hard pressed could not remember himself with all his captives, and brought in but seventy men, three flags and one piece of artillery. The command then returned to Decatur. The Thirty-ninth was engaged at the battle of Jonesboro, on the 1st of September, and in a number of skirmishes that followed the capture of Atlanta. It was also actively engaged in the movements made by the Union army, after the rebel army, under Hood, had passed around its right and was trying to make its way northward. Hood having crossed to the north side of the Tennessee River, he was left to the tender mercies of Thomas' veterans, and Sherman turned back to Atlanta to complete his arrangements for the "March to the Sea." The Thirty-ninth was a part of the cavalry command, under command of Gen. Kilpatrick, and participated in all the movements of the cavalry until the surrender of the rebel army under Gen. Joe Johnston, on the 26th of April, 1865. During that campaign, it participated in the battles and skirmishes at Waynesboro, Buckhead Church, Brown's Cross-Roads, Reynolds' Farm, Aiken, Bentonville, Avery'sborough and Hialeah. In the engagement at Avery'sborough, the regiment, under command of Col. Jones, charged upon and routed a rebel brigade of infantry that outnumbered the Thirty-ninth by one. In that encounter, it lost fourteen killed and thirty-nine wounded.

A detachment of the regiment had been left in Tennessee, and it, in the meanwhile, was engaged in maintaining the reputation of the regiment. It distinguished itself in a fight with the enemy's cavalry, under command of Gen. Wheeler, near Franklin, Tenn., November 29, 1864, and with another rebel command, under Forrest, near Palakki, a few days before.

On the 20th of February, 1865, the veterans of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and a number of recruits of that regiment, whose term of enlistment had not expired, were transferred to the Thirty-ninth, and remained with it until it was mustered out of the service.

The regiment had a spirited little fight on the 14th of April, 1865, at Morrisville, N. C., and that was the last action that occurred in North Carolina during the war. All military operations ceased the next day, pending the negotiations between Gen. Sherman and Johnston, which ended in the surrender of the entire army commanded by Johnston, on the 25th of April.

The regiment remained on duty in North Carolina until the 20th of July, when it was mustered out of the service, and soon after left for Indian-

apolis, reaching that place July 30, and on the 2d of August, was finally discharged.

The Thirty-ninth, either as an infantry or cavalry regiment, made for itself a record that any one that ever belonged to it may well be proud of.

Major—John D. Evans, resigned January 25, 1864.
Adjutant—George A. Wainwright, resigned May 10, 1862.
Assistant Surgeon—John M. Gray, promoted Surgeon, October 1, 1864; James A. Gray, Surgeon March 15, 1865.
Principal Musicians—William A. Wainwright, William E. Herly.

COMPANY B.

Captain—William Neal, resigned January 30, 1862.
First Lieutenant—Edward Reeves, promoted Captain.
Second Lieutenant—William H. Garbolen, promoted First Lieutenant, and died October 28, 1864, of wounds received at Chickamauga.
First Sergeant—Nesse, New York, promoted Second Lieutenant, and died February 8, 1865, of wounds received at Stone River.
Sergeants—Sylvester W. Cummings, discharged August 10, 1862, for disability; Peter Loch, Joseph S. Dow, died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9, 1863; Timothy A. Gunn.

Corporals—Joseph Noble, promoted First Lieutenant; Josiah W. Drake, veteran; Joseph C. Gattison, discharged October 14, 1862, for disability; Gilbert M. Clifford, veteran; David Dickey; James K. Jordan, veteran; William Rizer, veteran, promoted Corporal; John Good, veteran, promoted Corporal; William Green, veteran, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; Allen W. Givison, veteran, promoted Sergeant; David P. Backer, veteran; John Mitchell, veteran; Harvey Higgins, veteran; Frederick Knapp, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Michael Krug, veteran, promoted First Sergeant; Samuel P. Leslie, veteran; Franklin Miller, veteran; Judson Landen, veteran; Charles L. Patten, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Lindsey L. Sallee, veteran; Peter Scott, veteran; James K. Shind, veteran; William R. Stanton, veteran, promoted Corporal; Allen Turner, veteran, promoted Corporal; Joseph Whistler, veteran, promoted Commissary Sergeant.

William Horton, veteran, killed at Waynesboro, Ga., December 4, 1864.
William Ferrelle, veteran, died on the march, December 8, 1864.
Philip H. H. Bellows, Anthony Baker, Hugh A. Cummings, John D. Ferguson, Walter P. Ferguson, Thomas J. Leitch, Thomas Galt, Henry Ginn, John Johnson, promoted Second Lieutenant; Daniel Kline, David Leaning, James M. Little, Joseph P. E. McGee, promoted Sergeant; James E. Ragle, Joseph H. Quar, Jeremiah Roberts, John Senebster, James Spivey, promoted Corporal; James B. Stanton, Abneris Weisk, John L. Barnett, discharged February 14, 1863, for disability.
William L. Boveley, discharged June 11, 1862, for disability.
Alexander Casson, discharged October 8, 1862, for disability.
Stephen W. Cutting, discharged October 14, 1862, for disability.
Jacob Cox, discharged November 26, 1862, for disability.
Perry Garland, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corp., June 17, 1863.
John H. Galt, discharged June 17, 1862, for disability.
Robert Bellard, discharged June 22, 1863, for disability.
James Hagley, discharged September 11, 1862, for disability.
Isaac Jacobs, discharged February 3, 1862, for disability.
Martin Jacobs, discharged June 19, 1862, for disability.
William A. Jacobs, discharged October 24, 1862, for disability.
Robert H. Keller, discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.
Shelby F. Noble, discharged February 18, 1862, for disability.
John Shaw, discharged August 29, 1862, for disability.
Moses Vanhorn, discharged ——— for disability.

George W. Bellway, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
Elihu Bodeley, died September 27, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds.
Charles Bradley, died February 1, 1865, at Louisville, Tenn.
Mathias Carpenter, died December 2, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.
George Deakay, died February 3, 1862, at Elizabethton, Ky.
Moses J. Helger, died December 23, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.
Henry Hershman, died August 28, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Hiram Justice, died March 2, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
Daniel McArthur, died October 8, 1862, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds.
Saml. Moon, died December 5, 1864, at Camp Nevin, Ky.
James Moore, died December 19, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Joshua Mumford, promoted Corporal, died May 26, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo.
Edward Sparr, died April 1, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
David Sperry, died ———, 1864, ——— Ga.
Zouave Shaw, died December 4, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.
James A. Tucker, died January 13, 1862, at Arcolis, Ind.
Arthur Turner, died November 25, 1864, at Camp Nevin, Ky.

Recruits—John A. Applegate, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; Eldon Bates, promoted Corporal; William Brown, Andrew D. Galt, Luther G. Thomas Spencer, Bradford, Francis B. Burrows, James Carpenter, William Cason, Reuben H. Craunbaugh, Martin Dawson, Wley D. Damon, William Deakay, Irvin T. Dale, Owen Davis, Theodore Egan, William E. Eppson, Henry Eschick, Jacob T. Ginn, James Ginn, James H. Grier, George W. Hewer, David Hunsicker, Joseph Humm, Wesley Hyde, Isaac W. Hummel, Ephraim Hummel, George Harbo, Wesley Jessup, James L. James, Reuben Kiefer, George W. Lamar, George W. Lovell, James Lackey, Robert Merritt, Revell Merritt, Alfred Noble, John W. Noble, John Roman, George Russett, George Rogers, James S. Roushon, William S. Sells, Joseph S. Thomas Spencer, James Shepton, Henry Stillwagner, Lewis Thompson, James M. Fetters, Esch Thompson, Irish Vermillion, Robert Young.
Levi B. Dow, discharged June 8, 1863, for disability.
Olyver Reig, missing in action.
Samuel D. Evans, discharged May 10, 1864, for disability.
John Lander, discharged August 10, 1862, for disability.
Andrew J. Phillips, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corp.
Christian Schmitt, discharged March 2, 1865, for disability.
John G. Bratton, died November 9, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.

HISTORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA.

Samuel Carson, died March 12, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
 Samuel Flood, died May 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Joseph E. Evans, died January 29, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
 John J. Hannah, died September 7, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Charles C. Hubbs, died December 1, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
 James W. Jones, died December 1, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
 James W. Jolin, killed at Louisville, Ga., December 1, 1864.
 George B. Pharis, killed at Waynesboro, Ga., November 28, 1864.
 Wesley F. Ransom, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., January 25, 1864.
 Charles Raskings, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 25, 1864.
 Cornelius Sharp, killed at Waynesboro, Ga., November 28, 1864.
 William Winters, died at Annapolis, Md., February 22, 1865.
 Note.—Melancthon D. Danville was appointed Second Lieutenant, March 2, 1865, after Lieutenant Johnson's term had expired.

CORPALS.

Captain—Philip P. Whitesell, resigned June 11, 1862; re-entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and First Regiment.

First Lieutenant—John F. McFarland, promoted Captain and resigned, December 11, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—Alfred J. Fortner, promoted Adjutant and Captain of Company I.

Third Sergeant—James W. House, promoted First Lieutenant and resigned, March 18, 1862.

Sergeants—Nelson T. Miller, promoted First Lieutenant and resigned, September 12, 1865; David W. Schuck, discharged, December 22, 1862, for disability; John E. Breyer, promoted Captain; James C. Hinton, promoted Captain, killed March 16, 1865, at Averysboro, N. C.

Corporals—Isaac Ray, James A. Nickless, promoted Second Lieutenant; Jacob Stephens, discharged, January 10, 1865, for disability; Benjamin McPherson; Jacob Miller, discharged, December 12, 1862, for disability; John G. Hester, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; James McDaniel, veteran, killed September 27, 1864, at Paducah, Tenn.; James T. Hurlock, promoted First Sergeant.

Musician—Isaac N. Bore, discharged, —, on account of wounds, Austin Borcht, died March 10, 1864, at Mountsville, Ky.

Wagner—Samuel Hiney, veteran.

Privates—Armstrong Brattain, Andrew J. Brazdiger, Thomas Campbell, veteran, promoted Sergeant; George W. Cass, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Franklin Pannabe, veteran; Anna W. Dewey, promoted Assistant Surgeon, 10th Regiment; Caled Colver, veteran, promoted First Sergeant; Daniel Fisher, veteran, promoted Sergeant; John Garaty, promoted Sergeant; William Garrett, veteran; Edmund Henry, veteran; George Hiney, veteran; Joel Hiney, veteran, promoted Corporal; Thomas Jackson, veteran, promoted Commissary Sergeant; John Johnson, veteran, promoted Quartermaster; E. H. Keller, veteran, promoted Corporal; Jasper Leaven, veteran; Morris McCarre, veteran; M. J. Mulhain, James Nickless, veteran; Thomas Parley, veteran; Oliver J. Purcell, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Ebenezer Shields, veteran, promoted Corporal; William H. Sells, veteran, promoted Sergeant; William Stewart, veteran; William Stover, David Vance, veteran; William Wall, veteran, promoted Corporal; William H. Wagner, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Amos Wainsort, veteran, promoted Corporal; Andrew J. Welch, veteran; John Welch, veteran.

William Banziger, discharged, —, for disability.

Isaac Boorn, discharged, —, for wounds.

Benjamin Bartlett, discharged September 19, 1862, for disability.

James H. Clark, missing in action at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Edward Wall, discharged, —, for disability.

Oscar Fox, discharged June 10, 1862, for disability.

Joseph French, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Fremas S. Garrettson, discharged August 6, 1862, for disability.

William Kraper, transferred to Engineer Corps, August 29, 1864.

Amos Lennen, discharged July 20, 1865, for disability.

Alfred Little, discharged May 11, 1862, for disability.

David North, discharged December 31, 1861, for disability.

Joseph Power, discharged June 21, 1862, for disability.

Franklin Ray, discharged April 28, 1862, for disability.

Henry J. Schuck, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

George Shields, discharged November, —, 1862, for disability.

Jefferson F. Shortness, discharged September 29, 1862, for disability.

Edward S. Johns, discharged January 29, 1862, for disability.

Henry Whittiger, discharged October 29, 1862, for disability.

Edward Ball, died May 5, 1862, at Mountsville, Ky.

Levi M. Vinton, veteran, killed at Camp Nelson, Ky., March 7, 1864.

Almond Bell, died March 27, 1862, at Columbia, Tenn.

John Ball, the 1st January, —, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds.

Levi H. A. Bell, veteran, died March 19, 1865, at Mount Olive, N. C., of wounds.

Levi H. Bartlett, died November 2, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

John Campbell, died November, —, 1861, at Camp Nelson, Ky.

Melison Commons, died January 12, 1865, at home.

John Cook, died October 27, 1865, at home.

John Dammis, killed at Stone R., December 31, 1862.

Gilbert M. Hall, died May 7, 1865, at Nokesville, Ind.

Andrew Houghton, died November, —, 1861, in Andersonville prison.

Edmund Nickless, died January 29, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

William F. Nickless, died December 1, 1861, at Camp Station, Ky.

John B. Perrine, killed January 30, 1863, near Manchester, Tenn.

Abraham Sanders, died May, —, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.

John W. Shuck, died February 4, 1865, at Halltown, Tenn.

Henry Williams, died at Stone R., December 31, 1862.

Jacob Worts, veteran, killed at Fayetteville, N. C., March 5, 1865.

Recruits—William Abbridge, Joseph M. Alexander, William Allison, Charles S. Blankenship, promoted Corporal; Alexander Barlett, William H. Brown, Robert Barnhill, Edward E. Baskin, James C. Cass, Martin Caster, Silas Cooper, John C. Bapers, Samuel Fisher, John H. Farren, promoted Corporal; William Poff, James A. Gray, promoted First Lieutenant Co. L; Eli Geyer, John Hall, Noah W. Hall, Milton Bone, Eli Henton, James R. Hays, Nathan Hendricks, Ashley Johnson, Lambert Jarratt, Levi Johnson, Samuel Jones, Joseph Johnson, Benjamin F. Legg, James M. Lohman, Joseph A. Manning, Harrison Metcalf, David Metcalf, William F. Moore, Francis Ray, promoted Corporal; William K. Southers, Thomas H. Shirley, James Stewart, Edward F. Straight, George H. Stark, Noah W. Thorp, Joshua Tringle, Levi H. Turner, Tom W. Thorp, John T. Sargeant, John A. Reynolds, John Wright, veteran; Francis; David Wagner, Henry Worthing, William B. Windle, Nathan Williams, Samuel G. Wall, Nicholas Wainsort.

Jacob Crail, discharged September 18, 1863, for disability.
 George G. Copeland, discharged, —, for disability.
 Andrew Fryberger, discharged May 3, 1865, for wounds.
 Johna Fisher, discharged, —, for wounds.
 Eli Henry, missing in action at Waynesboro, Ga., November 28, 1864.
 Abel Newton, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
 Enoch Hyman, discharged July 12, 1863, for disability.
 David E. Jackson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
 Noah Holloway, died at Stone River, Ga., December 31, 1862.
 Martin H. Hurd, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1864, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 Daniel Hinton, died at Cedar Grove, Tenn., January 25, 1864.
 Lemuel B. Smith, died June 21, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Henry M. Riggs, died July 28, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.

CORPALS.

Captain—John P. Langley, resigned May 22, 1862.

First Lieutenant—Theodore W. Metcalf, promoted Captain, resigned Sept. 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Francis M. Scott, promoted in 1864.

Third Sergeant—Haywood W. Clark, promoted in First Lieutenant.

Sergeants—John Y. Barnes, veteran, promoted Sergeant-Major; Edward R. Scott, discharged July, —, 1862, for wounds; George W. Livingston, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., November 19, 1861.

Corporals—John W. Allison, Daniel Wilson, veteran, promoted Hospital Steward, Alexander Goodwin, veteran, promoted Sergeant; William L. Clark, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Thomas Willson, William A. Hubner, discharged, —, for disability; William P. Fisher, veteran, promoted Corporal.

Musician—Thomas Bayle, drummer, Pennington, veteran.

Wagner—Abner L. Smith, discharged, —, for disability.

Privates—James J. McBride, John Birnald, Andrew J. Bell, promoted Quartermaster; George W. Brown, veteran, promoted Corp.; Joseph M. Broyd, Albert Broyd, James C. Burchard, veteran, promoted Corporal; Leonard Burchard, veteran; Samuel S. Cottingham, veteran; Benjamin F. Hill, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Cyrus Ellingswood, promoted Corporal; Jacob Eskelinen, veteran; Merdan Eskelinen, veteran; Robert S. Fowler, Greenberry French, Allen Fisher, Stewart Fisher, John Garbatous, John Garrett, veteran, promoted First Sergeant; Richard Garrity, promoted Commissary Sergeant; Charles Gay, William Geyer, veteran; Madison L. Hadley, Wesley E. Hadley, veteran; Hovard Hoffman, veteran; Samuel Johnson, A. Kinley, John Knapp, Benjamin F. Kuer, veteran; William Leasington, Wilson Mann, Cassius Moore, George M. Purdon, Andrew J. Pennington, veteran; Charles A. Phillips, promoted Sergeant; Walter V. Potter, Henry Raker, Wesley Richard, veteran; Peter Settees, veteran; Martin Shive, John C. Smith, veteran, promoted Commissary Sergeant; Henry Sorensen, veteran; James Sumner, Job Swanwick, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Oscar Thomas, veteran, promoted Corporal; Richard Wainsort, veteran; John Welland, veteran, promoted First Lieutenant.

Henry Deaver, discharged, —, for disability.

Lauris Emming, discharged March 18, 1862, for disability.

John E. Franklin, discharged February, —, 1862, for disability.

Peter S. Kelly, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

James L. Masters, discharged April 3, 1863, for wounds.

Michael H. Newell, discharged, —, for disability.

Francis M. Reynolds, promoted for.

Edward C. Stephenson, discharged June 26, 1862, for disability.

Ed Tipton, discharged, —, for disability.

Edward S. Westcott, discharged June 21, 1862, for disability.

John Washell, discharged, —, for disability.

Joseph Achenbach, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

William G. Ballak, died —, at Nashville, Tenn.

Edmond Ballinger, died July 26, 1864, at Andersonville Prison.

Lewis Bartholomew, died —, at Nashville, Tenn.

John B. Baskin, died September 2, 1862, at Huntsville, Ala.

Joseph Benning, promoted Sergeant; killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River.

Francis M. Brewer, died September 28, 1863, at home.

John B. Cuyatt, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

Albert B. Cottingham, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

John Fitzgerald, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

John J. Housholder, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

John H. Housholder, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

David Jackson, died December 26, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.

James T. Jackson, died September 20, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.

Olive P. Lewis, killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River.

Milo W. Lindsay, killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River.

Humphrey M. Mott, died April 15, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.

Archibald Murphy, killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River.

George W. Smith, died January 18, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

John W. Smith, died December 31, 1862, at Andersonville Prison.

David Tysler, died January 12, 1865, of wounds received at Stone River.

Levi T. Wall, died at Mulhens's Hill, Ky., October 18, 1861.

Ramsay Warren, died June 27, 1861, at Andersonville Prison.

Bereah—Euseb B. Austin, Reuben B. Alford, Washington Ashley, Frederick A. Brown, William Baker, Simpson Burgen, Zachariah Boyd, Scott Cole, promoted Corporal; John C. Cottingham, James L. Clark, Herold Carter, Martin Curran, Stephen Carney, Samuel Dole, Thomas Dumas, Jacob Hurdley, William K. Johnson, William W. Jackson, Samuel Jones, John Johnson, John Johnson, George V. F. Johnson, Thomas J. Ross, Martin L. Williams, William Wheatley, Leander M. Waddle, promoted Corporal; Daniel Warren.

Sech Evans, discharged, —, for disability.

Joseph A. Hays, died at Stone R., December 31, 1862.

Thomas Griffin, killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River.

CORPALS.

Captain—Alfred J. Fortner.

First Lieutenant—James A. Gray, died October 2, 1861, of wounds.

Second Lieutenant—John L. Brown, promoted Captain.

Privates—John H. Allen, Charles Anderson, James H. Arnot, Alexander S. Bryzantson, promoted First Sergeant; John A. Baker, Joseph Barnhardt, John W. Brown, appointed Bugler; Thomas H. Carter, Rufus Craft, promoted First Lieutenant; Robert Hall, John Harper, Isaac Partlow, Solomon Redick, promoted Corporal; William Stewart, Charles J. Williams.

Recruits—Credal B. Austin, Franklin Brown, Richard J. Hall, John H. Kennedy.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Calvin Allison, Joslin C. Gray, George W. Epperson, promoted C corporal; Andrew C. Jackson, Isaac K. Neely, William H. Patten, William Wright, Peter S. Wright, died July 18, 1861, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Philip Woods, died October —, 1861, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Unassigned Recruits—George W. Allison, appointed Bugler; Henry Heiney Sr., killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River; Thomas M. Hopper, discharged June 8, 1861, for disability.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT (THREE-YEAR SERVICE).

COMPANY E.

Privates—George Bragg, Henderson Davenport, discharged November 27, 1862, for disability; James W. Ritchie, discharged June 21, 1862, for disability; Stephen Hager, lost on steamer Salsburg, April 27, 1865.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—(SECOND CAVALRY).

COMPANY B.

Wagoner—Hilson Martz, discharged December 1, 1862, for disability.
 Privates—John S. Edwards, promoted to Major and mustered out with regiment; Samuel F. Heath, promoted Sergeant.
 Recruits—William H. Edwards, died at Annapolis, Md., April —, 1865; Thomas J. Patterson, transferred to Second Cavalry, reorganized.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Recruits—Franklin Booth, Elias Denny, Gustave Dreher, James H. Duigelin, William M. Mills, Francis M. Reynolds, Hiram Riley.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Private—N. H. Clapp, veteran.
 John Burgess, died July 11, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
 Eli Hyatt, veteran.
 John K. White, veteran, promoted Sergeant.
 Recruits—Jacob Fitch, died January 12, 1863, at home; Eleazer Hyatt.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS SERVICE).

The Fifty-seventh Regiment was organized at Richmond, Ind., and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th of November, 1861. A few days afterward the regiment was ordered to Indianapolis, and on the 22d of December, reported to General Buell, at Louisville, Ky., for duty, and was assigned to the Sixth Division of the Army of the Ohio, then organizing at Bardston, Ky., to which place the regiment marched, and soon after was ordered to Lebanon, Ky., where it remained until the 12th of February, 1862, when it with its division marched to Nashville, Tenn. The Fifty-seventh suffered terribly during that winter in Kentucky, from sickness, but on its arrival at Nashville, the men regained their health, and its ranks again became full.

On the 21st of March, orders were received to march to the assistance of General Grant, who with his army was at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, about 150 miles distant. The roads were almost impassable, the bridges across the numerous streams were destroyed by the enemy, and the consequence was, the advance of the Army of the Ohio was necessarily very slow, and only reached General Grant's position during the night of the 6th of April. The previous day General Grant with his army had been attacked, early in the morning, by the rebel army, and one of the most severe battles of the war had raged all day with preponderance of success on the side of the enemy. The battle was renewed early on the morning of the 7th, but the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell, turned the tide of victory, and it resulted in a crushing defeat of the rebel army. The division to which the Fifty-seventh belonged did not reach the battle-field until the fighting was nearly over, and the regiment consequently had but little opportunity to try its prowess, in actual combat. The siege of Corinth, Miss., was commenced immediately, and the Fifty-seventh was engaged in the duties incident thereto, until the evacuation of that post by the rebel army on the 30th of May. A few days after the Fifty-seventh, with the division to which it was attached, marched in the direction of Stevenson, Ala., reaching there about the 1st of July, and remaining there a short time, when it was ordered into Middle Tennessee. From that time until the 1st of September, the regiment was engaged in guard duty, and on scouting expeditions, in the vicinity of Tallahoma and McMinnville, suffering but few losses, but undergoing severe hardships, and making some severe marches.

On the 1st of September it marched back with the rest of the army to Louisville, Ky. Gen. Bragg, the commander of the rebel army, by this movement was failed in an attempt to transfer the seat of war from the banks of the Tennessee to the banks of the Ohio. Only two days after his arrival at Louisville, with his army largely re-enforced, Gen. Buell turned upon Bragg, and he retreated in the direction of Cumberland Gap. Buell

overtook him at Chaplin's Hills, near Perryville, Ky., on the 8th of October. Bragg attacked Buell at once, and a bloody but indecisive battle was fought. The Fifty-seventh, although actively engaged, suffered but slight loss; Bragg continued his retreat, Buell pressing close in his rear, until he reached Cumberland Gap, when it becoming evident that Nashville with its store of supplies, would be his next objective point, Buell turned around and retraced his steps to Perryville, and marched as rapidly as possible for Nashville, Tenn., via Bowling Green, Ky. The Fifty-seventh reached Nashville about the 1st of December, and remained in camp near there until the movement on Murfreesboro, that was occupied by Bragg, which resulted in the battle of Stone River, commenced on the 29th of December. At that battle the regiment distinguished itself by its coolness and hard fighting, and lost in killed and wounded, seventy-five out of three hundred and fifty engaged. Col. Hines and Lieut. Col. Leonard, were both severely wounded, and the regiment lost some of its best men among the killed. From that time, until the 24th of June, the regiment was engaged in camp duty, drilling, and an occasional scout. On that date, it moved with the rest of the army on the Tallahoma campaign, which resulted in Bragg with his army being forced to evacuate Middle Tennessee, and fall back into Chattanooga, and the Fifty-seventh went into camp at Pellham, in the valley of Elk River, until the 16th of August. During the campaign which resulted in the capture of Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Wagner's Brigade, to which the Fifty-seventh was attached, operated on the north side of the Tennessee, opposite Chattanooga. On the evacuation of that place, Wagner's Brigade crossed the river and took possession of the town. On the 5th of September, Col. Leonard was detailed as Provost Marshal of the town, and the regiment was placed on duty as provost guard. It remained on that duty until a few days before the battle of Mission Ridge, in which action it was conspicuous for bravery and good conduct. Immediately after the battle of Mission Ridge, the Fifty-seventh marched with its division (Second Division of Fourth Corps) to the relief of Gen. Burnside, who, with his little army, was besieged by the enemy at Knoxville, Tenn. The campaign in East Tennessee, during the winter of 1863 and 1864, was probably unequalled during the whole war for hardships and privations, and of these the Fifty-seventh had its full share.

On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment almost unanimously re-entitled as a veteran organization, and the latter part of March it was granted a veteran furlough of thirty days, and returned to Indianapolis. Upon the termination of the furlough, the Fifty-seventh rejoined its command near Chattanooga, on the 5th of May, and took part at once in the Atlanta campaign, to which was just commencing. It is impossible, in the limits of this work, to do more than glance at the numerous battles and skirmishes, the arduous marches and the unceasing toil in which the regiment was engaged for the next four months. It was actively engaged in an assault made upon the works of the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, on May 9. On the 15th of May, at Resaca, it was hotly engaged, losing heavily in killed and wounded, among whom was Col. Leonard, a brave and accomplished officer of distinguished merit, who was mortally wounded, and died on the field. On the 17th of May, the regiment was again engaged in the short but bitter contest at Adairsville. On the 25th of May, at New Hope Church, the regiment took up a position in front of the enemy, but was not engaged until May 27, when it met with heavy loss, but repulsed the enemy. It was under fire continually, from that time until June 3, losing a large number of men. In the terrible struggle that occurred around Kenesaw Mountain, the Fifty-seventh was engaged almost continually. Lieut. Beigel was killed on the 18th of June, and Capt. Stillman and Lieut. Callaway on the 23d. In the assault made on the works of the enemy on the 27th of June, in front of Kenesaw, the regiment was deployed as a skirmish line to cover the advance of the assaulting column of the Fourth Corps, and its loss was very heavy. At the battle of Peachtree Creek, on the 20th of July, it was again on the skirmish line, but was fortunate in meeting with only slight loss. From that time until the 25th of August, it was engaged in the arduous duties incident to a siege in front of Atlanta. It took part in the flank movement which resulted in the evacuation of Atlanta, and the battle of Jonesboro on the 31st of August, after which it returned to the vicinity of Atlanta. On the 1th of October, the Fifty-seventh, with its division, marched in pursuit of the rebel General Hood, who with his army had passed around the flank of the Union army and was making his way northward. Hood, under the impression that Sherman with his entire army was being withdrawn from the heart of the confederacy, passed across the northern (then part of Alabama into Tennessee, and Sherman with

part of his army returned to Atlanta, and marched from there to Savannah, leaving Gen. George H. Thomas to take care of Hood. On the 30th of November, Hood attacked a portion of Gen. Thomas' army, at Franklin, Tenn. It was one of the most desperate actions of the war, both sides fighting with perfect desperation. The Fifty-seventh was stationed in a very exposed position, and some troops on its flank suddenly flying away, it lost heavily in killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Addison M. Dunn, of Hamilton County, was one of those killed. The regiment was actively engaged in the battle of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, during which Col. Blanch was wounded. The regiment was fortunate enough to escape with but few other losses in that battle.

Thomas followed in pursuit of Hood's flying army as fast as the roads would permit, until he had crossed the Tennessee River. The Fifty-seventh landed at Huntsville, Alabama, and remained there until April, 1865, when it marched to Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee. Remaining there a short time, it marched to Nashville, where it remained until in July, when it was ordered to proceed to Texas, and formed a part of the "Army of Occupation." While there its duties were confined to the camp and garrison, varied only by a few tedious marches. It was stationed at Fort Lavaca and Victoria the most part of the time, and was mustered out of the service of the United States at the last named place on the 14th of December, 1865, and left at once for home, arriving at Indianapolis on the 1st of January, 1866, with 23 officers and 168 men. The Fifty-seventh was the best of any regiment in the army, and its members may well be proud of its record.

Assistant Surgeon—Isaac S. Collins, promoted Surgeon.

COMPANIES.

Captain Addison M. Dunn, promoted Major, and killed in battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

First Lieutenant George Shack, resigned April 20, 1862, for disability.

Sergeant Levi Thomsbury, promoted Second Lieutenant and resigned November 8, 1862, for disability.

Sergeants Jesse Davison, discharged May 17, 1862, for disability; Joshua W. Stambaugh, discharged August, 1862, for disability; Samuel H. Bryan, veteran; Welcome E. Starbuck, discharged August 17, 1862, for disability; Henry P. Fossil, discharged October 1, 1862, for disability; Eliza C. Green, veteran, transferred to U. S. Engineers, August 24, 1864.

Musicians—Thomas H. Wrenshall, discharged April 27, 1863, for disability; Privates—Thomas H. Bales, Daniel Bales, veteran, promoted Corporal; David Goff, Daniel Myers, Thomas P. Pearce, veteran, promoted Corporal; John Slack, veteran, promoted Sergeant.

Joseph Alexander, discharged March 9, 1865, order of War Department. George W. Jarrett, veteran, discharged May 15, 1865, for disability.

Henry D. Kehler, musician. Isaac A. Mills, discharged November 6, 1862, for disability.

Alvin M. Owen, discharged September 12, 1862, for disability. William W. Stambaugh, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 15, 1864.

Amos J. Bales, died April 16, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. Amos Cox, died April 28, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Ed Hatt, died at Shiloh, Tenn., May 15, 1862. Philip Heston, veteran, died at —, July 1, 1864.

John Morris, veteran, died at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1864. William Morris, died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 7, 1864.

A. G. W. Parker, died April 1, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. Amos S. Penick, died on steamer Empress, May 15, 1862.

Joseph Penick, died at Camp Franklin, Ohio, May 1, 1862. Robert F. Robinson, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

John J. Small, died at Lebanon, Ky., February 5, 1862. Veterans—Nathan Kist.

John W. Parker, veteran, discharged March 2, 1865, for disability. Amos Barker, died at home, August —, 1864.

Samson Reynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1863. Timothy Reynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., February —, 1863.

COMPANIES.

Musicians—Thomas D. Mills, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 19, 1864. Privates—Daniel Booth, discharged June 16, 1862, for disability.

William Brooks, veteran, discharged May 17, 1864, for disability. James Deppes, veteran, died at Camp Franklin, Ohio, September 18, 1865.

Stephen Lee, discharged February 25, 1863, for disability. Joseph Phlyper, discharged January 2, 1862, for disability.

George W. Small, veteran, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January 29, 1865. George P. Sandborn, veteran, transferred to Engineer Corps, August 1, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Sergeants—Abner A. Hasket, veteran, promoted First Lieutenant; Thomas J. Laidley, discharged August 5, 1863, for disability; George Fetter, discharged September 1, 1862, for disability.

Corporals—Lewis S. Kircheval, James A. Davis, Leary F. Diek, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Frank M. McKinzie, discharged November 13, 1862, for disability; William W. Sims, veteran, discharged at Camp Franklin, Ohio, September 18, 1865.

Musicians—Hiram Hines, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; James M. Spencer, veteran.

Wagners—Robert Trimble, discharged May 9, 1862, for disability. Privates—Primes Evans, veteran, promoted Corporal; William Holley, Johnson Nathan, Jr., veteran, promoted Corporal; John S. Kircheval, Edwin D. F. Phillips, Henry O. S. Preble, Daniel H. Stewart, John W. Spencer, veteran, promoted Corporal; John L. Sims, Michael Winters.

Adjutary E. Anderson, discharged September 12, 1862, for disability. Samuel Clifford, discharged January 3, 1862, for disability.

Wiley P. M. Collins, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August —, 1864.

James B. Bailey, discharged —, for disability. Albert Hunt, discharged August 18, 1862, for disability.

Thomas Hutton, discharged —, for disability. Joseph Henderson, veteran, discharged December 6, 1864, loss of arm.

John Hoffmann, discharged May 12, 1865, for disability. Nathan Johnson, Sr., discharged —, for disability.

Zenn Johnson, discharged May 24, 1865, for disability. Isaac Johnson, discharged May 9, 1864, for disability.

Thomas R. Mann, discharged —, 1862, for disability. William Mann, veteran, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 20, 1865.

Jonathan Myers, discharged November 22, 1862, for disability. Levi W. Mills, discharged —, 1862, for disability.

John Nelson, discharged —, for disability. John M. Perry, discharged —, for disability.

John W. Reidington, veteran, discharged December 7, 1865, for wounds. John H. Richards, veteran, discharged February 24, 1865, for wounds.

Archie Smith, discharged —, 1862, for disability. Thomas Whitmore, veteran, discharged May 26, 1865, for wounds.

Francis V. Brachfeld, died April 4, 1862, at —. Cyrus Chason, veteran, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 30, 1864.

William Cuts, veteran, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 29, 1864. George B. Collins, died —, at Lebanon, Ky.

Levin Gifford, died March 28, 1862, at —. Garland Jones, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Garner Paul, died January 11, 1862, at —. Calvin Hunt, veteran, died July 22, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds.

William H. Cox, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 7, 1864, of wounds. Josephus Muddell, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 27, 1862.

Pleasant E. McKinzie, veteran, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Robert E. Mallins, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Harold Mallory, died March 2, 1862, at —. George T. Pyke, veteran, killed near Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

Joanah W. Richards, died near Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862. Timothy J. Rich, died May 17, 1862, at —.

Robert E. Rollins, veteran, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, 1864. William Smith, lost on steamer Sullivan, April 27, 1865.

Lewis S. Stewart, died March 9, 1862, at —. Jesse Stepp, died January 17, 1862, at —.

Executives—James P. Bishop, promoted Sergeant; Shubal C. Hebercock, William Johnson, Joseph Lattrell, John Marshall, Joseph H. Nevitt, George W. Oveliese, David Pickersel, George W. Sims, William A. Sims.

Thomas J. Bishop, discharged December 3, 1862, for disability. John H. Cox, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, for wounds.

Stephen F. Nevitt, discharged June 16, 1866, for disability. Eliza Hawkins, discharged March 1, 1863, for disability.

David Stewart, transferred to Marine Brigade, January 20, 1864. Francis West, discharged June 1, 1862, for disability.

William C. Thompson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 21, 1865. Absalom Carney, died August 1, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds.

Albert Hunt, died at Camp Irwin, Texas, October 6, 1865. Boston Miller, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 22, 1864, of wounds.

Alexander W. Pickersel, died May 9, 1865, at —.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT—(THREE-YEAR SERVICE.)

The Sixty-third Regiment was authorized to be raised on the 31st of December, 1861, and four companies, "A," "B," "C" and "D," having been recruited, they were organized as a battalion and assigned to duty on the 21st of February, 1862, in guarding rebel prisoners at La Fayette, Ind., and were soon after transferred to Indianapolis. The regimental organization was not completed until the 25th of October, 1862, and John S. Williams was appointed Colonel. From that time until the 25th of December, 1863, the regiment was engaged in guard and provost duty at Indianapolis. At that time it was ordered to Kentucky, and for a short time was employed in guarding the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. On the 25th of February, 1864, the regiment having been concentrated at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, the Sixty-third marched for Knoxville, Tenn., and reached there after a march of 185 miles, over almost impassable roads, on the 15th of March. It then marched to Messy Creek, and from there on the 1st of April, marched to Bull's Gap, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps. On the 2d of April it marched in the direction of Jonesboro, burning the bridges and destroying the track of the Tennessee & Virginia Railroad for many miles. On the 28th it returned to Bull's Gap, having marched 100 miles in four days, and the same day commenced its march to join the army in the vicinity of Chattanooga, that was about to enter on the Atlanta campaign. The Twenty-third Corps effected a junction with the rest of the army at Red Clay, Ga., on the 10th of May. On the 9th and 10th the Sixty-third occupied a position on the left of the line of the Union army during the action at Rocky Face Ridge, losing two killed and four wounded. After that battle the regiment moved through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, and in the engagement at that place on the 14th, the Sixty-third, with its brigade, made a charge upon the works of the enemy, and succeeded in taking a portion of them. That it was bravely done is attested by the fact that the regiment lost eighteen killed and ninety-four wounded in doing it. On the 16th, the command marched on from Resaca, fording the Oostanuala River, and overtook the enemy at Cassville on the 18th. It drove him all

the next day, and on the 20th it reached Cartersville and remained there until the 23d. Crossing the Etowah River and Pumpkin Vine Creek, it moved forward close to the lines of the enemy, near Dallas, and threw up a line of intrenchments on the 26th, and held the position until relieved on the 1st of June. While there the Sixty-third was under a galling fire continually, night and day. It was fortunate, under the circumstances, in incurring a loss of sixteen only, all wounded. From June 3 to June 6, it lay behind works that it had thrown up in presence of the enemy, and one was killed and one wounded. The regiment had now been constantly under fire for a month, had marched over almost impassable roads with but a very scanty supply of rations, and it had rained almost incessantly; the men were becoming exhausted, and a partial halt was made for a few days. On the 14th of June, however, the Sixty-third found itself in the front in the action fought at Lost Mountain, Ga., and at the close of the fight it had lost six killed and eight wounded. But it must suffice to say that wherever the Twenty-third Corps was to be found during the Atlanta campaign, the Sixty-third could be found, performing every duty assigned it without flinching. The regiment moved northward with its corps on the 4th of October, in pursuit of Hood, and after hard marching and numberless skirmishes with the enemy, met him at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th of November.

The Sixty-third fought in that battle behind well-constructed intrenchments, and, although desperate efforts were made to drive it from its position, they failed, with a loss to the regiment of only one killed and one wounded. It fell back to Nashville soon afterward, with the rest of the army, and took part in the battle at that place, on the 15th and 16th of December, resulting in the complete and overwhelming defeat of the rebel army, under Gen. Hood. The Sixty-third, with the rest of the army, followed in pursuit of Hood's fleeing battalions, over almost impassable roads, until they had crossed the Tennessee River. The regiment halted at Clifton, Tenn., and remained in camp near there until the 16th of January, 1865, when it started for Alexandria, Va., and, traveling by steamboat and rail, reached that point on the 1st of February. Embarking on a steamer on the 3d, it reached the vicinity of Fort Fisher, N. C., on the 7th, and landed on the 9th. On the 12th and 11th of February, it participated in the difficult and unsuccessful attempt to turn the rebel Gen. Hoke's position, and on the 16th crossed to Smithfield. The next day it moved up to Fort Anderson, and engaged the enemy, losing one man wounded. The regiment was constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, as it advanced, but it reached Wilmington on the 23d, with slight loss, and remained there until the 6th of March, when the march was resumed in the direction of Kingston, reaching that place on the 12th, after a severe march of over one hundred miles, through swamps and mud. The men on this march waded across Trent River before daylight on the morning of the 11th.

On the 20th of March, the regiment started for Goldsboro, reaching that point the next day, where it remained until the 10th of April, when it moved to Raleigh, and remained there until May 5, when it moved by rail to Greensboro. Here it was employed on guard duty until the 21st of June, 1865, when the six remaining companies were mustered out of the service, and returned to their homes in Indiana. The battalion of four companies had been mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Second Lieutenant—John C. Connor, promoted First Lieutenant, and honorably discharged June 29, 1864, for disability.

Sergeants—James S. Presswell, promoted First Lieutenant; Jackson L. Cook, Corporal—Anderson Scott, discharged August 26, 1864, for disability; Charles M. Scott, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Privates—Joseph G. Ballard, Christopher Daventon, Eliza H. Embree, Jesse R. Embree, George Gladwin, Eli Green, Jacob C. Green, John T. Head, George F. Hutchins, Romulus M. Hutchins, Lawson McColoe, James M. Shields, John E. Swinger, Barton Waite, William F. White.

George W. Carroll, discharged August 26, 1863, for disability.
 Jesse J. Green, discharged August 26, 1863, for disability.
 James R. Fisher, died at Terre Haute, Ind., September 12, 1863.

John F. Lee, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 4, 1864.
 James W. Lewis, died at Paris, Ill., September 20, 1863.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—(THREE-YEAR'S SERVICE).

The Seventy-fifth Regiment was recruited at Washah, Ind., and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 19th of August, 1862, with John U. Petit as Colonel. The regiment left Washah for the front August 21, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., the next day, when it was assigned to the division commanded by Gen. Dumont. The time, until the 21st of December, was occupied in marching and counter-marching in Kentucky and repelling threatened attacks from the scattered rebel forces that were in dif-

ferent portions of the central part of that State. In October, the health of Col. Petit was such that he was obliged to resign, and Lieut.-Col. Milton S. Robinson, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was promoted to fill the vacancy. On the 31st of December, when the regiment was at Cave City, Ky., orders were received to report immediately at the front, at that time near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The battle of Stone River was raging at the time. The regiment started immediately, and, when it arrived at Nashville, word was received that the battle had terminated in a Union victory. The regiment reached Murfreesboro, January 7, 1863, and a few days after was assigned to the division commanded by Gen. J. J. Reynolds, in the Fourteenth Corps.

It remained in camp at Murfreesboro until the 21th of June, busily engaged in drilling, and the duties incident to the life of a soldier.

On the 21th of June, the army moved from Murfreesboro, and marched southward in the direction of Tullahoma, where the rebel army, under command of Gen. Bragg, held a strongly fortified position. At Houser's Gap, a strong natural position, the enemy attempted to dispute the advance of the Union army. The division to which the Seventy-fifth belonged was in advance of the left wing of the army, and was ordered to dislodge the enemy from his position. A spirited action was the result, and after some severe fighting the enemy was routed. During this action the Seventy-fifth distinguished itself by its bravery and good conduct, making a brilliant charge on a rebel battery, supported by a large force of infantry, and compelling the enemy to retire. On the 1st of July, the Union army took possession of Tullahoma, the enemy having evacuated it the previous night, Gen. Rosecrans having secured a position that threatened to cut off his communications. The Seventy-fifth, with its division, followed in pursuit. The roads were in a terrible condition, owing to the rain that fell almost incessantly for days. All the streams were swollen so that they could be forded only with great difficulty, the bridges all having been destroyed by the retreating enemy, and a halt was ordered near Decherd, Tenn., further pursuit being useless, if not impossible.

The regiment remained at Decherd, and in that vicinity, until the 16th of August, when it joined the army in the advance upon Chattanooga. On the 31st, the Seventy-fifth crossed the Tennessee River, near Shell Mound, and was one of the first regiments to cross that stream on that campaign. From that time until the 19th of September, the regiment was constantly occupied in the movements that preceded the battle of Chickamauga. Northern Georgia is a very rough, mountainous country, and it was with great difficulty that the batteries of artillery and the baggage and supply trains could be moved over the mountainous roads, that were sometimes scarcely more than foot-paths. Frequently ropes had to be attached to the artillery and wagons, and they were pulled up the precipitous mountain-sides by the men, sometimes requiring almost superhuman exertions. The 19th of September found the Union army and the rebel army facing each other, Chickamauga Creek, a deep, sluggish, crooked stream, separating them.

The Seventy-fifth went into action about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 19th, and was ordered to relieve some troops whose ammunition was exhausted. The battle was raging fearfully, but the regiment never flinched, and soon drove the enemy from his position. All day, until dark, the "lead rain and iron hail" fell thick and fast. Finally, night drew her curtain around the combatants, and they threw themselves upon the ground, literally exhausted by their exertions. At about 9 o'clock the next morning, the battle was renewed. The Union army had thrown up a slight line of breastworks, after daylight, composed of rails and what little earth could be loosened with bayonets, and thrown up with men's hands—pick axes and shovels were not to be had there at that time. Large columns of rebels were massed in front of the division, to which the Seventy-fifth belonged, and they attacked the Union lines with reckless fury. Charge upon charge was made upon them, only to be met with a bloody repulse. The work of death was continued until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with the most unflinching determination on both sides, and without any result other than terrible slaughter, when, owing to a most unfortunate misunderstanding as to the true position occupied by a division, near the center of the Union army, the enemy poured through a gap in the lines, and the Union army was cut in two. It was necessary to fall back speedily, in order to prevent the enemy from getting possession of Chattanooga, the prize for which the battle was fought. The enemy had gained the rear of the division, and, in order to escape capture, it was compelled to cut its way through the lines of what seemed the victorious foe. A charge was ordered, and it was gallantly executed. The enemy was

swept aside, and the road to Chattanooga was open. That night the Seventy-fifth fell back to Rossville, and the next night marched into Chattanooga. The loss of the regiment, during the two-days battle, in killed and wounded, was 151.

The labors incident to defending a besieged position were at once commenced, and were so rapidly carried forward that, before Bragg could regenerate his exhausted battalions, Chattanooga was impregnable. The army remained in forced quiet, strengthening its fortifications and waiting for supplies and reinforcements. Finally, the latter came, and, on the 24th of November, Gen. Hooker attacked the left flank of the enemy, posted on Lookout Mountain, and, after a brilliant fight, captured and held that important position. At the same time, Gen. Sherman attacked the right flank of the enemy, and, after hard fighting, secured a position near Tunnel Hill. On the morning of the 25th, Gen. Sherman renewed the attack with great determination, and, in order to hold him in check, Bragg was compelled to weaken the center of his line. Grant was watching the movement from Chattanooga, and, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the signal was given to Thomas to attack the enemy in his strong position on Mission Ridge. Promptly at the command, the entire army sprang over the works that they had been lying behind, and moved to the attack with as much regularity and precision as it would have moved had it been on the drill ground. The enemy stood for a few moments as though dazed by the spectacle. The movement increased in rapidity, and soon the foot of the ridge was reached. The enemy by this time comprehended the magnitude of the attack and the imminence of his danger, and made heroic efforts to avert the disaster that threatened him. But it was of no avail. Sweeping forward with the resistlessness of fate itself, the men literally ran up the steep side of the ridge, that, under ordinary circumstances, is very difficult of ascent. It seemed that no obstacle could even temporarily hinder or check them, and, soon gaining the top of the ridge, they utterly routed the enemy, capturing thirty-five out of forty-four pieces of artillery, over 6,000 prisoners, many thousands of small arms and a large train, making it one of the most decisive battles of the war. During this splendid battle, the Seventy-fifth bore itself gallantly, and won warm praise from the Commanding General. The regiment lost twenty-one in killed and wounded.

The next morning it followed in pursuit of the flying foe as far as Ringgold, Ga., and returned to Chattanooga on the 30th. Communications were now opened up; the "cracker line," that for a long time had been almost entirely discontinued, was again put in operation, and comparative comfort was once more enjoyed. The Seventy-fifth remained in Chattanooga until the 15th of March, when it moved to Ringgold, and remained there engaged in guard duty, until May 1, 1864, when the entire army was concentrated in the vicinity of Chattanooga, preparatory to starting out on the Atlanta campaign. On the 5th of May, the movement commenced. The limits of this work forbid giving a description of all the battles fought during that campaign, in which the Seventy-fifth was engaged. The first battle of the campaign was that of Resaca, that occurred on the 15th of May, the last one was that of Lovejoy's Station, on the 2d of September. During that entire time, the regiment was under fire almost continually, and hardly a day passed without a severe skirmish, or an actual battle. It took an active part in the battles of Resaca, Dalton, Adairville, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Cassville, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. During all these battles, it acquitted itself honorably and well, and was a credit to the great State it in part represented.

After the evacuation of Atlanta by the rebel army, the regiment returned to that place from Jonesboro on the 1th of September, and rested until the 4th of October. The rebel commander, Gen. Hood, having undertaken by a flank movement, to gain the rear of Sherman's army, cut his communications, and, marching northward, tried to transfer the field of battle from the heart of the Confederacy to more northern fields. Sherman, with his army, started on the 1th of October, in pursuit of him.

Hood attacked the garrison at Atlanta, where there was a large quantity of stores that were absolutely indispensable to Sherman, and the loss of which would have rendered the Atlanta campaign a comparative failure. The Fourteenth Army Corps, to which the Seventy-fifth belonged, marched rapidly, and, reaching the vicinity in time to threaten Hood's rear, compelled him to withdraw. The regiment moved on in pursuit as far as Galesville, Ala., where it halted. In the mean while Hood marched on, supposing that Sherman would follow in his rear; but there where he made a fatal mistake. Gen. Thomas, with the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, marched rapidly in the direction of Nashville, and, gaining a position between that place and Hood,

was left to take care of him, while Sherman, with the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps and the Army of the Tennessee, marched back to Atlanta, and, after destroying everything that the enemy could make use of, including the railroad, started on the 16th of November on his great "march to the sea."

The regiment, during this march, met with no losses of any consequence, and marched into Savannah on the 21st day of December, it having surrendered on that day. Over 1,000 prisoners, 150 pieces of artillery, a large amount of ammunition, a large number of locomotives and cars, 24,000 loads of cotton, and a very large quantity of materials of war were among the fruits of this victory, that rendered the downfall of the rebellion speedy and certain. The Fourteenth Corps remained at Savannah until January 26, 1865, when it again took up the line of march. The corps constituted a part of the left wing of Sherman's army, and it marched northward through South Carolina to Goldsboro, N. C., arriving at that place on the 25th of March. On the march the Seventy-fifth was engaged in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. They were each of them hotly contested, and their results were fatal to the rebellion. The regiment was fortunate in meeting with but slight loss in either.

It remained at Goldsboro until April 11, when it moved with the army, in the direction of Raleigh. The march was deliberate and easy, as the railroad from Goldsboro to Raleigh had been destroyed by the enemy, and had to be rebuilt.

The Seventy-fifth reached the vicinity of Raleigh on the 14th of April. It was engaged in a slight skirmish, on the march, at Smithfield, which is believed to be the last action in which infantry was engaged with the enemy in North Carolina. On the 11th of April, negotiations were opened between Sherman and the rebel General Johnston, and active operations were suspended, which finally ended in the formal surrender of Johnston and his army on the 26th. The war now being virtually ended, on the 30th of April the Seventy-fifth marched with its corps, and, passing through Richmond, Va., reached the city of Washington on the 19th of May, and on the 8th of June it was mustered out of the service, and a few days after left Washington for Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged on the 14th of June.

Before leaving Washington a number of recruits of the Seventy-fifth, whose term of enlistment had not expired, were transferred to the Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and they continued to serve with that organization until its muster out at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st of July, 1865.

The record of the Seventy-fifth for courage and good conduct, is surpassed by no regiment that was in the service.

Lieutenant Colonel—William O'Brien, promoted Colonel.

Major—Cyrus J. McCall, promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Quartermaster—William A. Wainwright, promoted Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

COMMISSIONERS

First—John H. Butler, resigned December 11, 1862.

Second—Lieutenant—John Eacker, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—Cincinnatus B. Williams, promoted First Lieutenant and resigned March 9, 1864.

Sergeants—Anthony M. Conklin, promoted First Lieutenant; Marion W. Livingston, promoted Second Lieutenant; discharged before muster for disability January 2, 1863; John Katz, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 24, 1863.

Corporals—William H. Williamson; Adam Meisse, promoted Sergeant; Eldon Mills, promoted Sergeant-major; William E. Hardy; Richard J. Burns, promoted First Sergeant; Anson Thompson, promoted Sergeant; John E. Leonard, promoted Sergeant; Lewis E. Dickertell.

Musicians—John S. Lamb, died at Burke, discharged January 5, 1863, for disability.

Wagoner—Philip Dunline, died at Louisville, Ky., November 9, 1862.

Privates—Harrison Ackerly, William B. Harrison, James Charles Barth, Joseph Booth, John H. Burroughs, Henry Taylor, promoted Corporal; Milton L. Campbell, Jerry Corydon, Nathaniel F. Dale, Lucius Economy, James G. Essington, Alexander Hiner, Joseph Hendricks, Francis Hise, William Hoshorn, Jonathan Jerdy, Byron Lewis, Eli G. Long, Leonard Lynch, Levi G. Mossier, George Murrell, Henry Reynolds, George W. Stitch, Joseph Stephenson, John Stuber, Evan Stewart, Earl S. Stone, William Thompson, promoted Corporal; Andrew Wade, Jerry Wright, Joseph Ayven, promoted Corporal.

William Bremer, discharged February 2, 1864, for disability.

Passon Burham, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 1, 1863.

James M. Davenport, discharged October 12, 1863, for disability.

John Driggs, discharged January 17, 1863, for disability.

Rudolph Gibson, discharged February 2, 1864, for disability.

James Gwynson, discharged November 5, 1862, for disability.

Henry Irwin, discharged January 3, 1863, for disability.

Alric Hinkle, discharged January 7, 1864, for disability.

William Hooper, discharged February 2, 1864, for disability.

George W. Jackson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 10, 1863.

William H. Jacobs, discharged December 19, 1863, for disability.

John Jones, discharged February 12, 1864, for disability.

Marvin Jencks, discharged May 8, 1863, for disability.

Substituted Lamb, discharged December 5, 1863, for disability.

Julius W. S. Lane, discharged January 1, 1863, for disability.

George Lewis, unaccounted for.

Marshall Lewis, discharged May 27, 1863, for disability.

Andrew Lovell, transferred to Mississippi Marine Corps, July 14, 1863.
 Eli Lutz, unaccounted for.
 William F. McCoy, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 11, 1863.
 James W. Nathan, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 10, 1864.
 John O'Brien, discharged December 1, 1862, for disability.
 Florence Oshley, discharged December 12, 1862, for disability.
 Joseph M. Proctor, discharged February 15, 1863, for disability.
 Winfield Scott, discharged May 28, 1863, for disability.
 John Smith, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 16, 1864.
 Thomas P. Saxon, discharged December 12, 1862, for disability.
 William Tread, discharged January 6, 1864, for disability.
 Daniel W. Tucker, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864.
 Edward Wessott, discharged November 10, 1862, for disability.
 Frederick Whiting, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., February 10, 1864.
 Jacob Washburn, died at Stevenson, Ala., June 17, 1863.
 Joseph Wood, killed at battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
 John E. Burns, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 11, 1864.
 Daniel Harris, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 9, 1864.
 Joseph Tomlin, killed at Atlanta, August 7, 1864.
 Henry S. Dow, died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 1, 1862.
 Philip H. Fisher, died at Louisville, Ky., September 12, 1862.
 Nathan Vessie, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 27, 1864.
 Joseph P. H. Jacobs, died at home, March 31, 1864.
 Garrick Malley, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 13, 1862.
 Abraham M. Morse, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 27, 1862.
 Nathan Vessie, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 27, 1864.
 John C. Malby, died in Libby Prison, December 1, 1863.
 Samuel Myers, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 28, 1862.
 J. H. Randall, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 16, 1863.
 Thomas Randall, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 16, 1863.
 Sylvanus Randall, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 11, 1863.
 John A. Scott, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 20, 1862.
 W. Stephenson, died at Bowling Green, Ky., July 23, 1862.
 Samuel W. Carey, transferred to Forty-second Regiment, June 8, 1865.
 Elias Herry, transferred to Forty-second Regiment, June 8, 1865.
 Gustave Dreher, transferred to Forty-second Regiment, June 8, 1865.
 Joseph Lloyd, transferred to Forty-second Regiment, June 8, 1865.
 William W. Mills, transferred to Forty-second Regiment, June 8, 1865.
 Francis M. Reynolds, transferred to Forty-second Regiment, June 8, 1865.
 Hiram Reynolds, transferred to Forty-second Regiment, June 8, 1865.
 Adam Carter, discharged December 1, 1862, for disability.
 Levi Patis, discharged March 14, 1863, for disability.

COMPANY I

Captain—Mallon H. Floyd, promoted Major.
 First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Reed, resigned December 22, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant—James H. Taylor, resigned January 24, 1863.
 First Sergeant—Henry R. Leonard, promoted First Lieutenant, and resigned October 22, 1863.
 Sergeants—Evan C. Calburn, promoted Captain; William Lee Granger, Nehemiah Hester, discharged January 7, 1863, for disability; Thomas A. Hambo, transferred to 1st U. S. Engineers, July 30, 1864.
 Corporals—John W. Richardson, David B. Floyd, promoted Second Lieutenant; Jacob Lemington, promoted Sergeant; Edward Wood, died at Louisville, Ky., November 28, 1862; John Spragg, Edward Wood, died at Scottsville, Ky., December 20, 1862; William Reynolds.
 Musicians—John Shay, discharged December 6, 1862, for disability.
 Privates—Washington Avery, John Baker, Randolph Blessing, Melvin Brooks, William H. Brown, Michael Bennett, Daniel Crockett, Michael J. Crockett, promoted Corporal; Henry J. Cline, Luther Cornelias, Joseph Crissell, promoted Corporal; Samuel Drumm, promoted Sergeant; George Gardner, promoted Corporal; Frederick F. Lion, Moses Wood, James Herry, Elias Holloway, Joseph Johnson, John H. Kinnaman, John W. Lutz, Henry McKissey, promoted Corporal; Abraham Passwater, George W. Passwater, William H. Passwater, John Sherman, Jeremiah Sherman, William H. Sanders, promoted Corporal; William Stephenson, Samuel Stringfellow, George W. Wallace.
 Private Avery, discharged November 15, 1862, for disability.
 James Avery, discharged January 6, 1863, for disability.
 Franklin Booth, discharged October 1, 1862, for disability.
 Washington Crockett, unaccounted for.
 Braden Clark, unaccounted for.
 Charles W. Dally, discharged January 7, 1863, for disability.
 Emanuel Detrick, discharged February 27, 1863, for disability.
 James Ellis, discharged February 18, 1863, for disability.
 James Holmes, transferred to Veteran Corps, April 22, 1864.
 Jesse Holloway, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 26, 1864.
 William H. Houble, discharged April 9, 1864, for disability.
 William Justice, discharged December 30, 1862, for disability.
 William W. Layton, unaccounted for.
 William W. Lemington, discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.
 John Nelson, discharged for disability, April 25, 1863.
 Frederick Steller, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 27, 1863.
 Joseph Suppiger, discharged April 7, 1863, for disability.
 James W. Webb, discharged March 21, 1863, for disability.
 William Whitwell, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 27, 1863.
 Gavin Burdison, died at Andersonville, Ga., May 24, 1864.
 Robert R. Commons, drowned in Tennessee River, September 1, 1863.
 William Evans, died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., May 22, 1864.
 Abner J. Helms, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 21, 1863.
 Susan Johnson, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 19, 1864.
 Samuel Landers, died at Richmond, Va., March 5, 1864.
 Richard M. Layton, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 11, 1864.
 Ek W. Layton, died at Hilsion, Tenn., December 20, 1862.
 John W. Lechner, died at Union Springs, Tenn., August 13, 1863.
 Abner R. Lilley, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 15, 1863.
 Elijah Moore, died at Bridgeport, Ala., November 24, 1863.
 Thomas A. Montgomery, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 28, 1863.
 John W. Norris, died at Union Springs, Tenn., August 13, 1863.
 Abner Peck, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 15, 1863.
 Priday J. Stewart, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 25, 1863.
 Riley Woods, killed in battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Henry Widner, killed in battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
 Joel H. Woods, died at Frankfort, Ky., November 24, 1862.
 Bennett—Franklin Booth, Samuel Bratton, Martin L. Oltinger, Abraham Swiger, James Valentine, all transferred to 42d Regiment, June 5, 1865.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS SERVICE).

COMPANY A.

Privates—William Bleskin, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 5, 1863; Elkanah Lester, died at Chattanooga, Ohio, January 5, 1863; Jacob Lester.

COMPANY E.

Columbus S. B. Washburn.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY—(THREE-YEAR SERVICE).

The Ninetieth, or Fifth Cavalry Regiment, was recruited at Indianapolis in the fall of 1862. It was sent into the field in detachments as the companies were organized, and they were stationed along the Ohio River and in Kentucky, at different points, until the 11th of March, 1863, when the scattered companies, in obedience to orders, concentrated at Glasgow, Ky. Felix W. Graham had been commissioned Colonel in December previous. The regiment was kept busy scouting the country along the Cumberland River, skirmishing frequently with the enemy, until the 19th of April, when it crossed that stream in the presence of nearly an equal force of the enemy, and drove them nearly three miles. It then fell back, and burned the town of Celina, Tenn., on account of the inhabitants having fired on the regiment as it passed through the place, and re-crossed the river. From that time until the 22d of June, it was constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and scouting, in which it succeeded in capturing many prisoners, and riding that portion of Kentucky of the enemy. The regiment then marched to Scottsville, and then to Tomkinsville, where it was stationed on the 4th of July, when it received orders to march in pursuit of the rebel General John H. Morgan, who was reported to have crossed the Cumberland River, and to be making his way north. Marching rapidly through Southern and Central Kentucky, the regiment reached Louisville, and, embarking on transports, ascended the Ohio River to Pottsdown, where it landed on the 19th of July, and met Morgan's forces near Ballfington, where he was trying to cross the river, and escape the forces by which he was surrounded. A sharp conflict ensued, in which Morgan was badly defeated, many of his command were killed or wounded, and the remainder either captured or scattered over the country, so that it was powerless for harm. The Ninetieth also captured five pieces of artillery. It then returned to Louisville, and marched thence to Glasgow, reaching there on the 9th of August.

On the 18th of August, the regiment marched for Knoxville, Tenn., and arrived there in the advance of the Union forces, under Gen. Burnside, on the 1st of September.

From that time until the 1st of February, 1864, the Fifth Cavalry was constantly engaged in the most arduous duty in East Tennessee. It scarcely knew any rest, but was constantly engaged in scouting and skirmishing with the enemy. On the 20th of September, it had a spirited engagement with the enemy near Zollicoffer, and on the 22d, at Houndsville, where it captured a large number of prisoners and a piece of artillery. On the 11th of October, it met and fought about 3,000 of the enemy, and after it was entirely surrounded, cut its way through the lines of the enemy and escaped, inflicting heavy punishment upon him. Meeting with some other Union troops, it at once turned around, and, falling upon the enemy near Rheafoot, the fight was renewed, and he was compelled to fall back until night put a close to the conflict, during which he escaped.

On the morning of the 14th, the Fifth met the enemy near Houndsville, and fought him until darkness again intervened. At Maynardsville, on the 20th of November and the 1st of December, it had another stubborn conflict, which was renewed at Walker's Ford, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The regiment was opposed by a largely superior force, and was driven back three miles, when re-enforcements reached it, and the enemy was driven in turn.

On the 11th and 15th it was engaged in a severe action at Bean's Station, lasting nearly fifteen hours. On the 17th of January, 1864, the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Danbridge, fighting continually from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, making some brilliant charges, when, finding that it was opposed by an overwhelming force of cavalry and infantry, the command retreated to Knoxville, by way of New Market, Kinney's Ford and Strawberry Plains, reaching Knoxville on the 19th of January, 1864.

On the 24th the regiment turned over its horses to another regiment, and made a scouting expedition, on foot, to the vicinity of Sevierville, and then

marched to Cumberland Gap, reaching there February 10, and from there marched to Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 26th, having made a scouting expedition on the Virginia road, on the way.

The Fifth remained at Mount Sterling until the 1st of May, during which time it was re-mounted and refitted, at which time it marched to Tunnel Hill, Ga., arriving there on the 12th, and at once joined the command of Gen. Stoneman. On the 13th, it marched with the cavalry corps on the Atlanta campaign, and was constantly engaged in the cavalry operations of the army, from Dalton to Deatur, Ga. On the "Stoneman Raid," in the rear of Atlanta, the regiment was surrendered to the enemy, by command of Gen. Stoneman, after it was entirely surrounded and escape seemed hopeless, over the solemn protest of Col. Butler, who was in command of the regiment, and to the great surprise and against the indignant remonstrances of the men, who had the most unbounded confidence in their ability to cut their way through anything less solid than a stone wall. A portion of the regiment had been dismounted, from hard service, and had been left at Deatur, under command of Major Lesson; they were placed upon duty by order of Gen. Sherman, and they exchanged their carbines for muskets.

On the 13th of September, they were ordered to Kentucky, where they remained on guard duty until the 17th of January, 1865, when, the regiment having been exchanged, re-mounted, armed and equipped, it marched from Louisville to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving there February 12.

It remained in that vicinity, scouting the country for bushwhackers and outlaws, until June 16, at which time it was mustered out of the service, and returned to Indianapolis, reaching that place June 21, 1865, and was discharged. Companies G, L and M, having been mustered into the service after the 1st of October, 1862, were not entitled to be mustered out with the regiment, and they, with a number of recruits whose term of enlistment had not expired, were transferred to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and were mustered out with that regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 15th of September, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant—Daniel R. Christian, died in rebel prison at Goldsboro, N. C., March 4, 1865.

Company Commissary Sergeant—Bovater Sumner.

Corporals—Alvan W. Stanton.

Privates—Mason Bush, Robert M. Batson, George W. Ellis, John J. Livingston, Deering George, Philip Hamble, promoted Corporal, John Hutson, Henry B. Harvey, Mahlon Husted, John J. Harris, Horace P. Miller, David W. Patty, promoted Sergeant, John J. Thorp, Samuel Lockwood, transferred in Fourth United States Cavalry, in 1862, Patrick Moore, transferred to Twentieth Indiana Infantry, in 1862; John F. Nutt, discharged November 12, 1862, for disability; Isaac Roberts, discharged December 12, 1862, for disability; Ira Shoff, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Recruits—Asac Frost, Marion Kennedy, John McLaughlin, Abraham Stotts, Isaac Thurston, Nathan Gilze, died at Nashville, Tenn., June, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Private—Albert Alcorn, discharged May 15, 1864, for disability.

Recruit—Henry Slater.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT (THREE-YEAR'S SERVICE).

The One Hundred and First Regiment was recruited at Wabash, and was mustered into the service of the United States, on the 7th of September, 1862, with William Garver, of Noblesville, as Colonel.

The next day it was ordered to proceed by rail to Cincinnati, and, on its arrival at that place, was immediately sent across the Ohio River to Covington, Ky., and assigned a position in the line of fortifications surrounding that place, until the rebel General, Kirby Smith, who had been threatening to attack the position, withdrew his forces. On the 23d of September, the regiment embarked on a steamer, and went to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until October 1, when it marched with the army under command of Gen. Buell, in pursuit of the rebel army under command of Gen. Bragg, who, failed in his attempt to capture Louisville, was falling back in the direction of Cumberland Gap, in East Tennessee.

The division to which the One Hundred and First was assigned, marched through Taylorsville and Berryville, and reached Maxwell on the 7th. At that place the regiment was detailed to guard the division supply train, and escorted it to Springfield, and thence to Crab Orchard. Bragg having by that time made good his escape into East Tennessee, Buell turned around and marched for Nashville, in order to retain possession of that place, which it was Bragg's intention to secure if possible. Passing through Lebanon to Manfordsville, the One Hundred and First was assigned to duty, guarding the railroad bridge crossing Greco River at that place, where it remained until the 30th of November, when it was relieved and ordered to Glasgow, and from there

to Castilian Springs, Tennessee, where it remained until December 26, when it was ordered to join the other troops stationed at that point, in pursuit of the rebel General John H. Morgan, who was engaged in making one of his periodical raids into Kentucky.

After a week employed in rapid marching over almost impassable roads, and fording streams swollen to their utmost size by the rain that was falling almost continually, the regiment returned to Castilian Springs, Morgan having eluded pursuit, and the next day marched to Murfreesboro, reaching that place January 11, and went into camp. It was a few days after assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, with the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment.

The histories of the two regiments, from that time until their arrival in the city of Washington, on the 19th of May, 1865, are identical, and, as a pretty full history of the Seventy-fifth is given elsewhere in this work, the reader is referred to it, if he desires to follow the One Hundred and First over many a hard-fought battle-field and weary march.

The One Hundred and First was mustered out of the service on the 21st of June, and proceeded at once to Indianapolis, and was discharged the next day.

The One Hundred and First saw a great deal of hard service, and was in every respect an excellent regiment.

Colonel—William Garver, resigned May 30, 1863, account of disability.

First Lieutenant—William H. Conner.

Chaplain—Richard D. Spellman, resigned April 7, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—William B. Graham, promoted Surgeon.

COMPANY A.

Captain—Hoxie G. Keyson, resigned January 22, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Salmon E. Benn, resigned January 21, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Isaac White, promoted Captain; honorably discharged March 9, 1865, for disability.

First Sergeant—John W. Pfaff, promoted Second Lieutenant, and resigned May 21, 1864.

Sergeants—John Reals, promoted First Lieutenant; John McKean, promoted First Sergeant; John C. Johns, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 28, 1863; James A. Wheeler.

Corporals—Amos P. Hess, promoted Sergeant; Cyrus C. Hunt, discharged January 27, 1865, for disability; James A. Richardson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Alexander Jay, promoted First Lieutenant; Cyrus S. Pettigou, Benjamin F. promoted Sergeant; James Weed, died at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1863; Benjamin Hershey, promoted Sergeant; William H. Schell, promoted Sergeant; Musicians—Jeremiah Estell, died at Lebanon, Ky., November 2, 1862; Daniel P. Reynolds.

Wagoner—Elijah Heaver, discharged November 14, 1865, for disability.

Privates—James M. Barton, promoted Corporal; Joseph W. Bennett, James E. Buser, Benjamin Breen, James Clifton, Milton Cook, James Cloud, Eli Cloud, John M. Conner, Richard Henry, Levi P. Cofer, William H. Gray, Samuel H. Gray, James M. Gilze, George Hamilton, J. E. Hollingsworth, Silas Harney, Isaac F. Hunt, Thomas C. Harris, John Henry, Stacey M. Jones, Elwood Jessup, Calvin Jeffries, Job Johnson, James M. Malery, Eli Montgomery, Thomas C. Moore, promoted Corporal; William Myers, Francis C. Platt, John W. Parr, Samuel S. Pittman, promoted Corporal; William J. Pfaff, promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; Joseph Raines, Harrison H. Ruby, promoted Corporal; Wilson T. Stevens, Nelson D. Stonebraker, David Strick, promoted Corporal; William Telford, promoted Corporal; Joseph P. Winters, William B. Wicker, Philip T. Williams, promoted Corporal; Charles Barrows, promoted for: Peter D. Rice, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 15, 1864; Jesse Embree discharged April 1, 1865, for disability; David H. Evans discharged to Veteran Reserve Corps June 15, 1864; Alfred H. Feltner, discharged January 11, 1864, for disability; Jonathan A. Heman, discharged May 7, 1864, for disability; Daniel Heman, discharged May 3, 1864, for disability; John T. Mendenhall, discharged June 2, 1865, for disability; Martin P. Morris, discharged January 5, 1865, for disability; James P. Morris, transferred to First United States Engineers July 18, 1864; Joseph A. Pearce, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 6, 1864; Michael M. Reveal, transferred to First United States Engineers July 19, 1864; Vinson C. Stevens, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Howard W. Scott, discharged September 9, 1865, for disability; Jacob H. Schell, discharged July 20, 1865, for disability; William Wood, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, 1863; Robert Woolly, missing at battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

Joshua Barris, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 11, 1863.

Ira Beuchamp, died at University Heights, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

Harvey Bates, died at Duvalle, Ky., November 3, 1862.

William Ballard, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 20, 1863.

Benedict Bales, died at Louisville, Ky., November 20, 1863.

Jonathan Cloud, died December 16, 1863, at —, of wounds.

Isaac Coppock, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 18, 1863.

Henry Harrison, died at Manfordsville, Ky., December 12, 1862.

Herrickin Hickman, died at Bowling Green, Ky., February 19, 1863.

Jackey Jessup, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

Joseph Knight, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 9, 1863.

Allen E. Kirkman, died at Manfordsville, Ky., December 12, 1862.

Andrew G. Knight, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 25, 1863.

Jonathan Perry, died at Stevenson, Ala., October 12, 1863.

Merrill Ramsey, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1863.

John L. Scott, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 28, 1863.

Joseph Tipton, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

John L. Young, died at Ballinton, Tenn., February 20, 1863.

James C. Young, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., —, of wounds.

Recruits—Eli Hunt, transferred to 58th Regiment; William Ruby, discharged June 9, 1865, on account of wounds.

COMPANY C.

Recruits—James A. Sparks, William C. Sutton, James F. Wicker, all transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captain—John T. Floyd, resigned May 7, 1864.
 1st Lieutenant—Joel Siskler, resigned January 25, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant—Stanford Fortner, promoted Captain and appointed Brevet Major of Volunteers by President of the United States, to date March 13, 1865.
 Sergeants—John J. Clayton, Granville Olivey, Aaron Schoemaker, promoted First Lieutenant, Thomas Hall.
 Corporals—Daniel Davis, promoted Sergeant; Daniel Bush, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863, of wounds; Thomas Collins, promoted Sergeant; John A. Clark, promoted Sergeant and discharged January 4, 1864, for disability; Alpheus Sumner, promoted First Sergeant.
 Musician—Bible Fisher.

Wagoner—Jacob Wiseman, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 20, 1864.
 Privates—Jackson A. Byrum, Carem F. Byrum, Ephraim Hendlin, Thomas Barton, Caled P. Clark, Jonathan Colburn, promoted Corporal; Monroe Crull, James S. Cloud, Charles Cucee, Thomas Eolland, promoted Corporal; Elias Folland, Joseph Eolland, John Fritz, John Galloway, promoted Hospital Steward; Michael Gorman, John Hallingsworth, promoted Corporal; David Harrier, William Hall, Jefferson Harlock, promoted Corporal; John B. Home, John Miller, John R. Metker, John R. McOrnue, James Morris, David M. Ogde, William Olivey, John Potts, Harmonius Rhea, promoted Commissary Sergeant; George B. Sheets, Samuel Smith, William Smith, James Smith, Hiram Smith, John T. Stephenson, Stephen T. Steyer, John White.
 Musician Antonio, discharged November 1, 1863, for disability.
 James Bark, discharged February 28, 1863, for disability.
 Jefferson Barham, discharged October 10, 1863, for disability.
 George B. Basley, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 21, 1864.
 Jonathan Bray, discharged March 18, 1865, for disability.
 Spencer Dewitt, discharged January 10, 1863, for disability.
 Andrew Fry, discharged February 21, 1863, for disability.
 George Garrett, discharged January 2, 1863, for disability.
 Welcome Garrett, discharged April 10, 1863, for disability.
 Nicholas Gardner, discharged April 16, 1863, for disability.
 Stephen Gaiser, discharged March 4, 1863, for disability.
 Martin Grutsh, discharged October 28, 1863, for disability.
 Wilson P. Carpenter, discharged June 9, 1865, on account of wounds.
 John C. Gowan, unaccounted for.

Albert Hadley, discharged April 15, 1864, for disability.
 Addison Haddy, discharged March 7, 1863, for disability.
 Spencer McKelzie, discharged February 14, 1863, for disability.
 Ephraim Patterson, discharged December 25, 1863, for disability.
 John Bell, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 5, 1865.
 Robert Spore, discharged October 18, 1863, for disability.
 Smith D. Shannon, discharged February 18, 1863, for disability.
 Henry Springer, discharged February 10, 1863, for disability.
 Michael Thompson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 3, 1865.
 John Uferwood, discharged January 2, 1863, for disability.
 Lewis Vance, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 3, 1865.
 Jeremiah Wall, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
 Mariah Brees, died at home, September 6, 1864.
 John M. Bensen, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 1, 1864.
 William Frazier, died at Madison, Ind., November 18, 1863.
 John Lewis, killed in battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
 George Martin, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.
 William H. Slater, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 22, 1863, of wounds.
 John F. Sharp, died at home, November 20, 1863.
 John Showan, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
 Joseph H. Teeter, died at Louisville, Ky., November 30, 1862.
 William Wright, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 28, 1863.
 David M. Weber, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864.
 John H. Woodward, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Andrew J. Applegate, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1864.
 David L. Boyden, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1864.
 Thomas Clayton, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1864.
 John W. Exler, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1864.
 Alexander McIndock, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1864.
 James E. Royal, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1864.
 Joseph Stambrough, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1864.

COMPANY H.

First Sergeant—Edward R. Sentz, promoted Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY I.

Recruit—John M. Huber, promoted Sergeant.

COMPANY K.

Nathan Cain.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—(SIX MONTHS SERVICE).

COMPANY A.

Second Lieutenant—James S. Harris.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS SERVICE).

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Kokomo, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th of March, 1864, with Charles S. Parrish as Colonel. On the 16th it was ordered to proceed to Louisville, Ky., by rail, and from there to Nashville, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. On the 5th of April the command was ordered to march to Loudon, E. Tenn., and started at once, but before reaching that point its destination was

changed to Charleston, E. Tenn., where it arrived on the 24th, foot sore and weary. A few days of rest were allowed here, and on the 3d of May the regiment, with its corps, marched toward Dalton, Ga., and came upon the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge on the 9th, where he was strongly entrenched in a position of great natural strength. The regiment was in advance, and attacked the enemy at once driving him into his works, which he was soon compelled to leave in consequence of a flank movement that was made by another part of the army.

On the 12th the regiment passed through Snake Creek Gap, and, after marching through a dense forest, went into position near Resaca on the 14th, having been engaged during part of the day in severe skirmishing with the enemy.

The next day the severe battle of Resaca was fought, and the enemy defeated and driven across the Oostanaula River. The regiment joined in pursuit. The roads were almost impassable, the rain fell in almost unceasing torrents, and the supply of provisions was very short—so much so that only half-rations were issued; but the men pushed on uncomplainingly, and full of enthusiasm. On the 13th, the enemy was found strongly entrenched at Cassville, which place he evacuated after a severe fight on the night of that day, and on the 20th crossed the Etowah River. Pursuit was again made, and the One Hundred and Thirtieth reached the bank of the Etowah on the 23d. Here it encamped for two days, waiting for supplies. On the morning of the 25th the march was again resumed, and, crossing the river at Shelburn's Ford, pushed on in the direction of Maconetta. The progress of the army was necessarily slow, as the enemy stubbornly contested every foot of the ground; but he was slowly pushed back through the deep ravines and across the almost numberless streams that intersect Northern Georgia, and the rain was still falling and adding to the discomfort of all.

On the 17th of June, the regiment was engaged in a spirited engagement at Lost Mountain, in which the enemy was defeated; and again, on the 22d, it was engaged in an attack upon the enemy at Pine Mountain, with a similar result. On the 27th, during the desperate charge made by the Army of the Cumberland on the enemy's center, at Kennesaw Mountain, the Twenty-third Corps made an attack upon the enemy's left flank, on Olley's Creek, and, driving him behind his works, secured a position that opened the road for another flank movement on his right and rear.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth was conspicuous in this engagement for the tenacity with which it held its ground against what seemed to be overwhelming odds. On the night of the 3d of July, the main force of the enemy evacuated his position at Kennesaw Mountain, and retired across the Chattahoochee River, and the next day the regiment, with its corps, marched in pursuit of him, and on the 11th, crossed the Chattahoochee, at Phillip's Ferry, about eight miles below Roswell, and fortified a position on its bank. On the 17th, the march was again resumed, the regiment marching in the direction of Decatur, about six miles east of Atlanta. On the 19th, the enemy was encountered near that place. An attack was made at once, and he was routed and the town captured, and the railroad destroyed for some distance. The siege of Atlanta was now fairly commenced. As the combined Union armies closed around the fated town, continual fighting was going on, night as well as day. The severe battles of Peachtree Creek and of Atlanta, on the 22d and 28th of July, each of them resulting in disaster to the enemy, were fought. The Twenty-third Corps had been placed in position on the extreme right of the Union armies, and nearly in the rear of Atlanta, on Viny Creek, near East Point, where the enemy held a strongly fortified position, in order to protect his communications. It became necessary to dislodge him from a position that he held, that threatened the right flank of the Twenty-third Corps. The brigade to which the One Hundred and Thirtieth belonged and another brigade, were ordered to attack the enemy and wrest it from him. The movement was made on the 6th of August. Pushing through a dense thicket of pines and oaks, the command emerged into an open field, upon the opposite side of which were the enemy's works, containing a battery supported by a heavy force of infantry. With a cheer, the line swept forward, its ranks torn by a heavy artillery and musketry fire from the enemy and carried the position, capturing a number of prisoners. On the 29th of August, the regiment marched with the army around East Point to the rear of Atlanta, on the flank movement, which compelled the enemy to evacuate that stronghold. The regiment then returned with its corps to Decatur, and went into camp, where it remained until the 4th of October. The rebel General, Hood, having reconstituted his shattered army, concluded to march around the flank of the Union army, and, striking its rear, destroy its communications, and change the field of

conflict to a more northern locality. Gen. Sherman started in pursuit of him, and on the 4th of October, the Twenty-third Corps left Decatur, and marched with the rest of the army in the pursuit, as far as Gaylesville, Ala. Hood, with his army, having crossed the Tennessee River, Gen. Thomas with the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, was left to take care of him, while Sherman with the rest of the army, marched back to Atlanta and then to Savannah, Ga.

On the 20th, the Twenty-third Corps was ordered to report to Gen. Thomas, at Nashville, and the regiment with the corps marched to Chattanooga, from which place it went by rail to Columbia, Tenn., and from there marched to Centerville, where the regiment was detailed to guard the fords of Duck River, and watch for the advance of Hood's army, that was known to be making its way in that direction. On November 30, Hood having passed around the left flank of Thomas' army, the regiment marched to Clarksville, on the Tennessee River, and from there to Nashville, where it remained, in the fortifications in front of that city, until the army under Gen. Thomas moved out to attack the army under Gen. Hood, on the morning of the 15th of December, and, after two days' severe fighting, utterly defeated Hood and routed his army.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth, with its corps, followed in pursuit of the flying foe until the 27th, when he having made his escape across the Tennessee River, it was ordered into camp at Columbia. On the 5th of January, 1865, orders were received to march to Clinton, on the Tennessee River, where it embarked on a steamer and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Washington City, by rail. From there it proceeded to Newbern, N. C. On the 6th of March the regiment marched with its division along the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, in the direction of Kingston, repairing the railroad as the column advanced. On the 8th, the enemy was encountered in force at Wise's Fork, four miles below Kingston. The enemy was flushed with success, having just surprised and captured two regiments of Eastern troops, and was pushing on, confident of an easy victory, when he was met and checked by the division to which the One Hundred and Thirtieth belonged. For two days the regiment was engaged in continual skirmishing with the enemy and on the 10th the enemy made a heavy assault, which was repulsed with great loss to him, and he fled in great disorder from the field. The regiment took an active part in this battle, and distinguished itself by its coolness and good conduct. The regiment immediately moved into Kingston, which was occupied without further resistance from the enemy, and was busily employed with the other troops, until the 20th, in repairing the railroad and rebuilding a bridge across the Newse River, when it marched to Goldsboro, arriving there on the 21st, and a junction was formed with the army under command of Gen. Sherman, that arrived there or in that vicinity on the same day.

The regiment remained there until the 10th of April, when the army, having received a supply of provisions and clothing, which had been badly needed, marched in the direction of Smithfield, which place it reached the next day, encountering a force of rebel cavalry on the road, which was swept out of the way. While there, news was received of the surrender of the rebel Gen. Lee, with his army, at Appomattox Court House, which had occurred on the 9th. Orders were received to leave everything that would retard the march, and the army pushed on rapidly for Raleigh, which place it reached on the 14th. Gen. Johnston, in command of the rebel army, was trying to retreat in the direction of Greensboro, when finding that he was nearly surrounded and the chances of escape were hopeless, made overtures for surrender.

The further movement of the army was suspended, pending negotiations, and on the 21st Johnston surrendered his entire army, and the war was virtually ended. Soon after the One Hundred and Thirtieth marched to Greensboro, and thence to Charlotte where it remained on guard duty until December 2, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service and left for Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 13th, and was finally discharged, its members justly proud of the record they had made.

Assistant Surgeon—Eliaser Williamson, resigned March 18, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Levi P. Adams, resigned December 31, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—John B. Foster, promoted First Lieutenant.

First Sergeant—James B. Stoverman, discharged May 12, 1865, for disability.

Sergeants—Nathan B. Nesbit, discharged July 6, 1865, for disability; William H. Snider, discharged October 9, 1865, for disability; Winfield Scott, promoted Second Lieutenant; John Fiskins.

Corporals—Thomas Ballard; Thomas B. Kerr, promoted Sergeant; Jacob Kittmiller, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability; Peter H. Owen; Cyrus A. Long, supposed to be killed in Tennessee, October —, 1864; George W. Bean; John Mowrey, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability; Addison L. Hens, died in hospital in —, Ga., July 15, 1864.

Musicians—Berry Hare, John Norton, died at —, Ky., February 18, 1865. Privates—William Ashby, A. J. Adams, Moses Reese, Ichabod Bean, Thomas Bradford, David Brandon, John George, W. Bean, promoted Corporal; William Bondy, Milton Bland, Braxton Bland, Joseph T. Cook, George Craft, Henry Craft, Cyrus Clancy, John Chase, James Gallagher, Stephen Gause, promoted Corporal; Christian Gull, John Gilderweiser, Isaac Gonyon, Albert Grasso, William H. Harris, Samuel Hays, Henry H. Hoot, Nathaniel Hutcheson, William A. Hutcheson, Jonathan L. Hays, promoted Sergeant; Thomas Jackson, promoted Corporal; Josh B. Lamm, James Meritt, Daniel Norton, James H. Poff, William T. Perkins, Josiah Pennington, William Rushton, Leonard Rushton, William Sterne, James Simons, Nathan Talbert.

Frederick Albright, discharged July 14, 1865, for disability.

John Handy, discharged May 27, 1865, for disability.

Peter B. Clatter, discharged June 14, 1865, for disability.

John Edwards, discharged May 27, 1865, for disability.

James Crissom, discharged May 14, 1865, for disability.

John M. Gibson, discharged July 15, 1865, for disability.

James F. Healy, discharged June 15, 1865, for disability.

Henry Hatmon, discharged May 23, 1865, for disability.

Joseph F. Hendy, discharged June 2, 1865, for disability.

William Kerr, discharged May 30, 1865, for disability.

John Marshall, discharged April 8, 1865, for disability.

Stephen A. Stoddant, discharged July 5, 1865, for disability.

William B. Topp, discharged May 27, 1865, for disability.

Joseph Wilcox, discharged June 25, 1865, for disability.

Adolphus Williams, discharged June 8, 1865, for disability.

Jacob Wheeler, discharged August 25, 1865, for disability.

Charles A. Brown, died at Marietta, Ga., August 27, 1864.

Amos Cragan, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 27, 1864.

John Cragen, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 15, 1864.

George W. Hooper, died at Charlotte, N. C., June 10, 1865.

William Hicks, died at —, Ind., January 4, 1864.

John Jacobs, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

Anton Jostler, died at Newbern, N. C., April 28, 1865.

Robert Nance, died at Jollesville, Ind., January 12, 1867.

John B. Page, died in hospital at —, Ga., June 27, 1864.

William Perkins, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

John D. Puschell, died at Louisville, Ky., March 21, 1864.

Frederick Switzer, died at —, July 9, 1864, of wounds.

Mark Tharp, died at Kokomo, Ind., January 11, 1864.

Heran C. Wilcox, died at Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1864.

Christopher West, died at Marietta, Ga., August 20, 1864.

William Waddle, died near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 26, 1864.

Reemitt—Madison Rushton, discharged October 11, 1865, for disability.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant—Joseph C. Grissom, promoted Captain.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH

REGIMENTS—ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN REGIMENT.

The Governors of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, having offered to raise for the service of the General Government a force of volunteers to serve for one hundred days, Governor Morton, on the 23d of April, 1864 issued his call for the Indiana quota of that force. The troops thus raised were to perform such military services as might be required of them in any State, and were to be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States, but were not to receive any bounty. These troops were designed to aid in making the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive, by relieving a large number of veterans from garrison and guard duty, and allowing them to join their companions in arms, then about entering upon one of the most active and important campaigns of the war. Their places were filled by the one hundred-day men, as fast as the latter could be organized into regiments and sent forward from the camps of rendezvous. The organizations from Indiana consisted of eight regiments, one numbered the One Hundred and Thirty-second, and one the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, on the 17th of May, 1864, and mustered into the service of the United States, with Samuel C. Vance as Colonel, and was ordered at once to Tennessee.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service of the United States on the 23d of May, 1864, and was immediately after ordered to proceed to Nashville, Tenn.

Each of these regiments, on arriving at Nashville, was assigned to duty, at different points along the Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston Railroads, and until the latter part of August were kept constantly engaged in guarding those lines of communication, used by Gen. Sherman for the transportation of supplies to his army, then advancing on Atlanta.

The regiments each served beyond the period of its original enlistment, when they returned to Indianapolis, where they were finally discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT—(ONE HUNDRED DAYS SERVICE).

COMPANY A.

Privates—Augustus Aberg, Galloway, S. Barber, Charles Cox, Taylor Bernaglove, William Galloway, Alfred J. Gray, Joseph Kerr, Mack Crawford, Parcell Miller, David J. Mullonack, Stephen A. McVay, Taylor Pasley, William Hutcheson, Isaac Wyatt, James M. Wright, David West, Elmore West, William Watson, James Wolfgang, Samuel Varren.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—(ONE HUNDRED DAYS SERVICE).

COMPANY H.
Private—John T. Robinson.COMPANY I.
Private—John T. Robinson.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—(ONE HUNDRED DAYS SERVICE).

Adjutant—David W. Schock.
Surgeon—James A. Harvey.

COMPANY D.

Captain—John R. Jackson.
First Lieutenant—Thomas P. Farley.
Second Lieutenant—Robert F. Martin.
Privates—James A. Allison, John Allan, Lewis Alexander, Elisha Anney, V. M. Arnett, Henry Anderson, Marion Alfred, James K. Bishop, John Bray, Bell Griffin Bricker, Eugene Benson, John E. Burdell, Isaac Byker, John W. Brey, Nelsonish B. Baker, James R. Bartholomew, Percival B. Beaman, Thomas J. Bogge, Isaac Bowman, John Blanton, Samuel M. Brannon, David G. Bayden, James F. Cox, Andrew J. Clark, Barton W. Cole, Henry B. Cole, Samuel N. Cochran, John S. Conklin, Thomas Chappell, William H. Cook, Abraham Taylor, Mathias Conner, William P. Dean, William P. Deussen, Martin L. Davis, James Fisher, Richard P. Cox, Alfred Graham, Bernard Goldsmith, Joseph Galloway, Annias Gray, John Gilbert, James S. Garnett, Henry C. Hume, Allen Herald, William Herold, Elisha Hawkins, James Hodges, Newton J. Hurston, George Hawkins, William N. Henderson, Joseph Jennings, Joseph Kern, Alford Kane, Henry C. Lamb, William Lamb, William Langston, Durbin Lane, Hugh H. Lee, Thomas J. Lindley, Charles W. Moore, William Moore, Robert F. Martin, Willam F. McShane, Michael Mann, John W. Marshall, Cornelius Moore, John Moore, Columbus Newby, Albert Nicholson, William T. Noble, James Oldaker, Benjamin Pike, Milton Patterson, Lewis A. Roberts, Harvey Reedy, John H. Sloops, Richard Stephenson, Jesse Schuyler, George Tetter, John H. Tetter, Alfred Todd, Henry Wall, Sidas M. White, James V. Williams, James H. Wheeler, John W. Wise, David H. Yale, George W. Young.

Note.—The original muster-rolls do not show the names of the non commissioned officers, and there is no muster-out-roll of the companies to be found.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was recruited for the one-year service under the call of July, 1861, and was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis, on the 3d of November, 1861, with John M. Comper as Colonel. On the 18th of November, the regiment left Indianapolis for Nashville, and on its arrival there, was assigned to the garrison of the post, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, which division had been left in Tennessee, at the time the other divisions of that corps started on the march with Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah. During the battle of Nashville, the brigade to which the One Hundred and Forty-second was attached, was in the reserve, and occupied the inner line of the defenses, extending from the Cumberland River to Fort Negley. After the battle, the regiment was retained on duty at Nashville until it was mustered out of the service, on the 11th of July, 1865, and left at noon for Indianapolis, arriving there on the 16th, when the men were paid off and finally discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

COMPANY I.

Musician—Henry J. Ward.
Privates—Andrew Berg, James M. Bishop, Thomas Carter, John F. Cook, Francis M. Harbaugh, John Heartman, Isaac Jacobs, John Miller, John Reaver, George W. Stone, John P. Schmidt, George C. Sumner, promoted Corporal; John Wright, William Wright.
William P. Dean, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 24, 1865.
James B. Hunt, died at Louisville, Ky., November 19, 1864.
Upton Woodruff, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(ONE YEAR SERVICE).

On the 20th of December, 1861, a call was made for eleven regiments of infantry to serve one year, and subsequently five additional regiments for the same arm of the service and terms of enlistment were called for; under those calls, the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, the One hundred and Fifty-third, and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiments were organized, mustered into the service of the United States, and sent into the field.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 13th of March, 1865, with Milton Pelen as Colonel. On the 16th, it left Indianapolis for Harper's Ferry, Va., and, on arriving there, marched to Charleston, where it was assigned to one of the provisional divisions of the army of the Shenandoah. From that time until it was mustered out of the service, it was engaged in performing guard duty at Stevenson Station, Summit Point, Berryville, Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 4th day of August, 1865, and left for Indianapolis, arriving there on the 9th, and a few days after the men were discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(ONE YEAR SERVICE).

COMPANY G.

Privates—George W. Dunn, Levi Holloway.

Captain—Peter Garfield.
First Lieutenant—Thomas C. Henderson.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas J. Lindley.
Sergeants—Nash Longbottom, Mordecai White, Volentine M. Arnett, Thomas Stout.
Corporals—Elied Jessup, Nelsonish B. Baker, Samuel H. Widler (discharged May 21, 1865, for disability), Harmon D. Stanley, George R. Lane (discharged June 6, 1865), John J. Jessup, Isaac Hunt, Aaron P. Thompson.
Musician—Jesse W. Reley.
Wagoner—Patrick Hartman.

Privates—William Allen, Ralph Ballard (promoted corporal), Isaac Barker, Jacob Barnes, Deane C. Brown, Asa A. Cron, Alexander Bartholomew, Moses Buscher, Joseph Cook, William P. Cook, Jesse Cook, William H. Cressman (promoted corporal), John R. Daigzgas, John Estridge, William B. Eagle, Martin Eckenberry, Joseph Elder, Eldon W. Embree, Alfred H. Frazier, Samuel Gilbert, John Gordon, Jackson C. Gordon, George H. Hays, Joseph A. Hutchins, Henry C. Home, Leonard Haddon, Thomas S. Hartley, Joseph A. Hadley, Sylvanus Jay, William Kingensmith, John T. Low, Hon David V. Lee, Jeremiah Leitcher, Logan Minor, John W. Minor, William T. Moore, Charles W. Matton, Asaph Montgomery, William E. Owen, Eli Patterson, Eley Gray, Charles Roberts, Alfred Roberts, Thornton Tabor, Levin Ross, Elwood Reed, Lyander Braxall, David Stout, John W. Salmon, Hugh N. Steel, Thomas A. Stephens, Jesse E. Venable, William O. White, Noah Whisler.
Alfred L. Barker, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability.
Gildrop M. Hines, discharged June 1, 1865, for disability.
Benjamin H. Hines, discharged June 24, 1865, for disability.
Henry P. Lamb, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability.
Sylvanus Moore, discharged July 18, 1865, for disability.
John H. Bell, discharged July 18, 1865, for disability.
Lewis S. Roberts, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability.
James Salmon, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability.
William G. Stout, discharged May 30, 1865, for disability.
James F. Yoe, discharged May 25, 1865, for disability.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis on the 1st day of March, 1865, with Oliver H. P. Carey as Colonel. It left Indianapolis on the 5th for Nashville, Tenn. but was halted at Louisville, Ky., by order of Gen. Palmer, in command in Kentucky, and sent to Russellville, Ky., and from that point detachments were sent out to Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, and other points in that section of the country. Companies "D," "G" and "H" were at different times engaged in fighting guerrillas, and lost five men killed and wounded. On the 16th of June the regiment returned to Louisville, and was assigned to duty at Taylor Barracks, in that city, where it remained until the 4th of September, when it was mustered out of the service and left immediately for Indianapolis, and on the 15th was finally discharged.

Adjutant—James W. Campbell.

COMPANY I.

Captain—William H. Carr.
First Lieutenant—John B. Cox.
Second Lieutenant—Levi F. Adams.
First Sergeant—Albert Allison.
Sergeants—Thomas Hall, Samuel Deviny, John B. Fitzpatrick, discharged June 9, 1865, for disability; Joseph T. Hamak.
Corporals—Robert H. Fisher, Daniel M. Heston, William F. Lutz, William H. Lane, James Heblaine, Harvey Reedy, William P. Ray.
Privates—Thomas Armstrong, Francis M. Anthony, John A. Atkins, William Ackles, David M. Aweyer, John M. Barwizer, William H. Veal, Thomas F. Boyd, John S. Byrard, William W. Collins, William G. Comper, Henry J. Cooley, Milton B. Day, Henry Deviny, George Everts, George Green, Samuel H. Garrett, Thomas Gilbert, John J. Gilbert, Amos A. Gilbert, John A. Hustin, George Hanables, William Kelley, James Kinler, Marshall Lewis, Samuel J. Loyce, Michael Mann, George McFarlin, John M. Kirtley, Jesse McPherson, H. M. Mertz, William Odgers, Isaac L. Pitts, Jesse C. Reynolds, Jesse Stephenson, Henry Stuedeman, promoted Sergeant; Charles B. Schwartz, John C. Sierrett, James D. Thompson, Philip P. Williams, Robert Whisler, George W. Wagner, Simon W. Wilson, Oliver P. Winlers, Charles Wade.

Samuel G. Jacobs, discharged June 9, 1865, for disability.
John Mulliner, discharged May 25, 1865, for disability.
Allen Mett, discharged May 25, 1865, for disability.
Charles B. Whisler, discharged July 9, 1865, for disability.
Samuel Davis, died March 10, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind.
William Hackman, died May 5, 1865, at home.
David Mulliner, died April 3, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
William Stephenson, died July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
Abraham Swisher, died April 16, 1865, at Russellville, Ky.
Samuel H. Widows, died at Greenville, Ky., March 17, 1865.
James W. Yake, died April 1, 1865, at Russellville, Ky.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, (ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 19th of April, 1865, with John M. Wilson as Colonel. On the 26th of April, the regiment left Indianapolis for Washington, and, upon its arrival there, was ordered to Alexandria, Va., and was assigned to the Provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps. On the 3d of May, it was transferred to Dover, Del., at which place companies were detached, and sent to Centerville and Wilmington, Del., and Salisbury, Md. On the return to the regiment of two

of the companies, a railroad accident occurred, by which a number of men were severely injured. The regiment was concentrated again at Dover, and mustered out of the service on the 4th day of August, 1865, and left their town after for Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 10th, and was finally discharged.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Othier H. P. Brandon.
First Lieutenant—Nelson J. Justice, killed on railroad en route home, August 7, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—John S. Butterfield.

First Sergeant—Samuel Sperry.

Sergeants—Judiah Johnston, George B. Moore, Moses S. Seymour.

Corporals—Joseph H. Osborn, William Justice, Cornelius Moore, Thomas Peck, Charles E. Tompkins, William M. Wallace.

Musicians—Henry H. Dunn, Washington L. Dunn.

Privates—Samuel Leek, Eschbacher, A. Baker, Thomas F. Beaver, Henry Beaver, Daniel Benson, Peyton T. Carson, John B. Carson, Joseph Elmer, George W. Flood, Archibald P. Chapman, William H. DeCamp, Jacob Fritz, John Gause, Barnhart Grimes, Reed A. Gill, Thomas J. Halybush, George Hoag, Isaac Humble, Granville Hulse, John W. Irwin, Josiah James, Jasper Jenkins, Aaron Klepper, David M. Kebo, John H. Kirkpatrick, George B. Keller, John Leaming, William H. Leachman, John Linsford, Aaron Larkley, Kieken Moore, Peter Mock, George W. Meatz, Parnell C. Miller, James F. McLaughlin, David M. north, Young Nicholson, Taylor Presley, Frank Rowell, Henry C. Rowland, William T. Tuley, Absolom P. Markkengott, William H. Seymour, Luther M. Sumners, John Scott, Absalom Settlers, Alfred Synch, Daniel J. Simons, Newton E. Thouser, Henry B. Toy, Sanford S. Wright, William H. Wray, Elmore W. Worsell, Imbors Whetsel, David W. West, George Warren, Henry Warren, James Wamsfar, Benjamin Wyan.

Samuel Fleetwood, discharged May 24, 1865, for disability.

William M. Hudson, discharged May 16, 1865, for disability.

John Lewis, discharged May 16, 1865, for disability.

John W. Shively, discharged June 14, 1865, for disability.

James M. Wright, discharged May 16, 1865, for disability.

Recruits—Benjamin F. Connor, Brian Hewitt, James Lewis, Zachariah Martin, Benjamin B. Reen, Thomas C. Reen, Michael Wyan, Isaac Wyan.

COMPASS A.

First Lieutenant—Andrew Connor.

First Sergeant—Augustus C. Neal.

Sergeants—John W. Givson, Albert Slack, Ava Worley.

Corporals—George S. Dunn, John W. Jones, William Schelberg.

Privates—Charles Bartholomew, Solomon Bowman, Olen B. Fortingham, Elias Crum, Elias Cheney, Nathaniel D. Dewey, Samuel D. Dunham, Eli Garber, Sebastian Hucheger.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

COMPANY B.

James H. Barrett.

Samuel S. Post, Esquend Roger.

Stephen D. Dean, discharged May 28, 1865, for disability.

Granbury J. Tennell, discharged June 9, 1865, for disability.

John Porter, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability.

EIGHTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—(INFANTRY).

COMPANY A—Privates—William Bailey, John Howell.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—(INFANTRY).

COMPANY C—Private, Stephen Outland.

Unassigned Recruits—Franklin Jenkins, Nelson Lockyer, Bicks Mondou, John H. Roberts, Charles A. Roberts, Charles White.

THIRD BATTERY—(LIGHT ARTILLERY).

Private—George Sperry.

SEVENTEENTH BATTERY—(LIGHT ARTILLERY).

Privates—James M. Williams, Paul D. B. Williams.

TWENTIEH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Twentieth Battery, Light Artillery, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into the service of the United States, on the 19th of September, 1862, with Frank A. Rose as Captain, and was ordered to Henderson, Ky., on the following 17th of December. The stay at Henderson was short, as the battery was soon ordered to Nashville, Tenn. In January, 1863, the Twentieth turned its guns over to the Eleventh Battery, in pursuance of orders, and was assigned to duty in the fortifications of Nashville, having charge of the siege guns. It remained there until the 6th of October, when, having received a new field battery of guns and full equipments, it was ordered to the front, and was assigned to duty on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. The battery remained on this duty until the 5th of March, 1864, when it was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was stationed at Bridgeport, Ala., as part of the garrison of that post. On the 20th of July, when it joined its command in the field, before Atlanta, it took an active part in the siege of that place, participating in the battles and skirmishes that occurred. After the passage of the Chattahoochee River, and after the battle of Jonesboro, it returned

to Atlanta. The battery remained at that place until the 5th of November, when it was ordered to Chattanooga, and assigned to the command of Gen. J. B. Steadman. Soon after, it moved with other troops, composing that command, to Nashville, Tenn., and took an active part in the battle fought at that place on the 15th and 16th of December. It marched in pursuit of Hood's demoralized and flying battalions as far as Courtland, Ala., and then was ordered to Chattanooga, where, upon its arrival, it was assigned to the Reserved Artillery Corps.

It remained at Chattanooga, on duty in the fortifications at that place, until June 19, 1865, when it was ordered to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 23d, and on the 28th was finally mustered out of the service of the United States, and the men discharged.

TWENTIEH BATTERY—(LIGHT ARTILLERY).

Sergeants—John L. Smith, William Clark.

Corporals—Lake C. Warren, Daniel D. Long, discharged June 20, 1862, for disability.

Artillery—Matthias Garthwait, discharged March 25, 1865, for disability; John Harvey, George H. Sear.

Privates—John W. Allison, Emory Brown, David Brown, Elias Cornes, Lewis H. Fenton, Henry Genovese, Francis M. Henry, Jester Hyatt, John McCain, promoted Corporal, James Silvercross, Elijah Zachary.

John Alexander, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 17, 1862.

James T. Hill, discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.

FIRST ARMY CORPS—(HANCOCK'S CORPS).

Paragraph 1, General Order No. 287, War Department, dated November 28, 1864, reads as follows:

"1. That an army corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the First Army Corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia, commencing the organization on the 1st day of December, 1864, and continuing until the 1st day of January, 1865. The privates to consist only of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years, and therefore not subject to the draft; the officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years."

The following named men enlisted from Hamilton County, in that organization:

FIFTH REGIMENT—Private, James L. Polk.

SIXTH REGIMENT—Private, William H. Baynes.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—Privates, James T. Barrett, Patrick Carr.

NINTH REGIMENT—Privates, Thomas Connolly, William Cresswell, Patrick Hughes, Frank Hartman, Nicholas C. Traylor.

FIRST UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

This organization contained the following named men from Hamilton County, who were transferred to it from various organizations in which they had originally enlisted:

Artillery—William Keener.

Private—James Mealy.

Sergeant—George B. Simms.

Private—William Lockford.

Corporals—Sias G. Piper, Michael M. Revel.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

The following named men were credited to Hamilton County by the Provost Marshal of the State of Indiana, in a list of "recruits, drafted men and substitutes," and there are no data at hand that make it possible to give the name of the organizations to which they were assigned:

Burgess Blackwell, James Burns, William F. Clark, Gideon F. Clark, John L. Howard, Henry Kinkler, Alexander C. Montgomery, John Murrell, William Mason, John O. Osburn, John Pierre, Fred D. Walker.

The "Indiana Legion," so called, was composed of the organized militia of the State. No portion of the Legion, in Hamilton County, was ever called into the field as an organization, but many excellent officers and soldiers went into the service of the United States from its ranks, that were indebted to the Legion for their elementary knowledge of the duties of a soldier. Only the names of the companies and of the officers are given, the muster rolls not being attainable.

INDIANA LEGION.

HAMILTON COUNTY CONTINGENT, No. 3.

Captain—Philip P. Whitesel, entered United States service as Captain in Thirty-ninth Regiment.

First Lieutenant—Henry Hiney, Jr.

Second Lieutenant—Alfred Fortner, entered United States service as Second Lieutenant in Thirty-ninth Regiment.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

SOUTHERN JUDGES.
 Captain—James Farley.
 First Lieutenant—H. W. Booker.
 Second Lieutenant—Isiah Applegate.

HAMILTON COUNTY CONTINENTAL, NO. 1
 Captain—William W. Connor.
 First Lieutenant—John M. Gray.
 Second Lieutenant—John H. Butler.

AVANGUARD GUARDS.
 Captain—Isaac S. Collins, resigned March 19, 1861.
 First Lieutenant—Addison M. Bean, entered United States service as Captain in Fifty-seventh Regiment; George Truter, promoted Captain.
 Second Lieutenant—Geo. W. Truter, entered United States service; Jas. S. Shaw.

FALL CREEK GUARDS.
 Captain—William S. Edwards.
 First Lieutenant—Nehemiah Brooks, promoted Captain in "Fall Creek Guard."
 Second Lieutenant—Samuel S. Brooks.

HAMILTON GUARDS.
 Captain—George W. Myers, resigned October 11, 1862.
 First Lieutenant—Samuel P. Booth, promoted Captain.
 Second Lieutenant—Isaac Jones, promoted First Lieutenant; Marion Sharp.

DEWING GUARDS.
 Captain—A. C. Tuttle.
 First Lieutenant—Zeno Johnson.
 Second Lieutenant—James Daens.

FALL CREEK GUARDS.
 Captain—Nehemiah Brooks.
 First Lieutenant—Corydon Heath.
 Second Lieutenant—Isaac Wiant.

WINDMILL GUARDS.
 Captain—William W. Connor.
 First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Peed.
 Second Lieutenant—David W. Selwick.

JACKSON GUARD.
 Captain—John F. Sims.
 First Lieutenant—Eliaser Williamson.
 Second Lieutenant—Naylor Webster.

CLARKVILLE GUARDS.
 Captain—James W. Bean.
 First Lieutenant—James W. Richardson.
 Second Lieutenant—Jacob Stephens.

JACKSON GUARDS.
 Captain—William Neal, entered United States service as Captain in Thirty-ninth Regiment; John F. Sims.
 First Lieutenant—Edward Heaver, entered United States service as First Lieutenant in Thirty-ninth Regiment; A. D. Barnett.
 Second Lieutenant—James Carter.

MORTON GUARDS.
 Captain—John S. Bolton.
 First Lieutenant—Spangler B. Gipe.
 Second Lieutenant—John Stephenson.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF HAMILTON COUNTY IN 1823 TO 1880.

DATE	OFFICER.	JOINT COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY CLERK, 1823-1837.	CHIEF JUDGES.	ASSOCIATE JUDGES.	ASSOCIATE JUDGES.	PROSTATE AND COMMON CLERKS.	PROSECUTING ATT'Y.	CLERK.
1823			W. W. Wick	John Finch	W. C. Blakemore	J. Finch, W. C. Blakemore	J. D. Stephenson	
1825			Belmont F. Morris	John Finch	W. C. Blakemore	J. Finch, W. C. Blakemore	J. D. Stephenson	
1826			Belmont F. Morris	John Finch	W. C. Blakemore	J. Finch, W. C. Blakemore	J. D. Stephenson	
1827	Zenas Beck with		Belmont F. Morris	John Finch	W. C. Blakemore	J. Finch, W. C. Blakemore	J. D. Stephenson	
1828	W. Harrison		Belmont F. Morris	John Finch	W. C. Blakemore	J. Finch, W. C. Blakemore	J. D. Stephenson	
1829			Belmont F. Morris	John Finch	W. C. Blakemore	J. Finch	J. D. Stephenson	
1830			Belmont F. Morris	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		J. D. Stephenson	
1831			Belmont F. Morris	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		J. D. Stephenson	
1832	W. H. Clark		Belmont F. Morris	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		J. D. Stephenson	
1833	H. W. Clark		Belmont F. Morris	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		J. D. Stephenson	
1834	H. J. Dunning		Belmont F. Morris	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		J. D. Stephenson	
1835	Samuel Colburn		H. W. Wick	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		J. D. Stephenson	
1836	Samuel Monroe		H. W. Wick	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		J. D. Stephenson	
1837	Samuel Monroe		W. W. Wick	Joshua Cottingham	David Osborn		John G. Burns	
1838	Samuel Monroe		W. W. Wick	Wm. A. Emmons	W. P. Hooker		John G. Burns	
1839	Samuel Monroe		James Morrison	Wm. A. Emmons	W. B. Hooker		John G. Burns	
1840	Samuel Monroe		James Morrison	Wm. A. Emmons	W. B. Hooker		John G. Burns	
1841	Samuel Monroe		James Morrison	Jonathan Colburn	W. H. Hooker		John G. Burns	
1842	F. M. Malley		F. M. Ingle	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1843	F. M. Malley		W. J. Peaslee	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1844	F. M. Malley		W. J. Peaslee	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1845	F. M. Malley		W. J. Peaslee	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1846	F. M. Malley		W. J. Peaslee	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1847	F. M. Malley		W. J. Peaslee	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1848	F. M. Malley		W. J. Peaslee	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1849	F. M. Malley		W. J. Peaslee	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1850	Isaac Williams		Jeremiah Smith	Jonathan Colburn	W. S. Goe		John G. Burns	
1851	John Burk		Isaac Williams	Jeremiah Smith	Isaac Wilson		William Neal	
1852	Isaac Williams		Jeremiah Smith	Isaac Wilson	William Neal		Raymond W. Clark	
1853	F. J. Johnson		I. N. Terwilliger	Stephen Major	Erli S. Stone		Erli S. Stone	
1854	F. J. Johnson		I. N. Terwilliger	Stephen Major	Erli S. Stone		Erli S. Stone	
1855	F. J. Johnson		I. N. Terwilliger	Stephen Major	Erli S. Stone		Erli S. Stone	
1856	John S. Bolton		Stephen Major	Nathaniel R. Lindsey	David S. Gooding		James O'Brien	
1857	John S. Bolton		Stephen Major	Nathaniel R. Lindsey	David S. Gooding		James O'Brien	
1858	John S. Bolton		Stephen Major	Nathaniel R. Lindsey	David S. Gooding		James O'Brien	
1859	John S. Bolton		Stephen Major	Nathaniel R. Lindsey	David S. Gooding		James O'Brien	
1860	Almer B. Jones		Joseph S. Burckle	Nathaniel R. Lindsey	David S. Gooding		W. Connor	
1861	Almer B. Jones		Joseph S. Burckle	John Green	Joel Stafford, E. P. O. W. Connor			
1862	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	John Green	T. S. F. Caldwell, W. Connor			
1863	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	John Green	F. M. Housholder, John Trevisall			
1864	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	N. B. Lindsey	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1865	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1866	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1867	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1868	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1869	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1870	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1871	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1872	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1873	Janat's Colburn		Joseph S. Burckle	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1874	E. C. Loehr		Hervey Craven	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1875	E. C. Loehr		Hervey Craven	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1876	E. C. Loehr		Hervey Craven	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1877	E. C. Loehr		Hervey Craven	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1878	E. C. Loehr		Hervey Craven	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1879	E. C. Loehr		Hervey Craven	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	
1880	E. C. Loehr		Hervey Craven	William Garver	N. Vanhorn		John Trevisall	

In 1852 the office of Associate Judge was abolished, and the President Judge continued as sole Judge. Under the new Constitution the Prostate Court and the Judge were abolished and the Court of Common Pleas organized with Probate jurisdiction in 1852.
 In 1853 the Common Pleas Court was dissolved and the business and books thereof transferred in the Circuit Court, and given four terms a year.
 Changed by act of Legislature.

HISTORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA.

COUNTY OFFICERS, CONTINUED.

BOARD OF JUSTICES.

1874 to 1875, Andrew W. Kingham, 1875 to 1876, Frank Whittell, 1876 to 1877, John Cunningham, 1877 to 1878, Andrew W. Kingham, 1878 to 1879, John Henry, 1879 to 1880, Robert Boyd, 1880 to 1881, John M. Wood, 1881 to 1882, W. Connor, 1882 to 1883, John Kinkaid, 1883 to 1884, Isaac Hinkle, C. T. 1884 to 1885, Lee Wilson, 1885 to 1886, John Henry, 1886 to 1887, George Walker, 1887 to 1888, Lee Wilson, 1888 to 1889, W. S. Walter.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Table with columns: FIRST DISTRICT, SECOND DISTRICT, THIRD DISTRICT. Lists names of commissioners for various districts from 1874 to 1890.

Table with columns: JURY, FOREMAN, SHERIFF, RECORDER, SHERIFF. Lists names of officials for various years from 1824 to 1890.

* Died in office.
† Elected to fill vacancy.
‡ Deceased in office.

* Died in office.
† Deceased in office.
‡ Elected to fill vacancy.

TRUSTEES OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, FROM 1839 TO 1880.

Large table listing trustees for various townships (Adams, Jackson, White River, Washington, Northland, Wassa, Gray, DeLaware, Fairbairn) from 1839 to 1880.

GOVERNORS.

From To	Name	Remarks
1787 1800	Arthur St. Clair	Governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

From To	Name	Remarks
1800 1812	William H. Harrison	
1812 1813	John Gibson	Secretary and Acting Governor.
1813 1816	Thomas Posey	

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

From To	Name	Remarks
1816 1822	Jonathan Jennings	
1822 1825	William Hendricks	Acting Governor
1825 1831	James H. Ray	
1831 1837	Nash Noble	
1837 1840	David Wallace	
1840 1843	Samuel Ruggler	
1843 1845	James Whitcomb	
1845 1849	Paris C. Dumont	Interim Governor and Acting Governor for one year.
1849 1853	Joseph A. Wright	
1853 1859	Adelph P. Willard	
1859 1861	A. A. Hammond	Interim Governor and Acting Governor for one year.
1861	Henry S. Lane	
1861 1863	Oliver P. Morton	Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
1863 1867	Oliver P. Morton	
1867 1869	Conrad Baker	Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
1869 1872	Conrad Baker	
1872 1874	Thomas A. Hendricks	
1874	James D. Williams	

SENATORS.

From To	Name	County's Forming District
1825 1826	James Gregory	Marion, Shelby, Madison, Hamilton, Bush, Henry, Dearborn, Johnson.
1826 1827	Calvin Fletcher	Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Madison.
1827 1828	Calvin Fletcher	Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Madison.
1828 1829	Calvin Fletcher	Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Hancock, Carroll, Madison.
1829 1830	Calvin Fletcher	Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison, Boone.
1830 1831	Calvin Fletcher	Marion, Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison, Boone.
1831 1832	Calvin Fletcher	Marion, Hamilton, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1832 1833	Calvin Fletcher	Marion, Hamilton, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1833 1834	Alexander F. Morrison	Marion, Hamilton, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1834 1836	Ireary Brady	Marion, Hamilton, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1836 1838	Barnell Cole	Hamilton and Boone.
1838 1842	Isaac Angle	Hamilton and Boone.
1842 1845	Mark A. Duran	Hamilton and Boone.
1845 1848	Wm. W. Conner	Hamilton, Boone and Tipton.
1848 1852	Wm. Harvey	Hamilton, Boone and Tipton.
1852 1856	Newton J. Jackson	Hamilton, Boone and Tipton.
1856 1861	John Green	Hamilton, Boone and Tipton.
1861 1865	George B. Grubb	Hamilton and Tipton.
1865 1869	Daniel R. Brown	Hamilton and Tipton.
1869 1873	John Green	Hamilton and Tipton.
1873 1875	William O'Brien	Hamilton and Tipton.
1875 1877	Peter Cardwell	Hamilton and Tipton.
1877 1880	M. Taylor	Hamilton and Tipton.

REPRESENTATIVES.

From To	Name	County's Forming Districts.
1825 1826	James Daxton	Marion, Madison, Hamilton, Johnson.
1826 1829	Charles Long	Henry, Madison, Hamilton.
1829 1831	Thomas Long A. Wm. Conner	Henry, Nelson, Hamilton, Boone, and all the territory north of and east to the State line and attached to it in order of its creation.
1831 1832	Wm. Conner	Hamilton, Boone, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1832 1833	Wm. Conner	Hamilton, Boone, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1833 1836	Robert L. Hammond	Hamilton, Boone, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1836 1837	William Conner	Hamilton, Boone, and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.
1837 1838	Isaac Hobbs	Hamilton.
1838 1839	Francis B. Cogswell	Hamilton.
1839 1840	Isaac Robbins	Hamilton.
1840 1842	R. Becker, F. E. Cogswell	Hamilton.
1842 1843	Allen Sumner	Hamilton.
1843 1844	Isaac B. Clark, Wm. W. Conner	Hamilton.
1844 1845	Wm. W. Conner	Hamilton, Tipton.
1845 1846	R. L. Kessler, George F. Jackson	Hamilton, Tipton.
1846 1847	Jesse Lutz	Hamilton.
1847 1848	Samuel Chapin	Hamilton.
1848 1849	Frederick Shaw	Hamilton.
1849 1850	Thomas Harvey, Wm. Stump	Hamilton.
1850 1851	Wm. W. Conner	Hamilton.
1851 1853	James H. Bondell	Hamilton.
1853 1855	David Moss	Hamilton.
1855 1856	John F. Sims	Hamilton.
1856 1858	Wendover H. Barber	Hamilton.
1858 1861	Abraham Rowley	Hamilton, Tipton.
1861 1863	Joseph Gear	Hamilton, Tipton.
1863 1865	James O'Brien	Hamilton, Tipton.
1865 1867	Wm. Sellers	Hamilton, Tipton.
1867 1869	John Matthews	Hamilton, Tipton.
1869 1871	R. Stewerson	Hamilton, Tipton.
1871 1873	Isaac Williams	Hamilton.
1873 1874	Wm. W. Conner	Hamilton, Tipton.
1874 1875	Richard R. Stephenson	Hamilton.
1875 1876	Nathan H. Clark	Hamilton.
1876 1877	John E. Runney	Hamilton, Tipton.
1877 1878	Samuel M. Taylor	Hamilton, Tipton.
1878 1879	James R. Carson	Hamilton.
1879 1879	Wm. Conner	Hamilton, Tipton.
1879 1880	F. Landley	Hamilton.
1879 1880	W. D. Bowker	Hamilton, Tipton.

NAMES OF MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY OFFICERS, 1823 TO 1880, HAMILTON COUNTY.

COUNTY AGENTS.

1823 to 1824, Josiah Polk; 1824 to 1826, Sylvania Dale; 1826 to 1828, W. Davis; 1828 to 1835, R. L. Hammond; 1835 to 1840, A. B. Cole; 1840 to 1844, John P. Patterson; 1844 to 1848, Joseph A. Menick; 1848 to 1849, Jacob Robbins; 1849 to 1849, W. H. Guy; 1849 to 1852, David Moss.

COUNTY ASSESSES.

1824, J. K. Leaming; 1825, Joseph Kirkenhall; 1827 to 1831, C. W. Harrison; 1830 to 1831, Isaac Harlock; 1831 to 1833, H. W. Clark; 1834, John Thorp; 1835, N. O. Beals; 1835, J. J. Kincaid; 1836, Anthony Fryberger; 1837, Amos Palmer, N. J.; 1837, Isaac Harlock, S. J.; 1838, Isaac Harlock; 1839, H. L. Borchum; 1839, Philip Carr; 1839, Samuel J. Pickrell; 1839 to 1840, James Hugley; 1841, James F. White; 1841 to 1844, H. G. Finch; 1844 to 1845, N. C. Beale; 1844 to 1846, Joseph B. Carlin; 1846, H. D. Cottleman; 1846, Anthony Fryberger; 1847 to 1848, Andrew McKinzie; 1849 to 1850, David Steward; 1868, A. C. Scott.

TREASURERS OF COUNTY.

1851 to 1852, J. G. Barnes; 1851 to 1852, Jesse Lutz; 1851 to 1853, T. T. Butler; 1851 to 1855, A. B. Cole; 1851 to 1854, J. M. Mallery; 1851 to 1851, David Moss.

ATTORNEYS APPOINTED.

Milton Cogswell, 1843, to Bloomington University; James Meeker, W. Moff, 1848, to Bloomington University; Francis B. Cogswell, J. M. Clark, 1849, to Bloomington University; John M. Hiss, 1855, to Wabash College; James M. Smith, 1857, to Bloomington University; G. W. Granger, 1869, to Wabash College; W. Mallott, 1871, to Wabash College; 1877, Albert K. Warner, Elwood T. George, M. C. Marx, to Purdue University; Clayton Marx, 1879, to Purdue University.

Changed Act, Feb. 8, 1836.
January 9, 1845.

le Day

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

INTRODUCTION.

IN this department of our work, it is the purpose not to generalize, as in the branch devoted to the presentation and discussion of the facts of local history as they apply to the county, as a whole, but to individualize, so to speak, confining ourselves, in the narrations to be made under this head, to the consideration of character, facts and incidents which belong especially to the subordinate divisions of the county, to neighborhoods, families and individuals, in their local relation exclusively, as coming within the range of adaptation to personal preference. This method is the more natural, since, in the early days of our pioneer history, there were no immediate boundaries circumscribing our homes and settlements making us especially inhabitants of a merely local jurisdiction. We were free, amenable to the laws of our country as a nation, and to the great principles of inherent liberty and right, accepting the limit of freedom to be the exercise of personal prerogatives not in conflict with the rights of others.

It will be the aim, then, to so treat the subject as to commence with the period of settlement, and trace the progress of local improvement from the individual homestead in the wilderness to the stately farmhouse, and the broad acre and elaborately cultivated fields of to-day, giving according to our opportunities, the details of fact and incident that go to make up the family, neighborhood and township history. In this department will be found, also, the names of individuals and the dates of their settlement, township organization, early local officers; the formation of religious societies, the erection and dedication of churches; the location, building and successive occupancy of school-houses; the building of mills, and introduction of such mechanical contrivances as tend to the enlargement of facilities and area of productive industry. In short, according to our opportunities, the reader will find within these pages a comprehensive review of the features which give character to the locality. To such persons as have rendered efficient aid in the collection of material used herein, the editor and publishers are under personal obligations; and the names of all such will be entitled to special mention in an appropriate department of the respective township histories. This field has been under the special charge of Mr. L. H. Newton, who has, no doubt, executed his trust faithfully.

CHAPTER I.

NOBLESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

On the 12th of May, 1823, when Hamilton County was just entering upon its organic career, the territory embraced within its boundaries was divided into two civil townships, the northern portion taking the name of White River, while that on the south took the name of Delaware Township, covering the site of Noblesville, subsequently selected as the seat of justice of the new county. This subdivision continued, without material change of boundaries, until May, 1827, when the County Board, then in session, deeming it necessary, proceeded to re-divide the county into townships, which was done by first appropriating a strip one mile in width, on the south side of White River Township, and dividing the southern area into three parts, calling them respectively Fall Creek, in the southeast corner of the county; Delaware, west of it, in the southwest part of the county; and Noblesville Township, occupying the remaining territory between White River Township on the north and Fall Creek and Delaware Townships on the south. It was not until the 6th of November, 1833, however, that the present limits of this township were prescribed by the County Board, an account of which several changes and modifications of township boundaries elsewhere appears.

Among the first settlers in this township we note William Conner, George Shirts and family, who settled on the Farm formerly occupied by Mr. Conner,

Solomon Finch and Sarah his wife. With the Finch family came, also Isaac Finch, Aaron Finch, Amasa Chapman, James Willison, William, John and Jared Bach. Shortly after these came John D. Stephenson, Jonathan Colborn and wife. Josiah F. Polk settled here, also, in 1821 or 1822, and with Mr. Conner became the proprietor of the original town site of Noblesville. Near the time of, or soon after the county was organized, many new settlers found homes in this neighborhood. Of these, the names of Curtis Mallory, David Osborn, Stephen Wall, William Gos, William Ridgeway and Isaac Cottingham are mentioned, with Edward M. Dyer and George Wise, who probably came here a little earlier than some of those already mentioned.

Noblesville Township has an area of forty-nine square miles, with an average of 30,899.86 acres. It is peculiarly well watered, and possesses many of the elements of inmate growth and prosperity. In 1879, there was a return, by the Assessor, of 5,146 acres of wheat, yielding 71,210 bushels; 7,510 acres of corn that yielded an aggregate of 272,175 bushels; 1,419 acres of meadow, yielding 1,898 tons of hay; 350 acres of oats, producing 29,291 bushels; 7,355 acres of pasture and woodland; 307 horses, 79 mules, 1,715 head of cattle, 307 head of sheep, 3,982 head of hogs, and 552 bushels of potatoes. These are some of the evidences of material wealth, which go far toward establishing the character of the township for productivity, and fix, also, the status of the farming population as provident cultivators.

Inasmuch as the local history of Noblesville Township centers in, and is so especially identified with, the history of Noblesville, the chief city and seat of justice of the county, and since, also, the details which make up the descriptive features of the city, appertain in like manner to Noblesville Township, in which it is situated—the remaining space allotted to both will be appropriated to the history of the

CITY OF NOBLESVILLE.

The original site upon which Noblesville was situated, was selected by William Conner and Josiah F. Polk, who in the year 1823, as proprietors, laid out the town plot. It is situated on the east bank of White River, and on the west half of the southwest corner of Section 31, in Township 19 north, of Range 5 east; and also upon the fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 36 in township 19 north, Range 1 east, lying, too, on the east side of White River, embracing twenty three squares, exclusive of those shown to be fractional, on the margin of the river.

The lots are 66x132 feet, the alleys are sixteen and one-half feet wide; the streets are sixty-six, forty-nine and one-half and forty feet. One half of all the lots and outlots were donated to the county by the proprietors. The subsequent additions are thus described:

The first addition was made by William A. Emmons on the 19th day of May, 1838, comprising four squares, lying between the Indianapolis road or Polk street on the west, and Anderson street on the east, Division street on the north, and Vine street on the south. Lots, 66x132 feet; alleys, 16½ feet.

The second addition was made by F. W. Emmons on the 22d day of June, 1838, and contains six squares, lying between the original plat on the north, and the first addition on the south; west by the Indianapolis road, or Polk street, and east by Emmons street. Lots, 66x132 feet.

The third addition was made by William A. Emmons. It lies east of the first addition, and comprises three squares of lots, and numbered 5, 6 and 7, and four outlots numbered 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The fourth addition was made by Jacob Good, on the 30th of March, 1839, and is a subdivision of Outlot No. 1, of the original plat, occupying the northeast corner of said plat. It is comprised in one whole and one half square, east of Van Buren street, and north of an alley dividing Square No. 5, in the original plat.

The following table presents in brief, the various additions to the original plat of Noblesville, in their order, when, and by whom laid out:

No. addition.	Name of proprietor.	When laid out.
1.	William A. Emmons	June 22, 1838.
2.	F. W. Emmons	June 22, 1838.
3.	William A. Emmons	Sept. 21, 1838
4.	Jacob Gaul (sub-division)	March 30, 1839.
5.	John D. Cottingham	April 16, 1840.
6.	William Connor	May 12, 1840.
7.	Griffin M. Shaw	Nov. 21, 1840.
8.	Griffin M. Shaw (sub-division)	March 29, 1851.
9.	A. B. Cole (sub-division)	Sept. 27, 1850.
10.	Alfred D. Davidson (sub-division)	Aug. 4, 1854.
11.	Richard A. Cowden	April 22, 1852.
12.	James L. Evans	July 20, 1856.
13.	D. C. Chipman	May 9, 1867.
14.	George H. Cross	July 9, 1874

SOUTH NOBLESVILLE.

15.	Jonathan Saxon	May 29, 1868.
16.	D. C. Chipman	April 4, 1850.
17.	Ernest J. Will	April 8, 1850.
18.	F. R. Gray	April 11, 1870.
19.	James H. McMan	Sept. 29, 1871.
20.	Evans & Gray (Addition 18)	Aug. 9, 1872.
21.	Jonathan Evans	July 26, 1873.
22.	Leonard Wilds (Wild's Second)	April 3, 1872.
23.	John E. Kerrigs	Aug. 20, 1873.
24.	James W. Eller	April 22, 1874.
25.	James W. Eller	April 21, 1874
26.	Boyd A. Granger (addition)	July 25, 1874.
27.	Charlotte Wright (addition)	March 26, 1876.

WEST NOBLESVILLE.

.....	Jackson & Wilson	Sept. 22, 1874.
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GARDNER'S ADDAGE.

.....	William Garner	Oct. 11, 1873.
28.	S. H. Baker (addition)	May 5, 1876.
29.	James L. Evans	Dec. 27, 1876.

By the report of the Commissioners, Martin M. Ray, Benjamin J. Blythe and John Sample, appointed by the Legislature to locate a seat of justice for Hamilton County, dated March 1, 1821, Noblesville was selected as such seat of justice, under the condition that the proprietors donate certain lands and lots to the county for the erection of public buildings, which condition, having been fully complied with, the town was, from and after that date, recognized and accepted as the seat of justice of Hamilton County, and so remains.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 15, 1851, Noblesville was incorporated and known by the name of the "Corporation of Noblesville;" and, as provided by Section 2 of that act, an election was held for the purpose of determining the favor with which the proposed incorporation was received, and for the further purpose of electing the necessary corporation officers. The vote for incorporation was fifty-four, while the opposition was only two votes. For corporation officers, the result of the election was as follows: Mayor, David Moss; Councilmen, J. M. Mallory, J. B. Lochy, Jesse Lutz, J. D. Stephenson; William Kunchert, Treasurer; John J. Cox, Secretary; J. P. Patterson, who subsequently resigned, and E. R. Cole was appointed; Marshal, Emery Powell; Street Commissioner, Joseph A. Messick.

On the 5th of April following, the first meeting was held, at which no other business was transacted than perfecting the organization and appointing a committee to draft ordinances composed of the following persons: J. D. Stephenson, Jesse Lutz and David Moss.

On the 21st of April, Bangless Dale was appointed Town Engineer, and on the 8th of May, the Committee on Ordinances reported, and their report was adopted. At the meeting of June 26, Jesse Sparks was appointed Sexton of the burying-ground, and Elijah Cottingham was appointed Town Engineer. *Obeded*. Also, that the regular meetings of the Council be held on the first Thursday in each month, at the office of David Moss.

May 21, 1853, it was resolved "That the town of Noblesville be henceforth incorporated in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature of Indiana, entitled, 'An act for the incorporation of towns, defining their powers, providing for the election of officers thereof, and declaring their duties.' Approved June 11, 1852." May 28, the board met at the court house, when a seal was

adopted as follows: "A sheaf of wheat" surrounded by the words, "Seal of the Corporation of Noblesville." At the same meeting it was *Obeded*, That each owner of a building shall procure a holer of sufficient length to reach the top of the tallest buildings." Richard Miller was appointed Fire Warden, and a number of fire hooks were also ordered. James O'Brien was appointed, also, to revise the by-laws of the corporation. Under this incorporation, Trustees were chosen instead of Councilmen.

Noblesville, as a school corporation, shows the following enumeration of children, in 1879:

White children, males, 284; females, 360; total, 644; colored, males, 8; females, 3; total, 11; transferred from township, white, males, 19; females, 23; total, 42; colored, males, 8; females, 3; total, 11; total, males, 328; females, 405; total, 733.

The report of the School Board, for the year ending June 20, 1879, shows the aggregate disbursement of special school funds to be \$1,947.59, and the tuition fund to be \$1,365.

By the reports submitted in May, 1879, the bonded debt of the corporation of Noblesville is as follows:

Forty bonds, \$500, each due in twenty years	\$20,000 00
Four bonds, \$500, each due July 1, 1879 '82	2,000 00
Two bonds, \$1,000, each due July 1, 1883 '84	2,000 00
Seven bonds, each due May 1, 1880	2,300 00
Four bonds, \$100, each just due	400 00
Total bonds outstanding	\$26,700 00

NOBLESVILLE IN 1869.

The following article copied from the Noblesville *Register* of January 28, 1869, with additional items from issues of a later date, gives a fair outline of the business status of the corporation.

"For the information of our patrons and friends at a distance, we give a synopsis of the kinds of business done in the city, the number of business houses, churches, schools, etc.

"We have two steam flouring-mills, one wooden factory, one saw-mill, one stone and planing-mill, eight dry-goods stores, six milliner establishments, one clothing store, four tailor shops, six grocery stores, two restaurants, two bakers and confectioners, one book store, four drug stores, two harness-shops, three boot and shoe shops, one shoe store, three meat markets, one feed store, two tin-shops, one tin and stove store, three blacksmith shops, two wagon and carriage manufactories, two livery and feed stables, one banker and broker, fourteen lawyers, six doctors, one dental surgeon, three pump-makers, one cooper, one gunsmith, three barbers. We have two hotels, besides carpenters, glaziers, painters, white-washers, eastern-makers, plasterers, etc. Also, one brewery, and one billiard saloon, but we have no licensed liquor saloons.

"We have four churches, besides some other church organizations and our Sabbath schools.

"The only thing in which we are seriously deficient at this time is good school-buildings, and a public hall large enough to supply the growing demands for a room of that kind. The school buildings will be supplied, as steps are now being taken to build a schoolhouse which shall cost about \$14,000. At that time there were within the corporation, three school buildings, of the aggregate value of \$3,500, and there were 190 volumes in the township library.

CHAPTER II

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THIS church was organized at Noblesville on the second Saturday, which was the 8th day of December, 1827. At that time, a constitution was formed and adopted, and a covenant entered into. Carey W. Harrison, Robert Colburn and Jordan Peyton were appointed trustees.

On the second Saturday in December, 1827, the undersigned brethren and sisters met, lovingly previously requested help from the Lick Creek Church and Indianapolis Church, and did adopt the within covenant and articles of faith; and, in token of our love to each other and to God, have given ourselves in a church covenant:

Signed—Jesse Hurllock, Ann Hurllock, Care W. Harrison, Robert Colburn, Margaret Finch, Sally Finch, Mary Boston and Jordan Peyton.

Whereupon, from Lick Creek Church came Elder Abraham Snook, Deacon Archibald C. Reed, James M. Laughlin and Henry Bowland, were cordially received and

invited to a seat in council: And, upon entire deliberation and examination had, according to the Gospel, did proceed to give the right hand of fellowship, and thus constituted them a church.

Signer—Abraham Smock, Moderator: Archibald C. Reed, James M. Laughlin and Henry Rowland.

Organization being completed, C. W. Harrison was chosen Clerk, and Isaac Hurlock, Moderator.

At the meeting held on Saturday, April 12, 1828, it was decided to build a church in Noblesville, and Isaac Hurlock was chosen to superintend the erection of the same. The church, being in the mean time without a minister, on the 8th of May, 1830, Nathaniel Richmond was called to preach once a month. On the 15th of August, 1835, the organization was merged into the "Reformed Church" of Noblesville, since known as the Christian Church, which had been previously organized in August, 1834, by Elders John L. Jones and Chantney Butler, with the following proselytes: Garret Wall, Nancy Wall, Jonathan Gallum, Jane Gallum, Albert B. Cole, Michael Reveal and Elizabeth Wall. On the 8th of November following, Jordan Peyton was appointed as Bishop; Jonathan Gallum, as Deacon, and Albert B. Cole, as Scribe. At a meeting held on the 22d of March, 1835, Francis W. Emmons and Jordan Peyton were appointed Bishops, Jonathan Gallum and A. B. Cole, Deacons, and A. B. Cole, Scribe.

The Baptist Church of Noblesville, above referred to, on the 13th of September, 1835, presented a letter of declaration of their desire to become members of this church, which was agreed to, and the following members were accordingly admitted: Isaac Hurlock, Anna Hurlock, C. W. Harrison, Matilda Harrison, Robert Gallum, Ebenezer Hurlock, Joanna Granger and Mary Wood.

Having no other place of meeting, so far as the record discloses, the congregation met on Sunday, October 22, 1837, in the court house. This meeting appears to have been the first for a long period, when regular services were held. The situation became a subject of inquiry, as it had been of concern to them, in view of the fact that they were without a stated place in which to hold services. On Saturday, November 25, in the same year, the congregation met, pursuant to notification, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the erection of a "Meeting House." Brothers Cole and Hurlock were accordingly selected to submit one or more plans, with an estimate of the cost, and to ascertain the condition of finances.

Owing to delays, the occasion for which does not appear, this committee did not report until Sunday, May 17, 1839. This report was favorable to the building of a church, to be constructed on a piece of ground then in possession of the congregation. After some further deliberation in the premises, a resolution was proposed, and passed, to the effect that a subscription be circulated to aid in the construction of such a building. To this end, William Stoops was chosen Trustee, and Isaac Hurlock, with Ebenezer Hurlock, appointed to act in conjunction with him in furthering the object for which they had been selected.

On the 29th of May, 1842, Ebenezer Hurlock was chosen Bishop, in the place of Isaac Hurlock, deceased. At the same time, Jonathan Gallum and Edward Longley were appointed deacons. The church had had preaching with some degree of regularity from that time forward, until 1850, when, in January of that year, a Sabbath school was organized under its supervision. Of this school, on January 25, following, M. Mallory was appointed Superintendent, J. M. Jamison, Assistant, and John T. Cox, Geographical Instructor. In September 15, 1850, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, having before labored with this church, was again employed, in conjunction with the church at Cresentown, at a salary of \$200, and a house furnished.

A more complete history of this church, notwithstanding its continued existence, sometimes with a Pastor, and sometimes without, we find ourselves wholly unable to give. In the collection of material, we have been unusually diligent, but our efforts have not been crowned with success. Hence, we are able to give the reader only in quality and quantity according to the material which we have been supplied.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The edifice in which the congregation of this church meets for worship is situated at the corner of Anderson and Clinton streets, in the city of Noblesville. The Pastor, at the close of the last conference year, was Rev. Frost Craft.

The first quarterly conference that included Hamilton County was held at Wice's Schoolhouse, on the 27th day of December, 1828. It was called the Fall Creek Circuit. Its boundaries seemed to include Madison County on the

east, extended to the Indian Reserve on the north (now Tipton and Howard Counties), the Michigan road on the west, and included a large portion of Marion County on the south. We have no means of knowing the membership, but a list of the official members may be interesting: Allen Wiley, Presiding Elder; Charles Bomar, Circuit Preacher; Jeremiah S. Williams, Local Preacher; Stephen Masters and Thomas M. Pendleton, Exhorters; Thomas M. Pendleton, Circuit Supply; Charles McCarty, James Vest and William Bell, Class Leaders. The financial report during this quarter was as follows:

"Stewarton class reported 75 cents; Noblesville, \$1.50; McCarty's, \$1; Vest's, \$1.18; Anderson's, 25 cents; public collections, \$2.95; total, \$7.93. Out of this they paid Bomar's traveling expenses, \$1.50; for wine, 37 cents; A. Wiley, P. E., quaterage, \$1; O. Bomar, P. C., \$6.06; total, \$9.93. Total received as support of the ministry for the year, \$68.69. Of this Wiley received \$10.73; Bomar received \$37.62."

"Allen Wiley served two years as Presiding Elder, for which he received as quaterage \$21.24, while the preacher in charge for the two years, received \$115.20; in 1834, Fall Creek Circuit thought that the circuit was strong enough to support two preachers. James Armstrong was appointed as Elder, and William Evans and Charles Bomar, preachers in charge. During this conference year, James Armstrong received \$8; William Evans for the year, \$38.57; Charles Bomar, \$31.50.

"In 1835, the name of the circuit was changed from Fall Creek to that of Pendleton Circuit. How much the boundaries of the circuit were changed I have no way of knowing.

"The first quarterly conference of the Noblesville Circuit was held on the 12th day of December, 1835. James Havens was Presiding Elder, and J. C. Harlin Circuit Preacher. I find the official list here numbers thirty-two.

"I will name a few that are known to this generation: Silas Igo, Local Preacher, William Perkins, Local Preacher; Thomas Hare, Jacob Mahan, Henry Shelders, Jonathan Carey, George Edland, Bethel Dunning, Pleasant Williams and John Lutz.

"In 1853, Noblesville held its first quarterly conference October 22, 1853, John Hall, Presiding Elder; L. W. Munson, Local Preacher. Thus far we have only noted the changes of the names of the circuit, until we have ourselves done to the Noblesville Station. The Presiding Elders of this circuit, since 1853, have been John H. Hall, to 1855; Augustus Eddy, to 1859; H. A. Barnes, to 1861; J. V. R. Miller, to 1867; Augustus Eddy, to 1871; William H. Gasko, to 1874; Milton Mahan, to 1876; ———, to 1880. A list of the local preachers we have been unable to obtain, beyond that already given, except for the year just closed, Rev. S. N. Campbell, and the present one, who has been already noted at the head of this article. The greater part of the history herein presented, is drawn from a discourse delivered by Rev. H. A. Cottingham, in Noblesville, in August, 1874.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pursuant to notice given from the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a meeting was held on the 20th day of December, 1848, at which time a number of persons favorable to the organization, met after a sermon by the Rev. W. H. Rogers, who acted as Moderator. At that time, the following persons formed themselves into a Presbyterial Church at this place: Curtis Mallory, Joseph Curlin, John T. Curlin, Robert T. Curlin, Margaret Curlin, J. S. Lower, Sabina Lower, Abner Jones, Nancy Jones, W. P. Waggoner and Mrs. Dumphay. J. S. Lower was chosen Secretary; Curtis Mallory and Joseph Curlin, Ruling Elders.

Afterward, on the 11th of February, 1849, Mrs. A. H. Rogers and Rachel Pats were received as members, and ten days later, John R. Gray, Margaret P. Gray and Peter Bare were received, and, on the 2d of March following, James G. Lane, Elizabeth Lane and Rhoda A. Cottingham. Subsequent meetings were held regularly by Rev. Mr. Rogers, until in October, 1854, when he closed his labors as stated supply of this church. On the 18th of July, 1856, Rev. James McCoy commenced, the church being without any pastor in the interval. March 1, 1859, the record of the church was examined by Rev. Edward Snodden, and approved. March 23, 1863, the following persons were elected Trustees: J. A. Garver, Peter Bare, Abner Jones, J. T. Curlin and R. T. Curlin. Then, "on motion, it was resolved that Rev. L. P. Wedler be authorized to sell the bell belonging to the church, for not less than \$100;" the money to be appropriated to the painting of the church and fence, and Mr. Wedler be the minister in charge at the time. On the 31st of December, 1865, it was further resolved that, if a purchaser could be found, the church be sold for \$1,250.

The present church edifice of this congregation is situated on South Catherine street, one square from the court house. The pastor is Rev. John S. Craig. Services are held regularly each Sunday morning and evening; prayer meetings each Thursday evening. Connected with and under the control of this church, is an excellent Sunday school, of which Mr. J. B. Gray is Superintendent.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized about March, 1862, by Mr. Indicent, a local preacher from Indianapolis.

For the purpose of so doing, he used the old log schoolhouse, situated three and a half miles northwest from Noblesville, on the southeast corner of the "Pleasant Evans" farm. A membership of thirteen joined at this organization.

Mr. Indicent continued doing pastoral service for this church about three years, was then in succession followed annually by Elders Langford, Brown and Deppugh.

During the administration of Elder Henry Brown, a large, interesting and successful camp meeting was held in the woods near the old log schoolhouse, and finally, at the termination of his pastoral service with them, he left the church in a very prosperous condition.

On the contrary, at the end of another year, or at the close of Elder Deppugh's pastorate, the church had become demoralized—its influence and attendance sadly reduced. While he was their Pastor, or about 1868, their place of worship was transferred to the village of Noblesville, where it has since remained.

After the retirement of Elder Deppugh, for about three years the church was without any permanent shepherd, leaving the same almost wholly unmorged. Finally came Elder Brookish Harper, who, by his zeal and benign influence, infused anew the old spirit of hope and confidence into its members, succeeded in getting re-organized and, eventually, induced his congregation to build a permanent house of worship.

He selected a lot in J. B. Gray's Addition to the town of Noblesville.

William F. Thomas, Benjamin Roberts, Nedham Scott and William Langford acted as a committee to raise funds. The lot was purchased, at a cost of \$125; and, while Elder Harper did not remain to see the church fully constructed, which he had instituted, yet he withdrew from the church, leaving it well organized, and in a condition of thrift. His immediate successor, Elder Jason Bundy, carried the work forward to completion. It was ready for being occupied in 1871. This structure constitutes their present place of worship. It is a one-story frame building, 18x32 feet, and cost nearly \$700.

Elder J. McSmith followed Elder Bundy, and was successful; but Elder A. H. Knight, who succeeded the latter, did very poorly, and his feeble labors left the church somewhat disorganized again. Elder Green, from Detroit—here a short time—made no amends. Elder G. B. Pope did much to brace up the church again. Elder Alexander also did his work well. Then came Mr. Toole, whose labors had the effect again to demoralize and discourage, so much so that it was with difficulty a congregation could be assembled. Thus the church bore with vicissitudes till the fall of 1879, when came the present Pastor, Rev. W. R. Hutchison, who, by his ability and Christian earnestness, has gathered to him a full congregation and multiplied his membership from eighteen to fifty-four.

His labors are so well appreciated that it is hoped he will be continued longer at this charge. The church has a Sunday school of about twenty members, with Mr. William F. Thomas as Superintendent.

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in September, 1853, at the public schoolhouse in Noblesville, under the auspices of Rev. Jesse Young, from Indianapolis, with a membership of fifteen. Meetings were held every Sabbath, although preaching was held once per month only.

Rev. J. Young remained as Pastor for the congregation up to about the fall of 1859. Regular services were then discontinued till about September, 1865, when Rev. J. Young at said schoolhouse again succeeded in getting this church to organize. Rev. Zachariah Roberts assisted much to help re-organize. At the retirement of Rev. Young in 1859, this church was made up of seven communicants, and here it is worthy to record that those faithful seven constituted the membership in 1865 at the re-organization.

As formerly, preaching was held only upon days of the sacrament, or once per month. We may properly add, too, that such services were necessarily held at sundry and irregular places up to the completion of their present house of worship. Following Rev. Jesse Young, since about 1866, their pulpit has

been filled by Revs. Chapman Harris, Henry Johnson, Benjamin Gardner and others, up to their present Pastor, Rev. C. A. Roberts, of Noblesville, who has successfully officiated the past two years. Rev. Benjamin Gardner especially was an efficient laborer in the vineyard of the Gospel, doing much indeed to build up and cement together the church. He was the moving spirit in founding and erecting their present church edifice, remaining but a very little short of participating in its final completion and dedication. Rev. Henry Johnson, his immediate successor, promptly finished what had been so well and fully begun. It had been commenced in 1873, and was completed in 1875. It is situated on Ann street, west from Brock street. It is a one-story frame, 20x30 feet, and cost \$653. The society is free from debt, and now has a surplus fund in the treasury, with which soon to make repairs. At the withdrawal of Rev. Gardner, this body had a membership of forty-six. It now has a membership of seventy, and is in a prosperous condition.

They have an interesting Sabbath school of about fifty-two members, with William Freeman as Superintendent.

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

High School Building—Its Cost and Enriching—Graded Schools and their Management.

THE high-school building, known as the "Seminary," was built in the autumn of 1870, and is two stories high, besides a basement. The main building is of brick, the basement being of stone, and an eight-foot story. In dimensions, the edifice is 62x80 feet, the school-rooms are 26x29 feet, and the vestibule 20x25 feet. In all these rooms, the height is fifteen feet from floor to ceiling. There are four school apartments on each floor, and all the same size, each having four large windows. The clock-rooms have each a door opening into the vestibule, and another into the school-rooms. Of these clock-rooms there are two, one on either side of the entrance. The entire building is heated with furnaces, by means of which the temperature of the several rooms is uniformly maintained, not subject to the irregularities consequent upon the old usage.

In the spring of 1869, when the erection of this building was finally determined upon, the School Board consisted of Messrs. T. T. Butler, E. M. Morrison and John Stephenson, who, having procured plans and estimates, set themselves about the accumulation of means to that end. The estimated cost of the building was \$220,000, to complete which would require an amount, over and above that on hand, of about \$200,000; hence, on the 8th day of May, 1869, corporation bonds were ordered to be issued, from the sale of which to make up the deficiency. Twenty days later, the former order was made more definite, and the board declared that bonds of the aggregate sum of \$200,000, in denominations of \$1,000 each, payable in twenty years, and directed a levy of 50 cents on each \$100 valuation of taxable in the corporation. The proposed bonds for the amount named were not issued, however, until the 28th of June, 1870. In the mean time, on the 8th of April preceding, Mr. T. T. Butler, one of said bond, resigned his trust, and Leonard Wild was appointed in his stead. On the day following the issue of these bonds, Messrs. E. M. Morrison and John D. Stephenson, two of said board, filed with the County Auditor, their bond, in the penalty of \$10,000, to secure the corporation on the sale of bonds so issued, the said Trustees having been appointed to negotiate such sale. October 1, following, the board directed the Treasurer to redeem \$1,000 of the school bonds, and pay the same to L. Wild for one of said bonds negotiated to him.

In the winter of 1871-72, the school board having filed a report of their transactions in that behalf, a committee, consisting of J. Stafford, A. Kline and P. Kastelane, was appointed to audit the same. This committee, on the 27th of January, 1872, submitted their report of such examination, in substance as follows:

Proceeds of bonds, less discounts (20,000).....	\$21,578 00
Proceeds of bonds, less discounts (2,000).....	1,880 00
Total amount of funds received.....	\$23,458 00
Total amount of funds expended, including buildings, out-houses, furniture, etc.....	\$21,062 85
Indebtedness yet due and unpaid, about.....	2,300 00
Total cost of building and attachments.....	\$24,292 85
Paid out of special school funds.....	\$904 85

At the same session, an ordinance before passed in reference to the surrender of a portion of said bonds, was amended as follows:

That, "so much of an ordinance passed September 9, 1871, as requires the Board of Trustees to surrender fifty (50) of the bonds issued on the 28th of April, A. D. 1870, of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, and not yet negotiated on account of other bonds issued in their place, be, and the same is hereby amended, so that they be required to surrender only ten (10) of said bonds, leaving the total amount in their hands to be accounted for, \$24,000."

On the 13th of May, 1872, it was ordered by the board "that \$3,500 be appropriated to pay interest on bonds issued April, 1872, and September, 1871, for the purpose of furnishing and finishing Union Schoolhouse. Said fund to apply on reduction of said principal and interest."

The total cost of building, \$39,305.92, amount of building fund used, \$23,631.57; amount of special school fund used, \$6,870.45. The building without furniture, heating apparatus, and other improvements to the building and property, cost about the sum of \$21,000, (the additional items being made up of furnishing supplies, fencing, grading, lightning rods, incidentals, etc.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

About ten years ago, the corporation School Trustees of Noblesville inaugurated a system of graded schools, from which the present efficient system has grown. After a careful examination of the method of work of similar schools elsewhere, comparing the advantages and disadvantages of such as came under their notice, the division into grades to occupy one building in common, under the management of a competent principal, was deemed most advisable and adopted accordingly. To make this system a success therefore, a proper building adapted to that purpose was the desideratum, and they set themselves earnestly about the work with such success in result as we have already seen. The building was completed and ready for occupancy some time during the year 1873, under the superintendence of Mr. L. Wild. It was not until this date, therefore, that the working economy of the system began to be fully developed. Since that time there has been a gradual improvement in the management, which was subsequently placed under the charge of a superintendent. In June 1875, Prof. R. F. Owens, of Columbus, Ind., was appointed to that position, and, so far as we know to the contrary, he gave general satisfaction; at least the results appear to have been satisfactory. How long he continued does not appear.

At this time, the schools appear to be successfully managed under the Superintendent of Prof. E. W. Rembel. From a report of this gentleman, submitted about the 1st of May, 1880, of the workings of the several schools under his charge, we glean the following facts:

"This, the sixth monthly report of the Noblesville schools, embracing the daily class standing and monthly examination, is considerably above our last two reports. The teachers and pupils both deserve credit and the approbation of parents for their good work. The schools are now running as wisely and as harmoniously as I ever have known them to run. The total enrollment is 395, and will reach 600 or more by the time school closes. The third term has now begun and will last eight weeks. Schools will close on the 11th of May. Commencement exercises will take place Thursday evening, May 13, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the high school exercises at the city hall, on the 11th of May. These exercises will be advertised in time, and every parent and patron of the school should be present."

This report gives the average standing of the pupils of the different classes individually, with the names of the teachers respectively, and makes an excellent showing. The "Stars," in grade A, stand 97.1 and 98; in grade B, 94.1 and 96.1; in grade C, 97.7 and 97; in grade D, 95 and 91.2, per cent.

The present Teachers are John Granger, J. C. McCole, F. A. Hawkins, W. J. Martin and Elwood Wilson.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

On the 7th of July, 1873, a Normal Institute was organized in Noblesville, at which twenty-nine of the teachers of the county were present, every township in the county being represented. The institute was under the management of Prof. James Baldwin, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers in the several departments, composed chiefly of resident teachers or those from the immediate vicinity. This session, held especially for the preparation of our teachers for the active duties of their profession, exerted a most excellent influence in the progressive success of the county and corporation schools, as subsequent examinations and reports have fully shown. Since that date, other annual sessions have been held with equal success, and have, as a consequence,

become a fixture, the general school system of the State making it necessary that schools for the practical training of teachers be held once a year, or as much more frequently as the situation demands. These, with the State Normal Schools, are expected to afford all required facilities for the proper education of professional teachers, whose duty it will be to instruct in turn coming generations.

CHAPTER IV.

NEWSPAPERS.

J. H. EMMONS, a practical printer of Eastern birth, came here early in the year 1836, and immediately commenced the publication of a newspaper, bearing the significant name of *The Newspaper*, the first number of which was issued January 12, 1836, neutral in politics. The paper was printed on a 18x28-inch sheet, or four 12x11-inch pages, and was a fine specimen of the typographic art in that day, and would compare favorably with the appearance presented by the better class of newspapers printed to-day. It was a neat and cleanly sheet, and the make-up of original and selected matter was above the average. The patronage was not large, and the enterprise was not a paying one; hence, it yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and the publication was suspended on the 23d of March, 1838. In the course of time, it was revived by F. M. Scott, who continued its publication for several months with indifferent success, when, finally, it ceased to be issued.

In the mean time, Mr. Emmons had gone away, but returned again to Noblesville in 1842, and commenced the publication of the *Little Western*. It was a four-page paper also, with four columns to the page, the size being 14x21 inches, and was Democratic in politics. A file of this paper is still in existence here and well-preserved, commencing with the issue of June 1, 1842, and ending with the issue of January 25, 1845. It was published weekly, on Saturday. At about the latter date, Mr. Commons was appointed to a clerkship in Washington City, and held the position during the four years succeeding. Upon his return to this place, by the way of Parkersburg, in Virginia, to Lawrenceburg, he was attacked with the cholera, and died a few days after his arrival. During the absence of Mr. Emmons, in Washington, the paper was temporarily suspended. Subsequently, however, P. C. Lawyer, J. T. Cox, F. M. Randall and perhaps others, were engaged in the control of the paper.

In August, 1854, the *Noblesville News*, having been previously published by F. M. Randall, was purchased by J. R. Gray and J. W. Evans, who changed the name to the *Homey Patriot*, and continued the publication under that name for the succeeding six months, during the excitement attendant upon the action in Congress on the "Kansas-Nebraska" bill, when it was sold by the publishers to H. W. Clark, Sr. He, in turn, continued to publish the paper for some time under the same name, when it passed into other hands. Subsequently, it was published under the name of the *True Whig*, by L. E. Ransdell, and by Ransdell & Hardy, for a series of years. Some time in the year 1862, Messrs. Hardy & Clark became the purchasers. In the fall of that year, however, it passed into the hands of S. K. Christie, who, a few weeks after, changed the name to the *White River Clipper*, the first number of which appeared in September of that year. Under the administration of Mr. Christie, the size of the paper was increased to seven columns, in 1865, which was maintained until the last day of December, 1868. For a considerable portion of the preceding four years, the *Clipper* had a "patent" or "Chicago inside." At that time, the paper and office were purchased by A. M. Conklin, who, on the 7th day of January, 1869, issued the *Hamilton County Register*, in its stead. On the 11th of March following, the *Register* was increased to an eight-column paper, and was continued in that form until March 8, 1871, when it became a nine-column paper, and came out in a new dress. At that time, the office, which was in Hall's building, was entirely refitted, new type, a new "Day" jobber, and a "Potter power press." The new features were supplied at a cost of about \$3,500, and were the result of persevering industry and judicious management, having acquired through these agencies an enviable position in the newspaper world, exerting an influence for good without parallel in this community, being almost exclusively devoted to county affairs, and but little to politics.

The *Noblesville Commercial* made its first appearance on the 7th of January, 1870, issued under the proprietorship of H. H. Stephenson. It was a seven-column paper, and was published by him during the succeeding year. On the last of December, he rented the office to other parties. Subsequently, the *Commercial* was published by Messrs. Miles & Bodenhammer, both practical

printers, who had previously rented the office. Under their administration, the paper presented a neat and attractive appearance, being much improved in style and make-up, and promised to be a successful enterprise. Just how long it was published and by whom, we have not now the means of knowing.

The Noblesville *Logger*, one of the popular papers of the city, from the interest manifested by it in regard to local affairs, having a place and history elsewhere in this volume, the reader is thereto referred for information.

The Noblesville *Republican*, a new paper, commenced its career in the spring of 1880, the first week in March. It is a quarto, six-column paper, edited by J. H. Cheadle, and makes its appearance regularly every Wednesday, from the office on the southeast corner of the public square, over Dunn's hardware store. The *Republican* is ably conducted, its columns being well filled with local and general news. It is entitled to and is receiving a liberal patronage.

CHAPTER V.

BENEVOLENT ORDERS—MASONIC.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 32—Meeting Under Dispensation—Work Satisfactory—Charter Granted—Stricken from the Roll of Lodges in 1855—New Charter Granted to Hamilton Lodge, No. 57—Its Progress—Present Status—Noblesville Chapter, No. 14, Instituted—Its Progress—Present Membership.

THE Order of Free and Accepted Masons had an early representation in Hamilton County, some of the earliest, if not, indeed, the first, who settled here, being members of that ancient fraternity. The influence was such as to induce brethren of the "mystic tie," residing within the area circumscribed by the jurisdiction round about to affiliate together, and thus strengthen the bonds of "brotherly love, relief and truth" existing among them. Society had not long been organized in the county when a disposition began to manifest itself which culminated in a request from M. W. Elinu Stout, Grand Master, for a dispensation authorizing them to work. This request was granted and a dispensation issued accordingly, bearing date March, 1828. The first meeting was held on Saturday evening, March 29, 1828, and the officers named in the Grand Master's authority were Jeremiah Leaming, Worshipful Master; William Conner, Senior Warden; and Nathan D. Shoemaker, Junior Warden. There were present, also, Francis B. Cogswell, George Shirts, John D. Stephenson, James B. Hall, residents; and Peter Dunning, a visiting brother from Center Lodge, No. 23, Indianapolis, Ind. The dispensation was issued to the brethren named, empowering them to work as Hamilton Lodge. At this first meeting, the authority was accepted and entered of record, when the lodge thus constituted proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: John D. Stephenson, Shirts; Francis B. Cogswell, Treasurer; Daniel Heaton, S. D.; George Shirts, J. D.; James R. Hall, Tyler; the Master and Wardens were those named in the dispensation as above. A committee, consisting of William Conner and John D. Stephenson, was appointed to draft by-laws for the lodge at the same meeting. The second meeting was held on Saturday, April 26, which was the Saturday evening next before the full moon in April of that year; hence, the stated meetings were determined to be held on Saturday, on or immediately preceding the full moon in each month.

The work of this lodge having been placed under the inspection of the proper committee at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge, that committee submitted the following report in reference thereto: "The committee have examined the workings of Hamilton Lodge, under dispensation, and the copy of by-laws presented with them, and find the workings regular, with very few unimportant exceptions, and nothing in the by-laws that contravenes any provision in the by-laws of the Grand Lodge. The petitioners pray for a charter to constitute them a regular lodge; and your committee deem their prayer reasonable, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a Charter be granted to the petitioners, by the name of Hamilton Lodge, No. 32; and that Jeremiah Leaming be the first Master thereof, William Conner the Senior Warden, and Nathan D. Shoemaker the Junior Warden."

This report was accepted, and the charter issued, pursuant to the recommendation of the committee, and was dated November 26, 1828; signed by Elinu Stout, Grand Master; G. W. Johnston, Deputy Grand Master; John W. Davis, Senior Grand Warden; and Charles I. Ham, Junior Grand Warden; attested by J. F. D. Lanier, Grand Secretary.

The proceedings of the lodge were regular and orderly during the succeeding three years, up to 1831. Meanwhile, six new members had been

initiated. Subsequently, however, until 1835, there were frequent irregularities, among which was a failure to make and report the condition of its affairs to the Grand Lodge. The consequence of this neglect was striking its name from the roll of lodges, at the latter date, whereby its charter became forfeited and it ceased to work. During the period from 1835 until 1847, the status of the lodge remained the same, the members depending for Masonic intercourse upon neighboring lodges. In the mean time, many of the original members died, or removed from the jurisdiction, while others became estranged and withdrew themselves from the fold. Some, however, continued faithful to the end, to whom a dispensation was granted some time prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1847, and John D. Stephenson was admitted to that body as the representative of Hamilton Lodge (I. D.). As such, early in the session, he submitted for consideration the following statement:

WHEREAS, Hamilton Lodge, No. 57, in common with many other lodges much older and stronger, was compelled to suspend work and consequently to forfeit their charter; and

WHEREAS, Said lodge has been induced, from their great desire to promote the great objects of our beloved institution, to apply for a dispensation, not doubting the same liberal inducements would be afforded them, to sit them in their infancy, which this Grand Lodge has so liberally always afforded to its subordinate lodges thus situated; therefore,

Resolved, That the charter be granted to them by this grand body, be without any other charge than the Secretary's fee.

The above preamble and resolution were read and adopted.

Immediately anterior to this proceeding, the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, having had under consideration and examination the working system of this subordinate lodge, reported, May 27, 1847, as follows: "That they find the by-laws correct, but regret to see many errors in their workings. For example, it is a practice of the lodge to ballot the candidate in the degree for which he is a candidate, a practice which has often been condemned by this lodge. We find, also, that candidates were petitioned for, initiated, passed and raised, all in the space of three weeks—a practice highly reprehensible. Hoping, however, that their future work will be amended in these respects, we recommend that a charter be granted as Hamilton Lodge, No. 57, and that Jesse Lutz be the first Worshipful Master, James B. Hall, S. W., and Gardner Perry, J. W." On the following day, May 28, 1847, a new charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, signed by E. Denning, Grand Master; H. G. Hazdrigg, Deputy Grand Master; Joseph Roseman, Senior Grand Warden; J. S. Freeman, Junior Grand Warden; and attested by Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, under the seal of the grand body authorizing its issue.

During the year succeeding, the lodge gave promise of more than usual prosperity, the record showing that the numbers of its members had been increased by twenty-two initiations, of whom seventeen had been passed and raised, giving an aggregate of thirty-nine.

The year following was almost equally satisfactory, showing that eleven had been initiated, thirteen passed and raised, one admitted to membership, one withdrawn, four rejected, two suspended, one died, and one re-instated, showing an aggregate of forty-five members, Jesse Lutz, W. M., representing Hamilton Lodge in the grand body.

Again, from May, 1849, to May, 1850, the working activity of the lodge was diminished but little, nine having been initiated and passed, and eight raised to the Master's degree. During this period, however, some dissatisfaction having arisen, from what cause does not now appear, fourteen of the members withdrew, and subsequently asked for a dispensation empowering them to work as a separate lodge, which was granted under the name of Noblesville Lodge, on the 13th of February, 1850, to Jesse Lutz, W. M., Joseph Lutz, S. W., and James B. Brown, J. W., as the first officers, to whom, also, a charter was granted on the 23rd of May following, by the Grand Lodge, with the suggestion that, "It may be the wants of Noblesville require two lodges, but, as a general rule, it evidences to your committee, when a lodge divides in a town of that size, that brethren are not dwelling together in unity. We hope, however, better times of Noblesville, though we thus speak." This new lodge took the number 103 on the roll. The following are the names of the members of Hamilton Lodge, who, having demitted on the 1th of February, 1850, became the original members of Noblesville Lodge, No. 103: Jesse Lutz, Joseph Lutz, James G. Brown, James M. Johnson, Thomas J. Lindsey, John P. Patterson, John T. Cox, H. G. Finch, John Head, Pleasant Williams, H. W. Hoyer and Gardner Perry. This new lodge, seeing the force of the suggestion made by the Grand Lodge Committee before cited, after a career of less than three years, ceased to work, and surrendered its charter and the members in part subsequently affiliated with Hamilton Lodge.

Aside from the foregoing disunity, this lodge has enjoyed a fair measure of success, except in the year 1856, when the record shows fourteen officers were withdrawn, but from what cause is not apparent. Since that time, however, there have been greater harmony and more unity of action. The present financial condition of the lodge is shown in the following report of the Treasurer, filed January 29, 1880.

Received from former Secretary, January 30.....	\$120 00
Received from Secretary, May 7.....	32 50
Received from Trustees, November 11.....	16 25
Received from Trustees, December 22.....	15 00
Received from Secretary.....	17 63
Total receipts.....	\$201 38
Balance on hand of last report.....	\$192 31
Total balance.....	\$393 72
Expenditures, total.....	\$81 83
Total balance on hand.....	\$307 89
Delinquencies.....	\$132 33

The following are the officers elected for the year 1880

N. D. Levenson, W. M.; W. J. Holland, S. W.; George Allison, J. W.; Oscar Miles, S. D.; C. W. Morrow, J. D.; E. K. Hall, Treasurer; D. K. Taylor, Secretary; E. Barks, Tyler.

NOLDSVILLE CHAPTER, NO. 11

Prior to 1850, the number of Royal Arch Masons within the care of Hamilton County was not great, and the necessity of organization as a means of improvement in the mystic art not fully apparent. Within the year preceding the month of May of that year, however, a more than usual interest manifesting itself, those few companions, affiliated and non-affiliated, residing in this jurisdiction, applied for and received a dispensation, which authorized the opening of a chapter in Nobsville to secure the desired aid. Having been for some time unused to active work in this department of Masonry, the workmen were not proficient, and, while their skill was in no way recomendatory, a fair show of earnestness and energy was manifest, such essential elements had much to do in moving the committee that had its work under review in the Grand Chapter to recommend that body to issue the necessary charter. This committee's report disclosed the following facts: "That they have examined the by-laws and records of proceedings of the Nobsville Chapter, P. D., and cannot ascertain from said record that there has been at any time a lodge either of Mark Master, Past Master, or Most Excellent Masters, opened, although there appears to have been work done in each one of those degrees. With this exception, the record of proceedings is generally correct. With the understanding that the record of proceedings will be properly kept hereafter, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That a charter be granted to the companions of Nobsville Chapter, No. 11, and that Companion W. W. Conner be the first High Priest; Companion Jesse Lutz be the first King, and Companion G. M. Shaw be the first Scribe."

The committee's report was concurred in, a charter granted on the 21th of May, 1850, to the companions named and the others affiliating with them then and thereafter. The membership reported at the session of 1850 was one original member, with six exaltations, while under dispensation. The report for the following year showed twelve exaltations, one withdrawn, and one death. In 1852, the report shows five exaltations, one withdrawal and two rejections, while in 1853, there were eight exaltations, one admission, five withdrawals and one rejection, showing a contributing membership of thirty-one at that time. In 1854, there was a diminution of interest, and a falling-off in membership, only three having been exalted, five withdrawals, one suspension, and one death, leaving an aggregate of only twenty-five members.

While the war was in progress, work in the chapter was almost entirely suspended. Upon the restoration of peace, more satisfactory fraternal relations existing, a new impetus was given to the work, and the membership increased rapidly, the membership in 1867 numbering 817.

Notwithstanding this apparent interest and prosperity, in the following year an unfavorable feeling manifested itself so strongly that a few of the companions so far forgot their duty in the premises as to refuse to recognize their obligations to the parent body, which resulted in the Grand High Priest arresting the charter, and on the 30th of November, 1868, the Grand Secretary, John M. Beaswell, was commissioned to take charge of the property and place the same in the archives of the Grand Chapter. The commission was accordingly duly executed, and summary measures were taken to enforce compliance with

the requirements of Masonic law. Judicious management, in the end, accomplished all, and in due time the functions of the chapter were legitimately restored. A dispensation was granted on the 15th of April, 1870, by H. G. Hazledge, Grand High Priest, and upon the meeting of the Grand Chapter in October following, the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, having examined the record and workings of the chapter, recommended the granting of a new charter. Accordingly, a new charter, bearing the original number, was issued on the 29th of October, 1870, signed by the proper officers, and duly attested. The officers and members named in the charter were John Pontions, High Priest; N. D. Levenson, King, and William Holland, Scribe; and John Pontions, N. D. Levenson, William Holland, C. B. Williams, Joseph Lutz, C. W. Fisher, E. K. Hall, Ephraim Barks, John Stevenson, James H. Harris, A. M. Conklin, T. J. Lindley and M. L. Rindler.

From the issue of the new charter forward, periods of interest and apathy have successively been in the ascendant, the membership increasing and diminishing in direct proportion with the dominant condition. In 1879, the membership was stated to be twenty-four, though no regular report had been forwarded to the grand body in October of that year. At this time, caputular Masonry in Nobsville does not command the interest to which it is entitled.

CHAPTER VI.

BENEVOLENT ORDERS.—(CONTINUED.)

I. O. O. F.

Nobsville Lodge, No. 125—Early History—Organization—Name of Its Early Officers and Its Members—Its Work—Constitution, No. 37—Its Organization—Membership—Temple of Rebekah.

NOBSVILLE LODGE was organized on the 21th of January, 1853. On that night, the following-named persons were present as petitioners: George F. Wainwright, Peter Barr, George Staats, H. W. Clark, E. C. Long, who were found qualified, and Nobsville Lodge, No. 125, was declared constituted, and the following persons initiated: Henry Garboden, W. J. H. Robinson, W. W. Conner, Levi Farley, W. A. Wainwright, John Pontions, Daniel Kemp, J. Cox, Wesley Bombenpeck, I. L. and W. S. Bavenport, were admitted by card. The following-named persons were elected as Officers: G. F. Wainwright, N. G., Levi Farley, Secretary; H. W. Clarke, Treasurer, Peter Barr, Warden, E. C. Long, Conductor; Henry Garboden, Steward; W. A. Wainwright, Host. On the second night, Trustees were elected as follows: G. F. Wainwright, John Pontions, H. W. Clarke. On the third night the following persons were initiated: Jesse Auburn and S. R. McCole. The meetings were then held in the Shaw Block. At the end of the first term the lodge numbered thirty-three members. During the second term of the first year there were three initiations, three admissions by card, two expulsions, one for improperly communicating the password and one for drunkenness. In January, 1854, the lodge was moved to the north side of the square, over what is now known as Evans & Lefflin's store.

April 19, 1864, a meeting was held that grand traveling cards to brothers who had enlisted in the service of their country under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. Cards were granted to John D. Evans, C. J. McCole and W. A. Wainwright.

On the 29th of April, 1861, moved into the Masonic Lodge room, which gave sufficient room, and the order began a career of renewed prosperity.

March 21, 1866, the Trustees were empowered to purchase the present hall of Dr. Miesse, and on the evening of July 11 the hall was formally dedicated by Grand Secretary E. H. Barry, which was an eventful occasion.

December 5, 1870, a festival for the benefit of the poor of Nobsville was held, which netted over 800, and the proceeds were properly distributed.

On the 9th of June, 1871, the lodge assisted in the organization of a lodge at Aroha, the fourth in the county, and presented their sister with a complete set of officers' regalia. The fifty-third anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States was appropriately celebrated by the lodge, the important feature of which occasion was the address delivered by P. G. M. W. K. Edwards, of Terre Haute, embracing a careful review of the workings of the order. During the period embraced in this review, a reference to the record of its transactions shows an immense sum of money expended for the relief of distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, in exemplification of the practical workings of the order in this country. Within the jurisdiction of this lodge alone, during the past twenty years, \$5,101.48 had been expended

for charitable purposes—certainly a liberal showing for the liberality and liberality of the order. In addition to this, the fund accumulated for the benefit of Old Fellows' orphans amounted to the snug sum of \$1,200. From the date of organization, during the succeeding twenty years, the loss of membership in this lodge by death was only seventeen.

In addition to the facts presented in the address of Mr. E. K. Hall, delivered at Noblesville in April, 1851, from which we have quoted liberally, other valuable details have been gleaned from authentic sources, which deserve to be recorded here. Among the early workers in Old Fellowship, as represented by Noblesville Lodge, none, perhaps, are entitled to more credit for activity and zeal in its promotion than George F. Wainwright, who, from his opportunities and inherent energy, coupled with his love for the principles of the order, was capable of and exerted a commanding influence in its behalf.

On the evening of February 17, 1853, a special meeting of the lodge was held for the purpose of conferring the degree of "Rebe-kah," upon eligible subjects. A gossily number of members and visitors were present to receive and to witness the conferring of this degree, with its beautiful ceremonial and appropriate lessons. The service was conducted by W. W. Wright, of Capital Lodge, Indianapolis, and many brothers and their wives were characteristically inducted into the solemn mysteries.

At the meeting held on the 16th of March following, the lodge subscribed for \$100 worth of Grand Lodge Hall stock, an investment with fair promise. The previous condition of the finances of the lodge was fully set forth in its report to the Grand Lodge, in June, 1853, an abstract of which is hereto appended:

Receipts for initiations.....	\$250 00
Receipts for degrees.....	219 00
Receipts for dues.....	52 40
Receipts for cards.....	23 00
Receipts for miscellaneous.....	6 25
Total.....	\$540 65
Total expenditures.....	295 88
Balance in treasury.....	\$244 77

The officers elected Dec. 31, 1879, were L. Lybrand, N. G.; J. R. Mosker, V. G.; E. K. Hall, Secretary; Isaac Williams, Treasurer.

During the twenty-eight years of its existence, this lodge has initiated 225 members, and admitted by card sixty-four, making a total of 289 members. Of these twenty-four have died and been buried by the order; \$7,231.12 has been paid out for benefits alone, and including what has been paid out by the encampment, the expenditures for benefits, funeral expenses, widows and orphans, nearly \$10,000. Present membership, sixty-eight; dormant membership, seventy-five; Orphan's Fund on interest, \$1,774.46.

For a large amount of the statistical and other matter embraced in the foregoing article, we are indebted to the kindness and consideration of Mr. E. K. Hall, the efficient Secretary of the Noblesville Lodge.

GEORGE BROWN ENCAMPMENT, No. 41.

On the 26th of June, 1855, a number of patriarchs from Metropolitan Encampment, No. 5, and Marion Encampment, No. 35, met in this place for the purpose of instituting George Brown Encampment, No. 41, I. O. O. F., D. D. G. P. William Wallace in the chair, by whom the following appointments were made *pro tem.*: Joseph K. English, P. H. P., H. P.; Jonathan W. Harvey, P. C. P., S. W.; I. P. Hanghly, P. C. P., Scribe; Edward Laurence, P. H. P., J. W.; Ed. S. Tyler, P. C. P., Treasurer; Benjamin McVord, P. S. W., Inside Sentinel.

The following persons presented cards, to-wit: J. W. Harvey, Joseph K. English, E. S. Pope, E. M. Laurence, W. W. Wright, J. G. Waters, E. S. Tyler. The D. D. G. P., after the usual ceremonies, declared George Brown Encampment, No. 41, duly instituted.

The following were the past admissions in Golden Rule and Royal Purple degrees: E. S. Tyler, E. S. Pope, J. G. Waters, H. W. Clarke, W. A. Wainwright, John Pontious, Eli Cole, M. S. Davenport, L. L. Davenport, George F. Wainright, A. S. Ferguson, S. R. McCole, William Haines, Charles Swain. Of these, the following were elected permanent officers: John Pontious, Chief Patriarch; G. F. Wainwright, High Priest; L. L. Davenport, Senior Warden; W. A. Wainwright, Scribe; S. R. McCole, Treasurer; M. S. Davenport, Junior Warden; Eli Cole, Sentinel; H. W. Clarke, Guide; A. S. Ferguson, First Watch; W. Haines, Second Watch; C. Swain, Third Watch; George Brown, Fourth Watch. The receipts of the evening were \$132.

July 13, 1857, the Auditing Committee reported:

Amount on hand at commencement of last term.....	\$40 43
Amount received in meantime.....	23 25
Total Receipts.....	\$63 68
Amount disbursed.....	14 42
Total amount in hands of Treasurer.....	\$49 26
Total delinquency.....	23 50

The present officers are A. J. Hall, C. P.; John Kline, S. W.; John M. Gray, H. P.; E. K. Hall, Scribe; N. D. Levenson, Treasurer.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 5th of January, 1875, a lodge of the "Daughters of Rebe-kah" degree, was instituted by District Deputy G. M., E. K. Hall, in the city of Noblesville, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The following are the charter members: Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Teter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barks, Mr. and Mrs. William Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Heylman, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Levenson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Buckles, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Kastellun.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: E. K. Hall, N. G.; Mrs. J. R. Gray, V. G.; Mrs. E. Barks, R. S.; Mrs. E. K. Hall, P. S.; Mr. William Lowther, Treasurer; Peter Kastellun, Warden; E. Barks, O. G.; Newton Teter, I. G.; Mrs. Kastellun, Conductor; Mrs. J. M. Gray and Mrs. Newton Teter, Supporters to the Noble Grand; Mrs. Buckles and Mrs. Johnson, supporters to Vice Noble Grand; E. Barks, Host.

CHAPTER VII.

BENEVOLENT ORDERS—CONTINUED.

Knights of Honor—Lodge, No. 812—Its Organization—Charter Members—Location—Officers—Some of the Features of the Order—Present Officers—Members, etc.

THIS lodge was organized at Noblesville, Hamilton County, Ind., on Friday January 11, 1878, in the northeast corner room of Bandman's Block, on the east side of the Public Square, with the following charter members: Oscar Miles, Frank Lewis, Frank Carr, Harvey Crane, Adam Miesse, J. C. Jackson, M. H. Nelson, Henry Carr, Elisha Hawkins, Andrew J. Bell, Edward R. Scott and James M. Baker. Subsequent to the organization of this order, the lodge was moved to its present quarters in the City Hall. The officers chosen first were the following, with name and title:

Oscar Miles, Past Dictator; Edward R. Scott, Dictator; Elisha Hawkins, Vice Dictator; M. H. Nelson, Assistant Dictator; James M. Baker, Chaplain; Frank Lewis, Reporter; Harvey Crane, Financial Reporter; Henry Carr, Guide; Joel C. Jackson, Guardian; Frank Carr, Sentinel.

Article VII, Section 5, of the constitution of this order, provides for a widows' and orphans' benefit fund, as follows: "Each and every member, except honorary members, upon presenting himself to receive the third or degree of manhood, shall pay to the Financial Reporter the following rates and hall rates, into the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and the same amount on each assessment thereafter, until he is a member of this order, viz:

"Between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, \$1; forty-five and forty-six years, \$1.05; forty-six and forty-seven years, \$1.10; forty-seven and forty-eight years, \$1.20; forty-eight and forty-nine years, \$1.30; forty-nine and fifty years, \$1.50; fifty and fifty-one years, \$2; fifty-one and fifty-two years, \$2.50; fifty-two and fifty-three years, \$3; fifty-three and fifty-four years, \$3.50; fifty-four and fifty-five years, \$4.

"All such payments shall be known as the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund. The date of such payment shall be kept by the Financial Reporter, and the brother credited with the same. No member shall be assessed for a death that occurs prior to his attaining the third or degree of manhood."

Section 6 provides that \$2,000 shall be the highest amount paid by this order on the death of a brother. This sum shall be paid on the death of every full-rate member, and \$1,000 on the death of every half-rate member.

The following are the present officers of the lodge: A. J. Bell, Past Dictator; James K. Fisher, Dictator; Harvey Crane, Vice Dictator; John A. Wallace, Assistant Dictator; James M. Baker, Chaplain; Adam Miesse, Treasurer; John Locher, Financial Reporter; B. F. Lewis, Reporter; J. B.

Loehr, Guide; I. T. Dale, Guardian; M. H. Nelson, Sentinel; J. K. Fisher, T. E. Reynolds, Elihu Hawkins, Trustees.

James K. Fisher was the first member initiated. The following is a summary of the condition of the lodge at this date:

Total membership since organization, fifty; withdrawn by card, three; suspended, three; died, one. Present membership, forty-three. The meetings are held at the city hall, on Monday evening of each week.

The following sums of money have been received up to May 3, 1880:

No. 812, W. & O. B. fund, \$1,257.70, lodge funds, \$735.60; total receipts, \$1,993.30.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

Hamilton County Medical Society—The Profession—Lecture Association—Book and Ladder Fire Company—Read and Gun Club—Bands.

ON the 30th of May, 1873, a notice appeared in the *Ledger*, signed by "Many Physicians," calling the attention of the profession in the county to a proposed meeting for the purpose of organizing a County Medical Society, at the office of Dr. J. M. Gray, in Nobleville, on Saturday, June 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. The meeting was held as contemplated, Dr. A. L. Pettyjohn being called temporarily to the chair. W. B. Graham was appointed Secretary, together with a committee, on permanent organization, consisting of Drs. J. M. Gray, W. H. Cyrus and F. M. Warford. In due time, the committee reported the following permanent officers, who were immediately thereafter duly elected to serve during the succeeding year: H. W. Clark, President; W. H. Cyrus, Vice President; W. B. Graham, Secretary; Amos Pettyjohn, Treasurer; J. M. Gray, P. P. Whitesell and F. M. Warford, Censors.

On the same day, the organization was perfected auxiliary to the State Medical Society, with a code of ethics, by-laws and regulations conforming substantially to those prescribed by the parent society. Of this new society the following were the original members: Amos Pettyjohn, A. L. Pettyjohn, William Judd, J. L. Rooker, P. P. Whitesell, F. M. Warford, J. M. Gray, H. W. Clark, E. C. Loehr, W. B. Graham, T. J. Smith, A. B. Tucker, J. M. Barber, H. H. Stout, Sylvanus Jay, W. W. Williams, Harry Pontious, W. H. Cyrus and H. E. Davenport.

The following are the present members: J. L. Benson, A. D. Booth, W. H. Cyrus, H. W. Clark, H. E. Davenport, J. M. Gray, W. B. Graham, K. C. Hershey, J. P. Heath, M. C. Haworth, E. C. Loehr, Henry Moore, J. N. Parr, H. H. Stout, A. B. Tucker, P. P. Whitesell, F. M. Warford, J. T. McShane, Adam Miesse, S. C. Dore and J. C. Newby.

An abstract of the Treasurer's report, submitted April 15, 1879:

Amount on hand at last settlement.....	\$ 00
Received from W. B. Graham.....	0 00
Total receipts.....	\$17 00
Paid out on order.....	2 19
Total in hand.....	\$14 81

The following officers were elected April 15, 1879: W. H. Cyrus, President; H. W. Clark, Vice President; M. C. Haworth, Secretary; R. B. Whitesell, Treasurer; A. B. Tucker, J. M. Gray and A. B. Booth, Censors.

LUCAS AND LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Nobleville interested in the promotion of literary and kindred topics conducive to the development of taste and advancement in popular knowledge, was held at the court house on Friday evening, October 29, 1875, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps preliminary to the proper organization of an association by which the objects contemplated could be most readily and surely attained. At this meeting, on motion of Mr. N. D. Levenson, S. D. McClary was chosen temporary Chairman, and T. P. Davis, Secretary. Incidental to the consideration of the question in hand, remarks were made by Messrs. Levenson, Housholder and others with good effect. Then, upon motion of J. K. Graham, the Chairman appointed J. K. Graham, N. D. Levenson, F. M. Housholder, B. F. Owen and W. H. Pontious, a Committee on Permanent Organization, to select and nominate proper officers, and to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association. This committee, having maturely deliberated on the matters submitted for its consideration, made a partial report, placing in nomination for the offices indicated the names of the following persons: For President, Prof. B. F.

Owens; for Vice President, L. D. McClary; for Secretary, T. P. Davis; for Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Pontious; for Treasurer, F. M. Housholder, and the title of the association to be "The Nobleville Lyceum and Lecture Association." The meeting then adjourned to assemble again on Friday evening, November 5, at the court house.

At the time designated, the meeting being called to order, the committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a constitution and by-laws, which was adopted with little comment. By these regulations, the initiation fee was fixed at \$1 for gentlemen, and 25 cents for ladies, the former paying 25 cents dues and the latter none. The time of meeting for the association was fixed to be on the first and third Friday in each month. The formation of this society had the effect to improve the intellectual status of all who were subject to the influences created by its presence.

BOOK AND LADDER FIRE COMPANY.

The organization had its origin in the common desire of our citizens to secure protection for their property from the consuming ravages of fire. Under such an inducement a public meeting was held at the court house on Monday evening, February 29, 1871. At this meeting, rules and regulations were established, and an organization perfected. The following were the first officers elected to serve for the ensuing six months: R. F. Martin, Captain; George Messick, First Lieutenant; William Lowther, Second Lieutenant; H. Kirkendall, First Axman; Joseph Messick, Second Axman; E. K. Hall, President; D. W. Shock, Secretary.

The charter members were A. Thompson, George Allison, W. A. Wainright, R. T. Martin, George Messick, D. Applegate, William Scott, S. Durfee, J. K. Fisher, A. Klein, P. Kastleham, George Pool, J. D. Martin, J. Thompson, J. H. Messick, W. Lowther, E. K. Hall, J. Applegate, J. Martin, H. Kirkendall, D. W. Shock, C. B. Williams, H. Lewis, I. T. Dale, Jr., and H. Taylor.

NOBLESVILLE BOB AND GUN CLUB.

This association was organized, for the purposes hereafter named, on Wednesday, May 22, 1878, at which time the following officers were elected: William M. Locke, President; F. A. Hawkins, Secretary; G. W. Vestal, Treasurer; and Allen Fisher, A. R. Baker and William M. Locke were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The purposes of this organization are thus set forth by Sections 1 and 5 of the by-laws:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the members of this club to observe the game and fish laws of the State of Indiana; avoid trespassing; to carefully refrain from damaging fences, fruits, live stock, growing crops, or other property of persons on whose lands they may be privileged to enter.

SECTION 5. Willful negligence of the provisions of the 4th Section shall be sufficient cause for expulsion; and, for accidental damage done to property, the member committing the same must offer reasonable compensation, or be expelled.

NOBLESVILLE BAND.

Organized in September, 1867. A re-organization took place in September, 1878, composed of the following members: Jacob Thompson, E. flat cornet; Harry Pontious, B. flat cornet; Henry Hare, alto; M. L. Williams, tenor; George Shirts, baritone; James Knight, tuba; Horace Gray, snare drum; Budd Lowther, bass drum.

A subsequent re-organization took place in April, 1879, of which the following was the composition: Jake Thompson, leader, first E. flat cornet; Dr. Williams, first B. flat; Henry Hare, second B. flat; Samuel Kiser, first alto; E. Wilson, second alto; M. L. Williams, first tenor; W. N. P. Swain, second tenor; J. H. Beuhl, B. bass; C. E. Powell, tuba; Mark Davis, bass drum; Horace Gray, tenor drum.

CHAPTER IX.

CITIZENS' BANK OF NOBLESVILLE.

ON the 25th of January, 1877, William M. Locke and George H. Housholder organized the "Citizens' National Bank of Nobleville," as a bank of discount and deposit, under the laws of the State of Indiana. The business management was under the direction of William M. Locke, as President; George H. Housholder, Cashier; and William E. Dunn, Teller, until September, 1877, when Mr. Dunn resigned, and Elbert Shirts was appointed Teller in his stead.

Mr. Bonbrake continued in service in the institution, as Cashier, until October 16, 1879, when he resigned, and Elbert Shirts was appointed Cashier, and Rowland Estes as Assistant Cashier.

The bank is provided with one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s best safes, which is pronounced burglar and fire proof. It has attached to the inner door one of their chronometer or time locks, which secures it against opening, outside of business hours, even by the officials themselves. Surrounding the safe is a large vault, made of brick, which is two and one-half feet thick, built up from a solid foundation on the ground. This shields the safe from an immediate attack by burglars, as well as heat by fire. This safe and its surroundings furnish almost absolute security, and is equal, in point of safety, to any vault or safe at present constructed.

The building is located on the southeast corner of Conner and Catharine streets, on Lot 1, in Block 11, of the original plat of Noblesville. It is a substantial two-story brick, and was built especially for the uses of a bank, during the year 1875, by Messrs. Locke & Bonbrake. The following is the last report of the condition of this bank, made on the 17th of February, 1880:

RESOURCES.	
Loans.....	\$144,058 52
Banking house.....	7,000 00
Safe, furniture and fixtures.....	2,339 50
Premiums.....	1,455 92
Expenses.....	975 61
Real estate.....	2,722 60
Interest.....	596 63
Total.....	\$159,186 08
CASH RESOURCES.	
United States bonds.....	\$ 200 00
Due from other banks.....	64,047 68
Cash.....	17,807 13
Total.....	\$ 82,054 81
Total resources.....	\$241,240 29
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid up.....	\$ 60,000 00
Surplus fund.....	2,400 00
Undivided profits.....	2,722 71
Deposits.....	176,117 58
Total.....	\$241,240 29

The following are the present Directors: William M. Locke, George H. Bonbrake, Leonard Wild, S. A. Estes, Elbert Shirts.

In reference to this bank, the report of the State Bank Examiner, dated December 20, 1879, makes the following exhibit: Available capital, \$100,000; surplus funds, \$200 00.

CHAPTER X.

MILLS, MANUFACTORIES AND MACHINES.

Evans & Sohn's Steam Grist-mill—Smock, Hayworth & Co.'s Grist-mill—Wheeler, Fisher & Co.'s Saw-mill—Flax-mill—Planing-mill—State-Factory and Planing-mill—Hendling Factory—Elevators—Buggy and Wagon Works—W. Harz & Son—J. G. Heylman.

EVANS & SOHN'S MILLS.

These mills are located on the southeast corner of Clinton and Railroad streets, on Lot No. 8, in Block No. 8, of the original plat. The first mill on this site was built in 1855 and 1856, and in August, 1856, a few days before it would have been ready for operation, it was consumed by fire, the work of an incendiary. The mill was constructed for three run of four feet buhrs, each of which was put up in first class style, according to the inclusion of those days. The loss was about \$11,000 or \$12,000. Being without insurance, the loss was total. Undaunted, however, immediately after this disaster, Mr. J. L. Evans, the proprietor, began the erection of the present mill, using the double engine and boilers that had passed through the conflagration, overhauling them to serve the purpose, as they satisfactorily do at this time.

In 1861, Mr. Evans sold the mill, after a successful operation of it for about four years, to Messrs. Sohn & Wyle, who, as a firm, continued business about three months, when Mr. Levi Sohn was admitted; and about three months more, Mr. Wyle retired, Messrs. N. & L. Sohn continuing until about six

months afterward. At that date they sold a one-third interest to William Harvey. This arrangement not proving satisfactory, a further change took place some ten months later. Then, by purchase from Mr. Harvey, A. J. Sold became the possessor of a one-third interest in the establishment. In the course of time, Messrs. Sohn sold a fourth interest to Leonard Wyle, formerly one of the proprietors. This occurred in 1861, at which time the firm took the name of L. Sohn & Co., and subsequently became interested in a large grist-mill at Indianapolis. After several modifications of interest, this latter property passed from their hands.

The firm of L. Sohn & Co. continued to operate this mill until 1865, when L. Sohn disposed of his interest to Wyle & Sohn, the firm remaining unchanged. About six months after this sale, these gentlemen transferred a one-third interest to John C. Conner, all operating, still, under the same name as before. Not long afterward, Messrs. Wyle & Sohn sold a third of their interest to H. Maine. After the lapse of four months, N. Sohn was again admitted into the partnership, the business being conducted as before. Next, Mr. Maine disposed of his one-third interest to Hugh Smith, and at the same time William Spotts purchased a third. This change made the firm of Smith, Spotts & Co., N. Sohn retaining an interest.

The brick elevators erected immediately to the south and on Lot No. 7, in Block No. 8, of the original plat, were the work of this new firm, during the year 1867. Soon after this, Mr. Smith died and the property was sold under a petition for partition, and passed into the hands of Messrs. J. L. Evans & McClellan. Mr. Evans, however, in a few weeks, purchased the interest of Mr. McClellan. This latter transaction occurred in the year 1868, and, from that date until 1875, Mr. Evans was the sole proprietor. Then he sold an undivided interest of one-half in the property to Mr. Levy Sohn thus constituting the present firm of Evans & Sohn.

With these numerous changes came a variety of improvements, thus keeping pace with the times, and making the mill a first-class one with an enviable popularity. It is a frame structure, 40x60 feet, with four floors, an engine room attached, 30x40 feet. It has four run of buhrs and recently one double set of improved rolls for tailings has been added, and one double set of porcelain rolls for middlings. Throughout, the building appears one living mass of moving machinery, embodying all the improvements made from time to time by the proprietors, capable of successfully competing with any mills in the State. The entire machinery is operated by a pair of large steam engines supplied from a set of boilers hard by, the fireman in charge having been at the same post of duty for many years, and has been also in charge of the packing department.

The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day, and employs an average of ten men the year round. The brands of flour manufactured were under the old process, the famous "White Rose," which became very celebrated in the Eastern markets, but which was supplanted by the "Evans new process" and the "Sohn new process," both deservedly popular brands. In connection with the mill, the firm have a cooper-shop, in which they manufacture all the barrels used by the establishment. The building is of frame, 22x90 feet, and was built in 1862.

THE ELEVATORS

near by are of brick and three stories high, 35x50 feet, built in 1867, at a cost of \$12,000. They have an engine, 8x16, which is economically supplied with steam from the grist-mill boiler. These elevators contain a corn-sheller having a shelling capacity of 3,000 bushels per day. A drive and dump with scales attached are conveniently arranged, giving them facilities for handling grain with great rapidity. A number of bins afford capacity for storage, which, together with the mill storage, is equal to nearly 50,000 bushels.

SMOCK, HAYWORTH & CO.—GRIST-MILL.

This mill was built about seven years ago by T. & D. Carey—in a frame building two and a half stories high, and located at the northwest corner of Brock and Conner streets, on Lot 2, Fractional Block 4, original plat. Subsequently, it passed out of the hands of Messrs. Carey into the hands of A. C. King & Smock, who continued it for a time, when Mr. Smock retired and E. N. King was admitted, creating the firm of King & King. This firm made additional improvements, including a middlings purifier, etc., changing the grinding to the "new process." The mill finally passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Smock, Hayworth & Young, the firm being Smock, Hayworth & Co.

The mill is operated by a steam engine of 10x24, with a tubular boiler. There are three run of buhrs, two three and one-half and one and three feet. The

maximum capacity for twenty-four hours is from twenty-five to thirty barrels. The storage capacity is about 2,000 barrels. The brand [mark] is known as King's Family Flour, the bulk of which is sacked for local consumption. The mill is first-class in all its appointments, etc.

WHEELER, FISHER & CO.'S STEAM SAW-MILL.

is located on the north end of Catharine street, on a tract of land containing nearly five acres, north of and adjoining the old fair grounds. This mill was originally built at Stringtown, and was purchased by P. S. Wheeler & Co., in 1876, and was at that time moved to its present location, the Fisher heirs coming into an undivided interest in it. The firm of Wheeler & Co. was formed at that time and has continued without change up to the present time.

The mill is a frame building and is supplied with a sixty-inch gauge circular saw, with a top saw, run by an engine of ten-inch bore and eighteen-inch stroke, furnishing a thirty-horse-power. The capacity per day, on an average, is about 7,000 feet of lumber. Eight persons and two teams are kept in constant employment. The lumber is principally marketed at home, some shipments, however, are made for points abroad. This mill is one of the important industries of Noblesville and disburses a large amount of money among its employes, which in turn is paid out to the merchants and business men of the town.

PLANING-MILL.

This mill is located northwest of and nearly adjoining the town of Noblesville, in the northwest quarter of Section 26, Town 19, Range 1 east. It was built in 1877, by Frank E. Hawkins, at a cost of \$8,000; the building is a frame. The first year, Mr. Hawkins purchased about 325 tons of straw, the next year 700 tons, and up to February, 1880, he had purchased 1,200 tons, showing a steady increase in the trade. The material is prepared and shipped to distant markets. The various machinery is propelled by steam, employing about forty workmen, from July until cold weather, then steady employment to ten men during the remainder of the year, or until the 1st of May. The mill disburses among the farmers of Hamilton County per year upward of \$6,000 for material. It is one of the largest mills of the kind in the State.

PLANING-MILL.

Williams, Geiger & Durfee built this mill in 1870, on the southeast corner of Division and Railroad streets. It is a substantial two-story brick building, fitted with all the various machinery belonging to a mill of this class; and, in addition, has special machinery for bridge building, in which the firm has been and is extensively engaged. They have built several bridges for the county, and have also taken and filled many contracts abroad. The bridges for the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad were built by them also. During a few months past, the mill has not been in operation, in consequence of the failure of the firm. In April last, the property passed into the hands of A. B. Collins, of South Bend, Ind.

The mill formerly located on this site was a frame of much smaller proportions than the present one. It was built some years prior to the erection of this, and was subsequently moved away to give place for the new one. The old building occupies the site, at this date, immediately south of the brick one, and is now entirely out of use. The present building fronts 40 feet on Railroad street, extending 72 feet on Division street. The engine-room is 18x37 feet.

STAVE FACTORY—PLANING-MILL.

In 1866, Messrs. Walton, Whetstone & Caylor built a frame building near what is now the junction of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis and the Peru & Indianapolis Railroads, and fitted it with a stave-humper, engine, etc., and commenced in a small way the manufacture of staves. Since that time the facilities for manufacture have been largely increased, until at this time they are turning out from half to one million staves per year, the business showing a healthy and satisfactory increase.

In 1867, Mr. H. M. Caylor and A. M. Jenkins joined in partnership and began to enlarge the old building, adding thereto machinery for a

PLANING AND SAWMILL.

which they continued under the firm name of Caylor & Jenkins until the 8th of September, 1879, when Mr. Jenkins retired, Mr. Caylor continuing the business under the style of H. M. Caylor. The firm of Walton, Whetstone & Caylor, however, has not been affected by any changes, and still continues the heading and stave manufacture in connection with the planing and saw mill though not interested in the latter.

In the sawmill there is a circular saw of 60-inches diameter, with a top saw and attachments. The saws turn out six thousand feet of lumber per day. In the planing-mill there is a hand saw, three table saws, one surface-planer, one matcher and an equalizer. The stave factory runs a stave-humper. The entire machinery is propelled by a forty-horse power engine.

The entire factory employs fifteen men the year round. In connection with this business, Mr. Caylor deals extensively in all the various kinds of lumber, both hpl and soft, and has a large—

LUMBER-YARD.

immediately to the north of the mill, the office being west of the south end of the Peru & Indianapolis depot. In this branch, Mr. Caylor does an extensive business in shah, doors, blinds, lath, shingles, and, in fact, all kinds of building material. This, too, is another of the very important industries of Noblesville, covering, inclusive of the mills and yard, twenty-eight lots in Comer's Addition.

HEADING FACTORY.

Located on the south side of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, immediately to the east of the junction of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad on Lot 2 of Block 2, in J. D. Cottingham's Addition to Noblesville, is the heading factory of Mr. H. Alfrey, who erected the main building in 1876, and improved the same in 1878. By its location, it is connected with both railroads by three side-tracks, and ships all heading manufactured to the Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio. All the machinery of the establishment is propelled by one forty-horse-power engine.

On January 1, 1880, Charles E. Carter rented the factory and ran it up to the 1st of May, when it was shut down preparatory to removing it to Indianapolis. Up to that time, the factory had had in steady employ nine men, besides furnishing, in divers ways, employment for one or more teams. Its disbursements for running, during the four months from January 1 to May 1, were \$7,582.95, as per a summary statement furnished by Mr. Carter. They used about 125 cords of timber per week, which was manufactured into about 100,000 heading per month.

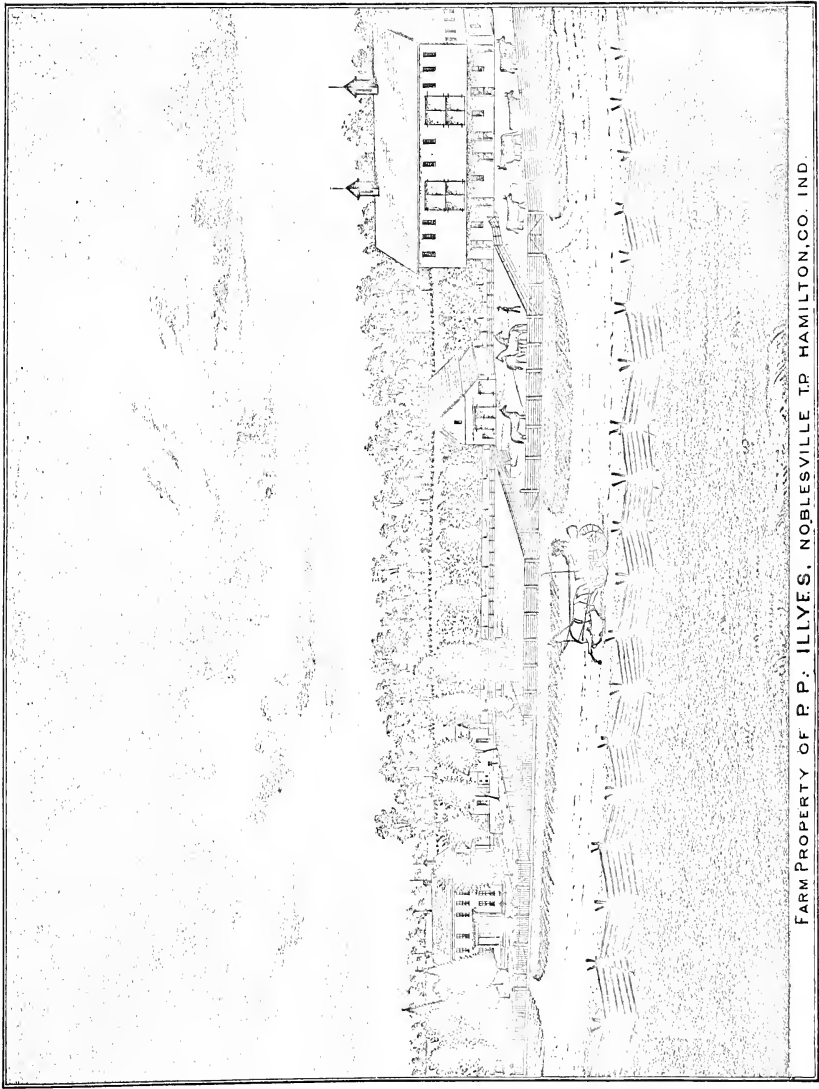
ELEVATORS—A. J. SOHL & SON.

During the year 1869, Alfred J. Sohl and his son, Aaron J. Sohl, erected a frame elevator building on the south side of Mulberry street, immediately east of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad, and north of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad; and, during the month of September, they commenced business, shipping corn and wheat, and driving a successful trade. Thus far, their enterprise has been a success. The size and capacity of the buildings are as follows: Main building, 35x83 feet, and fifty-two feet high from base to apex, with a basement sixteen feet deep. In this building there are three shipping-bins, with a capacity of 10,000 bushels; also, a col-bin, for collecting corn-cobs for fuel, etc.

On the first floor, there are two driveways, the west one passing over a dump and scale for unloading corn and wheat; the east one over a scale used for wheat exclusively. A wagon can drive upon either of them and unload without difficulty. There is also a short screw under the dump and scales that communicates with these, and a bolt in a box that carries the corn on the car to the sheller or the wheat to the elevators.

There are three pairs of improved Fairbanks scales; the two on the drives are five tons each, and the other a thirty and one-half ton scale, is immediately on the west side of this building under a shed, and is calculated to weigh a car-load of grain, both railroads having switches passing over it. On the fourth floor of this building is an improved cleaner, with blower attached, through which all the grain passes before being transferred to either the storage-bins or the shipping-bins, as the case may require. Immediately to the south and adjoining this building, is a substantial brick engine-room with a tubular boiler and an engine of twenty-five horse-power, which drives the elevators, cleaners and a corn-sheller, which is directly under the dump and scales. This sheller has a capacity of 500 bushels of corn per hour, but, when occasion requires, be nearly doubled.

To the east and adjoining the main building, are the grain-bins for storage. There are eight of these in number, four on each side of a space about three feet wide, at the bottom of which is an architrave screw that exhausts and carries the grain from any one, or all of the bins, at the option of the operator, to the elevators. These bins are sixteen feet square, and twenty feet deep, each holding 3,600 bushels, or a total capacity of 12,800 bushels. On top of these bins is another architrave screw, running parallel with the lower one,



FARM PROPERTY OF P. P. ILLYES, NOBLESVILLE TP HAMILTON, CO. IND.



HON. JOSEPH R. GRAY.

Mr Gray was born in Hamilton County, Ind., October 29, 1829, where he has lived continuously ever since. His grandfather's name was Joseph, and his grandmother's Margaret (née Pollock). The former emigrated from Gray Mount, England; the latter from Scotland; both about the year 1810.

James Gray, the father of Joseph R., was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1790. In 1825, he was married, in Kentucky, to Miss Sarah Morrow, a native of that State, born in 1801, and with her migrated to Indiana the same year, stopping for a short time at Indianapolis, then a mere village of a few houses. In 1826, they entered a tract of 100 acres of land in, and moved, to this county, where they made a farm and reared a family of seven children, who were born and named in the following order, viz.: Margaret P., Joseph R., James A., John M., Elizabeth J., Theodosia H., and Sarah R. During the boyhood of Joseph R., his father had given him every opportunity the country then afforded, of obtaining an education, and he had qualified himself for, and was preparing to enter upon, a collegiate course at Wabash College, when the premature death of his father prevented the further prosecution of his studies, except such as he could pursue while laboring for the support of his mother and the younger children. He being the eldest boy, the responsibility naturally fell upon him, and not only did they look to him for subsistence, but for their education. How well he performed his duty toward them, how much he added to his limited store of knowledge, and how well he has succeeded in the battle of life to the present time, the sequel will show. His sisters were all well educated and became efficient and successful teachers in the best public schools of the country. His brothers became proficient in their chosen professions—James A., as a lawyer, and John M., as a physician. They were both soldiers in the Union army, during the war of the rebellion, in the Thirty-Ninth Regiment. James A. was promoted from a private to First Lieutenant, and was killed in the service. John M. was promoted to Surgeon of his regiment, served through the war, and is now a successful physician in Noblesville, standing high in his profession, and honored and respected by a large circle of friends.

At the age of twenty-seven, Joseph R. was elected to the office of Auditor of Hamilton County, and during his term originated many books and forms which are in use now in the Auditors' offices throughout the State. His term, as Auditor, expired in 1861. In 1862, he was appointed by the Government Assistant Assessor, for the Division of Hamilton County, in which Tipton County was afterward added, and served in this capacity until the office was abolished in 1871. During these years he studied law, and in 1868 began his practice. In 1869, the condition of the office, and his well-known knowledge of the same, pointed to him as a necessity again in the Auditor's office, and for the "good of the service." He was induced to leave his law practice, and accept the position of Deputy Auditor. In this position he continued until 1875, when he left the Auditor's office to accept the position of Clerk of the Hamilton Circuit Court, to which he had been elected in 1874. He served the county faithfully and acceptably in this position until the expiration of his term, November 1, 1875.

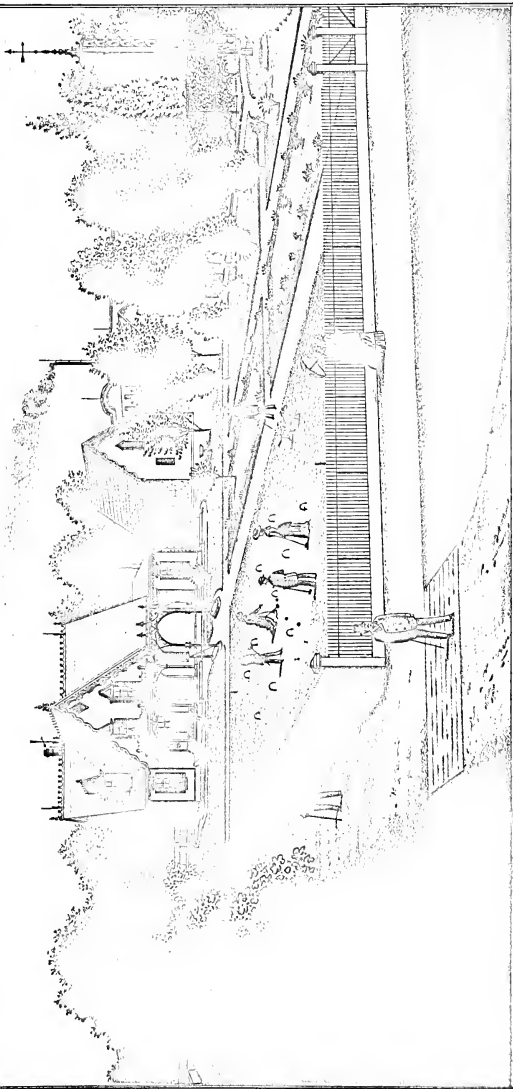
This has been identified with the public business of the State for more than twenty years, and how well he has performed his duties, and what estimate the people place upon his character and ability, was shown upon the 14th day of July, 1880, at

the Republican Congressional Convention, for the Ninth District, at Lebanon, where, in addition to the earnest support of his own county, he received the solid vote of an adjoining county, as a candidate for the Congressional nomination. There were three other strong candidates before the convention, and when on the forty-second ballot the contest culminated between him and the Hon. G. S. Orth, the incumbent, and one of the strongest men in the State, he received eighty votes, while Orth was nominated by receiving eighty-two votes. This was a complete an overthrow of his past career as his nomination would have been, because he received the universal support of his own county, and was elected by a majority of more than three to one. He was a member of the first Republican State Convention, held at Indianapolis in 1854, at which the first Republican State ticket was nominated by a committee of two from each Congressional District, himself and Hon. J. P. C. Shanks being called into this Committee on Nominations from the then Eleventh District. Thus prominent in the organization of the Republican party, he has so continued, and has taken a leading part in every campaign the party has ever made, and always for the whole of the Republic. He was a Delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, in 1876, and a member of the State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880. He has always advocated the soundest Republican doctrines, and especially the soundest of sound money theories, no matter how unpopular they were at the time. In his boyhood he was a Whig, his first vote being cast for Gen. Rentz for President of the United States.

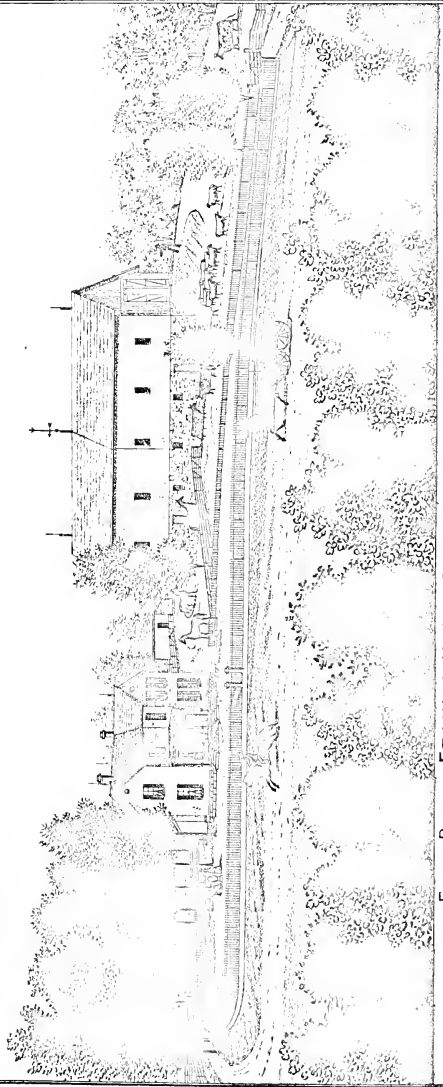
He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and united with that church at the age of nineteen, and has held the office of Ruling Elder and Clerk of the Session and Superintendent of the Sabbath school since 1851. He was chosen President of the Hamilton County Sunday School Union at its organization, was re-elected at its next annual meeting, and served in that position two years. He has, for many years, been noted for his active, earnest and material support of the Church, the Sabbath-school work, and moral and benevolent enterprises, including the temperance cause. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and stands high in both those institutions.

On the 20th of October, 1857, he was married, at the residence of her father, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Emma K. Chipman, who was the daughter of Horace D. Chipman, and was born in London, N. Y., in 1832. The only fruit of this union is one son—Horace D. Gray, born December 18, 1859. He is a young man of great promise, and in his chosen vocation of contractor and builder, manifests rare ability. The zeal, intelligence and energy of the father, and the refinement and courtesy of the mother, are transmitted to the son, and with these characteristics he must succeed.

Joseph Gray's life has been one of unflinching effort; from his boyhood to his majority, he worked upon the farm; for the next seven years, he worked at whatever he could find to do that would procure the necessities of life for those who were dependent on him; then began his public career, and, in whatever vocation he has pursued, he has always been active and industrious, never idle, and, as a result, he can now look back over a well-spent life. His generosity has kept him from getting rich, but his taste and ambition have kept him among the first in his mode of living, and his handsome home, pleasant surroundings and good reputation are the crowning of his indefatigable energy and laudable aspirations, and, thus far in his journey through life, it can be truthfully said, "He has performed well his part."



RES. OF J. R. GRAY, CATHARINE, ST. NOBLESVILLE, IND.



FARM RES. OF FRANK A. HAWKINS, NOBLESVILLE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



Joel Stafford

HOON JOEL STAFFORD.

The father of this gentleman, Samuel Stafford, was born in North Carolina in 1766. In early life, he was married to Rachel Huat. They emigrated to Indiana at an early date, and settled at first in Wayne County, afterward in Henry, and finally, in 1815, in Hamilton County. They were prominent members of the Society of Friends, and, in conformity with the views of that peculiar sect, they reared their family of ten children to habits of industry, prudence and honesty. Commencing in the wild woods of Indiana, they cleared up and improved three farms, giving their children as good an education as could be had at that time in a new country. The death of the old gentleman occurred in 1864, at the age of sixty-nine years, and that of his wife at the age of seventy years, in —

Joel Stafford, the youngest of this family, was born in Hamilton County on the 24 day of February, 1838. The common schools, home teaching and a love of study, combined to give him a fair education, which he further improved in early manhood by teaching in the schools. About that time, he became acquainted with a young lady of excellent family connection, Miss Hannah Davis, to whom he was married on the 27th day of July, 1856, thus, at the age of eighteen years, assuming the responsibilities and cares of married life. Two years after his marriage, in 1858, he removed to Noblesville and entered the office of Messrs. Moss & Evans, a prominent law firm, with both of whom he was afterward a partner in legal practice. He was also afterward successively a partner of the Hon. James B. Breen, J. S. Leacy and Moss & Leacy. Considering the obstacles he has to overcome at the beginning of his career, without financial means or influential friends, it may be said that he has made a life-record to which his family and friends can point with pride and satisfaction. In politics, he has always taken an active part in the various issues in controversy in his State and country, and has contributed much, by personal effort, to the success of the Republican party, with which he is held in high esteem, and by which he has been elected to several important and honorable positions, such as District Attorney for the counties of Hamilton, Tipton, Clinton, Howard and Grant; and in 1866, was elected, and then served one term as Representative in the Legislature for the counties of Hamilton and Tipton, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1873, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and served two years with distinguished ability. In 1874, he was the nominee for Senator, but, owing to the misconception of many Republicans as to the cause of the panic and hard times, the strange movement and several other invalid causes, he was defeated by a small majority. In 1877, he was Reading Clerk for the House of Representatives, who, at the close of the session, voted him \$100 extra pay, in recognition of his ability and valuable services. In 1882, at the time when the great rebellion had cast its gloomy shadow over the country, Mr. Stafford, sacrificing all personal considerations, home comforts and position, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served for two months as First Lieutenant, and was then detailed, and served on the staff of Gen. Reynolds as an ordnance officer until February, 1863, when, on account of continued ill-health, he resigned and returned home.

In 1868, he became a member of the M. E. Church of Noblesville, and has since that time given earnest and active support to the cause of religion, temperance reform and all the various means for the upbuilding of humanity. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity at Noblesville, and is held in much esteem by that order, having occupied as Master of the lodge, and in various other honorable positions.

Mr. Stafford and his estimable lady are the parents of six children, two of whom died in infancy; the others are named Ada, Theresa, Jenny and Charles, all living at home with the parents. The firm of Stafford & Boyd, of which Mr. Stafford is a member, is widely and favorably known, and transacts a large and lucrative business in the courts.



Thos E. Boyd

THOMAS E. BOYD.

Is a descendant of Scotch ancestors. His great grandfather emigrated and settled in Lancaster, Penn. His son, Adam, was born in Lancaster. Grew up to manhood and was married to Elizabeth Hawkins, daughter of Amos and Anna Hawkins. He afterward removed to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, where he was the first Justice of the Peace. He afterward moved to Boone County, Ind., where he died and was buried near Thornton, in that county. He raised a family of six children, named Alexander, John, Jonathan D., Martha, Henry and Oliver M. Oliver M. was born in Wayne County January 8, 1828. He was raised a farmer, which has been his occupation through life.

On the 10th day of January, 1846, he was married to Mary Osborn. He first settled in Bush County. But afterward in 1853, he bought and moved to thirty acres of wild land near Eagletown, in Hamilton County, where he has ever since resided. He are the parents of nine children, named Thomas K., John W., Almira M., Henry L., Joel, Alice, Frank, Lettice and Walter. Almira was born on the 6th day of January, 1850, and died December 22, 1876; the others are all living at this time. Thomas E. Boyd was born in Bush County, Ind., on the 11th day of July, 1843. His early boyhood was passed on the farm at home and in the district school. His educational advantages were very limited, as his father at that time was in poor circumstances with a large family to provide for, on a new and unsettled piece of land; but at this time, the old gentleman is in easy circumstances. The boys in the family very early in life left home to work for themselves, on account of their father's farm being small. Thomas, after he was twelve years old, attended two terms at the Westfield graded school. Before he was fifteen years of age, he ran away to go into the army, but his friends brought him home, where he remained a few days, and then again made another attempt and succeeded in getting into the army. He enlisted and was enrolled into Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, and served in that regiment in Tennessee and Kentucky until the war closed, a portion of the time he served in a packed troop of mounted men to scout the country and drive out the guerrillas. He at this time expresses a regret that he was not old enough to have been in the arms at the commencement of the struggle, and to have seen the whole of it. After receiving his discharge, he returned home, but being of a restless disposition and not content with such work as he could get among his friends, he enlisted in Sixth Indiana Regiment (Regular Army). In a short time he was again brought home by his friends on account of ill-health. He then worked on his farm for six months, which he continued to various places up to 1862, when he attended a short term of school at Indianapolis. Soon after, he became engaged in teaching school, which he followed until 1867, in various district schools, when he came to Noblesville with the intention of studying law. In consequence of his ill-health, he was soon after compelled to enter into an arrangement with the County Recorder to write for him a portion of the time for his board, so that he might be able to continue to pursue his study of the law. And for the next three years, his time was occupied in reading and writing. In the meantime, he succeeded in purchasing a number of law books. At that time, Mr. Wilson resigned the office of Recorder, and Mr. Boyd received the appointment to fill the vacancy, and, in the fall of 1869, he was elected to the same office and served a term of four years. While in the Recorder's office, he conceived the idea of a system of abridged books, which he completed with the assistance of John H. Butler and Maj. W. A. Knoll in the State. In 1869, desiring to enter the practice of law, he sold out his interest in the abridged business to E. C. Hall, and entered into a co-partnership with the Hon. Joel Stafford, with whom he is still associated, and the law firm of Stafford & Boyd is favorably known and extensively patronized.

On the 21th day of March, 1872, Mr. Boyd was married to Mary A. Stalker, the estimable daughter of Thomas and Susanna Waller, of Westfield, Ind. The result of their union is two children, named Anna A. and Louise. Mr. Boyd was called to his place and enduring as a soldier, and after the war was over, in the capacity of a day laborer, school teacher, deputy Recorder and Recorder, soon made many friends, and in a prominent position. Follow a gentleman of strong will and determined purposes. For a young man, he has already achieved much, and is well known by his own industry. He is a man of great determination of heart and distinction in the community. He is a man of decided likes and dislikes, and whatever he undertakes to do, when assisted by opposition, he works at it with a full determination to succeed. He is an earnest Republican, a truly devoted and a good supporter, and will soon have a prominent name of the bar. He is kind and indulgent in his family, fond of a nice home and pleasant surroundings.

which is used to convey the grain to the various bins. These screws are each seventy feet long, running nearly the entire length of the buildings.

Immediately to the south of the storage-bins are the corn-cribs—two sets on either side of a driveway eight feet wide. The bins proper are each eighty feet long by twelve feet wide and sixteen feet deep. Under the drive and bins is also a space for corn. In these bins, the corn is stored in the ear, and under the driveway, a belt in a box carries it to the sheller. In the rear and to the south stands an isolated building that has a space communicating with the elevator in the fourth story of the elevator. Into this building passes all the refuse of the corn, "the shorts." Messrs. Hare & Son have built this building at a large outlay, as the following figures will abundantly attest: Cost of buildings, \$13,319.28; cost of ground, \$2,572.60; total, \$15,891.88.

BUILDING AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.

Thirty-five years ago, Mr. Wesley Hare, the senior partner of the present firm of W. Hare & Son, established this branch of business in a small log building then situated on the site now occupied by George Heylman, formerly a partner. Mr. Hare has continued in business without interruption up to the present time, having, in the mean time, built a large shop and added improved machinery. During fifteen years of the time, Mr. Heylman was his partner, and this firm built up a very extensive trade, which they continued, under the style of Hare & Heylman, until 1876, when Mr. Heylman retired, the business continuing under the style of Hare & Son. Mr. Hare admitted his son, Mr. B. Hare, into partnership immediately on the dissolution of the old firm.

The shops are frame, and situated on the southwest corner of Conner and Anderson streets. They employ six hands in the smith department and run three fires. In the wood-working department they employ seven hands, and, in addition, have four painters and two trimmers, in all nineteen hands. They manufacture to order buggies of two varieties; heavy and light wagons, and do a general repairing business. They also have in store at all times, excellent specimens of their work, which the public can at all times inspect as the best reference.

After the dissolution of the firm of Hare & Heylman, in 1876, and Hare & Son erected new works, J. G. Heylman commenced, or rather continued the business of

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING

at the old stand, on the north side of Conner street, west of Anderson, on Lot 7, of Block 11, original plat. The building is a two-story brick, and the business the outgrowth of that commenced by the old firm. Mr. Heylman employs a number of experienced workmen, and turns out samples of the various styles of work in his department, doing a thriving business.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Post Office and Postmasters—Almshouse—Court House—Park—Spring—Analysis—Traditions—An Old Landmark.

POST OFFICE.

A POST OFFICE was established here in 1823, about the time Noblesville was laid out, and John D. Stephenson was appointed the first Postmaster by the administration of President Monroe. The successors of Mr. Stephenson, in their order, were F. W. Emmons, Cutsby Dale, James G. Brown, James Springer, John H. Hatler, Joseph A. Messick, T. W. Oliphant, James Martin, Levi Farley, Aaron Cox, D. W. Shook and J. H. Jessup.

The office is now located on the west side of the public square.

By the annual report of the Postmaster, covering the transactions of his office for the year 1874, the following facts are ascertained in reference to the business of the post office at this place:

Gross receipts for stamps, &c.	\$ 1,999 80
Number of mails received	1,856
Number of mails sent	1,856
Number of letters registered	195
Number of money orders issued	918
Amount of money received for money orders	11,876 86
Amount of fees received for money orders	76 10
Number of money orders paid	267
Amount paid on money orders	\$ 4,412 78

D. W. SNACK, P. M.

The following is the last quarterly report of the Postmaster, for the quarter ending March 31, 1880:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for waste paper, &c.	\$ 65
Amount received for box rent	25 90
Amount received for stamps, postal cards, envelopes, &c.	611 21
Amount of stamps, cards, envelopes, &c., received from the Government	594 29
Total	\$ 1,234 06
Amount of cards, stamps, envelopes, &c., on hand	624 89
Amount of stamps and stamped envelopes returned damaged	2 84
Total on hand	\$ 627 23
Amount of stamps, envelopes, cards, papers, &c., sold during the quarter	681 18
Amount to balance general account	797 73
By salary	276 00
By balance last account	49 00
Total	\$ 824 00
Balance due the United States	383 73

ATTORNEYS—OLD AND NEW BAR.

In the early days of our country's history, the resident bar was small the business in the courts being generally transacted by "foreign attorneys," by which title those were known who were not residents; the number of local attorneys depending upon, and increasing with the home business. At the April term, 1821, of the Hamilton Circuit Court, the following was the roll of attorneys, with their places of residence: Hiram Brown, Harvey Gregg, B. F. Morris, Calvin Fletcher, Daniel Wick, Edgar C. Wilson, Gabriel J. Johnson, all of Indianapolis, Ind.; James Gilmore, of New Castle, Ind.; James Hariden and Cyrus Finch, of Centerton, Ind.; Moses Cox, of Madison County, Ind.; and Josiah F. Polk, of Noblesville—in all twelve, of whom, Mr. Polk was a resident attorney, while the rest were foreign. At that time, the courts were held at the house of William Conner, as prescribed by the charter, authorizing the organization of the county and the courts therein—until suitable public buildings were erected for the accommodation of the county and judicial officers.

On the 14th day of October, 1875, Col. William O'Brien, a member of this bar for more than twenty years previous, died at Santa Barbara, Cal. On the day following, a meeting of the Noblesville bar was held for the purpose of showing respect to his memory. At this meeting, a committee, consisting of J. W. Evans, Thomas J. Kane and William Granger, was appointed to prepare and present a series of resolutions expressive of the estimation in which he was held by the profession. The committee reported accordingly, upon the adoption of which, appropriate remarks were made pertinent to the occasion.

Again, on the occasion of the death of J. W. Evans, which occurred on the 20th of December, 1878, a meeting of the bar was called the following day. At that meeting, the necessary Committee was appointed and a series of appropriate resolutions adopted, exhibiting the high appreciation of his associates for his character and respect for his memory. Mr. E. H. Granger delivered an elaborate eulogy, which was responded to in numerous eulogatory addresses.

The following gentlemen constitute the present court officers and bar of Hamilton County: Eli B. Goslykowitz, Judge; James B. Christian, Clerk; A. J. Fryberger, Sheriff; Thomas H. Orr, Prosecutor; Jonathan Colburn, Bailiff. Attorneys—William Granger, David Moss, Thomas J. Kane, Joel Stafford, F. Shirts, R. B. Stevenson, J. K. Graham, F. M. Trissell, E. H. Granger, William Neal, F. M. Honschelder, George Shirts, Thomas P. Davis, L. O. Clifford, William Booth, Walter Ferrig, Charles D. Potter, H. A. Lee, W. L. White, C. W. Granger, M. T. Shiel, Joseph Roberts, F. B. Pluff, Thomas Hudel, Firms—Garver & Graham, Moss & Stevenson, Kane & Davis, Stafford & Boyd, Shirts, Shirts & Ferrig, Noblesville and Neal & Roberts, Clifford & White, Cicero.

"LEWOLLYN SPRING"—PARK.

This spring, situated on the bank of White River, south of Conner street, since known as the "Lewollyn Spring," was visited and used by the Indians prior to the settlement of this county by the white people. It was a tradition among them that it possessed valuable medical qualities, and hence was a place of resort for the sick and infirm of their race. The spot was held in high esteem for the curative properties of its waters by these children of the forest long after their departure for their new home beyond the great "Father of Waters." In 1873, when the knowledge enjoyed by the Indians had long

passed from remembrance. Joseph Meese discovered anew the virtues attributed to the spring and revived its former popularity. Subsequently, these waters were subjected to a careful analysis, with the following result:

GRANA.	GRANA.
Chloride of sodium.....109,908	Bicarbonate lime.....170,640
Chloride of potassium.....9,559	Bicarbonate strontia..... trace
Bromide of sodium.....1,553	Bicarbonate baryta.....1,757
Iodide of sodium..... trace	Bicarbonate iron.....91,728
Fluoride of calcium..... trace	Phosphate soda..... 600
Bicarbonate lithia.....11,447	Bilirate soda..... trace
Bicarbonate soda.....12,828	Organic matter..... trace
Sulphur.....12,003	Solid contents.....898,403
Alumina.....131	Carbonic acid gas in one gal- lon 375,747 inches density 1,000
Silica.....1,290	
Bicarbonate magnesia.....51,650	

When the value of this spring as a watering-place became known and the public interest excited, a movement was put on foot to create a public park within the corporate limits, making the spring with its medicinal properties one of the attractions. To this end, the matter was laid before the Board of County Commissioners, who, at their regular September session, 1875, made the following order in the premises, to wit:

WHEREAS, The people of Noblesville have discovered and partially improved what is supposed to be a valuable and beautiful spring, and, whereas, there is great anxiety on the part of many citizens to further develop and improve this spring, and to constitute and establish a public park in the vicinity of the same for the use of these generally, as a place of resort and pleasure. And, whereas, it appears that the county is the owner of the original donation made by Messrs. Polk and Conner, to the county of Hamilton in connection with the matter of locating the county seat at the town of Noblesville, of certain lots in Squares 17 and 18, and Fractional Square Five (5) in said town and in the vicinity of said spring, which have remained unused, the same being considered worthless on account of their locality.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of said spring, and the opening up of a public park, at and about the same, the board doth to and authorize, either the municipal authorities of the town of Noblesville, or any number of citizens who may organize for the purpose of establishing a public park, under proper police regulations, for the free use of the citizens, in case said municipal authorities shall fail to do so, to take full possession of and to use any and all of such lots as may belong to said county in either of said squares or fractional square, by virtue of said donation of the said Conner and Polk; and such municipal authorities, or association of individuals, shall, by this order, have the full right to assume control of and improve any and all of said lots, as to them may seem right and proper, and the same shall be and remain in the possession of such authorities or association so long as they shall keep them in proper condition, and for the use of a free public park, restricted only by proper police regulations, and, when they shall cease to be so used and kept, shall revert to and become the property of Hamilton County, the same as if this order had never been made.

Whether the corporation of Noblesville, or an association of citizens, has utilized this order, our record does not disclose.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

The following article copied from the *Noblesville Ledger*, of June 18, 1875, is inserted here, because of the numerous interesting facts therein contained, and the propriety of the remarks which the subject elicited.

"The determination of the Commissioners to locate the jail on the southwest corner of the square, which, by the way, was a very foolish notion, rendered it necessary to move the Recorder's office, and, accordingly, on Friday of last week, workmen undertook the task and accomplished it in a few hours, since which the brick have been cleaned off and piled away in the court house yard, and all other debris removed. The little brick, although not pretensions, was substantial, the oldest public building in the county, and has had an interesting history. It was well and honestly built in 1832, by a brick-layer named Wilton—Judge Cottingham having made the brick—and plastered by a man named Shryock; the name of the carpenter we could not learn, but doubtless all of these have gone to quiet graves. At the time this structure was built, the court house was an old frame, and it was not deemed safe to keep the records in it; hence, it was thought best to put up this office. Three floors were taken out of it, two-plank floors transversely laid, and on top of these one of brick. The spall-marks made in digging the foundation were as plainly visible as though the work had been done a week ago. It was occupied as a Recorder's and Clerk's office until about 1838, at least part of the time, by Gen. Stephenson, who at that time acted as Clerk and Recorder, when it was moved into a little frame, situated on the corner below Uncle Jim Brown's hotel, where Harvey Crane now lives. After the removal of the records, the little brick was occupied as a shoe-shop, by Ebenezer Ridgway—Alick's father,

with George Messick, cousin to our Messick boys, and Dow Granger (who now is a prosperous farmer) as 'enls' or apprentices. In 1843, the Recorder, Albert Cole, who, like Gen. Stephenson, held the office for about fourteen years, moved again into the old building, where the records were kept until probably about 1866, when Mr. Estington, having been elected Recorder, took up his quarters in the court house. During the interval between 1866 and 1871, the old house was appropriated to private use, Jacob Smith using it a portion of time as a tailor-shop—when, as we believe, Mr. John W. Wilson, then the Recorder, re-occupied the building, where the office remained until last week, when Mr. Boyd moved his quarters into the Sheriff's office, and the ancient landmark was razed to the ground."

HON. WILLIAM GARVER.

In the brief and imperfect outline we are able to give in this sketch of the personal history of the oldest living representative to-day of the Hamilton County bar, we can do little more than merely glance at some of the principal events with which he has been connected and identified in his long and useful career as a lawyer, soldier, legislator and jurist. The life and character of Judge Garver, rising from the humble apprentice boy, by his own unaided efforts, to positions of honor and distinction among men, presents a useful lesson to the youth of this generation, and adds another striking illustration of the power and force of determined purpose and perseverance.

Judge Garver's ancestors were of German origin, and were among the early refugee settlers of North Carolina. Samuel Garver, his paternal grandfather, was a native of that State, and in early manhood was married to Elizabeth Troutman. They emigrated to Ohio and settled in Butler County, near Hamilton, where they reared their children, and resided until their death. They were the parents of eight children.

Leonard, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1788, and was about sixteen years of age when the family removed to Ohio. He grew up to manhood and became a millwright, which was his occupation through life. In 1806, he was married to Catherine Fisher, the daughter of Jacob Fisher, of Butler County, who was also a native of North Carolina. Leonard Garver lived to the age of eighty seven years, dying in 1875. He was known through life as an honest, industrious man, and a sincere, practical Christian. Being in limited circumstances, he was unable to give his children the advantages of an education. His wife died in 1869, at the age of seventy-one years. They were the parents of nine children, named Alexander, Julia A., Eliza James, William, John, Hannah, Amelia and Henry.

William Garver was born near Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, on the 19th day of July, 1816. His early boyhood was passed with his parents at home, and, owing to the extremely limited circumstances of the family, and the lack of free schools at that day, his opportunities for obtaining an education were confined to what he could get at home, and to a brief school life of six months.

At the age of fourteen years, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a saddler, where he remained four years. He then, at the age of eighteen, started out to make his own way in the world. He turned his eyes to the West, and proceeded on foot to Indianapolis, where he sought and obtained employment as a journeyman at his trade. He, at the same time, began to realize his want of an education, and resolved to spend all his spare time to remedy the deficiency, and from that time on for three or four years, he worked during the day at his trade, and his evenings, until late at night, were spent in close and unintermittent study, with the fixed and determined purpose of entering the legal profession as a lawyer. He pursued his legal studies under the direction and supervision of the Hon. Isaac Blackford, then Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and in 1840 was admitted to practice as an attorney at law, by Messrs. Morrison and Thompson, then Judges of the Circuit Court, and soon after was also admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States Courts.

In 1841, he removed to Noblesville, Hamilton County, opened an office, and commenced the practice of law, and for a few years was a copartner with the late William Quarles, a distinguished lawyer of Indianapolis. The young lawyer soon built up for himself a large and lucrative practice in the various courts, and became widely and favorably known as a man of superior ability and judgment. He always took a decided and active part in the political controversies of the day, and contributed much to the success of the old Democratic party of his State, and he remained loyal to that party until he has arrayed against the Government and in actual rebellion, since which he has

been a staunch and unwavering adherent and supporter of the Republican party. The Judge, during the course of his long and eventful career, has occupied many honorable positions and offices of trust and responsibility, in all of which he has retained the confidence and respect of his constituents. And, in this connection, it is proper to notice some of the more prominent positions in which he has served the public with distinguished ability.

In 1848, he was elected and then served a term of three years as Senator in the Indiana Legislature, where he achieved considerable notoriety as Chairman on some of the most important committees. In 1851, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the old Eighth Judicial Circuit, which, at that time, embraced nine counties.

In 1856, he was the Democratic candidate for Representative to Congress, opposed to Hon. John U. Pettit, of Walsh, and, although Mr. Garver's vote was much ahead of the Presidential ticket in his district, he was defeated by a small majority.

In 1857, he received the appointment and a commission from the Government as Special Postal Agent for the States of Indiana and Illinois, which position he filled up to 1861. He was also a delegate from Indiana to the celebrated Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, to which the Indiana delegates were instructed for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Garver retired from that body and came home in disgust before the Convention closed its stormy discussions which disrupted the old Democratic party and gave the political power of the country into the hands of their opponents.

In August, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Morton to organize and equip a regiment of volunteers for service in the field. During that month the One-hundred and First Indiana Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, and with it went into the field, in Kentucky and Tennessee. He remained with his regiment until the following May, when, in consequence of continued ill health, he resigned his command and returned home, and it was nearly a year before his health permitted him to resume his legal business. In 1865, he was appointed by Gov. Morton Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Fourteenth Judicial District, to fill a vacancy; and in the following October he was elected to the same office without opposition, and at the expiration of a term of four years, he was re-elected for another term, and again in 1872 he was elected to the same office, but the Legislature at that session abolished that court. In 1876, he was elected Joint Representative for the counties of Hamilton and Tipton to the State Legislature, and served two years in important positions on the various committees of the house. Since that time, the Judge has given his legal business his whole time and attention, in copartnership with Robert Graham, Esq.

The Judge is at this time living with his third wife. The maiden name of his first wife, was Eliza J., daughter of Gen. John D. Stephenson, one of the pioneers of Noblesville, to whom he was married in 1842. She was the mother of three children, all of whom died in infancy. Her death occurred on the 5th day of August, 1850, at the age of twenty-four years. His second marriage was with Miss Eliza J. Ray, daughter of ex-Gov. James H. Ray, of Indianapolis. She became the mother of eight children—William R., Frank, Jesse B., Leonard J., Katie, Minnie V., Albert and John, all of whom are living except Katie, who died in infancy.

On the 15th day of December, 1870, he was again called upon to mourn the loss of his wife and companion, who departed this life at the age of thirty-eight years. On the 25th day of March, 1873, he filled the vacancy in his home by uniting in marriage with Mrs. Talitha A. Pierce, the worthy widow of Henry Pierce, of Marion, Grant County.

The Judge and his family all reside on his farm, two miles west of Noblesville, where he owns a valuable tract of 120 acres, with a comfortable residence and surroundings. He occupies an office in Noblesville, to which he drives daily to transact his legal business.

The firm of Garver & Graham is widely and favorably known and patronized. The numerous, honorable positions and offices which he has filled with honor to himself and profit to his constituents during his life, is a higher tribute to the character and worth of Judge Garver than any written eulogy. A fine portrait of the Judge may be found in the center of the group of attorneys of the Hamilton County bar.

THOMAS J. KANE.

Is a descendant of an old Irish Presbyterian family of County Antrim, Ireland, and dates far back in the early days of Irish history. John Kane, the

paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, reared a family of six children named James, William, Thomas, Hercules D., John and Anna. The old gentleman died at the old home of the family, in Antrim, in 1829, at an advanced age.

Hercules D. Kane was born at the old Irish home-stead, near Belfast, in 1802. He was reared and educated a farmer and stock-raiser, and in early manhood was married to Elizabeth Laughlin, who was a native of County Derry, Ireland, but of Scottish parentage, also Presbyterians. Soon after his marriage, he, with his wife and one child, emigrated to the United States and settled in Franklin County, Penn., where he was for a few years engaged in farming. In the spring of 1834, he removed with his family to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Fairfield County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1840, at the age of thirty-eight years. His widow, who was endowed in a remarkable degree with all the qualities necessary in a guardian as well as mother, reared her children, and by her influence, example and wise counsel, fitted them for useful members of society, and, whatever character and position her children attained to in after years, they gratefully attributed to the early training they received from their noble and energetic mother. She died in 1852 at the age of fifty years. There were in this family seven children, the youngest a mere infant at the death of the father, named Mary A., Thomas, Allen L., Thomas J., John M., George W. and William C. Of these, the only ones now living are Thomas J. and John M. Of this family, all the sons became professional men, except the eldest, who was preparing for the ministry, and died in the year he was to graduate. All the others became physicians, except Thomas J., who embraced the profession of law. John M. is at this time a practicing physician at Westfield, in Hamilton Co.

Thomas J. Kane was born in Franklin County, Penn., on the 6th day of December, 1823. He was yet an infant when the family emigrated to Ohio. His early boyhood was passed in the district schools, and in farm labor at home, until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a student in the academy at Turlington, under Prof. S. S. Bickley, and the next year he entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he remained a year. At that time, in consequence of his mother's death, his collegiate course was brought to a close. Then for the next three years, he employed his time in teaching school and in reading law, with the purpose of entering the legal profession. In 1835, he removed to Indiana, and entered the law office of G. H. Voss, of Noblesville, Hamilton Co., as a student, and shortly after entered into copartnership with that gentleman in his legal business, as an attorney at law, having been admitted to practice in the courts in 1836 by his Honor Stephen Maynor, at that time Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. This business relation continued for several years, until the removal of Mr. Voss from Hamilton County, in 1861. From that time to the present, Mr. Kane has given his entire time and attention to his profession, and has succeeded in building up an enviable reputation as an able and honorable lawyer. By strict integrity and fair dealing with his clients, promptness and industry in attending to all business entrusted to his care, he has secured a large and lucrative practice in the various courts of the State, and is widely known and recognized as one of the leading attorneys at the Hamilton County bar. His present partner, Mr. Theodore P. Davis, became associated with him in 1876, since which they have been known as the law firm of Kane & Davis.

In 1861, Mr. Kane formed the acquaintance of Miss Sophie N. Smith, to whom he was united in marriage on the 24th day of November, 1862. She was the daughter of Rev. David and Catharine Smith, of Noblesville. They were natives of Pennsylvania, but, at the time of their daughter's marriage, Mr. Smith was in charge of the Lutheran Church at Noblesville. Mr. Kane, although a zealous and pronounced Republican, is not a politician seeking for office and position, and prefers the steady routine of his profession to the turmoils of political strife or the fickle support of party favoritism. He and his estimable wife are honored members of the Presbyterian Church of Noblesville, and are surrounded by a wide circle of warm and admiring friends. They are the parents of five children, named Ralph Kent, Thomas Emmet, Allen David, Sophie and Grace—all living except Allen, who died in infancy.

Mr. Kane enjoys the unlimited confidence and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. In society, he is known as a genial and courteous gentleman, and in his family he is loved and honored as the faithful and affectionate husband and indulgent father. On another page may be found a fine portrait of this gentleman in the group of attorneys of the Hamilton County bar.

THEODORE P. DAVIS.

The ancestors of this gentleman were of the old Irish Presbyterian stock, and at an early date were among the settlers in the old South Carolina colony. Paul Davis, the paternal great-grandfather, was a native of that State, and in early life was married to Margaret Alexander. In 1812, he, with his family, emigrated to Kentucky, and then, after two years, removed to Indiana, settling at first in Franklin County, and afterward in Fayette County, where he purchased a farm near Connersville, on which he resided until his death, in 1850, at the extreme old age of ninety years. He was the father of nine children. His son Willburn was born at the old South Carolina home in 1796. He remained with his parents until he reached his majority, and in 1821 was married to Nancy Dale, the youngest of a family of thirteen children. Her parents, George and Hannah Dale, emigrated from England and settled in Virginia; they afterward removed to Kentucky, and from there to Indiana. George Dale was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Willburn Davis, in 1825, removed to Noblesville, Ind., where he kept hotel; was Captain of a militia company, and became County Agent, an office at that time corresponding with the present office of County Auditor. He afterward settled on a farm in Adams Township, where he resided until his death, in 1837, at the age of forty years. His widow survived until 1855, dying at the age of fifty-three years. They were the parents of eight children, named William A., Newton J., Dublona, Albert C., Cordelia, Hannah, Henrietta and Willburn.

Of these, the only ones now living are William A. and Newton J., both living on their farms in Adams Township.

Newton J. was born the 23d day of November, 1823, in Shelby County, Ind. He was reared a farmer, and remained at home with his widowed mother, taking charge of the family after his father's death. In 1850, he became engaged in the manufacture of leather and also harness and saddlery, at Westfield, in Hamilton County. He continued in business at that place until 1855, when he settled on his farm in Adams Township, where he has ever since resided. On the 10th day of July, 1853, he was married to Louisa, daughter of Herman and Jokez Pearson, old residents of Adams Township. Mrs. Louisa Davis became the mother of four children, named Theodore P., Harriet L., Willburn and Jasper. All living at this time. Their death occurred on the 25th day of October, 1862, at the age of thirty-five years.

In 1863, Mr. Davis was married to Mary J. McMind, of the same place, by whom he has two children.

Theodore P. Davis, the subject of this sketch, was born at Westfield, Hamilton Co., Ind., on the 5th day of January, 1855. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Adams Township, and settled on the farm where they still reside.

The first school in which young Theodore was a pupil was at Sheridan, and next at the schoolhouse in District No. 1, in that township; and it was then in that old log schoolhouse, the winter terms of which he attended for several years, assisting in the farm labors at home, during the summer seasons, that he laid the foundation and cultivated the taste for close study and profound thought, which characterized the young student to a remarkable degree. At the early age of ten years, he became an incessant reader, and, having access to the township library, he eagerly and enthusiastically devoured the lives of Washington, Napoleon, Jefferson, Home's history of England, the history of the United States, and many others, always selecting works of solid and substantial character, on history or biography. This course of reading, coupled with acute reasoning powers and a laudable ambition, determined the young student, while yet a mere boy, to embrace the legal profession, and, in accordance with that determination, all his future plans and movements were made with that object steadily in view. He remained at home until 1872, when he attended a brief term of four months at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He then came back and taught one term in the old district at home, and then attended a term of the Teachers' Normal, at Noblesville, and then engaged for a short time as a teacher in the graded schools of Noblesville, and at the same time persistently employing all his spare hours in poring over Blackstone and the old authors on law, never for a moment losing sight of the one great object of his ambition. In 1873, he entered the office of Messrs. Moss & Trissel, of Noblesville, as a student of law, where he remained until that firm dissolved, and then continued as a student in the office of the new firm of Moss & Kane, until October, 1876, when that firm dissolved, and he entered into copartnership with Thomas J. Kane, with whom he has been associated in business ever since.

In 1875, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Anna F. Gray, an intelligent and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Jacob C. and Catharine Gray,

of Piqua, Ohio, who was at that time a teacher in the Noblesville school. This acquaintance ripened into courtship and marriage, and they were united on the 1st day of March, 1877, at the home of her parents in Ohio.

Mr. Davis and his estimable wife are the happy recipients of the love and respect of a wide circle of admiring friends, and their home is cheered and enlivened by the presence of their little daughter Helen, who was born on the 23d day of July, 1879.

Mr. Davis, although yet a young man of twenty-five years, is already known and recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Hamilton County bar, and has established a reputation in legal studies that many lawyers are proud to possess after a lifelong practice.

While not a seeker for office for himself, he is an active politician in the Democratic ranks, to which he gives his support in the various political controversies at issue in the State and county, and he is at this time Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, to which he was elected in 1876. He is also Secretary of the Noblesville School Board, to which he was elected one of the Trustees in 1878.

He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows at Noblesville, and attends the services at the Presbyterian Church, of which his lady is a worthy member.

Mr. Davis is held in high esteem by the members of the bar, and is regarded by them as a rising lawyer in the profession, and by his clients as a wise and judicious counselor and friend, and by all his acquaintances as a high-minded, honorable gentleman. It is with pleasure we are able to present in these pages this brief sketch, and in the group of attorneys the portrait of one of the youngest of the members of the Hamilton County bar.

FRANCIS M. HOESHOLDER.

The ancestors of Mr. Hoesholder were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David Hoesholder, was a native of that State, where he was married and reared a large family of children. He remained there until 1856, when he removed to Darke County, Ohio, where he died in 1850, at the age of seventy years. His son, David, was born at the old Pennsylvania home on the 21st day of July, 1811. He grew up to manhood, and pursued the business of farming and lumbering until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1836, he was married to Rachel Stahl, daughter of Jacob and Mary Stahl, old residents of the same place. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he remained a short time, and then, in 1837, purchased a farm in Darke County, Ohio, where he has ever since resided, engaged in farming, in which he has been unusually successful all his life.

Mrs. Rachel Hoesholder died in 1868, at the age of fifty-two years. She was the mother of ten children, namely, Lewis R., Esther A., Francis M., Louanna, Evelina, Commodore, Newton S., Moses A., Franklin and Ella—all of whom are living except Commodore, who died in infancy.

Francis M. Hoesholder was born at the old homestead of his father, in Darke County, Ohio, on the 20th day of April, 1812. His boyhood and youth were passed in farm labor at home, and in attending the common schools during the winter terms, so that, at the age of twenty-one years, he had acquired a fair education in the English branches. In May, 1831, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, with his regiment, went to the front, where he served four months in the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the celebrated raid on Lynchburg, under Gen. Hunter. Shortly after his term of service expired, he re-enlisted for one year in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, with his regiment, went to Georgia, where, under the command of Gen. Steelman, they were employed in guarding the railroads, patrolling the country, and protecting the citizens against violence and robbery. A portion of that time, Mr. Hoesholder was detailed and employed in the Freedmen's Bureau at Macon. On the 20th of January following, his regiment was mustered out of service, and he received his discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, soon after. He then returned home, and from that time until April, 1870, he employed his time in attending the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and in teaching school, and, at the same time, commenced reading law, with the intention of embracing the legal profession. In the spring of 1870, he came to Noblesville, Ind., and entered the office of Thomas J. Kane, Esq., as a student of law, where he remained two years. He was admitted to practice in the courts, as an attorney, in 1871, by His Honor James O'Brien, then Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1872, he commenced the practice of law, and, at the same time, he was elected City Clerk, in which office he served four years, the last two years of which he also served



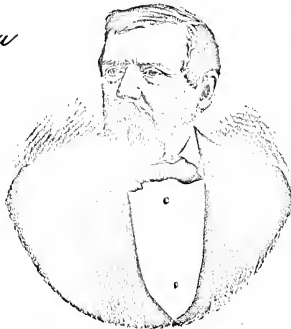
Robt. Galbraith



W. Neal



Thomas Kane



Mrs. Garver



A.M. Gausbolt



Thos. Davis



Oscar Miles

THE NOBLESVILLE LEDGER,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF HAMILTON COUNTY, AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT AND PROMULGATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

On the 8th day of September, 1871, the first issue of THE LEDGER was made, by Miles & Bodenhamer—William Bodenhamer, editor. One week previous to the first publication of THE LEDGER, the publication of *The Hamilton County Register*, owned and edited by A. M. Conklin, the Republican organ of the county, ceased, and its editor withdrew for the time being from the newspaper field, thus leaving THE LEDGER the entire field of journalism, as far as the county was concerned.

Mr. Bodenhamer, in his salutatory, made use of the following: "We desire to make our home among you; we desire to identify our interests with your interests; and, impelled by this motive, our aim must be to secure, to the extent of our ability, the prosperity, materially and otherwise, of the county and of all the people of the county." The gratification of this desire on the part of its founders has been fully realized, as the prosperity of THE LEDGER during the past ten years substantiates.

THE LEDGER, from its start, gradually grew in favor, and now it is considered indispensable by its five thousand readers.

Mr. Bodenhamer continued as editor without interruption until June, 1879, when by stronger manifestations of the disease which finally caused his naturally vigorous constitu-

tion to succumb, he called to his assistance W. W. Conner, who stood at the helm until the following October, when he was succeeded by Oscar Miles, the present editor.

Mr. Bodenhamer, after five weeks' confinement to his room, on the 24th of July, 1879, and while yet comparatively young in days, and at a time when his usefulness was beginning to be realized to its full extent, was called to join that innumerable throng which travels to the silent realms of eternal sunshine, lamented by all. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession; honest, capable, a man having well-defined notions and convictions of right and wrong, and had firm and well-settled principles, which he fearlessly advocated, upon all the great political questions of the day.

THE LEDGER will continue, as in days gone by, to devote its columns to the welfare and progression of its readers, and will be ever found wielding its blows against corruption and dishonesty.

THE LEDGER is published every Friday morning, at its office in City Hall Block, at the exceeding low price of \$1.50 per year.

In connection, it has a splendid job office, where work of the very best quality is turned out at reasonable prices.

OSCAR MILES,

Editor and Proprietor.



HANNAH DEMORET
DELAWARE, TP.



JOHN DEMORET.
DELAWARE, TP.



JAMES G. McSHANE.
CLAY, TP.



Wm W Reoker
DELAWARE, TP.



A.T. JESSUP.
CLAY, TP.



GEORGE ILLYES.
(DECEASED)



Thos Lindley
WASHINGTON, TP.



Hattie J. Lindley
WASHINGTON, TP.



Albert R. Tueller
M.D.



Edw. Warford
M.D.



P. J. Whitesell M.D.



Julius Benson
M.D.



Raymond W. Clark
M.D.



W. B. Graham
M.D.



H. Moore M.D.



H. E. Davenport M.D.

as Assessor for the city. In February, 1876, he was appointed, by Gov. Hendricks, to fill a vacancy in the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and, at the ensuing election in October following, he was elected to that office and served a term of two years, since which he has been engaged in the practice of his legal business.

On the 6th day of July, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie E. Myers, a highly gifted and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Andrew and Rhoda A. Myers. This young lady had been connected with the Nobleville schools for eight years, and was known and appreciated as a successful teacher and educator. Mr. Hensholder and his accomplished lady reside in a cozy and comfortable home of their own in Nobleville, happy in the esteem and respect of a wide circle of friends. They attend the ministrations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are worthy and consistent members. Mr. Hensholder takes an active interest in the various political controversies and issues of the day, and is an earnest and staunch adherent of the old Democratic party, having, in former years, served as Chairman on their Central Committee.

As a lawyer, Mr. Hensholder commands the respect and confidence alike of his peers in the profession, the courts before whom he pleads, and his clients for whom he transacts business. As a citizen, he enjoys the unlimited confidence of all classes, and is universally regarded as a courteous and honorable gentleman. In the group of members of the Hamilton County bar, on another page, may be found the portrait of Francis M. Hensholder.

HON. ROBERT GRAHAM

is a descendant of the old Scottish family of that name. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war for American independence. He settled and married in Pennsylvania. His son William was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he contracted an illness that caused his death, while yet a young man. The maiden name of his wife was Jane McElvain. They were the parents of five children, named Thomas, William M., Mary, Edward and Robert. Of these, the only ones now living are Thomas and William M. William M. Graham grew up to manhood, and, at the age of twenty years, was married to Amanda J. Kerr. He settled on a farm in Butler County, Penn., where he has continued to reside ever since; a man of much influence and consideration in his locality, having at various times served as a member of the General Assembly of his State, and in many other honorable positions. His wife died in 1854, at the age of thirty-seven years. She was the mother of eight children, one of whom died in infancy, and the others were named William B., Amanda J., Erasmus, Anna E., Joseph R., May H. and Robert. Of these, all are living except Amanda and Erasmus.

Robert, the youngest of this family, was born at the home of Hon. William M. Graham, in Butler County, Penn., on the 8th day of June, 1847. At the age of seventeen years, he left home and entered the academy at West Sunbury, and for the next three years he supported himself by his own labor, and paid his way through his academic course. In 1866, at the age of twenty years, he went to Illinois, where he taught school one year. He then came to Nobleville, and entered the office of Hon. James and Col. W. O'Brien, as a law student, where, for the next three years, he was engaged in legal studies, and as a clerk for that law firm. In 1869, he was admitted to practice in the courts as an attorney at law, and in 1870, on the withdrawal of Hon. James O'Brien from the firm, Mr. Graham entered into partnership with Col. W. O'Brien in the practice of legal business, which was continued up to 1873, at which time Col. O'Brien removed to California. Mr. Graham then continued his business alone, up to 1877, when he became the partner of Judge William Garver, with whom he is still associated, and the firm of Garver & Graham are widely and favorably known, and transact a large and lucrative business in the various courts. Mr. Graham is recognized as a good lawyer, an effective public speaker, of fine oratorical powers, and a skillful and able debater, possessed of an usually commanding figure, and prepossessing personal address.

In politics, he is an active and staunch adherent of the Republican party, with which he stands in high favor, and is at this time the nominee of that party for the counties of Hamilton and Tipton, as Senator to the State Legislature.

On the 1st day of June, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth S., the daughter of Richard and Sarah A. George, of Hamilton County. They have had one child born to them, who died while an infant of ten months.

Mr. Graham and his esteemed wife attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are honored and worthy members, and are

universally regarded with the highest esteem by all their friends and acquaintances. It is with much pleasure we are able to present, in the group of representative members of the Hamilton County bar, the portrait of Hon. Robert Graham.

MARION W. ESSINGTON.

While general history treats of the great events that have transpired in the past, and records the rise and fall of empires and governments, with criticisms and eulogies on the lives and characters of sovereigns, statesmen, and general governors, judges and other great men of the past and present, it is proper that some of the real representatives of the people should be remembered in a work like this, that those upon whose shoulders the weight and responsibility of this "Great Republic" chiefly rests, should assume their proper place in these annals.

And in this brief and imperfect outline, we are able to present in this sketch of the life and character of Mr. Essington, the object will be to preserve in a permanent form, for the use of his friends and the generations to follow, the heroic self-sacrifice, bright example and Christian life and character, of one of the noble men of Hamilton County.

The paternal grandfather of this gentleman was among the early settlers of Indiana, and settled in Wayne Township, Hamilton County, about the year 1830. He reared a family of seven children, and died at an advanced age. James M. Essington, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at the old Ohio home, and was a young lad when the family emigrated to Indiana. He was reared and followed the occupation of farming, and in ——— was married to Elizabeth Carlin, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Carlin, old residents of Wayne Township. They were the parents of three children, named William M., Marion W., and James G. The only one of whom now living, is James G., who resides in Noblesville. James M. died in 1845, at the age of thirty-one years, and his widow in 1860, at the age of thirty years.

Marion W. Essington, the second child, was born in Wayne Township, Hamilton County, on the 27th day of October, 1840. In his early boyhood, he was called to pass through a peculiarly hard and trying ordeal—the death of his father, and soon after, that of his mother, and the poor orphan lay at the tender age of eight years, was thrown upon the bounty of the relatives of his deceased parents, and the cold charity of the world, and for several years the home of the poor wail was first with one, and then with another, of the relatives, and then with various families, working here and there, wherever he could find a place. At last he found a place to work and a home with the Hon. James I. Evans, where he remained until the war broke out. He was among the first to enroll his name as a volunteer in defense of the Government and Union. He enlisted in Company I, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three months, went with his regiment to the front, and at the expiration of his term, re-enlisted as a musician in the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for a year or more. On receiving his discharge, he again enlisted, this time for three years, or during the war, in Company D, Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and from that time was in active service with his regiment in all the various skirmishes and engagements to which his command was subjected, until the celebrated and disastrous battle of Chickamauga, when, on the second day of that terrible battle, he fell, as was supposed, mortally wounded, among the thousands of dead, dying and wounded heroes on that bloody field. On clearing the field of the dead and wounded, it was found that he was still alive, and, owing to the unremitting care and nursing of his friend, Surgeon W. B. Graham, of Noblesville, he became convalescent, and soon after returned home to his friends. After partially recovering from his wound, he went back to his regiment in the field, and with it accompanied Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea. But, owing to the nature of his wound, from which he never fully recovered, and which ultimately caused his death, he received his discharge at Savannah, Ga. At the time of his discharge, he was in command as Second Lieutenant of his company, to which he had been promoted from orderly Sergeant for gallant and meritorious services.

He returned to his home in Noblesville, and in the fall of 1865 was elected Recorder of Hamilton County, which office he filled for the next five years. He was then elected Clerk of Hamilton County, and served four years, and then served as Deputy Clerk in the same office until his death, which occurred on the 8th day of March, 1879. In 1866, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary E. Riehwine, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Riehwine, old residents of Noblesville Township. They were united in marriage on the 22d day of November, 1868; and the fruit of this union was one child, a daughter, named Clara B. The cause of the death of Mr. Essington was a disease of

the lungs and the effects of his wound, from which he had never fully recovered. His death was felt to be a great loss, not only to his loved wife and relatives, but to the church and Sabbath schools in Noblesville, as well as the community at large in Hamilton County. He had for many years been an active and efficient member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Noblesville, and Superintendent of their Sabbath schools, and was universally honored and loved for his open-handed generosity and charity to all worthy objects. A man of pure character and moral worth, and, in all positions—whether as a soldier in the field, an officer, citizen, or friend—always a gentleman. He left his beloved wife and child in comfortable circumstances, but a far richer legacy in the memory they so fondly cherish of the loved husband and father. To his relatives and friends, as well as the readers of this work, these lines are dedicated as a tribute to the memory of one who, "although dead, yet liveth." A fine portrait of the deceased Marietta W. Essington may be found in the group of county officials on another page.

THE PETTIJOHN FAMILY.

The earliest records of this family in the United States date back to the seventeenth century, in which five brothers of that name emigrated to the colonies and settled in Maryland and Virginia. In about 1770, several families of that name removed from Virginia to the Ohio Territory, and settled in what is now Brown County.

CYRINUS SKEATOR WELSH PETTIJOHN.

The present Auditor of Hamilton County, whose portrait may be found in the group of county officials on another page of this work, is the oldest of a family of eleven children. His father, Joseph Pettijohn, was the son of James Pettijohn, one of the four brothers who, at an early date, emigrated from Virginia and settled in Brown County, Ohio. James reared a family of eleven children, named Deborah, Sarah, Zachariah, Lewis, Barlow, Joseph, Josiah, Abshon, Naomi, Nancy and James. Of these, the only ones now living are Zachariah, Joseph and James. Joseph, the sixth child, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1809. He was reared and educated a farmer, which has been his occupation through life. In 1833, he was married to Sabane Hoher, of Shelby County, Ind. After his marriage, he transported his wife through the wilderness on horseback to his home in Brown County, Ohio, where they remained until 1840, when he removed with his family to Illinois, and located at Knob Prairie, in Jefferson County. Seven years later, he removed to Indiana, and settled on a farm in Hamilton County, in the Township of Jackson, near the present village of Downing, where he has ever since resided.

He and his excellent wife, who at this time are in the quiet enjoyment of a green old age, can look back with pride and satisfaction over a long and useful life well spent in rearing a large family of children, and fitting them for useful members of society.

They are the parents of eleven children, named Cyrenius, Simon, Frances, Arathusa, Melissa, Simeon, Sarah, Anna, Laura and Alpha. Of these, all are living except Simon, Arathusa, Sarah and Melissa.

Cyrenius, the subject of this sketch, was born at the old home of the Pettijohns in Brown County, Ohio, on the 29th day of November, 1835, and was about five years old when the family removed to Illinois. His boyhood days were passed in the common schools, and in assisting in the farm labors at home, until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced teaching in the common schools, and soon became known as a popular and successful teacher and educator. He followed this, his chosen occupation, for eight years. During this time he had become acquainted with Miss Melissa A. Newcomer, youngest daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Newcomer. Christian Newcomer was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an old pioneer settler of Washington Township, Hamilton County. This acquaintance ripened into courtship and marriage, and they were united on the 1st day of April, 1860. After his marriage, Mr. Pettijohn still continued teaching up to August, 1862.

At that time, the black clouds of war which had for many months hung like a dark pall over the "Great Republic," threatening its very life and existence, had burst out into a fierce storm of open rebellion.

In response to the call from the Government and the patriotic old War Governor of Indiana, Mr. Pettijohn enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Soon after mustering in, his regiment was assigned to duty in the field, and was attached to the Second Brigade, Fifth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Thomas, in the Army of the Ohio, whose operations were mainly confined to the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

He remained with his regiment and shared in its fortunes through all the various skirmishes and engagements to which it was subjected, among which may be mentioned Vaughns Hill, Hoyer's Gap and Tallahoma, until the celebrated and disastrous battle of Chickamauga, in which his regiment suffered severely. In that battle, Mr. Pettijohn was one of the Color Guard, the color bearer and the entire guard were shot down, Mr. Pettijohn receiving a shot which passed through his right side. While lying on the field helplessly wounded, the rebels charged over the bodies of the slain and wounded in pursuit of the retreating Union forces, and then were in turn repulsed, and a retreat of the rebels and a counter-charge from the Union soldiers again swept over the bodies of the dead, dying and wounded on that devoted field. Mr. Pettijohn, although supposed to be mortally wounded, was just able to raise his left hand and with the other fellow heroes cheer their comrades as they passed over the bloody field in pursuit of the enemy. At the close of that day's engagement, he with a portion of the wounded, was removed from the battle ground and placed in the field hospital, at Crawfish Springs. Then came the next day's fierce, bloody and sanguinary fight, and the disastrous and humiliating defeat of the Union army, and the hospital, with its stores and wounded soldiers, fell into the hands of the victorious and exulting rebels. Ten days later, Mr. Pettijohn and his wounded companions were paroled and sent back to Chattanooga.

Meantime the unwelcome news of that terrible defeat had gone North, and there was mourning, fasting and prayer in the homes of the brave fallen heroes, and defenders of our country. The friends of Mr. Pettijohn mourned him as dead, and it was not until after his removal to Camp Stevenson, nearly a month after the great battle, that he was able to communicate to his devoted wife and friends the joyful intelligence that he was alive and in a fair way to recover.

Although he recovered from his wound, he was incapacitated for active service, and from that time was employed on light duty.

At the close of the war, he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home and family at Lamong, in Washington Township, Hamilton County. Soon after his return from the service, he resumed his former occupation and continued teaching up to 1876. In the spring of that year, the Republican County Convention placed him in nomination for the responsible office of Auditor of Hamilton County, and, at the ensuing election in October, he was elected by a handsome majority.

Mr. Pettijohn, by his courtesy and affability to all in the administration and management of his official duties, has made himself deservedly popular with his constituents, and he is regarded by all as a faithful and efficient officer, a candid, honorable gentleman, and, in all the various relations of life, whether as citizen, friend, husband or father, is respected by a wide circle of acquaintances, admired by his friends, loved and honored by his relatives.

He and his esteemed wife occupy a pleasant residence in Noblesville, and their home is cheered and enlivened by the company of their three bright and interesting daughters—Ella A., Cora M. and Lara Florence.

Mr. Pettijohn and his lady are known as sincere and consistent Christians, having been for many years honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the friends and relatives, as well as the readers of this work, this imperfect sketch is contributed as a memorial of their worth.

JAMES R. CHRISTIAN.

James R. Christian, the present Clerk of Hamilton County, is the descendant of Welsh settlers, who in the early years of our country's history, were among the first settlers in Georgia.

His paternal grandfather, Elijah H. Christian, was born near Atlanta, Ga., in 1794, where he resided all his life. He was married, and reared a family of five children. He died in 1840, at the age of forty six years.

Daniel R. Christian was born at the old Georgia home in 1824, and at the age of seventeen years left home, came North and settled in Indiana, in Washington County, where he engaged in teaching school and farming. He remained there for several years, and in 1843 was married to Eliza A. Clink. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Hamilton County and settled on a small farm in Clay Township, where he also engaged in teaching and farming, which he continued until 1853, when he removed to Noblesville with the intention of engaging in the study and practice of law, but, on account of the ill health of his family, remained only about a year, when he went into the country and settled on a farm, recently purchased by him, a few miles from Noblesville. Soon after that, the political horizon of the Great Republic became overcast with the dark clouds of secession, and the Southern slaveholders, with their friends at the North, talked treason, and openly and boldly threatened war. Mr.

Christian, although born in the South, where all of his relatives were living, many of whom were slave-owners, was an uncompromising enemy to the "peculiar institution," and, by every word and act, upheld the cause of universal freedom. And when at last the war commenced, he was anxious to enlist and go to the front, and his eldest son, who at that time was a boy of sixteen years of age, also desired to offer his services to his country. After much discussion between father and son, it was settled that the father should go, and the son remain at home in charge of the family and farm. So, in 1862, Mr. Christian enlisted in Company A, Fifth Cavalry, Ninetieth Indiana Volunteers, and served in the various raids, skirmishes and engagements in which the cavalry was so actively and conspicuously engaged in Tennessee and Georgia, until, under the command of McCook, in a sharp engagement at the south of Atlanta, the Union cavalry were overpowered by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and a large number captured, among whom was Mr. Christian. They were sent to the historically infamous and lathouse prison pens of Andersonville, where, with many thousand brave men, they were starved for two months; he was then removed to Charleston, and from there to Florence, where the condition of the poor famished prisoners was even worse than at Andersonville. While a prisoner at Florence, Mr. Christian, by speeches and earnest appeals to his fellow-prisoners, exhorted them to stand firm and cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, and, notwithstanding the offers made to the poor, famished soldiers, by their captors, if they would vote otherwise, they stood to a man remained firm, and cast their votes for the Martyr President. From there, on the approach of Gen. Sherman's army, they were conveyed to Gold-logs, where, unable any longer to bear up under the cruel and fiendish treatment to which the Union prisoners were systematically subjected by their inhuman captors, he died, a martyr to the cause of human liberty, and a victim to the curse of human slavery. His widow still survives him and now resides at the farm home of the family, in Noblesville Township. She is the mother of eight children, named James R., Mary A., John W., Frank P., Ira W., William S., Jennie and George S., all living at this time except Mary A. and John W.

James R., the eldest, was born in Washington County, Ind., on the 2d day of March, 1846. His boyhood was passed in the schools, and assisting on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he was left in charge of the farm and family, and, together with his energetic and noble mother, he, with the co-operation of each member of the family, all acting in harmony, in a few years, by good management, industry and economy, cleared the farm of a large indebtedness, and placed the family in comfortable circumstances.

On the 1st day of February, 1872, Mr. Christian was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hudlock, daughter of Mrs. Sarah and Ebenezer Hudlock, of the same place. After his marriage, he settled on a farm of his own, a part of which was a portion of the old home farm, which has since been his home. Mr. Christian is a practical farmer and stock man, having given much attention to the breeding and rearing of fine cattle and swine, in which he has been uniformly successful. In politics, he is an earnest and active Republican, and, as an evidence of the esteem and appreciation in which he is held by his party, it is proper to mention that in the spring of 1878, he was placed in nomination for the office of Clerk of Hamilton County, and, at the election in the following October, he was elected by a large majority. He and his esteemed wife are the parents of six children, named Gerald H., Ernest C., Daniel L., Walter M. and William W. and Mary, twins; all living except Walter M., who died in infancy. We are pleased to present to our readers, elsewhere in these pages, the portrait of Mr. Christian in the group of County Officials.

ANDREW J. FRYBERGER.

Andrew J. Fryberger, as the name implies, is of German extraction. His ancestors, at an early period, settled in the United States. Andrew Fryberger, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers in Ohio, and, in 1831, removed to Indiana and settled on the banks of White River, in Hamilton County, about a half-mile from the town of Noblesville. Here he carried on farming and reared his family. His death occurred in 1845, at the age of sixty-five. His widow survived his death until 1867, dying at the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of eight children, named Anthony, Elizabeth, Joseph, John, Rachel, Martha, Andrew J. and William.

John Fryberger was born in 1811; was reared a farmer, and, in 1835, was married to Mary E. Mallory, the daughter of Curtis Mallory, an old settler of Hamilton County. They are the parents of eight children, as follows: Nancy, Julia, Joseph, Caroline, Andrew J., Mary, Jane and Alice; all living except Joseph and Alice.

Andrew J. was born in Hamilton County, at the farm home of his parents, about one mile south of the town of Noblesville, on the 8th day of October, 1844. He received the usual education of a farmer's boy, and passed the early days of childhood and youth in acquiring a common-school education, and in working out at farm labor, until he was seventeen years of age. At that time, actuated by the same patriotic zeal that burned in the hearts of thousands of youthful heroes, prompting them to offer their lives and services, a willing sacrifice, in defense of country, government and liberty to all, he enlisted for three months in the Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to do guard duty, but his regiment was ordered to the front, when, after four months' service, it was mustered out. Shortly after that, the young soldier boy, desiring more active service, re-enlisted for three years, or during the war, as a private in Company E, Eighth Cavalry, i. e., known as the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and was successively under the command of, first, Gen. Rosseau, then McCook and afterward, Kilpatrick. He remained with his regiment and served in all the marches, raids, skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged, among which was the celebrated raid of Gen. Rosseau into the cotton regions of Alabama, in which many miles of railroad were torn up, many thousand bales of cotton destroyed, and much other damage done to the enemy. And afterward, near Jonesboro, ten regiments, under the command of McCook, were attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and a fierce and bloody battle ensued, in which the Union forces lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, about one-half their number. And afterward, with his command, he shared in a severe engagement at Lovejoy's Station. After the capture of Atlanta, his regiment, and the entire cavalry force under command of Gen. Kilpatrick, accompanied Gen. Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea. The cavalry force on that great expedition had nearly all the flanking to do, as it was their duty to guard the supply trains and protect the flanks of the columns from the attacks of Wheeler's rebel cavalry. In March, 1865, our advancing columns encountered the rebel Joe Johnson, at Averysboro, with his army posted in force in a strong position. The battle was commenced promptly at daylight in the morning by the cavalry force of Kilpatrick's command. The engagement was opened by Company K, but, soon after, the regiment and the entire cavalry were engaged, and maintained the fight until 10 o'clock, when they were relieved by the Fourteenth Army Corps. In that fierce and bloody battle, the company and regiment to which Mr. Fryberger belonged lost heavily, and he was shot through the right lung and fell among the slain and wounded, where he lay for a long time unconscious, and was by his comrades piled among the dead. After some hours, it was discovered that he was alive, although supposed to be mortally wounded. He was sent back to the hospital at Goldsboro, N. C., and afterward to a New York hospital, and next to Madison, Ind., where, in June, 1865, he was discharged on account of his wound. He then returned to his home, in Hamilton County, and became engaged in farming in Wayne Township.

On the 11th day of May, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Wolfgang, of the same place, and, from that time until 1878, he was engaged alternately in farming and selling goods. As an evidence of the confidence and esteem in which Mr. Fryberger was held by his fellow-townsmen, we may mention that he filled many positions of trust and responsibility, among which was the office of Trustee of Wayne Township, and afterward as Magistrate for four years. At the primary meetings in the spring of 1878, he was placed in nomination by the Republican party for the responsible office of Sheriff of Hamilton County, and, at the ensuing election in October, was elected by a large majority. Mr. Fryberger and his esteemed wife are the parents of six children, named Victoria, Harry D., William, Martha, Julia and Katie, all living at home with the parents in Noblesville.

Mr. Fryberger is known and trusted as an efficient and incorruptible officer, and enjoys the friendship and esteem of all. His portrait may be found in the pages of this work, in the group of County Officials.

NEHEMIAH D. BAKER,

the present Treasurer of Hamilton County, is the second child of Joseph and Anna Baker. The family are of English origin. Their ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and their home was in Chester County, near Philadelphia.

Joseph Baker was born in 1811, at the old home of the family, in Chester County, Penn., and, while yet a child, his parents emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Highland County, from where, soon after, they removed to

Indiana and settled in Wayne County, near Richmond. Nehemiah and Jane Baker, the grandparents of our subject, continued to reside in Wayne County until 1818, when they removed to Hamilton County and settled in Adams Township, near Baker's Corners, where they resided until their death, Nehemiah dying in 1830, at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife in —, at the age of —. They were the parents of nine children, named as follows: Lydia, Sarah, Mary, Jesse, Anna, Joseph, Eli, Kelsey and Hannah. Of these, the only ones now living are Lydia, Jesse, Anna and Hershey.

Joseph was reared a farmer, which occupation he pursued through life. On the 24 day of May, 1817, he was married to Anna Mills, daughter of James and Elizabeth Mills, of Wayne County, Ind., who were also descendants of an old English family. After his marriage, they settled on a farm in Wayne County, but soon after, in —, removed to Hamilton County, and settled on some wild land in Jackson Township, where they resided, and reared their children. In 18 — he sold his farm and removed into Noblesville, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1873, at the age of sixty-two. Joseph Baker was, all his life, known as an uncompromising enemy to slavery, and voted the Abolition ticket when there were but three or four others to vote the same ticket in his township.

The hospitality of his humble home was always open to the poor, pauper, fugitive, and hundreds of that persecuted race were assisted and piloted by him through the forests, on their way to Canada and freedom. The noble old lady, his widow, still survives, and finds a pleasant and welcome home in the families of her children, who all reside in Noblesville. They are the parents of eight children, named James M., Nehemiah H., Julietta, Adaline, Albert R., Oliver, Lizzie J. and Sarah A. Of these, James, Nehemiah, Albert and Lizzie are living; all married and reside in Noblesville.

The subject of this sketch was born at the old farm house in Jackson Township, Hamilton County, Ind., on the 5th day of November, 1839. He was reared on the farm, and obtained a good, practical common-school education, which he acquired in the district at home, and the high school at Westfield. He remained at home with his parents, assisting in the farm labors, until he reached his majority, and, for some years after, continued to labor in common with the family, and make the parental roof his home.

In 1861, during the dark and dreary days of our country's fearful struggle with the great rebellion, there was a call for volunteers for one hundred days, and among the heroic thousands who responded was Mr. Baker, who enlisted and entered the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was assigned to guard duty in Tennessee, and, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he promptly re-enlisted for service during the war, in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the war was over, when he returned to his home and friends in Hamilton County.

After his return from the war, he engaged in the drug business, first as clerk, and afterward as partner. His place of business was at first in the village of Cicero, and afterward at Westfield. He continued in that business until the spring of 1869, when he accepted a position in the Auditor's office as Assistant, under Eliha Mills, who was at that time Auditor. From that time, until 1878, he was continuously employed in some one of the county offices, either as Assistant Auditor, or Deputy Treasurer, or as book-keeper or Cashier in the Citizens' Bank of Noblesville.* The ripe experience and natural business qualities acquired by Mr. Baker, in these various responsible positions, admirably fitted him to assume the duties of County Treasurer, to which office he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Foland. And then, in the spring of 1878, he became the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Treasurer of Hamilton County, and at the ensuing election, in October, he was elected by a handsome majority.

During this time, he had formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary E. Shiras, only daughter of Augustus F. Shiras, Esq., one of the most eminent attorneys of the Hamilton County bar. This acquaintance resulted in courtship and marriage, and they were united on the 21st day of September, 1873. Shortly after marriage, they moved into their new residence, in Noblesville, where they still reside. They are the parents of five children, named Earl S., Bertie, Edgar, Frank and Julia A. All living, except Bertie, who died in infancy.

Mr. Baker and his estimable wife attend the ministrations of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Baker has been an honored and consistent member many years.

* Note — At the expiration of his engagement in the Citizens' Bank, he was presented with a fine gold breast cross, by the officers of the bank, in recognition of his fidelity and valuable services.

Mr. Baker, in politics, is a pronounced and active Republican, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of not only his own party, but also of his political opponents.

Mr. Baker, by his polite courtesy and friendly demeanor toward all who have business to transact with him, as well as his social qualities, sincerity and large-hearted generosity, make him hosts of friends, not only in town, but all over the county. The reader, by reference to another page of this work, may find the group of county officials, in which is the portrait of Mr. Baker, which, with this brief sketch is contributed to all friends.

JAMES K. FISHER.

James K. Fisher, present Recorder of Hamilton County, is descended from English ancestry. The family were among the early settlers of Delaware. James Fisher, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of that State, and, when a young man, removed to North Carolina, and shortly after to Ohio, where he was married to Margaret Hockett. He followed farming until 1833, when he removed to Indiana and settled on some wild lands in Hamilton County, about four and one-half miles from the county seat, where he resided until his death, in 1871, at the age of eighty-four years. His widow survived until 1873, when she died, at the age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of four children, named Nathan, Rebecca, Jane and Daniel. Of these, all are now living, married, and have families, except Jane, who died when young. Daniel Fisher, the youngest of the family, was born at the old Ohio home in 1818, and, at the age of eighteen came with the family to Hamilton County, Ind. He was reared a farmer, which occupation he pursued until 1867, when he entered the great at Noblesville, which he has ever since continued. In 1840, he was married to Sarah Haworth, daughter of George and Jane Haworth, old settlers of Hamilton County. By this marriage there were four children—John Q., Margaret, James K. and Harriet; all living at this time except John Q. The mother of these children died in 1818 at the age of thirty years. The second wife of Daniel Fisher was Mrs. Sarah Clover, a worthy widow lady, by whom he is the father of four children. Daniel Fisher is a business man of solid worth and character, having at various times served in positions of trust, such as County Commissioner for two terms.

James K., was born on the 24th day of February, 1846, at the old home farm in Noblesville Township. His boyhood and early youth were passed in the schools and at home on the farm until 1863, when, although but sixteen years of age, he enlisted for six months as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; soon after mustering in, his regiment was sent to Camp Nelson, in Kentucky, near Louisville. They were next marched to Cumberland Gap, and then on to Greenville, E. Tenn., where they were employed to hold the rebels in check, and for several weeks they were marching and counter-marching over that already impoverished country. The brave soldiers of this command suffered much from their long and repeated marches, being obliged to subsist on what they could forage from that already exhausted territory, and for many days at a time the poor, famished, and half-starved heroes lived on half-grown green corn, or whatever else could be found, after the country had been stripped repeatedly by friend and foe; very many of these brave defenders of our country, succumbed to these fearful hardships, and fell fainting and exhausted on the march for want of food. Among the number, who, after weeks of privation, gave out, was Mr. Fisher, who was left at Tazewell to recover; soon after he was removed back to Camp Nelson, from where, after obtaining a furlough, he returned home; his regiment received its discharge at Indianapolis in February, 1864. In the following June, he re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with this regiment was stationed at Marietta, on guard duty. At the expiration of the one hundred days for which it was enlisted, it was discharged. In November of the same year he again enlisted, this time in Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment went to Fort Butler, in Louisiana, where they were stationed until March. In May, in conjunction with the gumbast fleet, they participated in the siege of Mobile. After the fall of that place, his command marched up through Alabama into Mississippi, where they were employed in guarding confiscated cotton, and in holding the subjugated rebels in check. In November, 1865, his term of enlistment having expired, he obtained his discharge at Vicksburg, and returned home to his father, in Hamilton County. He remained on the farm with his father until the next year, when the old gentleman sold out and removed with his family into Noblesville, where for the next eight or nine years he was engaged in his father's store as clerk and salesman. During that time, he became engaged to and married



Wm. Hussey
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.



Elijah S. Phillips
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.



Henry H. Hoodgin
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.



C. W. Pettigrew
AUDITOR.



M. W. Essington
EX. CLERK. (DECEASED)



J. P. Christians
CLERK.



A. M. Baker
TREASURER.



A. J. Fryberger
SHERIFF.



James W. Fisher
RECORDER.



Jonathan Colborn

JUDGE JONATHAN COLBORN.

The modern traveler as he passes through the western country, reclining on the luxurious sofa of the palace cars of to-day, crossing the broad domain of the great State of Indiana in a few brief hours; looks out on either side on a wide expanse, an endless succession of beautiful and picturesque scenery, mile after mile of forest, lake and streams; a fairy vision of the cities and towns, villages and hamlets, churches and schoolhouses, and finely cultivated farms, dotted with the cozy and comfortable homes of the sovereigns of the soil, flit by in an ever-changing panorama of beauty. But the hardy adventurers who traversed the almost impenetrable wilds of Indiana in the early days of sixty years ago, on foot, with knapsack and gun, wading through streams and swamp, braving the dangers and hostility of Indians and wild beasts, and at various points building cabins and establishing settlements, which has resulted in this magnificent picture of civilization and prosperity—had visions and experiences in those early days of hardships and trials, sickness and danger, oftentimes cold and hunger, but faintly remembered and little understood at this late day.

All honor to those brave, hardy old pioneer fathers and mothers, for the grand and magnificent heritage their courage and perseverance have bequeathed their children. Of that race of old first settlers in Indiana but few remain—here and there one, standing in this generation, alone and solitary, like grand old oaks in the forests, they love to well.

Among the very few of the original first settlers of Hamilton County is Judge Jonathan Colborn, of Noblesville, whose close connection with the Hamilton County "buris" for many years, in the capacity of Sheriff, Judge and Bailiff, have made him known to every citizen in the county, and whose Christian character and laudable kindness of heart have won for him the respect and veneration of all his acquaintances, and the love and reverence of all his friends.

He is of English extraction, his ancestors were among the early settlers of New Jersey. His grandfather, Robert Colborn, was a native of that State, where he was born in 1765. In his manhood, he was married to Eliza Clawson. He soon after removed to Somerset County, Penn., purchased a farm, on which he resided until his death in 1839, at the age of eighty-four years. He was the father of thirteen children. His son, Robert, was born in New Jersey in 1799; he grew up to manhood and was married to Mary Looftborough.

In the year 1800, he removed with his family to Ohio and settled on a farm in Perry County, where he remained until about 1822, when he emigrated to the wilds of Indiana.

He settled in the present township of Noblesville, Hamilton County, on Stony Creek, about two and one-half miles from the county seat, where he resided until his death in 1826, at the age of forty-seven years. His widow survived him until 1847, dying at the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of thirteen children, named: Eliza, Jonathan, Robert, Mary, Jesse, Elizabeth, Hannah, Ruth, Olive, Lydia, John, Perry and Harrison, of whom the only ones now living are Jonathan, Mary and Olive, all residing in Noblesville. Jonathan was born in Pennsylvania on the 10th day of March, 1792. He went to school long enough to acquire a knowledge of reading, writing, spelling and in the mathematics as far as the "double rule of three." He remained at home until 1820, when he engaged with John Hendricks, the father of ex-

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and, with a party of surveyors, came to Indiana and assisted in the survey of the counties of Decatur, Shelby and Rush, into sectional subdivisions. This occupied several months, after which he went through the wilderness to Terry Haute, where he worked about a year. He liked the new country and decided to make it his future home. He then returned to Ohio to visit his parents and induce them to remove to Indiana. Soon after his return to Ohio, at a party, he met and became acquainted with a young lady—Miss Jane Emigton—to whom he soon after proposed marriage; she accepted, and they were united on the 22d day of March, 1821. Soon after his marriage, he, in company with his father's family, removed to Indiana, and they all settled on Stony Creek, near the county seat, in Hamilton County.

Jonathan entered eighty acres of Government land, on which he erected a log cabin and commenced clearing up a farm. He continued farming for several years, and then entered into a contract with the Indiana Central Canal, on which he was engaged for several months that proved a very disastrous operation, as the State repudiated his indebtedness and he was financially ruined. He turned over to his creditors all he possessed, and was still in debt several hundred dollars, which he paid in after years. He then for several years farmed on leased land and made some headway financially. In 1836, he was elected Sheriff of Hamilton County and served two years, and, in 1838, was re-elected and served up to 1840. In 1843, he was elected Associate Judge of the Circuit Court to fill a vacancy; he served three years and was then re-elected to the same position, which he filled for the next seven years, since which time he has been continuously connected with the Hamilton County Courts as Bailiff, which position he holds at this time. During this time, he has served the county as Coroner for twelve consecutive years.

On the 22d day of May, 1866, he was bereaved in the death of the wife and companion of his youth, who died at the age of sixty-two years. She had borne him thirteen children, three of whom died in infancy and the others were named Eliza, Andrew J., Robert W., Jonathan W., Susannah, Eliza O., James O., Mary J., Lewis C. and Albert B. Of these the only ones now living are Lewis and Eliza. One of his grandchildren is the wife of R. R. Stephenson, a prominent attorney of the Hamilton County bar, and resides in Noblesville.

The Judge removed and settled in Noblesville in 1869, where he has continued to reside ever since. On the 26th day of December, 1878, he was married to Miss Olive D. Steward, his present wife, who was a worthy widow lady, a native of Maine.

In politics, the Judge was a Democrat until the disruption of that party at the Charleston Convention, since which he has voted and voted with the Republicans. He is an honored member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and likewise an Exalted Apprentice, Fellow Craft, or Master, has always been regarded by the fraternity as that noblest and truest type of a Mason—an honest man. In 1864, he was converted and joined the Christian Church, he being one of the twelve original members of that church in Noblesville.

The Judge and his excellent lady reside in a comfortable home in Noblesville, in the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of a green old age, "patiently waiting their appointed time," in the bright hope of immortal life and eternal repose at the end of their earthly pilgrimage.

To the citizens of Hamilton County, this page is dedicated as a monument to the memory of an old pioneer, and as a brief testimonial to the many virtues of a good man.

Miss Lydia E. Crull, daughter of H. P. Crull, an old business resident of Noblesville. They were united on the 5th day of May, 1870, and the fruit of this union is three children, named Daniel P., Lizzie L. and Emma; the eldest, Daniel P., died at eight years of age.

Mr. Fisher and his lady reside in a cozy home of their own in Noblesville, and enjoy the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of warm and admiring friends and acquaintances in Noblesville and throughout the county. Mr. Fisher is at this time Dictator of Noblesville Lodge of Knights of Honor, of which order he is an honored member.

In the spring of 1878, at the primary elections of the Republican party, he was a candidate for nominee for the office of Recorder of Hamilton County. Having seventeen competitors in the contest, he received 119 votes more than any of the contestants, and became the nominee, and, at the ensuing election in October, was elected by a large majority. Elsewhere in these pages may be found his portrait, in the group of county officials.

HAYMOND WILLIAM CLARK, M. D.

In the group of representative members of the medical profession of Hamilton County, on another page of this work, may be found a fine portrait of Dr. Clark, the oldest living representative of the profession in the county, and one of the very few surviving pioneer settlers of 1819, a patriarch in his family, and in the noble profession to which he has devoted the energies of a long and useful life.

By reference to the following genealogical history of his family, it will be seen that he came of a long line of honorable and distinguished ancestry, and that his family is connected with many of the notable characters to be found in the pages of the early history of the "Great Republic."

As early as 1637, Richard Clark, an English Puritan, and son of Dr. Clark, in order to escape religious persecution, emigrated to America, and settled at first in the Connecticut colony at New Haven. From there he removed to Southampton, thence to Southold, Long Island, and finally, in 1678, to Elizabeth, N. J., where he died in 1797. He was the great-grandfather of Abraham Clark, one of the illustrious signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Alison Clark, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Westfield, New Jersey, June 22, 1770. He was the son of Henry and Mary (Valentine) Clark. He emigrated to West Virginia in 1787, where he became a man of much influence, and served in many distinguished positions, such as Sheriff, member of the Virginia Assembly, and various other offices of minor importance. He died March 6, 1813. His mother (Mary Valentine) was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1734, and died March 7, 1795. She was the daughter of Richard and Phebe (Haines) Valentine, who came there from Hempstead, Long Island, in 1728. Richard Valentine, one of her ancestors, emigrated from England to Connecticut, and afterward, in 1611, settled in Hempstead, Long Island. The Valentines were an old English family of high political standing, and it appears in history, that, during the reign of King Charles I., one of the family was committed to the Tower and fined £500, by the King's Council, for refusing to answer out of Parliament for what was said in the House.

Sarah (Haymond) Clark, the mother of our subject, was born in HERSHEY, near Morgantown, W. Va., January 21, 1778, at which place the family had at that time taken refuge from hostile Indians. She lived to the age of seventy-six years, dying on the 22d day of August, 1854, at Noblesville, Ind. She was the daughter of William and Cassandra (Cheland) Haymond. Her father was the son of John and Margaret Haymond. He was born January 4, 1710, in Fairfax County, Va. He died November 12, 1821. He served as a Captain in the Virginia forces during the Revolutionary struggle, and in 1784 was appointed County Surveyor of Harrison County, which office he held until his death, and was then succeeded by his sons, the office being held in the family for eighty-four years consecutively. He was a man of fine intellectual endowment, a good mathematician, and one of nature's mulemen—an honest man. He was the father of nineteen children, eleven of whom survived him; eighty-one grandchildren, sixty-two of whom were living, and thirty-eight great-grandchildren, thirty-one of whom were living, at his death.

Ahaurie Cassandra Clark, the wife of Dr. H. W. Clark, is the daughter of Thomas and Cassandra (Haymond) Bond. She was born in Harrison County, Va., May 16, 1807. She is the great-granddaughter of the distinguished and famous "Pioneer of the Alleghenies," Col. Benjamin Wilson. His father, William Wilson, a Scotch-Irishman, emigrated from Ulster, Ireland, to this country, and settled in the Shenandoah Valley in 1737. He was

married to Elizabeth Blackburn in 1747. Benjamin was the first child of this marriage, and in 1770 he was married to Ann Rubbell, by whom he had twelve children. She died in 1795. He was afterward married to Phebe Davidson, who became the mother of sixteen children. Col. Benjamin Wilson was an officer in Gov. Dunmore's army in 1774, and served as aid to the Governor in that campaign, and during the Revolutionary war he served as Captain, and was promoted to Colonel in the Virginia forces. After peace was established, he served as member of the Virginia Assembly for several sessions, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1788, and also served as Clerk of the Court for about thirty years. At his death, there were of his children twenty-four living, with seventy-three grandchildren, thirty great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

In the family of Alison Clark there were three daughters and two sons, who survived infancy. Olive Pamela, became the wife of Dr. Joseph Moffitt, of Connersville. She died in Tippecanoe County, Ind. Annaranda Rachel, the wife of Benjamin Harvey, died in the same county, and Rowena Davidson, the wife of Solomon Clark, died in Jasper County, Ind. One of the sons, the late Dr. Ornduff L. Clark, was the first Physician that settled in La Fayette, Ind. He was married in 1831 to Charille, daughter of Dr. John Durkee, of Tippecanoe County. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and member of the State Legislature for ten years, and was distinguished for his public and private virtues. He died in 1867; his widow still survives.

Dr. Haymond W. Clark was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., on the 7th day of March, 1803. He received a good common-school education, and in 1819 came to Indiana, where, with Dr. Joseph Moffitt, of Connersville, he studied medicine. He received his license to practice by the Censors of the Fifth Medical District of Indiana in 1827. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Noblesville, Hamilton Co. He remained in Noblesville four months, and then removed to Sourbest, now Laurel, Ind., and then, in 1829, to Connersville, and then, in 1830, he returned to Noblesville, where he has ever since resided, and has been actively engaged in his practice up to 1869, when he retired from active work. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, to which he was a delegate from the Indiana State Medical Society, in 1874, and also in 1877. He is a member of the Hamilton County Medical Society. He served as a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850; was also a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1843, and served as Probate Judge of Hamilton County from 1811 to 1852, at which time that office was abolished by law.

From boyhood it was the ardent desire of the Doctor to become the possessor of a respectable library, and during all these years he has been constantly and steadily accumulating a large and valuable collection of standard works, by the best authors, on history, science, law, philology, ethnology and mythology, besides a complete and valuable medical library, which he has donated to the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis.

The Doctor has always taken an active part in the political affairs of the day, and is a staunch adherent of the Republican party. His religious views are based more upon natural and scientific facts, than faith in Divine revelation, and he is known as one who discards the dogmas of narrow creeds, and the iron rule of orthodox opinions. In other words, he is a "Free Thinker."

He is the possessor of a comfortable fortune, and has assisted all his children to make a fair beginning in life. He and his esteemed wife live in a comfortable, unpretentious residence in Noblesville, honored and respected by all. They are the parents of eight children, named Philander W., Julia, Cassandra, Alison, Thomas, Haymond W., Henry C. and Mary A., of whom the only ones now living are, Julia, Cassandra and Haymond W. The venerable old gentleman, although in his seventy-eighth year, attends to his business affairs with the same sagacity and precision of his younger days, and he bids fair to survive many years yet, a living example of an industrious, temperate and useful life, and a monument, among the living of this generation, of the early days of bygone years.

WILLIAM BRADEN GRAHAM, M. D.

Dr. Graham is a descendant of the old Scottish family of that name. His grandfather, William Graham, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he was married to Jane McEivaine. They were the parents of five children, named Thomas, Mary, William M., Robert and Edward.

William M. Graham, the father of our subject, was born in Hutter County, Penn., in 1814, and in early manhood was married to Annada Kerr, of the same place. After his marriage, he settled down on the old home farm of the

family, on which he was born; he purchased the interest of the other heirs, and he has ever since resided on the same spot. He is a man of much influence and consideration in his locality, and has held a prominent place in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen for many years, and has been of much service in settling up the estates of deceased persons, and serving for many years as Magistrate, and also as member of the General Assembly of the State, a number of sessions. He and his wife are the parents of seven children, named William B., Amanda J., Erasmus, Ann E., Joseph K., Mary H. and Robert, who are all living, except Amanda and Erasmus.

William B. Graham, the eldest of these children, was born at the old home of the Graham family in Butler County, Penn., on the 23d day of October, 1835. He remained with his parents assisting in the farm labors, and attending the winter terms of the common schools until he reached his majority. He also, during that time, attended a couple of terms at the West Sunbury Academy. On coming of age, he came to Indiana and entered the office of Dr. Joseph Kerr, an uncle at Clermont, as a student of medicine; at the expiration of six months, his uncle died, and the young student then went to another uncle, Dr. Harvey Kerr, with whom he remained four years in the study of medicine, during which time he attended two courses of medical lectures, during the winters of 1859 and 1861, the first at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and the second at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, when in the spring of 1861, he received his diploma. He then settled at Clarksville, Hamilton Co., Ind., and, in partnership with Dr. P. P. Whitwell, commenced the practice of his profession. They continued in practice together but a short time, before Dr. Whitwell entered the army and Dr. Graham was left alone with the practice, which he continued until February, 1863, when he also entered the service of the Government as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was in many of the severe engagements of the war, including that of the disastrous battle of Chickamauga, in which his command lost many in killed and wounded. The field hospital at Crawfish Springs was captured by the rebels,

and the wounded soldiers and the army surgeons were taken prisoners; soon after the wounded soldiers were paroled and sent through the lines, but all the sound men and the surgeons were sent to Libby Prison. Dr. Graham remained a prisoner at that place from September until November, when he was exchanged at City Point, and returned to his regiment at Chattanooga, after which he, with his regiment, accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea. Previous to this, in January, 1864, he was promoted to Surgeon of his regiment. He remained with his command all through the war, sharing in its perils, and winning from his comrades, both officers and men, the admiration and respect that his valuable services and kindness to the sick and wounded deserved, and, at the time of his discharge, he was acting as Brigade Surgeon of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Thomas. After receiving his discharge, he returned home and settled at Noblesville, Hamilton Co., and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has continued up to the present time. Soon after returning from the service, he became engaged to an estimable young lady, Clara Barrow, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Barrow, of Noblesville. They were united in marriage on the 25th day of July, 1865. The fruits of this marriage are five children, named Alice, Edith, William D., Robert K. and Amanda E. The Doctor has a large and lucrative practice, both in the city and surrounding country, and has been successful in accumulating a snug competency. He and his worthy lady reside in a cozy and comfortable residence in the central part of the city, and enjoy the love and esteem of all. They attend the services of the M. E. Church, of which they are both members. The Doctor occupies the position of Past Grand in the order of I. O. O. F. and is a companion of the Royal Arch in Masonry. He is a member of the Hamilton County Medical Society, also of the State and National Medical Associations.

On another page of this work in a group of portraits representing some of the medical men of Hamilton County, may be found that of William B. Graham, M. D.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WRIGHT HALL wrote "The Tilters of the Sea," but God wrote in the book of books, "The titlers of the earth," but the various phases and changes of life preclude our entering into details of the same. So our space will be devoted to the titling of the earth, as we understand it, in common parlance, the farmer in particular, and the real estate owner in general. Our device is to call the attention of the cultivator of the soil, to be retained as a record of his land, house and lot, or real estate, in any form, to the fact that if he wants to change his position, situation or condition, that the only way to do so successfully now is through the firm of WAINWRIGHT & HALL, who have, and will do us in their special business in Hamilton County, in addition to which we buy and sell real estate, collect rents, receive mortgages, create & defend mortgages, quit-deeds, and practice before the Commissioners' Court of the County, pay taxes for non-residents and attend to all business relating to real estate, and loan money in all sums, on the best of terms, and at low rate of interest. All this in addition to the making of an

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to any and all real estate within the county. It will not be amiss at this time to refer to the abstract of the above-named firm. Some five years ago, Thomas E. Boyd, then Recorder for Hamilton County, and John H. Butler, his Deputy, conceived the idea of making an abstract of Hamilton County, for the benefit of those at interest, and of their present benefit. After long consultation it was finally agreed upon that an abstract must be made. Then to settle upon a plan of making, firm, and at last it was conceived by the united minds of the two, and the work began. In a very short time, what seemed like a boy's play, grew to a man's labor, and from that to a serious impossibility. But by steady and untiring effort, the matter was pursued, many difficulties overcome and more brought to light. But with a full determination not to be outdone, as had been the case with several parties who had undertaken the same enterprise, they labored on until the spring of 1878, when Maj. W. A. Wainwright bought the undivided one-half interest of J. H. Butler, and then the work commenced in earnest. By day, by day, from ten to twelve hours each, said Boyd & Wainwright led to its completion. Books were bought, lithographic presses were brought into use, the condensation of great amounts through the steam printing press, the counting kind of the books, and hundreds of little minutiae of matters, manipulated for the benefit of precision, speed and simplicity, were so blended together, that to-day they can do so before you and assert that they have the best abstract of real estate in the State of Indiana.

In March, 1878, Mr. E. Boyd, having since by-and-by desired to enter the legal arena, and being peculiarly fitted for the profession, sold his one-half interest to Mr. E. K. Hall, who brought to the present firm of Wainwright & Hall the experience of years in commercial pursuits, and of eight years as Auditor of this county, giving the firm superior knowledge of all the records and history of the real estate within this county.

We find that there are four hundred sections in the county of Hamilton, each of which contains six hundred and forty acres. These tracts or parcels are, in a great number of instances, divided up into smaller tracts of one, two, or ten, or yet the whole history of the small pieces named may be traced in their books as readily as

you read the morning papers, and in many cases with much better understanding.

In order to have the abstract as perfect as it is, they have a copy of

Every entry made of land in Hamilton County.

Of every will made in Hamilton County (of record).

Of every administrator's deed.

Of every executor's deed.

Of every guardian's deed.

Of every commissioner's deed.

Of every partition of land among heirs.

Of every mortgage.

And in all their entries they have in each and every instance made an entry of the description as given in the deed. And if the same is thought to be incorrect, the fact is noted, that the same may be brought to the observance of the abstract. It is impossible, in our short space, to fully explain the various details of the abstract. The expense to Messrs. Wainwright & Hall has, up to this date, been nearly \$6,000, which is surely quite an investment of capital in a venture so entirely new to the people. But from those who here had abstracts prepared (and they number many) letters of commendation could easily be obtained, verifying the statement that the business is one of vital importance to parties owning land in Hamilton County. It may seem an exaggeration, but it is no less a fact, that 90 per cent of the titles of real estate in Hamilton County are imperfect, but are being daily rectified through the energies of Wainwright & Hall. Not that they make your title clear, "here or hereafter," but they do so write up its history that all the shortcomings, whether from missing deeds or wrong descriptions, or other errors, so fully show themselves that you may perfectly be made to see the error. It is no secret in the matter, but there is not one foot of ground in Hamilton County but requires its history to be given to us in the present volume, that he or she may see in what condition the title is to the little home or the broad acres upon which they live. Not a week passes but what some fellow-being is made happy through the information given by Wainwright & Hall as to their titles. In many instances, old mortgages are not released, deeds not being recorded, parties will interest without a title of record, etc., and, by reference to their valuable abstract, a few hours' work puts the title complete on the record without a suit at law for a few wide and little ones to suffer from.

OF WHOM TO PURCHASE.

Don't go to a hardware store to buy your groceries, or to a saloon to buy books—or to a clothing store to buy your suits, unless you wish to show that you are a greenhorn. Don't go to those places to buy the article you seek. Therefore, inquire at a land office for anything you seek in that line. Tell us what you seek, and we will show the abstract, and you will see the title in our own books the very best of bargains at all times. We have a complete abstract of title in all lands in the county, and can tell you all more about the title to any tract of land in the county than you can learn outside of a land office in a week. We make four business days to keep you out of all land matters.

Let us call your attention to the fact, but of some one that has only one farm to sell. If you want to buy cheap and get a good location with good title, consult a man who is in the business, and you will be benefited.

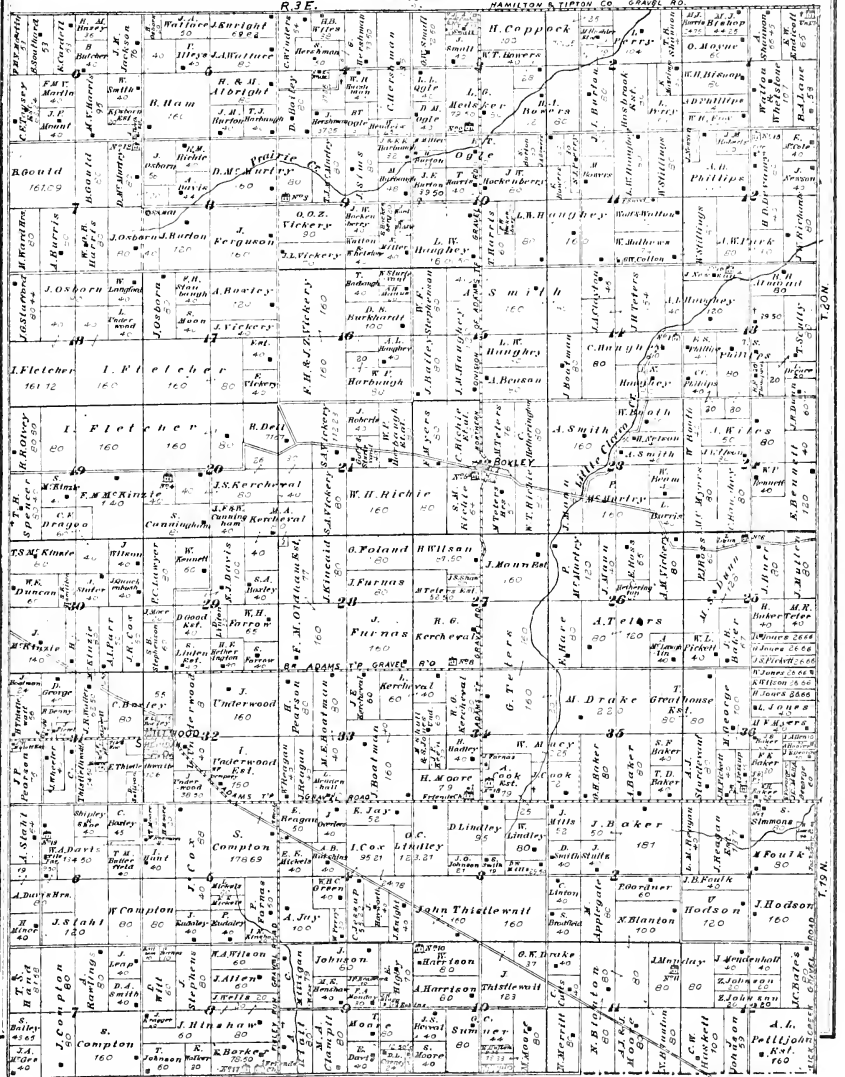
INVESTMENTS.

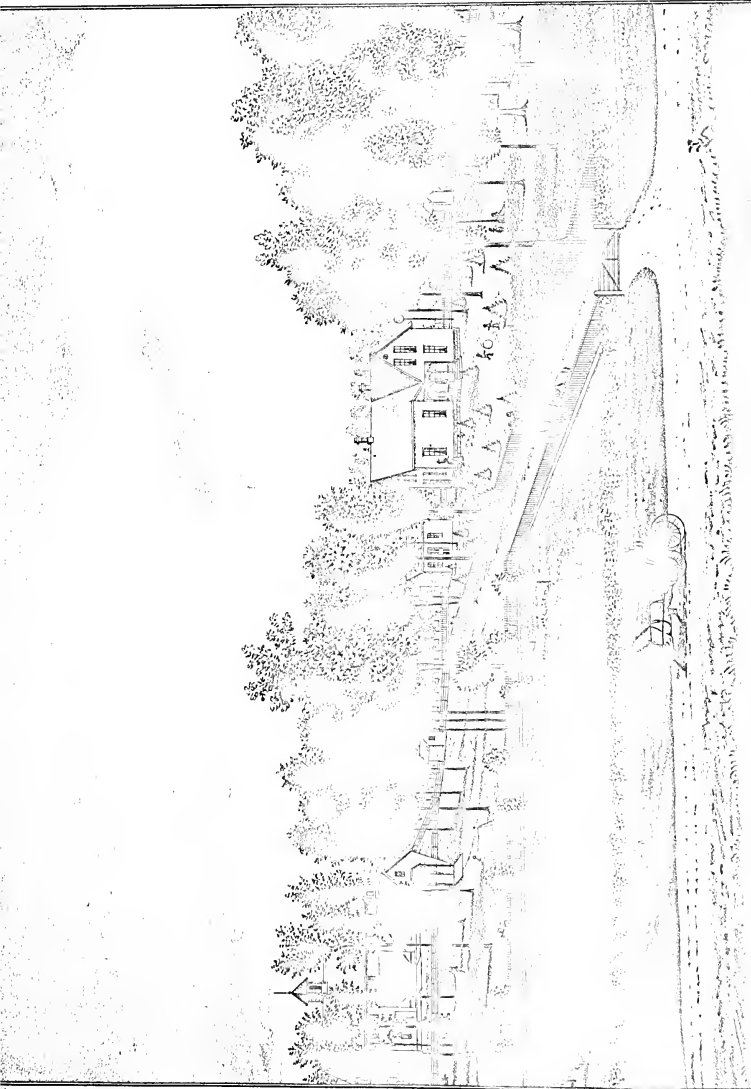
To Guardians, Executors, Administrators and all persons having small and large sums of money, we have calls daily for the same, which we will place on safe mortgage and perfect title, giving you the best security that can be loan on personal paper, or to take a mortgage on a tract of land, or to buy any merchandise, or not.

TO THE MERCHANT.

At home or abroad. We can mail you tell you all about the financial records of any resident of the county. Telegrams and postage receive prompt attention.

WAINWRIGHT & HALL.





RES. OF W. M. A. DAVIS. ADAMS, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, the northwest corner township of Hamilton County, was set apart by the Board of Commissioners in November, 1833, and, owing to the limited population of this and the adjoining township of Jackson, the two were temporarily united for jurisdiction. At a subsequent session of the same board, however, this union was dissolved, and they were declared separate townships.

Originally, the territory now embraced by this township was a native wilderness, in which, to use a phrase uttered by one of its pioneers, "there was not a tree alive." This would imply a density of forest which might well strike dismay to the heart of one reared amid settlements long established, and farms well cultivated; but it only met the anticipations of the hardy men and courageous women who came from the East and South to subdue it, and establish homes, where, but a short time before, the camp-fires of wandering Indians cast their glow into the recesses, making ghastly figures and fantastic shadows; to possess themselves of the lands so recently vacated by the savages, and unite the elements of civilization with the traces of barbarism. Theirs was no easy task, and the years of patient toil, and the tender loves which animated them and nerved their arms in this struggle, are not less deserving of poetic praise or honorable mention in the pages of history than the patriotism that fires the heart of the hero of the gory fray; for theirs was a battle less sanguinary, though fully as decisive as any ever fought on tented field. Their mission was the redemption of a large and rich scope of country from a state of unproductiveness, and its transformation into fertile farms and snug homes; and nobly did they fulfill their calling, never flinching before the hard-lips; they were called upon to endure day by day, and never giving hospitable lodgment to feelings of discouragement. They led the attack, and prepared the way for the improvements which signalized later years, and their example and achievements will ever be among their richest legacies to a grateful posterity.

The characteristics of the pioneer were not bounded by township lines, what applies to one settlement, applies with equal force to all. Indeed, the history of one township is scarcely more than a repetition of the history of another, excepting the variations of names and dates. Events nearly, and sometimes quite, identical in nature, transpired almost simultaneously in several localities; the first settlement was made, the first cabin erected, or the first ground cleared, in localities at opposite extremes of the county, or probably not more remote than the adjoining township, by families who, perhaps, had been constant companions during the tedious overland journey to their Western home, and who were only separated by their respective choice of location. In such an event, the various stages of improvement would naturally develop at about the same time in the different sections, and, as each township must be treated as a separate community, the record of its early events cannot be free from a certain monotony. The characteristics, therefore, which distinguished the members of one community, when mentioned at all, are understood as the invariable attributes of all pioneers. Their industry and their noble self-sacrifices have formed the theme for many a song, and their characters have been held up to younger generations for emulation, by many an eloquent orator, and, though time may bury their forms beneath its current, the land in which we live will ever be a reminder of their labors, and a monument to their memory.

THE FIRST SETTLER A FUGITIVE FROM PERSECUTION.

At Spotsylvania, Va., prior to the war of 1812, lived a wealthy and influential citizen, George Hoxley. He was a man of strong character, and, when he believed himself to be right, he was immovable. By honest toil, he had acquired his wealth, and, at the time of which we write, was the proprietor of a saw-mill, grist-mill and "ending-gin" or (wooden-mill), all three being operated under one roof, in a building situated on the bank of one of the streams of Spotsylvania County. Like many persons of means in those days, he possessed a number of slaves, but became impressed with the injustice of the institution and liberated them.

During the war of 1812, he was tendered an honorable and responsible position by the Government of the United States, which he filled with credit, receiving as a token a handsome silver-hilted sword from the Government, by whose appointment he was acting. No man stood higher in the community,

and none possessed the esteem of his neighbors in a greater degree than he. But his conviction of right prompted him to do a deed that placed him before his countrymen in the light of a felon. It was met in the interest of humanity, yet one which was a flagrant violation of one of the most rigidly enforced laws of that day, and the penalty was death. His crime was this: One night in the winter of 1811, two negroes stole up to his home, knowing his sympathy for the fugitive slave. They were endeavoring to make their escape from a cruel master, and Mr. Hoxley's sympathies were at once enlisted in their behalf. He concealed them at his mill, and, as soon as circumstances permitted, he conveyed them to Greenbrier County, and started them on their road to liberty. By this act, he compromised his own liberty; some one had heard of his deed, and he was arrested and cast into the county jail, where he was bound down with chains. A court convicted him of the felony with which he was charged, and sentence of death was passed upon him. Shortly before the day set for his execution, his wife and children were admitted to the jail to take an eternal farewell of the loved husband and father, but the watchful guards little thought that the gentle, tearful woman who came as a mourner, was to be the power through whom their condemned fellow-citizen should be restored to life and liberty; yet such was the case. In the agony of her soul, she had determined to brave the terrors of the law, in one last desperate effort to release her husband. On this last occasion, she came with a fine spring-saw concealed in the hem of her skirt, and delivered it to her husband during the visit. That night he sawed his shackles apart, and escaped from the jail through an aperture previously made in the wall during his confinement, and which had been carefully concealed during the day time. He reached the prison yard safely, and looking up saw the guards pacing the walls. At this, he felt a chill of fear, but pushed bravely on, knowing that death awaited him in either event, and that his discovery by the guards would only hasten the inevitable. He reached the wall, and scaled it easily, dropping quietly on the outside of the prison bonds and breathed the air again, a free man. Traveling by night and by obscure routes, he reached Pittsburgh, Penn., where he changed his name to Burke, and engaged in the vocation of school-teaching. During his sojourn here he wrote two pamphlets, which were largely circulated—one in opposition to the banking system of that day, and one in opposition to the institution of slavery. During this time, he contrived to inform his wife that he was still living, but, believing that locality to be too near his former home for her to join him with safety, he determined to go to Missouri, where he was shortly afterward joined by his family. Subsequently he removed to Fayette County, Ohio, where he hoped that he was safe from his persecutors; but his hope was suddenly dispelled. His two men, named respectively Jury and Walls, passed through the vicinity of his Ohio home with a drove of horses for Virginia, and recognized him. Upon their arrival in that State, they saw an advertisement offering a large reward for the capture and return of the fugitive, and, arming themselves with a copy of this paper, they started for Ohio, thinking to enrich themselves by returning him to the authorities. As they neared his home, they saw him in the field, and, approaching him one of them took him roughly by the shoulder, exclaiming, "You are my prisoner," and presenting the advertisement in lieu of a warrant. They overpowered him, and dragged him from the field and into the woods; but his sons, Thomas and Addison, knew where to go for assistance, and lost no time in giving the alarm.

Two friends, John Howe and John Marchant, armed with guns, started in pursuit of the kidnappers, and, after a chase of about two miles, overtook them. An exciting scene ensued, and, in view of the danger that menaced them, the drovers concluded to surrender their prisoner. Mr. Hoxley remained at home that night, but, knowing that his whereabouts could not long be kept secret, he fled the next day, again going to Missouri. After a few months, he received a message from his friends in Ohio, persuading him to return, and pledging themselves to stand by him and protect him. He did as they suggested, and lived quietly in Fayette County for several years. He lived in dread, however, and determined to seek greater security in one of the new settlements of Indiana. He started West, reaching Strawtown, and then decided to go farther, to the settlement on the Wabash, in Tippecanoe County. His route led him past the land upon which he subsequently settled, and which he

marked at the time, intending to return to it, if not satisfied with the location on the Walash. The latter proved to be the case, and in the fall of 1828, he came to reside on the land where he passed the remainder of his life, and where his son Caswell now resides. His family joined him here, and he took up the life of a pioneer, feeling secure from any further pursuit. He was never again molested, and passed a peaceful old age and death. On a portion of his farm he erected a little log cabin, in which he conducted a daily school for the instruction of his own children, and as new settlers came to his neighborhood at a later date, he offered to their children the benefit of his fine attainments, free of charge. Under his training, his children grew to honorable and useful maturity. One, however, met a violent death while in the midst of happy, innocent boyhood. After school hours, the children used the building for a play-house. On this occasion, a violent storm passed over this section, destroying crops and tearing away trees, and the absence of the son was marked by the family, who, however, supposed him to be safe in the school-house; but after the storm the parents learned his fate; he had started to the house, and the wind had uprooted a tree, which fell upon him as he ran, imprisoning him among its branches, where they found him, mangled and dead. This was the first death of a white person in the township. He was interred on his father's farm.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

In the fall of 1829, Thomas H. Spencer located on a tract of land about a half mile south of the present town of Boxley, where he remained during the winter of that year. In the following spring, he removed to a tract of Government land at the present site of Boxley, and, in 1833, entered the land upon which he still resides, about four miles northwest of that town.

In 1830, John Blanche located on Section 32, and James L. Masters settled upon an adjacent tract of land about the same time. Each entered his respective tract in the following year. Z. Acordis settled near the present site of Boxley in 1830. He cleared a farm, and subsequently removed to Delaware County, Ind., where he died.

Mr. Spencer was accompanied, in 1829, by his father and Washington McKenzie, the latter a brother-in-law. Both subsequently returned to Ohio, and within a year or two Mr. McKenzie came back and settled near the town of Boxley, where he improved a farm. At a later date, he purchased a farm near his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Spencer, where he resided until his decease, at a recent date. In 1832, James Mann settled upon a tract of land in Section 27, and entered it in the following year, and Thomas J. Harbaugh settled on an adjoining tract at the same time. Thomas Jones settled, in 1832, on the farm now owned by W. P. Harbaugh. West of the present town of Boxley, Payton Harris settled in 1833, and Reuben Tansy in the following year. James Harbaugh settled on Section 27, in December, 1834, and Eber Teter settled on an adjoining tract in 1835. In the year 1834, land was entered and settlements made in various portions of the township by the following persons: Christopher Williams, on Section 1; Uri Hodson, on the same section; Joseph McMurry, on Section 14; Stephen Masters, on Section 22; James A. Lackey, on Section 23; George Rushton, on Section 25. The settlers of 1835 were William Davis, on Section 6; Daniel Smith, on Section 10; Leroy Fitzpatrick, on Section 20; George Ramsey, on Section 26; James Hlyche, on Section 28; Jeremiah Dunn, on Section 29, and Joseph McLaughlin, on Section 30. In the same year, Heman Pearson entered land in Section 33, and came to reside upon it in 1836. Other settlers who came in the latter year were James Hawkins, who settled on Section 1; John B. Hammeck, on Section 9; Nathan Blanton, on Section 11; Thomas Moore, on the same section; John Baldwin, on Section 17; Elias and Wesley Bowen, on the same section; Joseph Harn, on Section 29; John Pearce, on Section 31, and Joseph P. Pearson, on Section 33. In 1837, James K. Wiggs settled on Section 2, Thomas Harrod settled on Section 15, Daniel Anderson on Section 29, and Eleazer Washburne on Section 4.

EARLY ROADS.

About the year 1830, the Stratwoun and La Fayette State road was surveyed and cut out across the township, from east to west. It was then a route that had long been traveled by emigrants going West, but, until the date above named, no measures had been adopted for its improvement. It became one of the principal highways of the time, and merchants and tradesmen derived a lucrative patronage from the travelers over this route. The various county roads were surveyed at different times, in response to petitions from the residents of the neighborhood in which it was desired to have them located.

SCHOOLS.

The private school taught by George Boxley was the first educational institution in the township, and the only one, until 1838. In that year, a subscription was secured for the purpose of conducting a school during the winter, and Mrs. Pierce was employed as teacher. The schoolhouse was a log cabin which stood on land then owned by Mr. Jessup, of Hendricks County, Ind. After this date, schools were taught at various places in the township every winter, the money for their maintenance being secured by a tuition fee charged for each scholar. This method was in vogue until after the passage of the school law of 1851-52, under the provisions of which the township schools are now conducted. The first building under the new regime, was erected at Boxley in 1854, and during the following year, similar buildings were erected in other school districts of the township, the trustees erecting buildings according to the enumeration of children, until each district was supplied. In 1874, the members of Spicewood Meeting, feeling an interest in the cause of public education, erected a high school, at an expense of \$1,400, to which they gave the name of "Spicewood School." S. W. Cook, Jesse Mills and Paris Cox were the Trustees. It was conducted as a private institution until 1878, when it was purchased by the Township Trustee, J. B. Bradfield. The school is now sustained by the public money of the township, with the addition of a guarantee fund, made up by those interested in educational matters. Prof. John Pennington is the Principal for the ensuing term.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—In the year 1837, the Methodists first began to hold meetings in the township, and one of the first places of meeting was the house of Eber Teter. Ministers of the church came to this locality at irregular intervals, and there was no organization. In the year 1838, however, a meeting was held at the house of Samuel Baker, and the first class in the township was organized on this occasion, with about a dozen constituent members. The class was attached to Noblesville Circuit, and the ministers in charge of that circuit conducted services at the homes of the various members, about once a month. After a few years, they transferred the meeting-place to a schoolhouse in the town of Boxley, and from this organization emanated the Boxley Methodist Episcopal Church. This, however, was not erected until the year 1852, by which time the original class had almost lost its identity by the death of some of its old members and the removal of others.

The church at Boxley was built in 1852, and dedicated by Rev. William H. Good in the summer of 1853. Mr. Good was then Presiding Elder, and Rev. Thomas Stabler was Pastor in charge of the circuit. During the succeeding years, the congregation increased, and the organization has been successfully maintained. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. A. M. Patterson.

Circuit Church.—The class was organized in the winter of 1838, by Rev. I. P. Berry, then in charge of the Noblesville Circuit. He visited the class at regular intervals, and preached at the house of Robert Cutts. Several years later the class was divided—a part meeting at the house of Mr. Cutts, and the balance at the house of Daniel Smith. This arrangement was made for the convenience of members who lived at a distance from the former place of meeting.

In 1845, Willis Atkins, donated a lot upon which they erected a hewed-log house of worship, which they occupied for a number of years. Finally, however, it became too old for use, and was abandoned. Meetings were continued at a neighboring schoolhouse, and occasionally at private houses, until about the year 1871, when they erected their present church, under the ministrations of Rev. T. H. C. Boall. The church has continued prosperously since its organization. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. A. M. Patterson.

Sheridan Church.—In the winter of 1867-68, Rev. R. A. Newton organized the class at Sheridan. They held meetings in the schoolhouse until 1870, and after that date at private houses. In the spring of 1873, they purchased two lots of Caswell Boxley, in Sheridan, and in August of the same year began the building of their present house of worship. The financial crisis of 1873 caused the Trustees to suspend work until the following summer. The building is 36x50 feet, 18 feet between floor and ceiling, and the spire 77 feet from ground to top. The house is valued at \$2,400, and the lot at \$150. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Elder J. V. R. Miller, after which a subscription of \$1,200 was secured, to free the church from debt. The church was built in a very liberal spirit, and has always been open to the religious denominations of the town and vicinity. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. A. M. Patterson.

Society of Friends—Spicewood Church.—This congregation held its first meeting at a house on the land now owned by Elijah Jay, one-half mile west of Spicewood, in November, 1865. The preparative meeting for business was held July 26, 1866, in a log cabin on the land of Amos Cook, one-half mile south of Spicewood. Jesse Mills, Elijah Jay, Potty Furnas and Lydia Ann Cook constituted the committee then appointed. Christopher Spray and Eunice Furnas were the first permanent Clerks, and Samuel W. Cook the first Treasurer.

The first persons who joined the meeting were Amos Harry and family, Carey Linton and family, and William Eary and daughter Ollie. In the fall of 1869, the society erected their present house of worship, at a cost of \$910. Spicewood Monthly Meeting was first convened for business October 26, 1871. It then had no minister, but at present has four, viz.: John Cook, Eunice Furnas, Marian Simons and Charity Reagan. John B. and Mary Ollie are the present Clerks.

Wesleyan Methodist—Boxley Church.—About the year 1841, the first class of this denomination was organized in the schoolhouse at Boxleytown, under the leadership of Eber Teter, who was afterward recognized as one of the leading spirits in the church. During protracted meetings, they were granted the use of the log church owned by the Christian denomination at Boxley, but on ordinary occasions they held their meetings at the schoolhouse for about two years after organization. Mr. Teter then donated them a lot in the town of Boxley, upon which they erected a small frame church. This building is still used by them for a house of worship, and the church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. William Talbert.

Liberty Church.—In 1869, a class of the Wesleyan denomination was organized at a log cabin on the farm of John Jessup, under the ministrations of Rev. Jesse W. Hiatt. In 1871, they erected their present church, at a cost of \$1,200. Rev. H. C. West succeeded Mr. Hiatt as Pastor, and remained about two years. Rev. John Fall was his successor, and was followed by Rev. Eber Teter. Mr. Teter was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. William Talbert.

SOCIETIES.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 309, A. F. & A. M.—Was instituted at the town of Boxley May 26, 1854. Prior to receiving the charter, the following gentlemen met and signed the constitution: C. B. Austin, E. Hamann, J. N. Hamann, William Hicks, H. W. Ross, J. S. Collings, Samuel Dow, Right Cook, H. D. Butler, A. T. Harvey, R. M. Ritchie, Samuel Harbaugh, A. N. Duon and Cyrus Burrows. The first officers were: C. B. Austin, W. M.; Right Cook, S. W.; Ephraim Hamann, J. W.; H. D. Butler, Sec.; J. N. Hamann, Treas.; A. T. Harvey, S. D.; William Hicks, J. D.; R. M. Ritchie, Tiler. In July, 1878, the lodge was removed from Boxley to Sheridan, and the first meeting in the present lodge-room was held on the evening of the 20th of that month. The lodge-room is situated in the building owned by J. A. Cox, where the regular meetings are held on Saturday evening, or after the full moon. The officers for the present term (1880) are: L. D. Wyatt, W. M.; J. B. Bradford, S. W.; W. E. Williams, J. W.; H. Emmons, Sec.; William Shapley, Treas.; George Good, S. D.; A. J. Moore, J. D.; James Eckenbura, Tiler; T. H. Irick and Joseph Shize, Stewards.

Order of Elton Friends.—This is a recently organized order, and its objects can best be made known to the public by a quotation from its constitution and by-laws, as follows:

I. To unite in bonds of fraternity, aid and protection to all accepted persons of good character, steady habits, sound bodily health, reputable calling, and who believe in a supreme, intelligent Being, the creator and preserver of the universe.

II. To improve the condition of its membership, morally, socially and materially, by timely counsel and instructive lessons; by encouragement in business, and by assistance to obtain employment when in need.

III. To establish a relief fund, from which members of this organization, who have complied with all its rules and regulations, may receive the benefit of a sum not exceeding \$1,000, which shall be paid as hereafter provided, upon either of the following conditions, viz.:

1. When a member reaches the age of seventy-five years.
2. When, by reason of disease or accident, a member becomes permanently disabled from following his usual, or some other, occupation.
3. Upon satisfactory evidence of the death of a member.

Charity Council, No. 6.—Was organized at Sheridan, December 22, 1879, and is now working under dispensation. Its first officers were Hamilton Emmons, P. C. C.; Marion Cropper, C. C.; Mrs. Eva Cropper, V. C.; T. M. Butterfield, Sec.; Mrs. J. W. Fancher, F. S.; William A. Davis, Treasurer. The above-named officers were installed on the last night of the term of 1879, and, consequently, only served one evening.

At an election held one week later, the following officers were chosen to serve until June 30, 1880: Marion Cropper, P. C. C.; Mrs. Eva Cropper, C. C.; Rev. Meadonhall, V. C.; William Davis, Secretary; William A. Davis, F. S.; T. M. Butterfield, Treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Fancher, W.; Augustus Venable, P.; W. E. Williams, G.; Richard Frisow, S.; Dr. J. W. Fancher, Medical Examiner; A. Alena, Marion Cropper and Andrew Gabert, Trustees. The lodge now has a membership of thirty-two.

Sheridan Lodge, No. 395, Knights of Honor.—Was organized March 28, 1878, at Sheridan, and received its charter six months later, working in the meantime, under dispensation. The charter members were William W. Moore, E. Thistlethwaite, J. W. Fancher, J. W. Baker, Warren Brooks, William L. Daugherty, J. F. Moore, Alfred Shannon, H. E. Davenport, H. C. Davis, J. J. Baker. There were just enough members to fill the offices; William W. Moore was the first P. D.; Warren Brooks, D.; Dr. H. E. Davenport, V. D.; E. Thistlethwaite, A. D.; William L. Daugherty, R.; H. C. Davis, F. B.; J. F. Moore, Treasurer; Dr. J. W. Fancher, Chaplain; Dr. J. J. Baker, Medical Examiner; Alfred Shannon, Guardian; J. W. Baker, Guide. The first meeting was held in the room still occupied by the lodge. The regular meeting night is Saturday. The lodge now has an active membership of forty-six. The present officers are W. Bensen, D.; Dr. J. W. Fancher, P. D.; W. A. Wainsett, V. D.; William Parr, A. D.; P. B. Stout, Treasurer; T. S. Spencer, R.; W. B. Davis, F. R.; M. Cropper, Chaplain; Dr. H. E. Davenport, Guide; J. Y. Green, Guardian; Jacob Waller, Sentinel; Dr. H. Moore, Medical Examiner; William Kennett, Jesse Lovell and C. B. Mann, Trustees.

Sheridan Lodge, No. 232, Knights and Ladies of Honor (D. of P.). Was organized in December, 1879, with eighteen constituent members. H. C. Davis was the first P.; Mrs. Sadie Scott, V. P.; A. C. Scott, P. P.; Cyrus Mann, Chaplain; W. A. Scott, Secretary; A. C. Scott, F. S.; Mrs. M. A. Davenport, Guide; Mrs. M. A. Fancher, Guardian; William Parr, Treasurer. Dr. J. W. Fancher was installed Deputy Grand Protector and Medical Examiner, and still holds these offices. The lodge meets every Friday evening, in the hall of the K. of H., at Sheridan. It is in fine working order, and its financial standing is good. The present membership is twenty-two. The present officers are Mrs. Sadie Scott, P.; Mrs. Eva Cropper, V. P.; W. A. Scott, P. P.; Mrs. M. A. Davenport, Chaplain; Mrs. M. A. Fancher, Guide; Will A. Scott, Secretary; A. C. Scott, F. S.; William Parr, Treasurer; Marion Cropper, Guardian; Dr. H. E. Davenport, Sentinel.

Sheridan Grange, No. 662, Patron of Husbandry.—Was organized in February, 1873, at Sheridan Schoolhouse. About a year later, they removed to their present lodge-room, which they occupy jointly with the Knights of Honor. The first officers were: Charles Boxley, M.; William A. Davis, O.; John S. Kercheval, Secretary; A. Eudaly, Lecturer; N. J. Davis, Treasurer; M. McKinzie, Assistant Steward; Elijah Boxley, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Sallie Boxley, Ceres; Mrs. Mary Boxley, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. Jane Kercheval, Flora.

The membership, at one time, was thirty-six, but at present it is reduced to eighteen. The Grange is in good working order and financially prosperous. The present officers are: Cassell Boxley, M.; John S. Kercheval, O.; James Emery, Steward; William Kennett, Assistant Steward; David Linton, Secretary; N. J. Davis, Treasurer; John Stahl, Chaplain; William A. Davis, Lecturer; Elijah Boxley, Sentinel; Mrs. S. Boxley, Pomona; Mrs. Lizzie Linton, Ceres; Mrs. Rebecca Kennett, Flora.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In order to encourage a system of good farming, a number of citizens of this township united and formed this organization. No cash premiums are awarded, but the best specimens of live-stock and farm produce receive the ribbon of the society to designate them, and to secure this token of superiority there is always a good-natured, friendly rivalry manifested by the competitors for the prize, and in this the object of the society is attained. The organization was formed in the summer of 1875. Benjamin Hadley was chosen President; Ellis Hutcheson, Secretary; Robert Kercheval, Treasurer, and Benjamin Edwards, General Superintendent. They held their first fair in September, 1878, on land leased of Eber Teter, one mile north of Spicewood. They held three fairs at that place subsequently, after which, Robert Kercheval gave them the use of an adjoining tract of land for an indefinite period. No admission fee is charged, and they have no speed ring. The present officers are: Benjamin Hadley, President; Thomas S. Kercheval, Secretary; Robert Drake, Treasurer; Samuel Cook, General Superintendent.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Flouring Mills.—About the year 1867, Robert Drake erected a saw-mill at Boxley, and subsequently added a grist-mill. The latter is a two-story frame building, and has two runs of bulvers.

Mr. Drake operated the mill for several years, then sold it to Wiley Wilson, by whom it was sold to Hinkle & Harper, several years later. In 1878, Henry Kerns purchased the interest of Mr. Hinkle, and the firm became Harper & Kerns. On the 14th day of February, 1879, Mr. Kerns met a violent death. While endeavoring to adjust a belt in the mill, he was caught in the machinery, and so badly mangled that he died on the evening of that day.

The mill is still owned by Mr. Harper and the heirs of Mr. Kerns, and rented by Smith and Hyker, by whom it is now operated. During the ownership of Harper & Hinkle, the saw-mill machinery was removed, and replaced by a set of heading machinery. The latter was operated until the winter of 1879, when it was also removed.

Sheridan Mills.—In 1866, Egbert Higbee erected the flouring-mill at Sheridan, and the building remained unoccupied for two years. In 1868, Mr. Higbee associated with him as partners, Cyrus Jessup, Eliel Jessup and J. O. Pearson. The machinery was then put in, and the mill was operated by the firm of Higbee, Jessup & Co. About eight months later, Cyrus and Eliel Jessup sold to J. P. Pearson, and the firm became Higbee, Pearson & Son. About a year later, Anthony Baker purchased the interest of Mr. Higbee, and the mill was operated for a time by Pearson & Baker. Mr. Baker subsequently sold his interest to J. O. Pearson, since which time the mill has been operated by Pearson & Son.

When Higbee, Jessup & Co. adjusted the machinery for the grist-mill, they erected a shed, back of the main building, in which they placed a large circular-saw, and combined the flouring and saw mill industries. In 1872, another frame building was attached, and supplied with the machinery for a planing-mill. W. E. Duncan was a member of the firm at that time, but only interested in the planing mill. He sold his interest to J. O. Pearson in 1877.

The flouring mill is a two-story frame building, 28x36 feet, and has two runs of bulvers. It is constructed as a custom-mill, and the flour sold in sacks in the home market.

The planing-mill is 40x80 feet, and contains one planer, one edging-saw, one resawing machine and attachments. In the saw-mill the average amount of timber sawed per day is 3,000 feet. The average number of men employed is six.

Saw-Mill (Sheridan).—In 1879, the firm of Owen & Brother erected the present building at the west end of Sheridan. It is a frame building, 20x80 feet, containing one double circular-saw, boiler and engine, one edging-saw, one cut-off saw and one heading-saw. They saw an average of 3,000 feet of timber per day, and from 5,000 to 8,000 pieces of heading.

Cheese Factory.—The Adams Township Cheese Manufacturing Company erected their present establishment, one and a half miles south of Boxley, in the spring of 1879. It is a two-story frame building, thirty-one feet square, and contains one boiler and engine, one 600-gallon Harely patent vat and six presses, with a manufacturing capacity of 500 pounds of cheese per day. They make a full cream cheese, by the Cheddar process; the milk is not skimmed, the whey is removed, and the curd thoroughly cooked at a temperature of 185° Fahrenheit. This is the only enterprise of its kind in the county, and the proprietors have a good demand for their products in the home market.

THE TOWN OF BOXLEY.

In 1836, Addison Boxley founded this town, by dividing a portion of his property into town lots and selling the same. It was originally known as Boxleytown, but in later years the name was abbreviated, and it is now more familiarly known as Boxley. Here the first store in the town-ship was kept, by Addison and Thomas P. Boxley. Here, too, the first post office was established, and Dr. Thomas P. Boxley served as Postmaster for a number of years. Here, in 1837, the first township election was held, resulting in the choice of Reuben Tansy as Justice of the Peace. Within a few miles of this town, Vinton Spencer, the first white native of the township, was born in 1830, and, in 1834, the first marriage was celebrated, the contracting parties being Stephen Berens and Miss Elsie McKenzie. It was a prominent point in the days of overland emigration, being on the direct route from Strawtown to the Wabash. Addison Boxley kept the first tavern here, and received a liberal patronage from the emigrants and drovers over this route. The following-named firms constitute the representative business houses of the town at present: General merchandises, T. P. Boxley, Smith & Rodeman, J. M. Richardson; physicians,

Dr. T. J. McMartry, Dr. J. C. Newby; wagon-maker, George Palmer; blacksmiths, J. B. Ogle and Steffy Bros.

SHERIDAN.

Business Directory.—General merchandises, Thistlethwaite & Bros., H. J. Thistlethwaite, Hamilton Emmons; druggs, P. B. Stout, David Fought; clocks, P. G. Pearson; physicians, Dr. H. E. Vancourt, Dr. J. W. Faucher, Dr. H. Moore; shoemaker, J. Y. Green; milliners, Mrs. W. Clemans, Mrs. M. Emmons; undertakers, Mace & Sackman; saddle and harness maker, Julius Pearson; wagon-makers, blacksmiths and painters, Wainscott, Mann & Cropper.

In 1860, Egbert Higbee laid off a town on the south side of the pike running east and west, to which he gave the name of Millwood. Upon application for a post office at this point, several years later, it was found that there would necessarily be a difference between the name of the former and that of the latter, as there was already a Millwood post office in the State. On the north side of the pike, Caswell Boxley laid out an addition to the town, and, to harmonize the respective names of the town and post office, both were united under the name of Sheridan.

The first business house in Sheridan was the harness shop of P. G. Pearson, opened in 1866; and the first stock of merchandise was sold by Dr. H. Moore, in the building now occupied by H. J. Thistlethwaite.

ELIJAH S. PHILLIPS.

Elijah S. Phillips is a decendant of English and Scotch ancestors. Absalom Phillips, the father of our subject, was a native of North Carolina. He was born near Carthage in 1790. He was reared a farmer, and pursued that calling through life. In 1812, he was married to Frances H. Thomas, the daughter of John Thomas, a farmer of the same place. He remained on his farm in North Carolina until 1841, when he sold out, and, with the intention of securing better homes for himself and children, came North, and settled in Indiana, in the township of Greeg, Morgan County, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Hamilton County and settled in the Township of Adams, on a new farm recently purchased by him. This became his permanent home, where he resided until his death, in 1872, at the age of eighty-two years. The death of his wife occurred previously, in 1865, at the age of seventy years.

They were the parents of fourteen children, five of whom died in early childhood and infancy. The remaining nine grew up to manhood and womanhood, and were named as follows: James S., Thomas S., Emoch L., Martha E., Elijah S., Absalom D., Charles C., Emily F. and Amanda M. Of this large family, all at this time are living, except Emoch L. and Amanda M. All were born at the old home in North Carolina.

Elijah S. Phillips was born on the 8th day of September, 1826, and was a lad of sixteen years when the family emigrated to Indiana. In the early boyhood of our subject, there were no free schools in North Carolina, and his opportunities for obtaining even the rudiments of an education were very limited. After their arrival in Indiana, he went to school at intervals for a short time, until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered the shop of his brother Thomas to learn the wagon and carriage maker's trade. He remained with his brother until he was twenty-three years of age, all that time making his home with his parents. During this time, he had formed the acquaintance of Miss Rebecca A. Carter, of the same place. This acquaintance resulted in courtship and marriage, and they were united on the 24 day of November, 1848. After his marriage he commenced business for himself, and set up a shop for the manufacture of wagons and carriages, in the Township of Jackson, Hamilton County. He continued this business until 1851, when he engaged in the millwright business, and, for the next fifteen years, was engaged in erecting mills and putting up machinery at various places in Hamilton and adjoining counties. Since that time, he has resumed his former occupation, and up to this time has been engaged in the manufacture of wagons, carriages, etc. In 1865, he purchased a part of the home farm of his father in the township of Adams, which is still in his possession, and is managed and carried on by the sons of Mr. Phillips. In politics, he was originally an Old Line Whig, but, on the disruption of that party, he became an active and zealous Republican, with which party he has ever since voted. Mr. Phillips, by a long course of upright and honorable dealing, has become widely and favorably known to the citizens of Hamilton County, and is regarded as a man of superior judgment and mark-d ability. The citizens of his own township have, for many years, availed themselves of his services, in various positions, such as



ELMER E UNDERWOOD



ALVARETTA E UNDERWOOD

UNDERWOOD



WILLIAM E UNDERWOOD



CARRIE M UNDERWOOD



LEWIS UNDERWOOD



MRS SARAH B UNDERWOOD

FAMILY GROUP.



CHARLES A UNDERWOOD



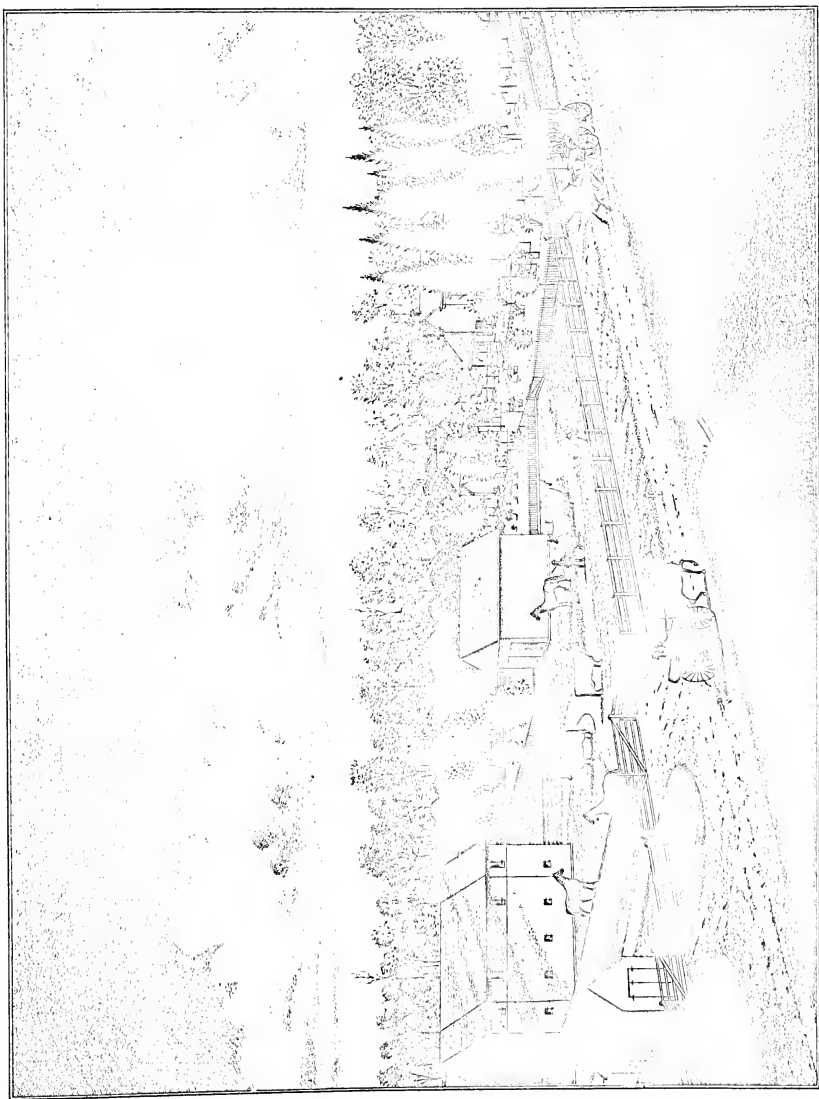
LAURA B UNDERWOOD

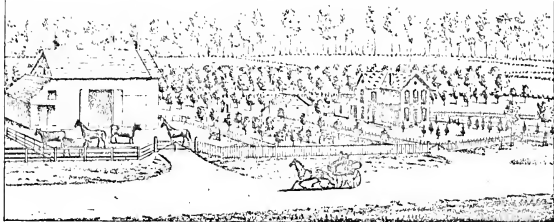


MR. GEO. FOULKE

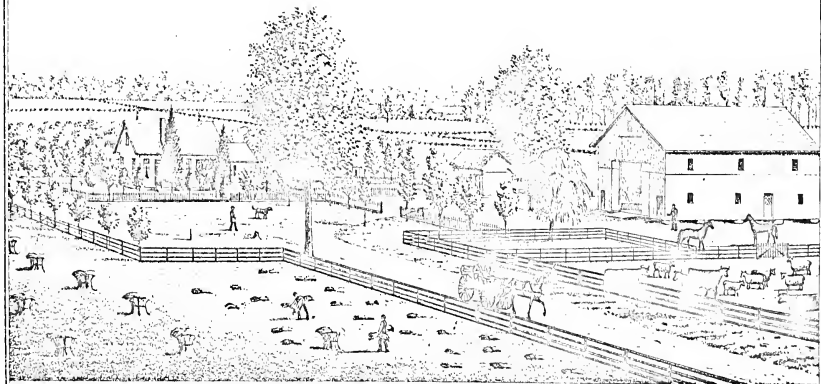


MRS MARY F. FOULKE





RES. OF LEWIS S. KERCHEVAL, ADAMS TP. HAMILTON CO. IND.



RES. OF ISAIAH COX ADAMS TP. HAMILTON CO. IND.

Director of Schools, Supervisor, etc., and he served for twelve consecutive years as Magistrate of his township; and in the spring of 1878, he was placed in nomination by the Republican party, and at the ensuing election in October, was elected one of the Commissioners of Hamilton County, and he is to-day President of that honorable board.

He and his esteemed wife are the parents of seven children, named Elizabeth E., Thomas D., Hannah J., William P., Elmer E., Ida E. and Franklin M. Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel Pence, and resides in Hamilton County. Thomas is married and resides in Adams Township. Hannah is the wife of Miles Edwards, and resides in Marion County. William is at this time in Iowa, and the other children are at home with their parents. A fine portrait of Mr. Phillips appears on another page of this work, in the group of Hamilton County Officials.

HENRY MOORE, M. D.

Dr. Moore is a native of Washington Township of this county. He was the sixth child in a family of nine, all yet living, and residents of Hamilton County. His parents were John and Louisa Moore, who came to this county and settled in Washington Township about 1835. They are now both deceased. The mother died in 1877, and the father in 1879.

Henry, of whom we write, was born March 15, 1811. During the winters of his early youth, he attended the rude subscription schools, with which he was provided. Arriving at the age of eighteen, he attended the school at Westfield, of his native township, for two successive terms. This step he followed by teaching a winter term of school in White River Township, this county. His school finished, he entered as a student the spring term of the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, intending there to complete a full course of study.

All glided smoothly till the storm of rebellion came; but, at the news of Fort Sumter being attacked, and at the call of Abraham Lincoln for troops, the spirit of patriotism impelled our young hero promptly to lay aside his books and volunteer in his country's defense.

He first enlisted as a private soldier, but having, to some extent, read medical works, and having conceived since boyhood a partiality for the practice of medicine, his taste and proficiency in this line being learned, he was appointed Hospital Steward for his regiment. Filling that position for about six months, he was detailed to act as Assistant Surgeon, which place he held in Gen. Sigel's department of the army for about two years. From this department, he was transferred to the general hospitals at Louisville, Ky., and at New Albany, Ind., with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, here serving till the close of the war. At the battle of Pea Ridge, the Doctor was in the field during the entire engagement, applying temporary dressing to the wounded as they fell. For his commendable conduct on that occasion, he received honorable mention in the official reports.

At the close of the war, the Doctor located at the present village of Sheridan, since being one of the active to build it up.

And, having graduated at the Louisville University of Medicine while stationed in the general hospital at that place in the winter of 1863-64, upon locating at Sheridan he immediately entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery. Since that time, he has pursued his profession at this place with energy, diligence and success.

Dr. Moore was united in marriage, April 15, 1864, with Miss Kate Padgett, daughter of William and Eliza D. Padgett. Six children (five living) have been the fruits of this marriage, as follows: John W. Marion, Eldoras (deceased), Robert E., Kate P., Anna S. and Otto Newman.

Mrs. Moore is a member of the Christian Church, and, while the Doctor is not a communicant with any church, yet he contributes liberally to the support of the various denominations in his vicinity.

In politics, he is a staunch Republican. Is an active member in Fidelity Lodge, No. 309, A., F. & A. M., at Sheridan.

The Doctor ever takes a leading position in public enterprises, is liberal to a fault, kind and amiable in the domestic circle, and genial as a fellow-citizen. His many commendable qualities endear him in the affection and confidence of a large circle of friends.

H. E. DAVENPORT, M. D.

Dr. Henderson E. Davenport is a native Hoosier. He was born February 24, 1846, at Eagleville, Boone Co., Ind., removing to Noblesville, Hamilton County, in the fall of 1852. The war of the rebellion breaking out, he became enthused in the cause for the Union, and finally, on November 15, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company F, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers. After serving with same for one year and thirteen days, he was discharged, and came home on account of failing health. Regaining his health, he again, September 30, 1861, enlisted for one year in Company I, First Indiana Volunteers Heavy Artillery. The war ending, he was mustered out of the service in July, 1865.

Now in his twentieth year, it was time he chose the practical sphere, wherein he should through life apply himself.

Surveying the field, he chose the profession of medicine, and secured a situation with Dr. W. B. Graham, of Noblesville, under whom to commence his reading.

He afterward entered the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, where he graduated February 28, 1872. Since then, he has been in the regular practice, at Millwood, of this (Hamilton) county. Is a conscientious physician, and a citizen held in high esteem.

Dr. Davenport was united in marriage to Miss M. A. Cook, daughter of Levi Cook, Noblesville Township, on March 27, 1872. Two children have been the fruits of this marriage, viz., Lulu, aged six years, and Fred, aged four years.



CLAY TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was established by the Board of County Commissioners at the November session, 1833, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the west line of Hamilton County, on the northwest corner of Section 13, Township 18 north, Range 3 east; east on the section line to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4, thence south with said line to the south line of the county; thence west to the southwest corner of the county; thence north to the place of beginning; said township to be known by the name of Clay Township."

At the same session it was ordered that an election be held at the house of Robert Morrow, on the 7th day of December, 1833, to select two Justices of the Peace, and that Robert Morrow be appointed Inspector of said election. This is the southeast corner township of the county. Washington Township bounds it on the north, Delaware Township on the east, Marion County on the south and Boone County on the west.

The surface is almost uniformly flat, and the soil is composed of clay and loam. It is watered by Williams Creek, which flows in a southerly course through the center of the township; Long Branch, which flows through the western part; McDuffy Creek, through the southern, and Old Town Run through the eastern part.

The soil is very productive, and fine farms are a prominent feature of the township.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

In the year 1824, Francis McShane, then a farmer in Harrison County, Ky., started on horseback, in company with a friend, Mr. Anderson, both of whom were determined upon a removal to the West. After their arrival at Brookville, we hear nothing more of Mr. Anderson. Here was located the land office, and on the occasion of this visit Mr. McShane entered two tracts of land—the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, in Township 17 north, Range 3 east, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 17 north, Range 4 east. Having made this purchase, he returned to Kentucky, where he remained a year. In December, 1825, he started with his family to locate with them on the newly purchased land. He left them in the adjoining county, Marion, while he came to the land and constructed a cabin from the timber by which he was surrounded. This completed, the family were soon settled with as much of comfort as the circumstances permitted. His family at that time consisted of himself, wife and two sons, Edward and James G. The former is now deceased; the latter still survives, and at present is the owner of the old homestead. In June, 1826, a daughter, Sarah L., was born to Mr. McShane and wife. She was the first white child born in the township. She now resides at Indianapolis. The struggle with the wilderness was inaugurated by the father, and all through the winter of that year his time was occupied in the labor of felling timber and preparing the ground for cultivation. He was almost alone in his undertaking, there being at that time no other white settlers within the limits of the township. An Indian by the name of Ketchum had adopted the white man's mode of living, and had cleared a portion of the farm subsequently entered for him by Benjamin Meindahl. The date of his settlement is not known, but it is thought that he began clearing his land not later than the year 1824. There were then several white families living in Delaware Township, but Mr. McShane was the Indian's first white neighbor in Clay. The latter spent seventeen years in the improvement of his farm, and at the end of that time his life-work closed in death. He was taken to the Farley Cemetery, in Delaware Township, where his remains now rest.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Franklin Hall came toward the close of the year 1825 and settled on a tract of land from which he subsequently developed a fine farm. James Gray came early in 1826 and entered a tract of land situated partially in this county and partially in Marion. His first cabin was located on the Hamilton County side, but within a few years he erected a brick house in Marion County, where he afterward made his home. Robert Barnhill and Benjamin C. McDufee came in 1827, and each entered land in the autumn of the following year, Mr. Barnhill the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 10,

and Mr. McDufee the entire southwest quarter of the same section. Darins Power and Daniel Warren came in 1829, and both entered land, which they improved and cultivated for years afterward. In 1830, Samuel Morrow, Robert Morrow, John Cruse, Barnaby Newby, John Harden, Isaac Rich, Stephen Hatt and William Davis settled in various localities in the township. Henry Cruse and Samuel P. Seely came about the close of the same year, and entered land in the following year. By this time there was what was known as a "good settlement," or men enough to make a full party at house-raising, log-rollings, or other gatherings in which the leading feature was the labor of the residents who contributed to assist one of their neighbors in the improvement of his home. New settlers continued to arrive each year, until all the land in the township had been entered. The settlers between this date and 1836 were as follows:

1832—John Pierce, Elias Harvey, Abraham, Jacob and William Jessup, William Hawkins, Jacob Cook, Stephen Hinshaw, Jonas Hoover, Eli Johnson, David Smith, Micajah Elston, Robert Ellis, James Sanders, John Essex, Clayton Cook, Joshua Wright, Owen Williams, Nathaniel Webber, Henry Davis, Daniel Smith and Abshalom Harold.

1833—Wyatt Dalton, Samuel Reese, Stephen Harey, James Tanner, James Davis, James Nutt, Robert Lesper, Thomas Harcey, John Smith, Rezin Debruler, Richard Power, Thomas Todd, James Hamer and William Waldon.

1834—James Beck, Jacob Phillips, Richard Norris, George S. Lyon and Peter Inaur.

1835—Isaac Sharpe, George West, Reason D. Lyon, Abraham Randles, David Metsker, Henderson Brazg and Jesse Essex.

1836—Thomas Hoagland, Josiah Senior, John Senior and John Daubenspeck.

EARLY BIRTHS.

Among the children born in this township at an early day, Sarah L. McShane was the first. A child was born to the family of Daniel Warren in 1830, and Samuel, son of John Harden, was born in 1831. The latter is now a resident of Madison County, Ind.

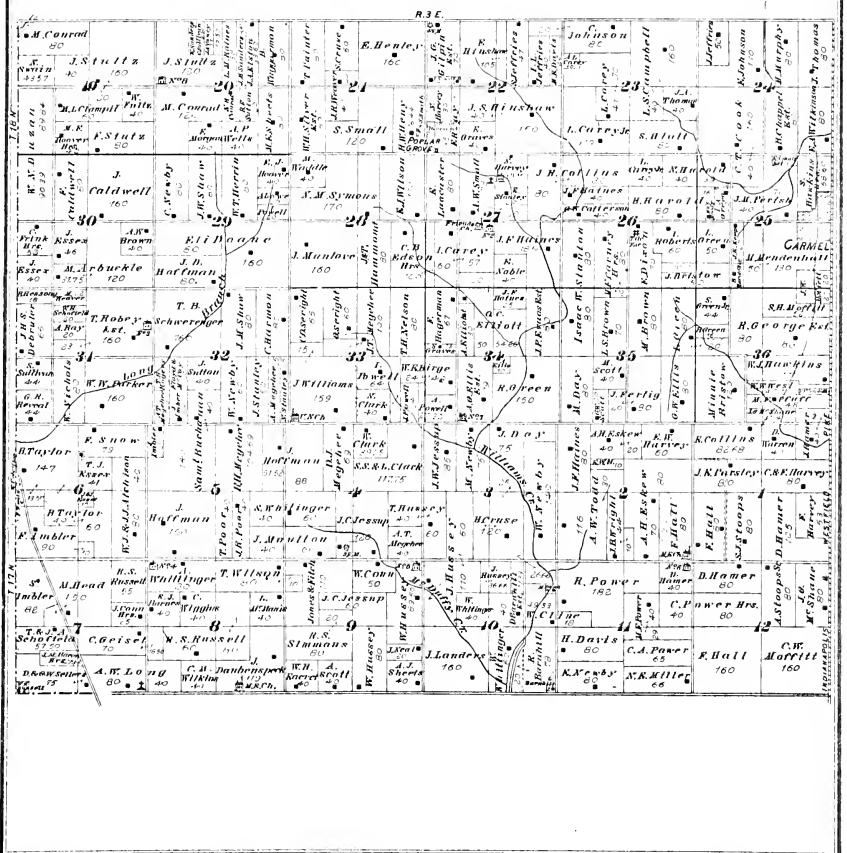
THE FIRST DEATH.

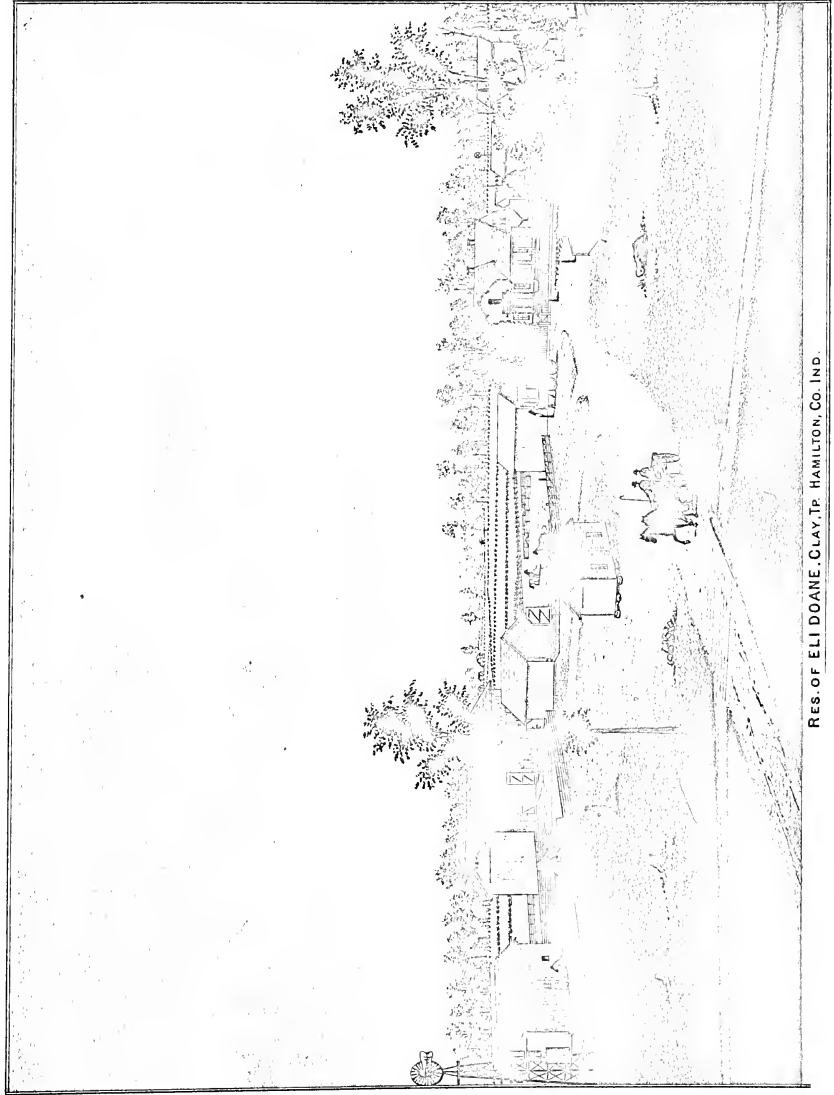
In 1830, the first death in the township occurred. The victim was a daughter of James Gray, who was taken to the Whittinger Cemetery, in Marion County, for interment. There were then no cemeteries in Clay, and many of her pioneer citizens sleep "the sleep that knows no waking" in graves more or less remote from the scene of their labors. The Farley Cemetery, in Delaware Township, and the Whittinger Cemetery, in the northern part of Marion County, were the usual burial places until 1838. In that year a cemetery was laid out on the farm of Isaac Sharpe, near the present site of Pleasant Grove Church. The first interment in this cemetery was a daughter of James Hamer.

EARLY MILLS.

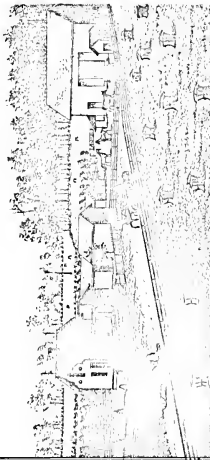
The first mill in the township was a saw-mill, erected some time during the year 1836. It was the property of John Harlan, and was located on the bank of Williams Creek, from which stream it received its motive power. It was operated by an old-fashioned water-wheel, and furnished the lumber for some of the first frame houses in this and adjoining settlements. Near the same time, certainly not later than the year 1837, John Smith erected a saw-mill on Section 10. It also received its propelling power from Williams Creek, and contained a sash saw of primitive style. It was a custom mill, and was only operated when some of the neighbors had lumber to saw. Its trade extended into Boone County. Both of the above mills were run for a number of years, until they outlived their usefulness and were abandoned. Grist-mills were not among the early institutions of the township. There were no mills in the north of Marion County, and in the adjoining township of Delaware, prior to the year 1836, all easily accessible from this settlement. The first flouring-mill was that of the Carey Brothers, erected in 1863, on the land of J. G. McShane.

MAP OF CLAY TOWNSHIP





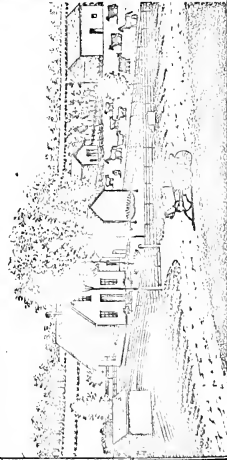
RES. OF ELI DOANE, CLAY, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



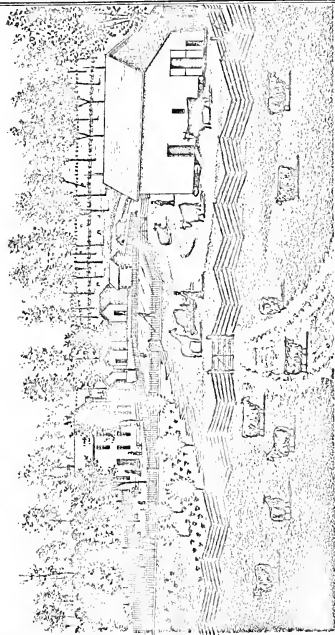
RES. OF THOMAS HUSSEY, CLAY, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



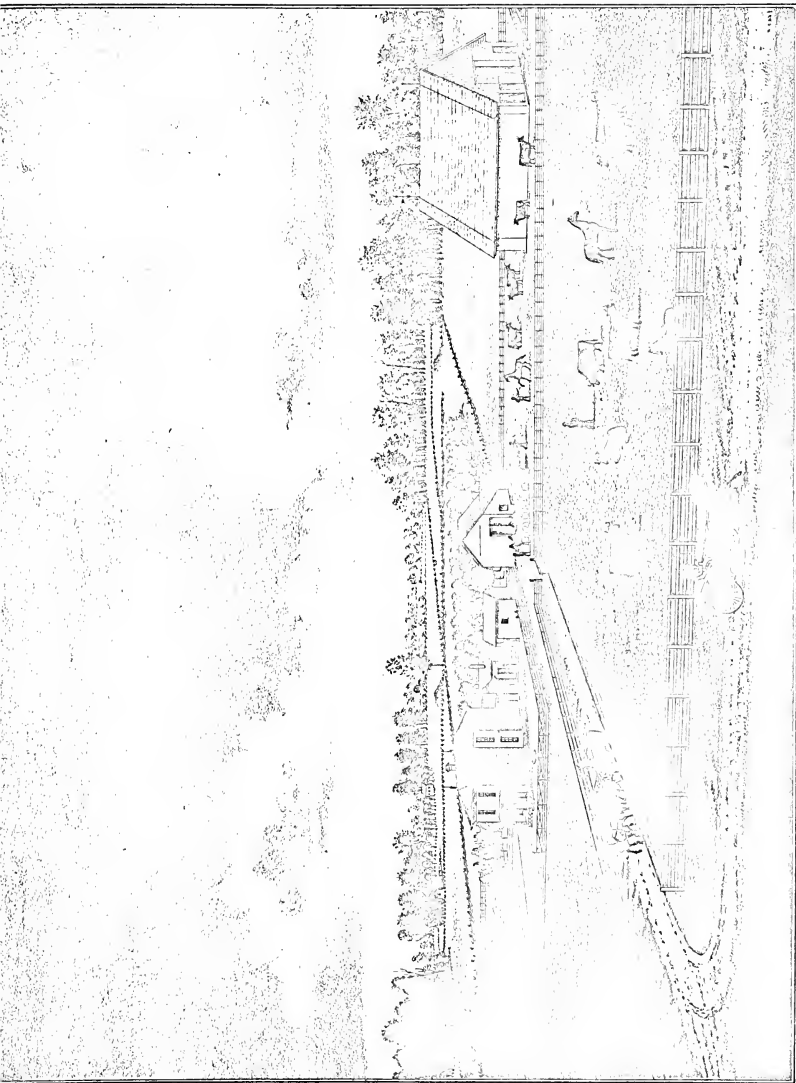
RES. OF AELLIOTT,
CLAY, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



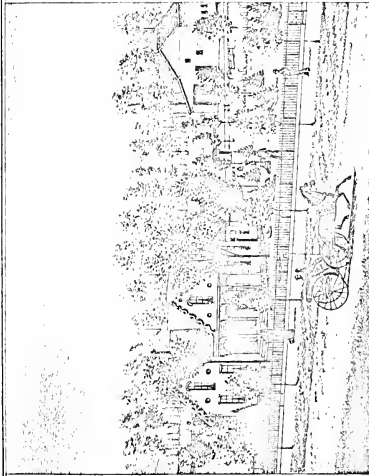
RES. OF O.ELLIOTT, CLAY, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



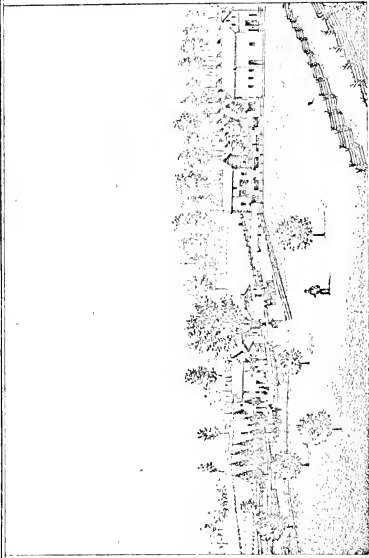
RES. OF JOHN S. HINSHAW,
BREEDER AND DEALER IN FINE STOCK, POST OFFICE, CARMEL, HAMILTON, CO. IND.



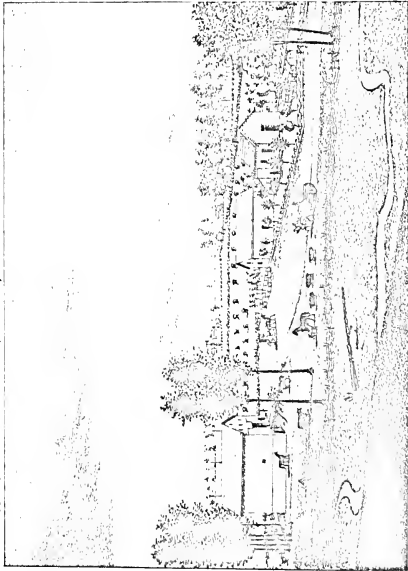
RES. OF JOHN JEFFRIES, CLAY TP. HAMILTON CO. IND.



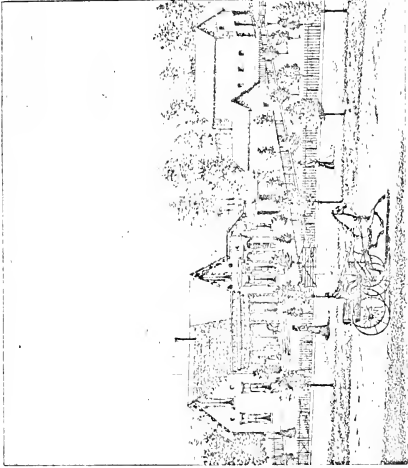
RES. OF SYLVANIUS CAREY, CARMEL, HAMILTON CO. IND.



RES. OF LEMUEL CAREY, CLAY TWP. HAMILTON CO. IND.



RES. OF EDWARD STULTZ, CLAY TWP. HAMILTON CO. IND.



RES. OF T. E. CAREY, CARMEL, DELAWARE TWP. HAMILTON CO. IND.

OTHER EARLY EVENTS.

The first frame house was erected about the year 1833, by Jacob Cook. The lumber for this house was sawed by Benjamin Mendenhall, at his mill in Delaware Township. About a year later, Zimri Cook erected a frame house on his farm.

The first brick kiln was burned by James Gray in 1835. He did not, however, make this a speculative enterprise; the brick were manufactured for the purpose of erecting a house on his farm, and the kiln was probably destroyed as soon as its purpose had been consummated.

The first road was surveyed through the township about the year 1829 or 1830. It was known as the Indianapolis and Peru State road. Like many roads at that period, its name was the chief end of its identity, for no effort was made by the authorities to improve it after it was surveyed; and for years afterward all that distinguished the "Indianapolis and Peru State road" from the wilderness through which it passed, was the three notches cut in the trees along its course. It was a bad road at all times, and during the wet seasons of the year, was absolutely impassable in certain localities. Shortly after the organization of the township, it was divided into districts, and a thorough system of roads opened, until finally there was a public highway on nearly every section.

The first store was opened in 1834 or 1835. The proprietor was Joseph Hogges, formerly of Shelbyville, Ind., and the store was kept in one room of the residence of Richard Power. Mr. Hogges subsequently removed his store to the town of Carmel, where he was identified with the early mercantile interests of the town.

AN INCIDENT OF THE EARLY DAYS.

There is nothing terrible in the words "lost in the woods," as applied to this locality at this time; but, half a century ago, such an accident was fraught with dangers which could scarcely be escaped by an unprotected person, as the woods were infested with bears and wolves, as well as venomous reptiles. So, when, one morning in the fall of 1827, the news went out through the settlement that Mrs. Margaret Gray had wandered into the woods and had failed to find her way home, every one who heard it was struck with consternation, and, abandoning the work that then claimed his attention, joined in the search, which soon became general. She had already passed one night in the forest, before the news of her absence was spread through the settlement. On the preceding evening, she started out in search of a missing pig, her only guide through the forest being a narrow cow-path. It was late in the fall, and the ground was thickly strewn with leaves, which the wind carried about in such a manner as to obscure the path. Failing to find the pig, she endeavored to retrace her steps, but only to be convinced of the utter futility of such effort.

Night was coming on rapidly, and the alarmed husband, accompanied by a few of his nearest neighbors, began scouring the woods in all directions. During the progress of the search, bear tracks were discovered by one of the party. This but added to the horror of the situation, and they were constantly in dread of coming suddenly upon her mangled remains; but, about sundown of the second day, she was discovered by Col. Daniel Heaton—a pioneer of Delaware Township, and a thorough woodsman—and was placed upon his horse and taken to his house, where she remained until the following morning. A great load of suspense and anguish was lifted from the hearts at home when the Colonel rode up to the door with the all-holy by his side, alive and well, and the signal was immediately given to the party in the woods, who hastened to join the scene of general rejoicing and hearty congratulations. Mrs. Gray was the grandmother of James G. McShane, of this township, and Joseph Gray, Esq., of Noblesville, and was eighty years of age at the time of this occurrence. She died at the age of eighty-four years.

SCHOOLS.

There were few children of school age in the township prior to 1835, and, in the labor which occupied the time of all alike in those early days, there was little time to devote to education. The first school was taught in the winter of 1831-35, in a cabin which stood on the farm of Isaac Sharpe, opposite the present site of Pleasant Grove Church.

In 1837 or 1838, a building was erected on the farm of James Hamer, in which a school was taught during the winter of that year. This was the first building erected especially for school purposes. It was of the usual style of log architecture, and both schools were supported by subscription, as were all the schools of the township, for a number of years later. The provisions of the school law of 1851-52 were adopted as soon as practicable after the passage of that law, and the present excellent system of free schools was established. There are now seven school districts in the township, each supplied with a comfortable house, for the education of all who will accept the proffered boon.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—During the early days of the settlement, the Methodists held regular meetings at private houses, but without organization. The earliest preaching was at the houses of Darius Power, Samuel P. Seeley and Isaac Sharpe, and the ministers were Rev. Hezekiah Smith, Rev. Welsh and Rev. Asa Beck. At this time the congregation comprised all the religious people of the settlement, irrespective of denominational preferences. About the year 1833, a class was organized at the house of Isaac Sharpe, and, within a year after organization, a hewed-log church was erected on land donated by Mr. Sharpe for that purpose. It was known by the title of "Sharpe's Meeting-House," and was occupied until 1854 or 1855. In that year, the congregation had so increased that the log building was scarcely large enough to accommodate them comfortably, and the present frame edifice, "Pleasant Grove Church," was erected in its place. Rev. Michael Johnson was Pastor, and Rev. Franklin Harden, assistant, at the time this building was erected. Among other Pastors who have served at various times since the organization of this class, are Rev. Hezekiah Smith, Rev. Asa Beck, Rev. Welsh, Rev. Miles Huffaker, Rev. Aaron Wood, Rev. Jonas Belote, Rev. Strite, Rev. Myers, Rev. Thomas Bartlett, Rev. H. H. Badley, Rev. Calvert, Rev. W. S. Anderson, Rev. John M. Maany, Rev. Hopkins, Rev. Thomas Colebary, Rev. S. Gillam, Rev. Kitchin, Rev. E. Rammel, Rev. John McCarty, Rev. George Bowers, Rev. Silas Piper, Rev. F. A. Fish, Rev. John Sway, Rev. Lamb, Rev. Brown, Rev. Harrison, Rev. Black, Rev. George Haynes, Rev. Odon, Rev. Peck, Rev. Blake, Rev. D. D. Powell, Rev. T. H. C. Heall and Rev. I. N. Rhoads. Rev. R. B. Powell is the present Pastor.

Poplar Grove Church.—About the year 1836, a class was organized in the southwestern part of the township, and met at the houses of Nathan Wilson and other members, for a year or more. A lot was donated to the society by Elijah Patterson, and upon this a hewed-log church was soon afterward built. Early in the year 1856, Nathan Wilson donated a lot half a mile east of the log church, upon which the present house of worship was erected in the summer of the same year. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. R. B. Powell.

Mount Zion Baptist Church.—The Baptists formed an organization at an early day, but had no established house of worship. The homes of members of the congregation and the district schoolhouse were the places in which the services of their church were conducted until 1867. In that year, John Williams donated to the society a lot of the southwest corner of his farm, upon which they erected a frame house of worship in the same year. Meetings were continued regularly until the summer of 1877, since which time the society has been without a regular pastor. The building is now occupied at intervals by the Methodists and Friends.





John Hussey

JOHN HUSSEY

was born in Fayette County, Ind., February 15, 1840. He was the son of Joseph and Sarah Hussey, and moved to Hamilton County with his parents in 1853. He was a studious boy and improved well the opportunities which the excellent common-schools afforded him of obtaining an education. He was especially fond of the study of history, and read carefully everything on that subject which he could obtain. The histories of wars were particularly interesting to him, and he never tired of reading of the great wars in which different nations have engaged.

The history of the United States was of the greatest interest to him: and he read carefully, and with avidity, not only his school history, but the more advanced and exhaustive works on that subject. His boyhood was passed in a manner similar to that of all boys of his station in life, but even before he had passed from his boyhood, he was called upon to take a man's place in the defense of his country. His course of reading had made him keenly appreciative of the value of liberty, and he saw that our only hope of perpetuating this grand republic was in preserving the union of States intact. He had watched with deep interest the storm-cloud which had been for some time gathering over our country, and which finally, in 1861, burst upon us with such terrible results. On the 10th of August of that year, he volunteered as a soldier to serve in maintaining the nation and the principles he loved so well, enlisting in Company F, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In a short time, his regiment was ordered South, and he entered upon the duties and hardships of a soldier's life, bearing all the privations incident to such a life with cheerfulness, performing every duty promptly and fearlessly, always with his company, ready and anxious to bear his share in any danger, to do his part in any duty which might devolve upon them.

He was never absent from his company during his term of service, and took part with them in the following-named battles, besides a number of skirmishes, viz., Mill Spring, Ky., January 19, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Rollingfork, Ky., December 28, 1862; Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

In this terrible battle, John Hussey was one among many thousands of Union soldiers who yielded up their lives in defense of their country. A shot from a rebel gun cut short his noble career, and he fell and died alone and unknown, in what the poets have called the "Sunny South," but which might be more fittingly termed the "Bloody South." His body was not recovered, and he fills an unknown grave; but he is not forgotten. He is remembered, and his image is cherished by all who ever knew him in life. He could not be more honored by his relatives and friends if his grave had been made near his old home, than he is in his unmarked resting-place. His memory could not be more affectionately cherished were his grave in plain sight of his friends, than it is now. They know there is some spot on earth sacred to him, given him by the hands of blue-coated patriots like himself, and hallowed by the honors they paid him in placing him there. They know that he was laid in his present resting-place by loving hands, the hands of brothers—a brotherhood born of a great principle; and there they are content to leave him till the great day which shall call him to his reward. And, while his abode there on that bloody field is unknown, he still abides in the hearts of those who knew him and loved him in life.

Would that the memory of every brave patriot who to-day fills a nameless grave could be as fittingly and affectionately preserved as is the memory of John Hussey, Company F, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

"'Unknown!' is all thy epitaph can tell;
If Jesus knew thee, all is well."

WILLIAM HUSSEY.

The ancestors of this gentleman emigrated from England and settled in North Carolina at an early date.

John Hussey, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was married in North Carolina, and at his death, which occurred while he was yet a young man, left two children, named Jonathan and Joseph. Joseph was born in Guilford County, near Greensboro, N. C., in 1815.

He remained at home with his mother until he was seventeen years of age, when in 1832, he and his brother left home and came North, to the wild, uncultivated new State of Indiana, in quest of a future home for themselves.

They finally settled in Fayette County, each selecting some wild lands, on which they located and proceeded to clear off the timber and improve into a condition for farming.

In 1837, Joseph was married to Miss Sarah Fraizer, daughter of John and Rachel Fraizer, also early settlers of Fayette County. He continued farming in Fayette County until 1853, when he sold out his farm of 100 acres and removed to Hamilton County, Ind., and settled on a farm of 200 acres in Clay Township, where he has ever since resided, and at this time he and his wife are in the quiet enjoyment of a well-earned competence, accumulated by many years of patient toil, economy and honorable industry. Mr. Hussey never engaged in uncertain speculations, or the turmoils of political strife, but has always attended strictly to his own business.

This worthy old pioneer couple are the parents of ten children, named John, William, Martha J., Mary, Elizabeth, Harriet, Thomas, Rachel, Franklin and Milton. Of these all are living at this time except John, Mary and Franklin.

The eldest son, John, at the age of twenty-one years, enlisted in Company F Tenth Indiana Infantry. He was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers to put down the rebellion, and as early as 1861, he was among the heroes who were at the front. He participated in all the battles in which his command was engaged, until the historically disastrous battle of Chickamauga, when he, with thousands of other brave and heroic martyrs, fell a victim to the slave-holder's rebellion. The remaining members of this family are all married except Milton, who is at home with the old people; and they are all living in Hamilton County except Harriet, who resides in Illinois.

William, the second in this family of children, was born at the former home of his parents in Fayette County, Ind., on the 30th day of April, 1812. The years of his boyhood and youth were passed in acquiring a common-school education, and at labor on the farm at home until he reached his majority, after which he attended the Poplar Ridge Seminary for one term, which closed his school life. He continued to abide with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when, on the 21th day of November, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah A. Jessup, daughter of John C. and Maria Jessup, old residents of Hamilton County.

Soon after his marriage, he moved on to a farm of his own in the same township, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Hussey is a practical grain and stock farmer. He has a finely cultivated farm of 170 acres, well fenced, and improved with tile drainage, and has been generally very successful in his farming operations.

Mr. Hussey is a man of solid worth and character, and is recognized and appreciated by his fellow-townsmen and the county at large as a gentleman of sound judgment and superior ability, as they have frequently manifested by placing him at various times in positions of trust and responsibility, such as Magistrate and Trustee of his township, and he is at this time serving as one of the Commissioners of Hamilton County. He and his wife are honored members of the Christian Church. Their children, six in number, are all living at home with the parents. Their names are Nancy E., John S., Fanny M., Melinda, Oliver and Jesse. The portrait of Squire Hussey may be found elsewhere in these pages, in the group of County Officials.

ALFRED T. JESSUP, ESQ.

The subject of our sketch, whose name we give above, was a son of Abraham and Hannah Jessup. He was the ninth in a family of ten children. His parents were both natives of North Carolina. His father was born April 23, 1780, in Guilford County of that State, while his mother (Miss Hannah Wright, before marriage), was born in the County of Stokes April 1, 1785. They were married in the year 1814, in Wayne County, Ind., to which locality they had both removed.

Alfred T. was born in that county Nov. 30, 1822. Eleven years later (1833), he removed with his father's family to this (Hamilton) county, where he has since resided. At so early a date, in this then wilderness portion of Indiana, young Jessup necessarily had very meager opportunities for moral, mental or business training. The forests then were almost untouched by the woodman's ax, church edifices were quite unknown, while cheap log schoolhouses—none other were known at that time—were at great distances apart; and to receive the advantages even of these rude institutions, our young subject was obliged daily to walk each way, to and from, a distance of three miles. Yet, by means thus unfavorable, he acquired a base upon which he has since built—through the forces of observation and experience—a commendable superstructure.

On April 20, 1843, having arrived at young manhood, he wedded Miss Henrietta Todd, daughter of Capt. Todd, from the State of Maryland. Sadly losing by death this first companion of his bosom April 13, 1860, he afterward wedded Mrs. Martha Conner, a most estimable widow lady of Walsh, Ind., and to her he was wedded October 3, 1866. She was the daughter of Michael and Mary Harvey, who had been very early settlers in Wayne County, Ind. Reared to farming, for several years succeeding his first marriage, or up to about forty years of age, he continued, as his chief pursuit, the vocation of his youth. In the meantime, from 1853 to 1857, he filled the office of Postmaster at Carmel, while for eight years, from 1859 to 1867, he filled that more responsible position, Trustee for the township of Clay. Mr. Jessup, never physically strong, was unfavorable to his continuance in the pursuit of agriculture. This, too, of course, has proven a detriment since changing to the mercantile business. Yet, making this change nearly twenty years since, and commencing the new vocation with a limited capital, he has, by *extreme industry, and judicious management*, enlarged his business and been successful. Let us add, also, that this success has been achieved under the double disadvantage, in fact, of a delicate constitution, and the entire loss of fingers from his right hand. He may well be quoted as a striking example in support of the adage that "a man will not wear out as soon as he will rust out." As a years, too, of bracing up health, Mr. Jessup, at times, has felt constrained to try the pleasures of travel. Four years since, he thus paid a visit to friends and kindred scattered through Northern Indiana, and thence westward into Iowa and Missouri. Still later, he has journeyed far enough to the South to take in the State of Georgia, wherein he has a daughter living. Belongs to the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, and helps to sustain, in his community, the two churches denominated Methodists and Friends. Liberal to a fault, ever an industrious, temperate, upright man, within the large circle of his acquaintance he is held in high esteem, and well deserves a record in the history of Hamilton County.

JOHN HARDEN.

Among the pioneers of Clay Township, the subject of this memoir was a prominent character. He was born in Ireland January 19, 1802, and emigrated to the United States with his parents, at the age of thirteen years, arriving in Baltimore in August, 1815. Shortly after his arrival, he became a carpenter's apprentice, with a view of learning that trade; but within a few months his parents removed to Coshocton, Ohio, and he withdrew from his apprenticeship to follow them. Here, in his youth, he acquired the experiences in pioneer life which qualified him for the part which he subsequently took in the settlement of Clay Township. He grew to manhood on the Ohio farm, and rendered his father valuable service in its improvement. In 1826, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Bealy, and during his residence in Ohio, three children—William, Marilla and George—came to bless this union. About this time his father died, and the family decided upon a removal to the West. A one-horse wagon contained all their effects, and with this conveyance they started for Indiana. Hamilton County was their destination, and in October, 1830, they arrived in Clay Township and settled in a thick wilderness. Here the struggles of his youth were renewed, and for months his time was fully employed in clearing sufficient ground to raise the necessary support

for the family; but he worked with tireless energy, and in due time a fertile farm succeeded the forest and repaid his labors. He was the first to inaugurate the saw-mill enterprise in the township. He built his mill in 1836, on the bank of Williams Creek about a mile southeast of his farm, and conducted a trade with residents of this and other settlements, which was productive of some profit to him.

In 1840, he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served five years. Four years after his arrival in the township (1834), he went to Indianapolis, and assumed the management of West's Mills, but his heart was in the improvement of his farm and he returned about three years later.

At the close of his term as Justice of the Peace, he removed to Eagle Village, in Boone County, where he associated himself with J. F. Daugherty, in the mercantile business, remaining thus engaged with various partners for about ten years. In the meantime, he had sold his farm, but in 1848, he purchased another, located in Clay Township, on the line of Boone County, and one mile south of Eagle Village. The mercantile enterprises, in which he had been engaged, were not as profitable as he hoped to find them, and after purchasing the second farm he resumed his former occupation; but in the fall of 1856, he again embarked in mercantile pursuits, this time at Zionsville, Boone Co., Ind., where he dealt extensively in wheat, etc., with varied success. Three years later he located at Lebanon, in the same county, where his wife died in 1862. A little mound in the cemetery at Zionsville marks the last resting-place of this noble Christian woman, one of the pioneer women of Clay Township, and one whose life was an example of purity.

After the demise of his wife, Mr. Harden returned to his former home in Ohio, where, two years later, he was a second time married. There he purchased a farm, upon which he passed the remainder of his life. In February, 1873, his active life closed in death, at the age of seventy-seven years, and he reposes in the dreamless sleep in the cemetery at Zionsville, Ind., beside the wife of his youth. In life, both himself and wife were devout Christians, and often traveled as far as ten miles to attend the services of the sanctuary during the early days of their residence in Clay Township, and both died in fellowship with the Christian Church.

Mr. Harden was one who had few enemies, and all who knew him recognized the manly principles that marked his career through life, and he died honored and respected.

The fruits of his first marriage were twelve children, namely, William, Marilla, George, Samuel, Besty W., Martha, Mary, John W., Adison P., Milton, Calvert and Harriet, of whom Harriet, William, Milton, Martha and John W. are deceased.

JAMES G. McSHANE.

James G. McShane, of Clay Township, was born in Harrison County, Ky., January 9, 1819, and was the son of Francis and Theodisa McShane. In 1825, Mr. McShane, then a young boy, came with his parents to Indiana, settling in Hamilton County on the farm where he now lives, and where he has lived continuously all his life, or rather, for fifty-five years out of the sixty-one he has lived. Mr. McShane's parents both died at the old homestead, in Hamilton County—his father at the age of sixty, and his mother at the age of eighty-four.

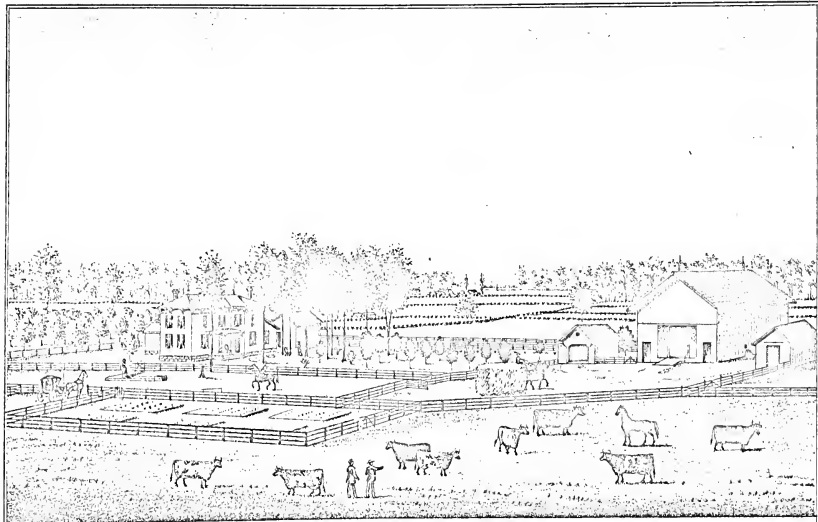
Mr. McShane's boyhood was passed similarly to that of other boys of his day. He attended the winter sessions of school when there was any, and made the most of the very meager advantages for obtaining an education. He is a man of experience rather than book knowledge, and is an intelligent and successful man. His inclinations in early life led him to adopt the vocation of farming, and, as an evidence that he was not mistaken in his choice, we call the attention of the reader to the fact stated above, that he has lived continuously for *fifty-five years* upon the farm which his father entered, and upon which he was taught to love the business he finally adopted as his life vocation. On the 24th of November, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Silveys, of Clay Township, Hamilton Co. She was born in Marion County, Ind., and was left an orphan when quite a young child.

Mr. McShane is a man of quiet and retiring disposition, not seeking to push himself into the notice of his neighbors, yet he is known and respected all over the county for his sterling integrity and industrious application to his affairs. He has served as Commissioner of Hamilton County, and filled that position with fidelity and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

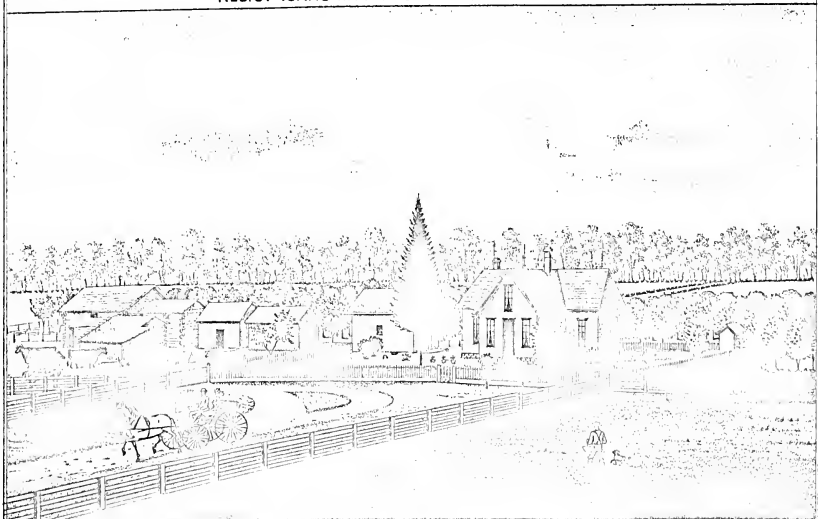
Mr. and Mrs. McShane are members in high standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are regarded as worthy and exemplary Christians by all who know them.

Mr. McShane belongs to a class of people who are rapidly passing away, to whom the rising generation owes much for the many comforts they enjoy. Arriving here, as he did, when the new fertile country was nearly a wilderness, enduring all the privations which fall to the lot of the brave pioneers of every country, he has been ever active to aid in the advancement of various enterprises, such as churches, schools, roads, etc., calculated to make life more enjoyable to the present generation than it was in his day. Let us hope he may live many years yet to see the continued progress of the country he has done so much to make what it is to-day.





RES. OF ISAAC W. STANTON. CLAY, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF JOHN M. WISE. DELAWARE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

THE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP OF DELAWARE.

IN the year 1822, Hamilton County was formed, and, owing to the lack of facilities at the present county seat (Noblesville), the first session of the Board of Commissioners (or Justices), was held at the house of Wm. Conner, in Delaware Township. This was the place designated by an act of the General Assembly of Indiana, approved January 8, 1823, for holding the Circuit and all other courts of Hamilton County, until a court house more suitable could be procured. The first session of the board was held on Monday, May 12, 1823, and one of the first acts of this body was the subdivision of the county into two townships—Delaware and White River. The boundary lines of Delaware Township were fixed as follows: "Ordered by the board, that all that part of the county lying south of a line drawn from the most easterly boundary of said county, running with the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, Township 19, north, until it strikes the most westerly boundary, shall be laid off, established and known by the name of Delaware Township." At this session, it was ordered that George Kirkendall and James Willson be appointed Overseers of the Poor for one year. In the following August, the board appointed Edward M. Dryer and George Wise to serve as Constables in this township. The first township officers were elected in February, 1824, in pursuance of an order of the board to the effect that an election be held at the house of William Bush.

From the territory originally assigned to Delaware, the townships of Fall Creek and Clay were organized in 1833, leaving the boundary lines of Delaware in their present shape.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.*

The first family of white persons who made permanent settlement in Hamilton County was the family of George Shirts, who settled on what is known as the old William Conner prairie farm, in the year 1818. He moved here on pack horses, from Connersville, Ind., accompanied by his wife and three children. His wife died a short time subsequent to their arrival, and was buried by the Indians, in a burying-ground belonging to the tribe. Her coffin was made of puncturets, fashioned by the Indians. She was the first white person buried in the county.

Mr. Shirts pre-empted the land on which he located, feeling secure in his possession; but, shortly after the date of his settlement, John Conner, of Connersville, Ind., went to Brookville and entered 1,300 acres, including the land which Mr. Shirts had selected for his home. The latter then moved to what is now Noblesville Township.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

William Conner came to the township at a very early date, and formed matrimonial relations with a squaw of the Delaware tribe. He opened a store about four miles south of Noblesville—his stock consisting of the articles most in demand by his dusky neighbors. It was stated that when the Indians came in to trade, they were paid in part for their furs in whisky. They were required by him to pay for each article as it was sold to them; a gallon of whisky would be measured out, and its equivalent in fur immediately taken; then another, and so on, until the furs were all taken up. Mr. Conner was an enterprising citizen and a man of marked peculiarities. He was a successful farmer as well as a successful trader, and always had an abundance of produce in his barns. For years afterward, his farm was the Egypt of new settlers, who came to him to buy corn while they were waiting for their own recently cleared fields to produce a crop. Those who came without money were the favored ones, and received the corn, to be returned without interest from their first crop. Those who came with the money to pay for the corn were told to go elsewhere for it, with the remark that "they could get corn any place for cash."

In later years, when the Indians were removed from this locality to the West, Mr. Conner remained in the township, but his wife followed her tribe to their reservation. Mr. Conner subsequently married a white lady.

A Frenchman by the name of Brait was a member of the tribe, and went with them at the time of their removal.

The Delaware Village was located on the west side of White River, and on the south bank of Dry Run. There were three prairies in the vicinity, where they cultivated corn. They were well advanced in civilization, and constructed their dwellings of logs, after the manner of their white successors. Their village was burned during the war of 1812, and the charred remains of some of their houses were all that marked its site when the first white settlers came, in 1818. It was never rebuilt, but for many years the Indians horred around the spot in portable lodges. A large spring in the neighborhood was a favorite resort, and they indulged in frequent drunken revels at this point, after consigning their weapons to the keeping of the squaws. After their removal, immigration was encouraged by placing the land in market. William Bush settled in 1819, and cleared a farm, upon which he resided for a number of years, but finally removed to another locality.

In the latter part of 1821, or early in 1822, Joab Brooks came to the township with his family, and in November, 1822, entered the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 17 north, Range 4 east. George, Peter and Michael Wise settled on the southwest quarter of the same section, in September, 1822. Silas Moffitt came in November, 1823, and resided for fifty years on the farm which he then entered. Charles Lacy, William Wilkinson, Benjamin Mendenhall, John S. Heaton, Aquila Cross and John Deer, all entered land in the township in 1822, and all resided on the land which they entered. A settler having then been fairly begun, there were others who followed soon; and by the year 1836, there was not a section of land in the township upon which no one had come to reside and make improvements.

Thomas Barron came in July, 1823, and was followed in 1824 by Col. Daniel Heaton and Thomas Morris. Abraham Williams came in October, 1825, and entered the land upon which he now lives, Section 10. He is, perhaps, the oldest living member of the pioneer community of this township. He was a soldier in Capt. Throckmorton's company, Kentucky Militia, during the war of 1812, and is now 89 years of age.

The next settler after Mr. Williams was James Heady, who came later in the same year.

The full list of settlers from this date until 1836, will be found in the following roll of pioneers:

George Metker, Feb. 25, 1826; Thomas West, May 27, 1826; Dav Dawson, Nov. 18, 1826; Dorothy Heady, Sept. 26, 1827; John Kinzer, Jan. 1, 1828; Jacob Kinzer, Jan. 1, 1828; William Slater, Dec. 16, 1830; Alexander Mills, Jan. 18, 1831; Isaac Hallinger, Aug. 30, 1831; William West, Aug. 30, 1831; Samuel Carey, Nov. 26, 1831; John Felps, Nov. 26, 1831; Eli Felps, Nov. 26, 1831; James Williamson, March 12, 1832; John Green, May 26, 1832; William McWain, June 6, 1832; Alexander Roward, Sept. 8, 1832; Isaac Jessup, Sept. 27, 1832; Peter West, Oct. 11, 1832; Joseph Green, Nov. 1, 1832; Samuel Hockett, Feb. 2, 1833; William Murphy, March 27, 1833; John A. Shafer, Aug. 17, 1833; Sylvanus Carey, Oct. 3, 1833; William Foltz, Nov. 2, 1833; Humphrey Irwin, Dec. 6, 1833; Ansel Beach, Dec. 20, 1833; Conrad Grindle, Dec. 23, 1833; John Scott, December, 1833; David Hedwinc, December, 1833; Mark Heady, July 18, 1833; James Hooper, Feb. 9, 1834; Joseph Eiler, Aug. 12, 1834; Ebenezer Oshorn, Sept. 15, 1834; Aaron Osborn, Sept. 15, 1834; Leonard Eiler, Sept. 24, 1834; Vincent Heady, Nov. 22, 1834; William Irwin, Nov. 26, 1834; Elijah Brock, Dec. 22, 1834; William Roberts, Dec. 23, 1834; James Farley, April 29, 1835; Irenben Stinson, May 21, 1835; George Kirkendall, July 11, 1835; Mosca Mills, Oct. 21, 1835; Alexander Irwin, Oct. 24, 1835; Zebulon Hartman, Nov. 17, 1835; Matthew Kirkendall, Dec. 22, 1835; John Durrah, Dec. 21, 1835; Jacob Faussat, Jan. 13, 1836; Robert Hanna, Jan. 13, 1836; John Deunret, Feb. 8, 1836; David Naylor, Feb. 9, 1836; Charles Stephens, April 26, 1836; Ezekiel Mills, June 30, 1836; Samuel Farnett, July 13, 1836.

* From an historical sketch by Mr. A. F. Storer.

EARLY EVENTS.

Sidney Swift Shirts was the first white male child born in the township. The precise date of his birth is not known; but it is thought that he was born in the year 1818 or 1819. Laura Finch, the first female white child, was born in that part of Delaware which afterward became a portion of Noblesville Township.

The first brick house was erected by William Conner, in 1823, the brick used in its construction being manufactured from clay on his farm. The second brick house was erected by Silas Moffitt, in 1827, and the third by William Wilkinson, Sr., in the same year. These houses are still well-preserved and substantial buildings. The Conner house is now owned by the heirs of the late John D. Evans; the Moffitt house is owned and occupied by S. H. Moffitt, and the Wilkinson house is owned and occupied by Hon. W. W. Rooker.

The nearest grist-mill was the mill of Jacob Whittinger, in Marion County, and to this point all the wheat was hauled for grinding. William Conner was at that time operating a rick mill on his farm, but it was only a corn-mill, and used as an auxiliary to a small distillery which he conducted. Occasionally, he ground corn for his neighbors; but this was done as a special accommodation, and the extension of the favor depended altogether upon the humor in which he happened to be when his patrons arrived.

The first road was surveyed from Winchester, Ind., to intersect a road running from Conner's farm to Indianapolis, and was known as the Winchester & Indianapolis State road. The first county road was cut out along Cool Creek, with Noblesville as its terminus. In locating a road of this character, it was customary to cut three notches in the trees along the route, to distinguish it from a "neighborhood" road, the latter having only one notch in the trees along its course. Thus, when a traveler saw a road of the former description, he recognized it as a public road. It was usual to run over the best land when such roads were being traversed, and but little attention was paid to the surveyor's marks; but, as the township became settled, portions of the road were found to be on land included in some one's patent, and were fenced in. Thus, by degrees, travel was forced to take the line prescribed for it by the surveyors, but this often led the traveler into ugly marshes, and it was a number of years before the road was improved to such an extent as to make it passable at all times of the year.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL.

In 1831 or 1832, William D. Rooker erected a grist-mill within a mile of his residence, on Cool Creek. It received its motive power from that stream, and all its machinery was of the ancient type. Its capacity was limited, yet fully equal to the wants of the settlement in which it was located. It obviated the necessity of traveling so far as the Whittinger Mill, hitherto the only one accessible from this settlement. Several years later, he added a saw to the quota of machinery, and began to utilize the timber about him. The building of frame houses became popular about that time, and he conducted a good lumber trade. He sold the mill to Amasa Bond in 1839. Mr. Bond subsequently sold it to Peter Wise & Sons, who operated it until it outlived its usefulness, and was abandoned. The frame of the old mill is still standing.

William Wilkinson erected a saw-mill in 1839-40, on the bank of Cool Creek, west of the present residence of Hon. W. W. Rooker. He afterward added two runs of buhrs, one for wheat and one for corn. The flour ran from the stones into a box, in which it was carried up stairs to the bolter, which was operated by hand. This mill was only operated for a few years, as Mr. Wilkinson afterward built a better one on the same site. The latter is a frame building, three stories high, and was supplied with the best milling machinery. It was purchased by James Menckenhall in 1848, and in 1850, W. W. Rooker purchased it from Menckenhall. He operated it about two years, and sold it to Joseph Harbaugh. From him it passed into the possession of Jesse John, Samuel John, James Evans, George Houser, Robert Cox, and from Robert Cox to its present owner, Mr. Fritz.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1830, in a cabin on the farm of Abraham Williams. It was conducted under the patronage of Mr. Williams and Joseph Eller, whose children were its only pupils. Two years later, the residents erected a schoolhouse and employed a Mr. Lynch as teacher. This was a township school, and was maintained by a general subscription. Mr. Lynch was a man of fine attainments, and conducted a

good school. The next schoolhouse was built in 1837, and was known as the "Parley Schoolhouse." Johnson Parley was the teacher. In the following year (1838), a school was taught by Joseph Gore, in a log cabin on the farm of George Wise. These were all subscription schools, and the educational system of the township was conducted on this plan for a number of years following. The present system of public schools was inaugurated shortly after the passage of the law providing for their establishment, and, one by one, each district in the township was supplied with its school and teacher. At the present time there are ten districts in which school is taught, the terms ranging from six to nine months a year.

CHURCHES.

Religious services were conducted, in 1829, at the house of Mrs. Dorothy Heady, by Rev. Ray, of the M. E. Church. Revs. William Way and John and Jacob Miller were also among the ministers who conducted services in the township prior to the organization of the church. The Friends held meetings at an early day, in the western part of the township, near the present site of Carmel.

Organization of the Friends Meeting.—Late in the year 1833, about twenty Friends met at the house of Jacob Cook, in the northeastern part of Clay Township, and proceeded to organize a monthly meeting. Immediately after organization, they purchased of David Wilkinson three acres of ground, on the east side of the road, and north of Carmel, upon which they erected a log house of worship. They occupied this building until the year 1845, when they replaced it by the neat frame house in which they now worship.

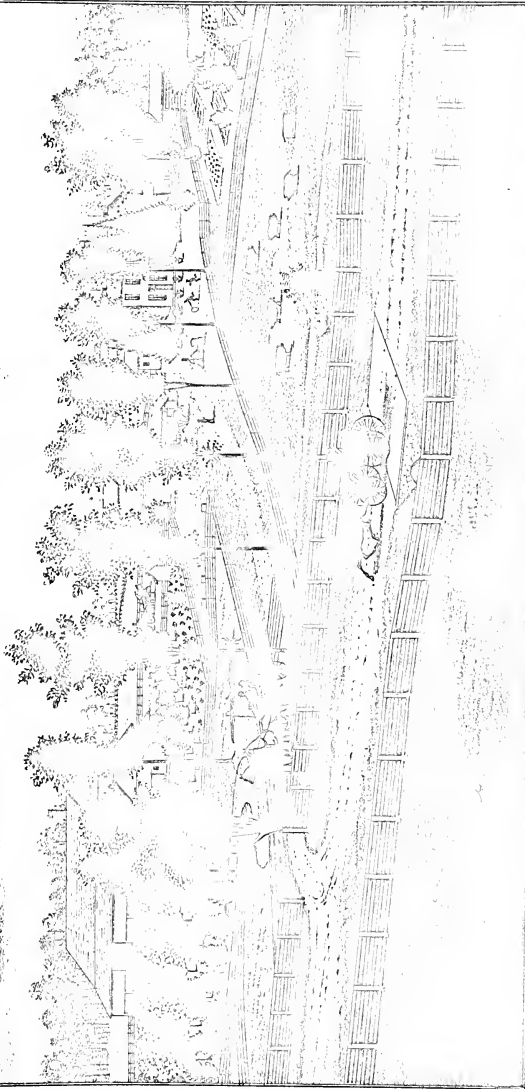
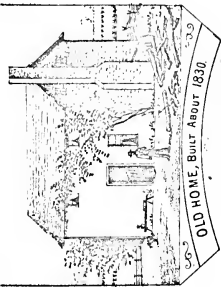
This society was originally attached to the Fairfield Monthly Meeting, and the White Lick Quarterly Meeting; but, in 1834, it was established as an independent monthly meeting. It is now in a flourishing condition, with a large membership.

Methodist Episcopal.—In 1836, Hezekiah Smith, a local preacher, began to hold religious services at various private houses in the township, and was followed by W. D. Rooker, who was also a local preacher. Mr. Rooker conducted the meetings at his house, and in the summer of 1837 or 1838, a small class was organized, of which he acted as leader for a number of years. The meetings were held in the "Parley Schoolhouse" until 1852. Rev. White was the Pastor in charge of the circuit at that time, and urged upon them the necessity of erecting a house of worship. Before the close of that year, a modest frame building was completed on Section 33, and christened "White Chapel," in honor of the Pastor. By the co-operation of the members, who united and performed the labor, the church was erected at a moderate expense. From that time to the present the church has been uniformly prosperous. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. R. B. Powell.

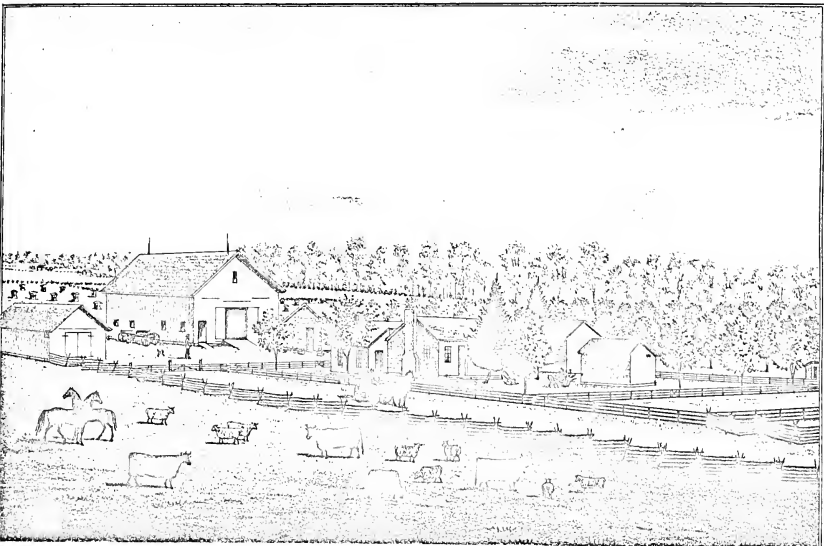
Carmel M. E. Church.—Was organized in 1848, with about a dozen members. The class was organized by Rev. N. Gillam, and the meetings were held in a log cabin opposite the store of Elijah King. This building was erected for a blacksmith shop, but had then fallen into disuse, except when it was occasionally occupied for the services of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, which was organized before the church. For a period of two years, the meetings of the class alternated between this building and a building in the north part of the town. In 1850, they erected the present house of worship in Carmel, at an expense of \$800. It was dedicated by Rev. Haunel, the Pastor in charge at that time. The present membership is forty, and the church is under the pastoral care of Rev. William Parr. The Sunday school has been regularly maintained since 1847, during the summer. At the last session, it had an average attendance of fifty scholars.

New Britton Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was organized at New Britton as early as 1852 or 1853, and held regular meetings for a number of years; but, in the course of time, some of the leading members moved away, and the class was finally left without a minister. In 1867 or 1868, it was re-organized, and since that time meetings have been held in the Baptist Church at New Britton. The class now has between thirty-five and forty members, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. R. B. Powell. Sydney Cropper, Class-leader.

Fisher's Station Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1871, Rev. D. D. Powell organized a class in the schoolhouse at Fisher's Station. There were fourteen members in the original organization, and the meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1876. In that year, the society purchased the ground-floor of the building in which its meetings are now held. This building was erected for a union church, and the upper story purchased by the Masonic Order for a lodge-room. Rev. D. D. Powell remained in charge of the class



RES. OF WILLIAM KINZER, DELAWARE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF JACOB KINZER, DELAWARE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF J. B. METSKER, DELAWARE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

three years. He was succeeded by Rev. Beall, who remained one year. Rev. J. J. Rhoads, the next Pastor, remained one year, and was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. R. B. Powell, the present Pastor. The church now has a membership of fifteen. Henry Fisher is the present class-leader. In 1873, a Sunday-school was organized in connection with the church, and has been maintained ever since, during the summer season. The average attendance is about forty scholars.

Regular Baptists.—The regular Baptist Church was organized at New Britton, in 1861, by Elders L. Peters, W. Thompson, W. W. Brandon and P. Keeny, with ten constituent members. The meetings were held in the schoolhouse at New Britton until the year 1870. In that year, the society erected a frame house of worship in the suburbs of the village, at a cost of \$1,100. It was dedicated by Rev. John T. Oliphant, the Pastor in charge at that time. Rev. Oliphant was succeeded by Rev. John Kinder, who remained four years. His successor was Rev. Thomas Calloun, the present Pastor. The church now has forty-four members. The church officers are as follows: G. W. Arthur, Clerk; Joseph Dunn and R. G. Walker, Deacons.

United Brethren.—This denomination organized a class at New Britton in 1806, under the ministrations of Rev. Henry Mooth, and held meetings at the schoolhouse for eight years. In 1874, they erected a frame house of worship, east of the village, in which they met until 1877. In the spring of that year, during a violent storm, their church was blown to the ground, and has never been rebuilt. Meetings are now held at the Baptist Church in the village of New Britton. The class has a membership of thirty-five, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. A. C. Rice. William Ludwig is the present Class-leader, and B. Evin Stewart.

SOCIETIES.

Carmel Lodge, No. 101, I. O. O. F.—Is now working under virtue of a charter granted by the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, June 16, 1872. The charter-members of the lodge were: John E. Warner, Jonathan W. Moffitt, Jacob H. Moon, Sylvanus Carey, Jesse A. Ballard, Enos Noblet and Ira Powell. The lodge was instituted by D. W. Schock, D. D. M., assisted by the following-named gentlemen, who acted as officers for the evening: D. W. Schock, G. M.; N. D. Levinson, G. W.; John Hunter, G. Treas.; E. H. Hall, G. Marshal; I. C. Hurst, G. Sec.; H. G. Kenyon, G. Guard.

On the evening of institution of the lodge, J. F. Nutt and F. H. King were made members by initiation, and Ison Wickerham and W. J. Hawkins were admitted to membership by the presentation of valid cards from their respective lodges. The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation to serve as officers for the ensuing term, viz: J. W. Moffitt, N. G.; J. H. Moon, V. G.; F. H. King, Sec.; W. J. Hawkins, Treas. The following officers were then appointed: J. A. Ballard, W.; J. F. Nutt, O. G.; Ison Wickerham, C.; Ira Powell, R. S. N. G.; J. E. Warner, L. S. N. G.; Sylvanus Carey, R. S. V. G. By a vote of the lodge, Thursday evening of each week was adopted as the time for holding the lodge meetings. The building in which the lodge room is located was erected by a joint-stock company, with a special view to the accommodation of the Order, which controls a large share of the stock.

The lodge has, at present, an active membership of sixty-one. The following are the officers for the present term: J. T. McShane, N. G.; Elvieo Harvey, V. G.; Jacob H. Moon, R. S.; Silas Clingsmith, P. S.; J. E. Warner, Treas.; William Harold, Ward; John A. Holmes, C.; William Clingsmith, I. G.; Enos Noblet, O. G.; Samuel P. Michener, R. S. N. G.; Asel Todd, L. S. N. G.; William Norrow, R. S. V. G.; Robert Todd, L. S. V. G.; G. W. Ward, R. S. S.; Chester Tighe, L. S. S.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 533, A. F. A. M.—Is now working under a charter granted May 22, 1877, and signed by Frank S. Devel, Grand Master. The lodge was first organized under dispensation February 11, 1876, with the following charter members: Hilroy Silvey, R. P. Castetter, J. S. Roberts, William McKinstry, Granville Olvey, T. N. Williams, John Harrison, N. G. Johnson, Jacob Castetter, A. T. Heady and Cyrus Underwood. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: Hilroy Silvey, W. M.; B. P. Castetter, S. W.; J. S. Roberts, J. W.; William McKinstry, Treasurer; Granville Olvey, Secretary; T. N. Williams, S. D.; John Harrison, J. D.; N. G. Johnson, Tiler.

Before the lodge was organized, the Masons individually subscribed to the erection of a lodge-room over the church, which was erected in 1872 or 1873, and the first and all subsequent meetings of the lodge were held in this room.

The lodge is in good working order and good financial condition. The present number of members is seventeen. The officers for 1880 are as follows: T. N. Williams, W. M.; George W. Roberts, S. W.; C. S. Underwood, J. W.; W. H. Dixon, Secretary; Peter McKinstry, Treasurer; J. S. Roberts, S. D.; James Reimer, J. D.; W. H. Olvey, Tiler.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Saw-Mills.—The mill two miles north of Carmel, on the 'pike, was first put in operation by B. B. Hiatt, on East Branch, two miles east of its present location. It was subsequently removed to the site which it now occupies, and passed through the hands of various owners until 1851. In that year it was purchased by J. F. Jeffris and J. Jeffries. One year later, J. F. Davis sold his interest to W. D. Jeffris, since which time the business has been conducted by the Jeffries Brothers. They employ four men at the mill and three teamsters, and saw an average of 5,000 feet of lumber daily, which they sell at Indianapolis.

Carmel Mill.—This building was erected by Simon Hawkins in 1851, for a wagon and carriage shop, and was operated as such by him for about five years. He then sold to William Hedecree, who sold the establishment to D. M. Connell about a year later. In the spring of 1859, it was purchased by D. W. Patty, who conducted the business until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army and closed out his wagon business in Carmel, but retained possession of the property until 1867. It was then purchased by H. M. Gray, and used by him as a residence. In the spring of 1868, the building was purchased by L. G. Carey and Isaac Roberts, and in the summer of that year was converted into a grist mill. It was furnished with two runs of buhrs and new machinery throughout. It was operated by Carey & Roberts for one year, at the end of which time Mr. Roberts sold his interest to Enoch Dixon. About two years later, L. G. Carey purchased the interest of Enoch Dixon, and operated the mill alone for several years. He sold it to Frank Cooper, by whom it was operated two or three years. Mr. Carey died in the meantime, and the mill was sold to satisfy a mortgage which was given by the purchaser, Mr. Cooper. Mrs. L. G. Carey became the owner of one-half of the mill; the other half was conveyed to Seth Green, who transferred his certificate to T. E. Carey. Mrs. L. G. Carey then sold the other half to W. P. Dixon and T. E. Carey. It has since been operated by Carey & Dixon. While it was in the possession of L. G. Carey, the mill received an additional run of buhrs and a new bolting-cloth, making it a first-class custom-mill.

Fisher's Station Flouring Mill.—This building, which is located east of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, was fitted up with the machinery for a grist and saw mill, by George Hamilton and W. H. Mock, in 1873. Mr. Mock withdrew soon after, leaving the mill in the hands of Mr. Hamilton, who removed the saws and sold them, confining the mill as a flouring-mill. In September, 1879, he sold it to the present proprietor, W. G. Lowe. The mill has two runs of buhrs, one for wheat and one for corn, and has a capacity of about ten bushels per hour. It is conducted as a custom-mill.

THE TOWN OF CARMEL.

This town was originally known as Bethlehem. It is situated on the west half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 18 north, Range 4 east, and the east half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the northeast quarter, of Section 35, Township 18 north, Range 3 east, and is located partially in Delaware and partially in Clay Township. The original plat was made on the 13th day of April, 1837, by John Phelps, Alexander Mills, Daniel Warren and Seth Green, and contained fourteen lots. Additions to the original town were made as follows: Five lots on the east side of Main street, and south of the original plat, by Samuel Carey, August 3, 1849; by Nathan Hawkins (eight lots), July 18, 1857; eight lots by Isaac J. Bales and J. H. Davis, and Wilkinson's Addition by David Wilkinson, November 23, 1876. At a session of the County Commissioners, in March, 1874, a petition was presented by the citizens of Bethlehem, praying that their town be authorized to hold an election for incorporation, and the former name of the town be substituted by Carmel, that being then the name of the post office. An election for this purpose was ordered for the 21st of March, 1874, and resulted in a vote of thirty-three for incorporation, and twelve against.

THE FIRST FRAME HOUSE.

In 1838, Thomas Mills erected a frame house on the lot now occupied by the residence of David Kinzer. This was the first frame house in the village,

and was occupied as a residence by several families, until 1872. By that time it had become very much dilapidated, and was purchased by William Frost, who used it for firewood.

EARLY MERCHANTS

The first store was opened in 1838-39, by some gentlemen from Shelbyville, Ind. They closed out their business within two or three years, and removed to another locality. Haines & Harvey were the next merchants, and opened their store in 1843, in the log building formerly occupied by the Shelbyville firm. Elijah King came to the village in 1846, and opened a store in the building recently vacated by Haines & Harvey. He was associated with Wyley & Little, of Indianapolis, and afterward with Bruma & Anderson. In 1849, this firm removed the old log building, replacing it with the substantial frame house, in which the present mercantile establishment of his son, F. H. King, is conducted. After the withdrawal of Messrs. Drumm & Anderson from the firm, Mr. King associated Carey & Jessup with him. He subsequently purchased the interest of these gentlemen, and formed a copartnership with his son, J. E. King. In 1862, he purchased the interest of his son, and conducted the business alone until 1875. In that year he admitted his son, F. H. King, to a partnership, and in July, 1879, withdrew from active business, by placing the store entirely in the hands of his son, by whom it is now conducted.

Among other early merchants of the village were Eliam and Alfred Brown, who came in 1850 and opened their store in a building east of the store of Mr. King. They subsequently removed to the corner now occupied by L. J. Small's drug store. Their stock was finally purchased by Nendenhall & Stanton.

In 1857, John Kenyon opened a store in the building then recently vacated by Nendenhall & Stanton. They sold out about three years later. Their successors were the Griffin Brothers, who kept a store in the same building. About three years later, they sold to Alfred Brown. Joseph Randall purchased his stock about two years later. Mr. Randall sold out about two years later, and James Stanley opened a drug store in the building recently vacated by him, and conducted the drug store until his decease. Carey & Simon then purchased the store, and conducted it several years. From them it passed to Stewart Warren and from him to its present proprietor, L. J. Small. The present business firms of the town are as follows: L. J. Small, druggist; F. H. King, dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.; A. T. Jessup, dry goods and groceries; David Kinzer, dry goods and groceries; J. E. King, groceries; physicians, Dr. J. T. McShane, Dr. M. G. Harold, Dr. D. Carey, Dr. M. R. Carey; Dr. William Frost, dentist; blacksmiths, Harold & Haines, Albert Hinford; shoemakers, M. L. Long, A. Peacock; R. Craven, harness-maker; Harold & Green, tile manufacturers; C. W. Hawthorn, proprietor "Star Hotel;" William Nutt, undertaker and furniture dealer; Calvin Bond, undertaker Blanchard & George, livery stable.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

Carmel Post Office was established in 1844, and Joseph Macey was appointed Postmaster. He kept the office in a building on Main street, on the Clay Township side of the town. He served in this capacity for a period of two years, and was succeeded by the following gentlemen, viz, J. W. Stanton, Eliam Brown, A. T. Jessup, Z. Warren.

Mr. Warren, the present Postmaster, was appointed in 1863, and has served continuously since that time. The office is kept in the store of A. T. Jessup, on the south side of the town.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

One of the first blacksmiths in Carmel was Joseph Hilcher, who opened a shop in the east part of the town, about the year 1850. John Patty and Richard George opened shops about the same time. In 1857, Isaac Roberts came to Carmel and purchased the shop of Joseph Hilcher, where he worked at the trade for a number of years. He subsequently removed his shop to Main street, where he is still engaged at the trade.

In 1859, Benjamin Hall located at Carmel and erected a wagon-shop in the west part of the town.

In the winter of 1851-55, Simeon Hawkins and John Patty erected a wagon and carriage shop in the east part of the town, where they conducted the business about one year. At the end of that time, Mr. Hawkins retired, and Mr. Patty continued the business another year. The establishment was then purchased by D. W. Patty and W. C. Kane. Mr. Kane subsequently

retired, leaving the business with Mr. Patty, who, in 1859, purchased the building in which the flouring mill of Carey & Dixon is now operated.

NEW BRITTON.

The village of New Britton was laid out by William Brandon March 8, 1851. It is situated on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 30. The original plat contained eight lots, and an addition was made west of the original plat by Sydney Cropper in May, 1872. W. H. Cyrus made the second addition to the village in April, 1874.

New Britton is a station on the L. P. & C. R. R. The business of the town is conducted by the following firms: S. Trittipe, Postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise, grain, etc.; blacksmiths, F. L. Danaha, S. S. Helma; shoemakers, Fearey & Casterley; physician, Dr. F. A. White.

FISHER'S STATION.

This is a station on the L. P. & C. R. R. The village was platted by Sathiel Fisher, the original owner of the land upon which it is situated. It was divided into town lots by him in June, 1872.

The business men of the village are as follows: W. H. Dixon, Postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise; W. H. Dock, dealer in groceries; W. G. Flanagan, dealer in groceries and drugs; Miss Ollie McChesney, agent L. P. & C. R. R.

HON. WILLIAM W. ROOKER

was a grandson of William Rooker, a native Englishman, who was born in the city of London, of wealthy parentage, about the year 1765.

Grandfather Rooker's advent to America occurred during the Revolutionary war, and under circumstances very unpleasant.

Arriving at an age competent to do the duties of a soldier, while spending an evening at a social dance in his native city, he, with twelve other young gentlemen of his acquaintance, was seized by the "press gang," and forced into the English army. Without even being again permitted to see his father's family (whom, in fact, he never afterward saw), almost like a prisoner, he was snatched from the land of his birth to go, as was expected, to help conquer the fathers of American independence. But, like many others in the same situation, he was of too noble a birth to continue a submissive slave to the arm of British arrogance and tyranny. At the first opportunity offered, he deserted his command, thus rending the shackles which held him a conscript soldier.

The tie of allegiance to the country that gave him birth now being severed, and the bonds that bound him an unwilling soldier being rent, he sought a safe refuge and a permanent adoption among the colonists who were fighting for liberty.

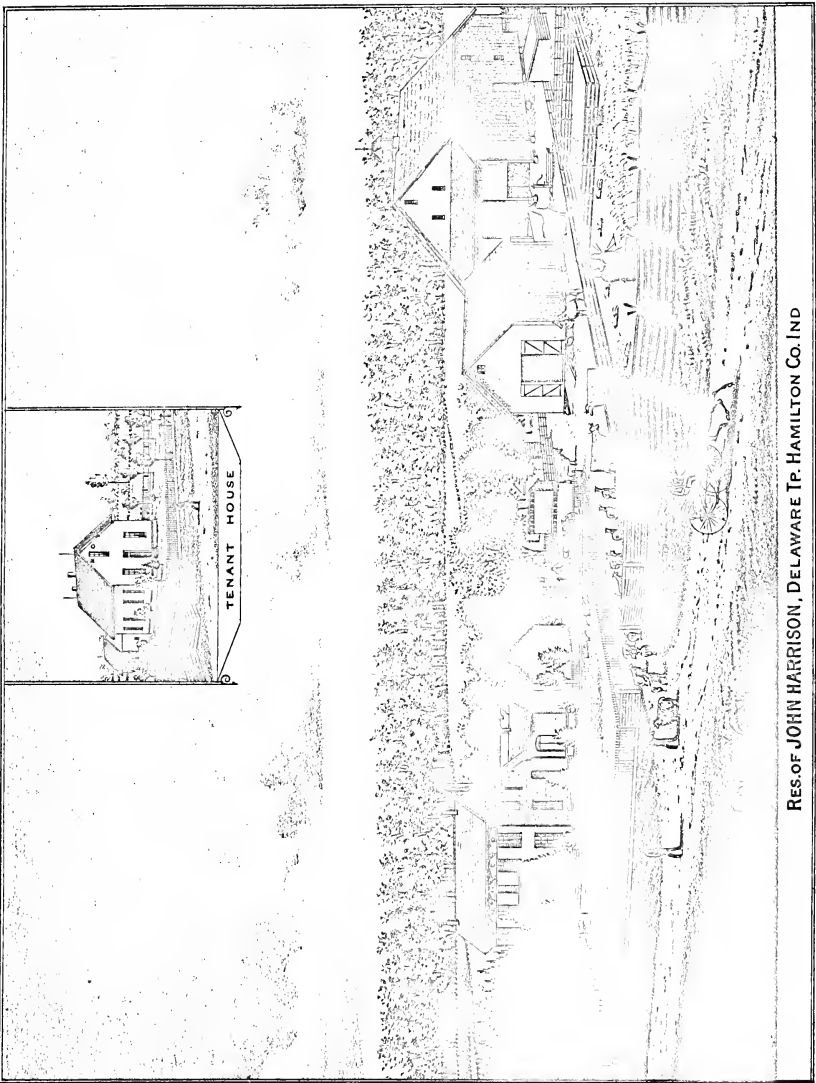
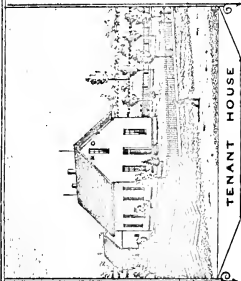
The war of the Revolution ended, young Rooker married a Miss Nancy Sappel, and settled in East Tennessee, where, in 1792, William D. Rooker, father of the subject of our sketch, was born. When about seventeen years of age, William D. emigrated from East Tennessee to Western Ohio. Here, at about the age of twenty-two, he wedded Miss Phebe Dingers, and then moved just across the State line into Indiana Territory, their residence yet being so close that they still procured their water from the Buckeye side of the line. Later, they removed to what was then known as the "Big Walnut Level," in Wayne County of this State, and again, in 1819, removed to the banks of Fall Creek, about four miles to the northeast of the present city of Indianapolis.

William W., of whom we write, was born at this pioneer home April 14, 1825. Continuing their residence here till 1836, the family then permanently removed to this (Hamilton) county.

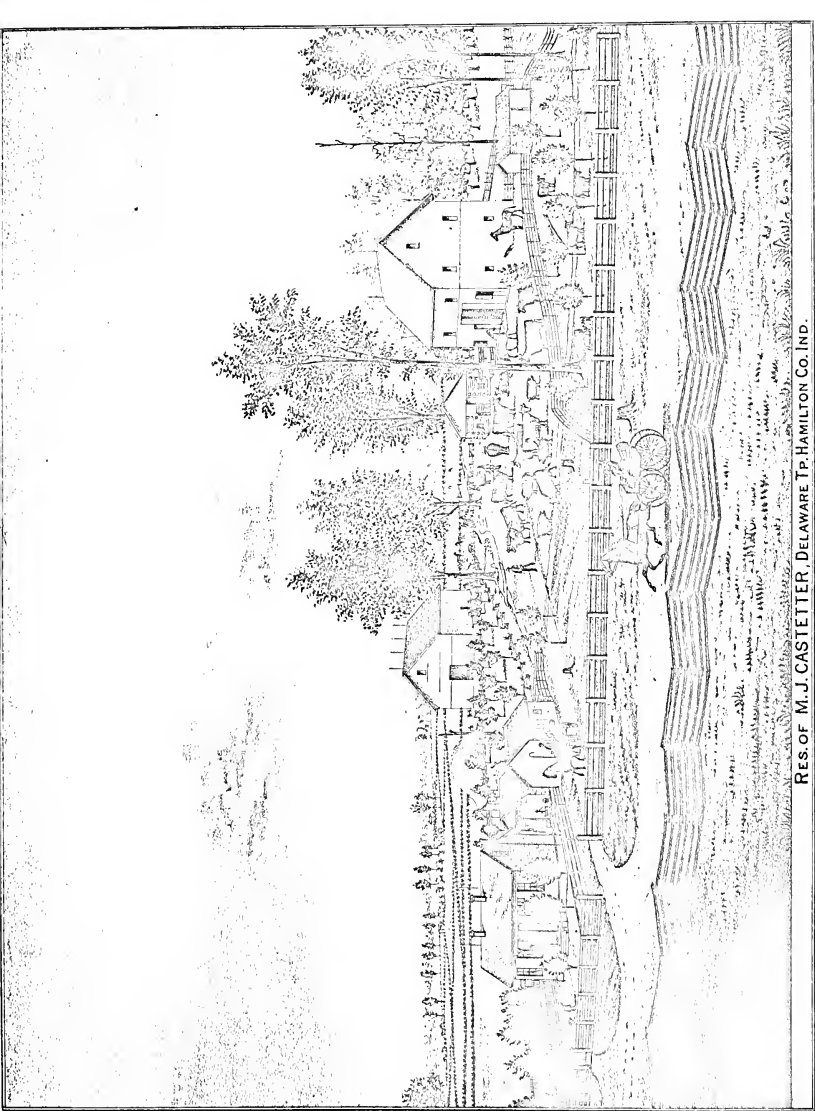
Enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens, Mr. William D. Rooker, in 1840, was elected one of the Associate Judges of Hamilton County, and again, in 1843, a member of the Indiana Legislature.

William W., the son, like other young men of early days in this county, was required to labor earnestly during most of the year to help clear away the forest and to help produce necessities for the family. Hence, a few short months in winter covered the extent of his school advantages; and, alas! we know too well how inadequate those advantages. Under opportunities, then, so unfavorable, little could we expect the youth to educate, except in the simple rudiments of English and except in the light of a determined spirit to brighten up and develop through the influences of observation and the grand surroundings of nature.

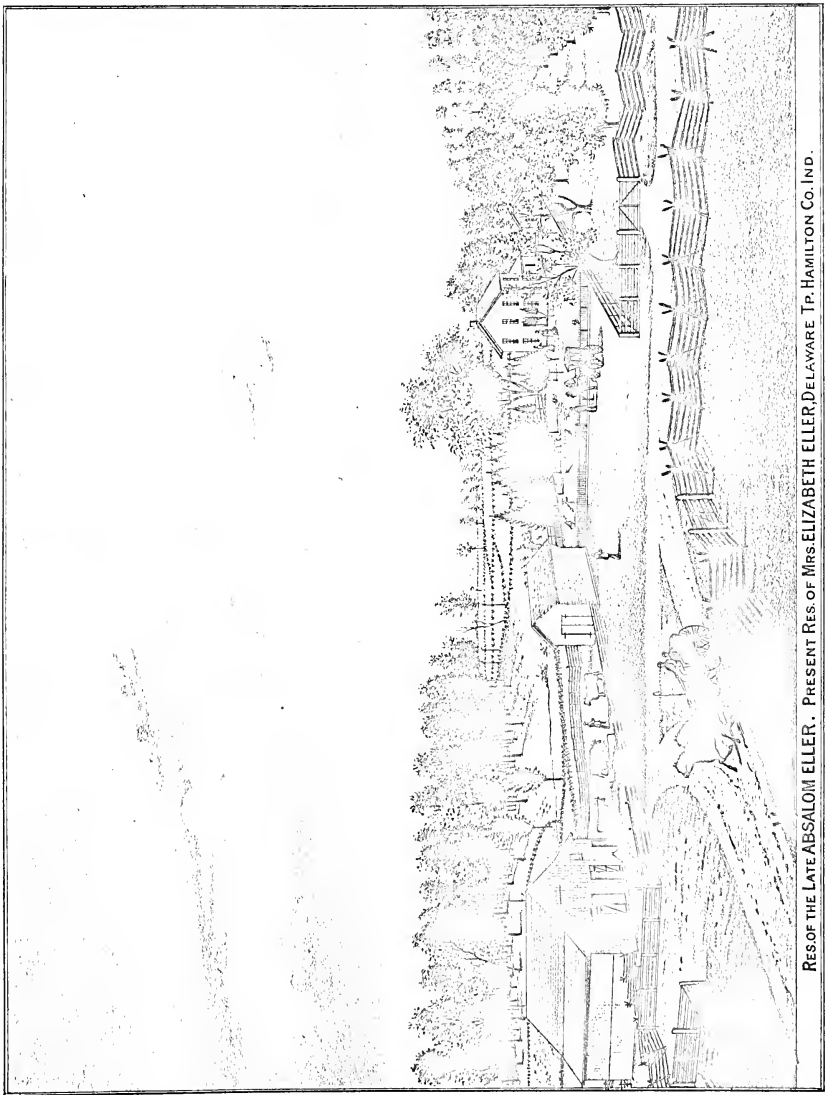
Advancing to young manhood, he thought to engage in mercantile pursuits, and secured a situation at Westfield, in Washington Township; but, not meet-



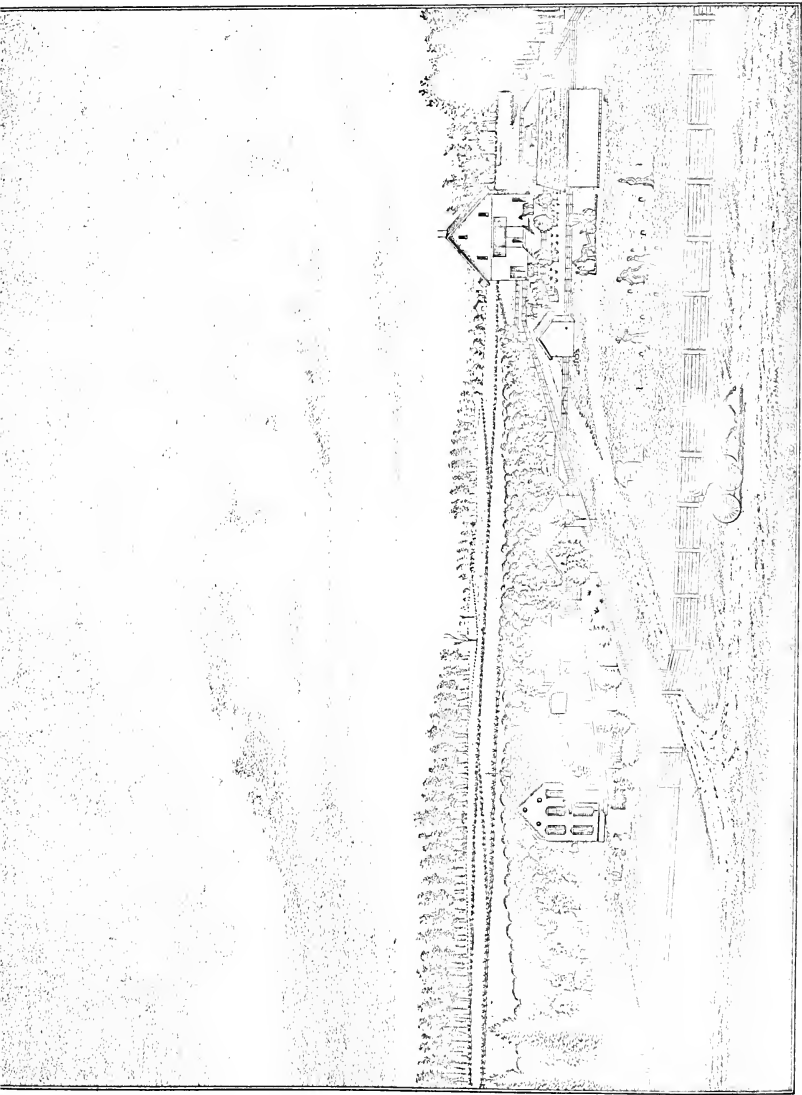
RES. OF JOHN HARRISON, DELAWARE TP. HAMILTON CO. IND



RES. OF M. J. CASTETTER, DELAWARE TWP. HAMILTON CO. IND.



RES. OF THE LATE ABSALOM ELLER. PRESENT RES. OF Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLER, DELAWARE TP. HAMILTON CO. IND.



RES. OF LEVI KINZER DELAWARE TP. HAMILTON CO. IND.

ing his anticipations, he soon returned to farming, which vocation he has since pursued.

He was united in marriage to Miss Arzela Fauhan, of this county, February 10, 1848. Four children, one son and three daughters, have been the fruits of this union, as follows: John, born December 28, 1848; Melinda, born August 24, 1851; Synthia, born July 17, 1853; Louis, born December 24, 1855.

After twenty-seven years of happy wedded life, Mrs. Rooker departed this life August 30, 1875, deeply mourned by a loving home circle and by all who knew her.

Mr. Rooker has never adhered to any special religious theory, is not a member of any religious denomination, and yet is a decided believer in an overruling Providence. In politics, he was born and reared a Whig. Remaining with that party till its demise, he then joined the Republican party, voting twice for the immortal Lincoln. In 1868, declining longer to vote the Republican ticket, he has since acted independently. Thus acting in 1878, he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature jointly by the counties of Hamilton and Tipton. In a man of energy and integrity, and has been successful in acquiring property.

JOHN DEMORET, ESQ.

This representative farmer of Hamilton County is of French descent; his paternal ancestors having emigrated to America to escape religious tyranny and intolerance.

He was born in the State of Ohio, and in the county of that State, bearing the same name as the one in which he now resides. He first saw the light July 31, 1803, and was the fourth son and fifth child of Nicholas and Lydia Demoret.

They were natives of New Jersey, but emigrated early to the State of Pennsylvania, and from there to Ohio, about the year 1798. At the age of thirteen, John, with his father's family, moved to Butler County, of his native State; here continuing to live until his final removal to this county, in 1845. He settled, at that time, on land purchased from the Government, still retaining eighty acres of the same, on which he yet lives. He has since owned, at one time, upward of 500 acres, all in Delaware Township. Some 220 acres of the original purchase is now under cultivation.

Mr. Demoret was united in marriage, September 9, 1824, to Miss Hannah John, daughter of Ellis and Margaret John. She, too, was born in 1803, and a native of Hamilton County, Ohio; her parents having been natives of the Keystone State.

The Johns are of Welsh origin, and first came to America with the renowned William Penn.

Mr. D. has one brother and two sisters living in this State, while Mrs. D. had two brothers and one sister, emigrated from Ohio to this State, the latter to Marion County, all of whom are now deceased.

The fruits of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Demoret have been six children, four girls and two boys, their names being as follows: Mary, Lydia Jane, Margaret, Eliza, John Michael and Jacob Edwin.

Three of these are yet living—Lydia Jane, Margaret and Jacob E.—the latter now living upon the old homestead, having retired from a lucrative legal

profession, to care for his parents in their declining years. Lydia Jane is the wife of Leonard Thompson, now a man of prominence in Carroll County, of this State; and Margaret, the wife of Henry Fisher, is living near her father's.

Mary was the former wife of John K. Fausset, of Madison County, and died many years since, leaving a daughter, who is now the wife of John C. Kimberlin, of this (Delaware) township.

Mr. Demoret received his education in the common schools of his time. In politics, is a Republican. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united with that church quite a third of a century ago, and have proven themselves earnest, efficient and faithful. Venerable pair! Ere the completion of this historical volume they will have passed fifty-six years of happy wedded life. Industrious in habits, frugal in management, and entertaining motives of truest integrity, they have not only accumulated largely of material wealth, but have won the respect and love of the masses that surround them.

WILLIAM KINZER.

The subject of this sketch, William Kinzer, was born May 27, 1832, and is the eldest son of John and Ruth Kinzer.

John Kinzer, father of William, was a native of Highland Co., Ohio. He came to this county in 1828, settling in Delaware Township. After two years of hard work as a farm hand, aided by close economy, he was enabled to enter a homestead. About the close of the year 1830, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Wilkinson. They at once settled upon the homestead Mr. Kinzer had entered, and began a life of industry and happiness, spending the remainder of their lives in this home, and amassing considerable wealth. There were born to them seven children, viz., William, Mary, David, Jacob, Levi, Sarah Ann and Ira John—all of whom are still living within a few miles of the old home, and all are in easy circumstances. All are married except Ira John. One remarkable feature of this family is their temperance record. No one of the name is, or ever has been, addicted to the use of tobacco in any form, and they are strangers to even the taste of spirituous or malt liquors. Such a temperance record is rare in Indiana, and might be emulated by many who are more pretentious than are the Kinzers. William attended the winter sessions of the district schools of his day, and improved his opportunities, yet he is rather a man of experience than of book learning, being a keen observer, industrious and practical, therefore successful.

On December 31, 1850, Mr. Kinzer's father died. William took his place in the conduct and management of the farm, and continued as head of the family till the death of his mother, which occurred March 12, 1860. The family continued to live together until the marriage of William to Miss Maria Ann Mendenhall, May 10, 1863. One son was born to them—Edwin Irving—who is still living. Mrs. Kinzer died Dec. 14, 1866. After her death, Mr. Kinzer continued to reside on his farm with his tenants till his second marriage, June 2, 1873, at which time he was joined in wedlock to Miss Nancy Jane Moon. Four children have come to bless this union, viz.: Albert, John, Henry and Mary Jane, all of whom are living.

Mr. Kinzer has lived over forty-eight years at his present home, following the vocation of farming, and his handsome home, well-managed farm and happy family, are monuments to his industry, economy and good judgment.



FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

FALL CREEK is the southeast corner township of Hamilton County. It was a part of the original township of Delaware until 1833. In November of that year, it was ordered by the Board of County Commissioners "that there be a new township formed, with the following boundaries to wit: Beginning on the south line of Hamilton County, at the southwest corner of Section 8, Township 17 north, Range 5 east; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 20, Township 18 north, Range 5 east, thence east to the east line of Hamilton County, thence south to the southeast corner of said county; thence west to the place of beginning." The foregoing is the description as originally given. It was subsequently discovered to be erroneous, and at the next session the error was corrected, and the description altered to read as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county and running north on the county line to the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, Township 17 north, Range 6 east; thence west to the line dividing Sections 19 and 20, Township 18 north, Range 5 east; thence south with said section line to the south line of the county; thence east to the place of beginning." The territory thus described embraces an area of thirty-five square miles. The townships bounded on the north by Wayne and Nobleville Townships, on the east by Madison County, on the south by portions of Warren and Hancock Counties, and on the west by Delaware Township.

SURFACE, SOIL AND WATER COURSES.

Fall Creek, the principal stream, flows in a devious course through the southwestern portion of the township, receiving the waters of Flat Fack at a point on Section 6. Mad Creek flows from northeast to southwest through the township, and Sand Creek flows in a parallel course through the western part, forming a confluence with Mad Creek at the southwest corner of Section 5.

The soil in the vicinity of these streams is a rich loam, more or less intermixed with sand, and the surface in these localities is of a gently undulating character, affording fine natural drainage. In other portions of the township the soil is somewhat flat, but in all places it is very fertile, and yields excellent crops of the products indigenous to this latitude.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.

The lapse of more than half a century, and the absence of reliable data from which to establish the period of white settlements in this township, have rendered it impossible to state with positive accuracy who was the first to penetrate its wilds, for the purpose of inaugurating the struggle which terminated in the triumph of plow and carriage and culminated over the obstacles which stood opposed to their advance. As early as the year 1821, Francis Kinraid settled in the township and began improvements on the land which he subsequently entered. It is maintained by some that Mr. Kinraid was the first white settler of the township. By others the honor of priority is extended to Hiram Coffey, who located on the bank of Fall Creek, from all accounts, not later than 1821. The claim of the latter gentleman is supported by William McKinstry, who, although he did not settle until 1832, yet visited the township in 1821, in company with two or three other gentlemen, in quest of a Western home. He says: "We stopped at Hiram Coffey's house in 1821, to feed our horses and refresh ourselves. He they had quite a large 'clearing' on his farm, and I do not think that his improvement could have been, at that time, less than two or three years old. Mr. Coffey told me then how long he had been living on his land, but so many years have passed since that time, that I have forgotten."

Toward the latter part of the year 1821, Messrs. Kinraid and Coffey were joined by two neighbors Samuel Holliday and James McNutt. Richard Curry, Abraham Helms and Francis Wheelchel settled in the following year, and in 1825 each entered the several tracts of land which they cultivated for years afterward.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

The families before mentioned had lived in the locality long enough to prove by experiment that their claims were tenable, and the land was placed

at the disposal of purchasers in 1820-21. Visitors came from the East and South, seeing homes on the fertile soil of Indiana, some of them friends of the families already located here. Ties of friendship and kindred settled their choice for this locality, and they joined hands with their predecessors in the subjugation of the forest and the civilization of the township. In the year 1826, James Brown, Josiah Humbles, Thomas Lockey and John Heath entered land in different parts of the township, and instituted improvements at once. John and Isaac Helms, James Murret, James Brown and Absalom Setters came in 1827. Lewis Ogde, Isom Garrett and Isom Cloud came in the latter part of the same year. Jacob Fauset entered a tract of land in the winter of 1828, and in April, 1829, came with his family to the new home. William Ammerman entered land in September, 1829, and settled with his family in the fall of 1830. Henry Beaver, Jacob Scott and William Brown came in the same year, each having entered land in 1829. Thomas Arnett entered a tract of land in 1823 or 1824, and leased it. The tenant occupied it until 1829, and cleared about twelve acres. The lease was sold at Constable's sale, and was purchased by Jacob Fauset. Mr. Arnett came to live on the land in 1830, and re-imbursed Mr. Fauset for his outlay. He resided on this farm until a short time before the late war, when he removed to Fortville, where he passed the remainder of his life. Solomon Bowers, Jacob Lingel and John T. Kinnaman entered land in 1830, and settled on their respective tracts in 1831. William McKinstry came in July, 1832, and entered land, but was unable to complete his cabin until 1833. He settled on his land in that year, and has been a resident of the township ever since. John E. Helms, Elias Morgan, Gabriel Wright, Samuel Moon, Samuel Patterson, John Wheelchel, John Kegan, William and Hugh Duke, Francis Ellingwood and Nathaniel Barnes settled in the year 1832. Nathaniel Barnes entered land in 1830 or 1831, and Enoch McKay, his son-in-law, settled on a portion of this land in the fall of 1831. Mr. McKay entered a tract of land in 1834, where he still resides. The settlers of subsequent years were as follows:

1833—Davis Wheelchel, James Lewis, John H. Butterfield, Thomas Essary, John Humbles, Abraham Waterman, Messrs Wright, Jacob Alexander, David Alexander, Martin Wright, John Vanant, Jeremiah Wilson and Edmund S. Wyatt.

1834—Thomas and James Hill, Thomas Clark, Nelson Brown, Isaac Prater, Jonathan McCarty, John Miller, Thomas Ledum, Samuel P. Setters, Pleasant R. Humbles, Michael Souders, Levi Sellers, Baldwin Parsons, Gardner and Joseph Goldsmith.

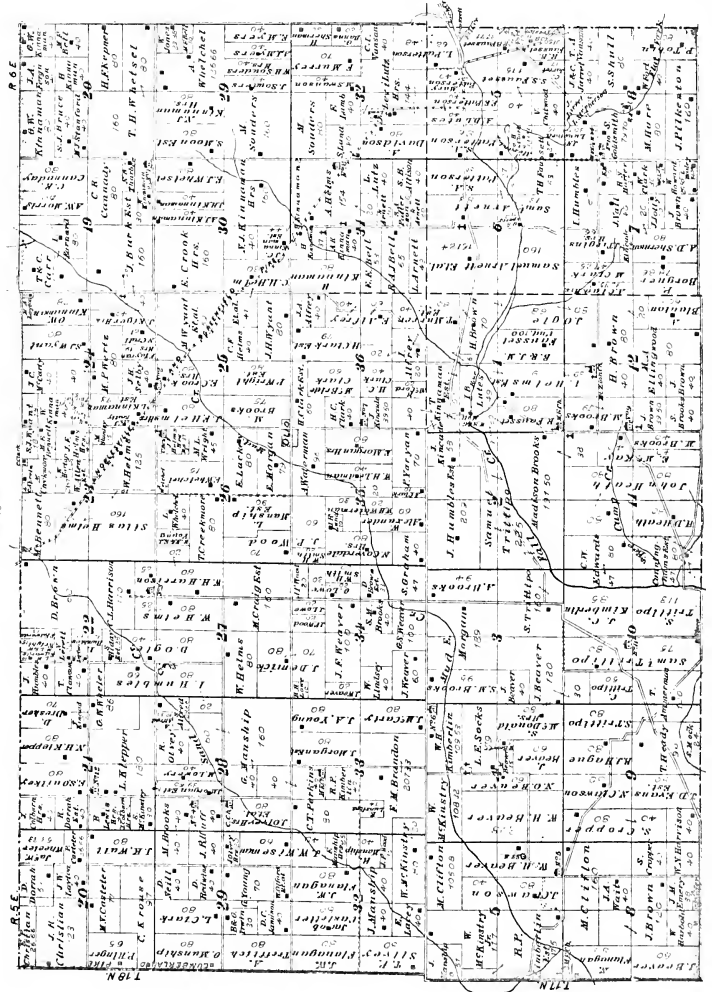
1835—John Cloud, Absalom Hacker, James Webb, Samuel Pardun, Right Wright, Charles B. Wheelchel, John Olvey, Peter Flanagan, Frederick Lowe, Christopher Setters, David Jones, David Pruitt, Samuel Silvester, William Kinnaman, Simon Land, Matthew E. Clifton, Jonathan Parsons, John Brown, Samuel Brooks, Henry Clark, Thomas Crickmore, Martin Weldon, Jonathan Lunsford, William Pilkenton.

1836—Henry L. Barclain, George W. Barnes, James Weese, William Brandon, Newell Wright, Noah Carlowell, Enos Morgan, Richard Kinnaman, Thomas Danes, James Felts, Alonzo D. Sherman, William Martin.

By the last named year, settlements had been made on every section of land in the township, excepting the sixteenth section, which was set apart as school property.

Those early days had their amusements—sports which the subsequent changes of the country have rendered obsolete. The principal sport of the pioneers was to hunt the game then so abundant, and in this all engaged to a greater or less extent; but among them all there was perhaps none who were so thoroughly enthusiastic over a proposed hunt as Enoch McKay; and certainly none who bore away more substantial evidences of skillful marksmanship. He still lives to tell the tale of his exploits as a hunter and trapper, and takes great delight in doing so. He narrates one incident in which he found himself at close quarters with a deer. He says: "I shot and wounded an old buck, and then advanced upon him with the intention of cutting his throat. As I sprang upon my wounded prey, he rose up with me, and got his

MAP OF FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP



horns fast in a close-fitting roundabout which I wore. We had a desperate struggle, and soon both fell, but in opposite directions. I regained my feet instantly, and grasped his horn with one hand, while with the other I clutched my hunting-knife. I made a stroke at his throat, but broke my knife about the middle of the blade, and directed several blows at the same point afterward before I knew that it was broken. When I made this discovery I began sawing at his throat with the broken blade, and finally succeeded in severing the jugular vein. The fight was soon over, and I had a big five pronged pair of antlers and a splendid lot of venison as trophies of the conquest." Mr. McKay tells of a novel and deadly bear-trap which he once set. He says: "I remember discovering the track of a bear where he came to water. There was a hollow log which he would have to pass, and I determined to use this log for a trap, and capture him without getting into his confidence. I put a piece of venison into the log, and set my gun in such a way that it would be discharged as soon as he touched the meat. I then went away to await the result of my scheme, and about 6 o'clock in the evening I heard the explosion which I had expected. I repaired to the spot the next morning and found that it was a 'dead shot.' I took him home and had a fine lot of bear's meat." His fondness for the chase has followed him through life, and, when the advancing civilization drove the wild animals from their former haunts, he followed the trail, and has made several expeditions to the fastnesses of the West and South, bringing back the customary testimonials to his skill. Although a great hunter, he never allowed his fondness for sport to interfere with his work. He cleared and improved the farm on which he now lives, and at "house-raising" or "log-rollings," he always contributed his assistance.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first road was surveyed along Fall Creek, from Indianapolis to Penitentiary, before this township became settled. Robert Fausset says it was a well-defined road when his father came, in 1829, and had evidently been traveled for several years. This road followed the course of the creek, and fell into disuse within a few years, from the fact that a more direct route was laid out between the two points. The new road was surveyed through the extreme southeast part of the township. The course of the old road has been materially changed in recent years.

The first store was opened by James Davis, in 1835. It was situated on the farm of Thomas Arnett. There was but little cash in circulation, and the merchant exchanged his goods for farm produce, which he converted into more goods with which to replenish his stock. Samuel Arnett opened a store in the east part of the township about the year 1837-'38, and, a short time subsequently, Wesley Helms opened a store near the village of Ohio.

The first blacksmith shop was established by Samuel Harrison, in 1831. He carried on the trade in connection with farming, and manufactured hoes, and sharpened plows.

The first carpenter was James Patterson. He erected a number of barns in the township, several of which are still standing.

The first frame house was erected by Thomas Arnett in 1833. In the preceding year, he erected a frame barn. His house was a superior structure in comparison with the homes of his neighbors, but soon they began to follow his example, and similar buildings were erected in various portions of the township.

Mr. Arnett also introduced an improved breed of swine when he settled in the township. The swine most common in those days were known as "long-nosed grazers" or "elm feeders." Those introduced by Mr. Arnett were similar to the Poland-China stock.

The first mill was built on Fall Creek, by David Jones, in 1831. It was a frame building, and was supplied with the best mill machinery in use at that day. It was operated for a number of years, and, after passing through the hands of various owners, finally went to decay and was abandoned. It was located about fifty yards from the site of the mill owned at present by I. B. Lates. Several years later, Mr. Jones erected a mill further up the creek, superior, in some respects, to the Jones mill. In later years, Sherwin Jones built an addition, larger than the original mill. The property passed through the hands of various parties to its present owner, Mrs. Sperry. It is now operated by I. B. Lates, by whom it was rented in 1879. It is a first-class custom-mill; has a Lowell turbine wheel, and two runs of bulvers. It is known as the "Pleasant Valley Mill."

The first distillery was erected by Hartman & Rice, about 1840. It was sold by them to Thomas Jenkins, who operated it successfully for several years. His son fell into the still and was so badly scalded that he died. The father sold the distillery a short time subsequently.

The first bridge over Fall Creek was constructed, in 1836, by Jacob Lingel, John Brown, Samuel Brooks and Robert Fausset. It spanned the creek a few rods north of the line dividing Hamilton and Marion Counties, and was in use until 1847, when it was washed away by a freshet.

The first ending mill was established by John Dorn, in 1841, near the site of the Jones mill. He carded wool, but manufactured no goods.

The first threshing machine was owned and operated by Benjamin Murrer, in 1841. It was one of that class known as "chaff-pilers," and merely threshed the wheat from the straw, after which it was necessary to run it through a fanning-machine. It was inferior to the fine machinery of to-day, but at the same time a great improvement on the method previously in vogue, of threshing by hand.

Crops, in those days, were raised as a means of sustaining life, and not as an article of sale. There were no markets for several years after the settlement of the township began. For the first year or two the pioneer raised his subsistence from a small piece of cleared ground, generally about ten or twelve acres, while he was engaged in clearing the remainder of his farm. Often he was not able to raise more than enough for the immediate requirements of his family; but the bottom lands of Fall Creek were very rich, and yielded large crops; and thus the earlier settlers of this township frequently had corn and wheat to sell to their new neighbors. Often, too, it was the custom for those who came with a scanty supply of money, to borrow corn from their older neighbors, returning bushel for bushel from their first crop. Few thought of asking for interest on what they had loaned, and, if the borrower raised but a light crop, the return of the even number of bushels was not expected, and the debt was permitted to stand until the next season. Mutual assistance was the rule, and mutual good-will the result.

The first election was held at a cabin on the farm of Francis Wholehel, in 1833 or 1834. Francis Kincaid was chosen Justice of the Peace. The voters—about twenty-five in number—remained to learn the result of the election, and employed the day in leaping and other athletic sports.

The first white child born in the township was Matilda, daughter of Hiram Coffee. She removed to the State of Wisconsin in later years, where she was still living at a recent date.

It was stated by Davis Wholehel, prior to his demise, that the first cabins were erected, one on the south bank of Fall Creek, near the mouth of Thorpe's Creek, on the Isaac Helms farm; the other on what is now known as the John Z. Patterson farm, where the Greenfield and Noblesville Pike crosses Fall Creek, but he was unable to state who were the builders.

The first death: At an early day two brothers, James and Collins Thorpe, settled in the township, and in a short time the wife of one of the brothers fell ill and died. They placed the body in a casket, and, rowing to the opposite bank of Fall Creek, made a grave in the gravel-bank just east of the mouth of Thorpe's Creek. Cutting a slab from some of the timber around them, they covered the top of the casket with it, and in this rude coffin they consigned her remains to the grave. Within a short time after her death, both brothers took their families and removed from the township, probably retreating to their former home.

The first corpse interred in the Kinnaman Cemetery was that of Mary Moon, a girl then four or five years of age. She died in 1836 or 1837. This cemetery contains one more, and was set apart by John T. Kinnaman as a place of burial at an early day. It is now the largest cemetery in the township. The second interment was that of the donor, J. T. Kinnaman, in 1843. The Batterfield Cemetery, the Rager Cemetery, and the Arnett Cemetery, were each set apart in early days, by the gentlemen whose names they bear. The first interment in the Helms Cemetery was that of John F. Helms, who died in 1857.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in a cabin on the farm of Samuel Halliday, probably about the year 1827 or 1828. Robert Fausset states that this school was in operation when his father first settled in the township, and was then taught by Jacob Kimberlin. The first cabin erected especially for a school-house was put up in 1829, but was never completed, although it was occupied for school purposes during the summer of that year, and a class was taught by Smith Goe. A building was erected on the Arnett farm at an early day, and a school conducted therein, under the popular subscription system. The school lands of the township remained unoccupied and unsold until 1858. The present system of free schools was established in that year, and houses were erected in Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6 and 7, respectively, all frame buildings. Between this time and 1872, schoolhouses were erected in Districts 8, 9 and 10. No.

It was erected in 1872, and No. 12 in 1874. In 1875, a new building was erected in District No. 7, and conducted as a graded school for two or three terms, after which the graded system was discontinued. There are now thirteen districts in the township in which school is regularly taught. The total number of school children is 591. William Alexander is the present Trustee.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first religious meetings in the township were conducted by the Methodists. As early as 1828, Rev. Allen Wiley preached at the house of James Murrer, and was followed, in 1829, by Rev. Charles Bonner, and by Rev. Fairchild in 1831. About the latter year, a class was organized, with ten or twelve constituent members, and was attached to the Pendleton Circuit. The meetings were held first at the house of Jas. Murrer, afterward at Isaac Garrett's and Jacob Fausset's, and finally at the schoolhouse.

In 1841 or 1842, the first church in the township was erected, on the farm of Peter Staats, and was known as the "Staats Church." It was a log building, and was erected by a class which was formed partially from that organized at the house of James Murrer, and partially by accessions from other sources. In later years, the class united with the Fortville Church, and the log building was torn down.

Meanwhile, the original class continued to hold meetings at the schoolhouse until 1855. In that year, they erected a little church, which was known as "Ebenezer Chapel." Rev. Nelson Gillam was Pastor, and Rev. John McCarty assistant at that time. The church was dedicated by Rev. John Hull. From that time to the present, services have been regularly conducted. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. T. J. Eiken, and has a membership of twenty-five.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1858, Rev. Metzker organized a class at the Morgan Schoolhouse, where the class-meetings were held for two years. In 1860, they erected a frame house of worship on Section 33. Rev. John McCarty was the Pastor in charge at that time, and Uriah Bell, Class-leader. In the interval of two years which had elapsed since its organization, the class membership had increased to fully 100 souls, and the schoolhouse was inadequate to their accommodation. This number was reduced by subsequent removals, deaths, etc., and has never been regained. The present membership is thirty-nine. The Pastors who have served the church are as

follows: Rev. Black (who succeeded Rev. McCarty), Rev. Spellman, Rev. Carter, Rev. Blake, Rev. White, Rev. Benjamin, Rev. Peck, Rev. D. D. Powell, Rev. Beall and Rev. R. B. Powell.

The following-named gentlemen have acted as Class-leaders at various times: Uriah Bell, A. J. Lee, William Dayton, James Brandon, George Seymour, Henry Fisher, M. Harrison and M. S. McCarty.

Mount Zion United Brethren Church.—In April, 1840, Rev. William Stewart and Rev. Daniel Stover organized a class of this denomination, with nine members, at the Barco's Schoolhouse. About the year 1842, Isaac Helms donated to the society a lot upon which to erect a church, and a log house of worship was completed before the close of that year. This building was occupied until 1858, in which year they completed their present church. This is a frame building, 26x30 feet, and cost \$1,000. The present membership is eighty. Rev. A. C. Rice is the present Pastor.

Bothkem United Brethren Church.—This class was organized about the year 1858, at the house of Mrs. Crook, with twelve constituent members. Their present house of worship was erected in 1862, on land donated by Jacob Steffy. The church is in a prosperous condition, with 105 members. Rev. A. C. Rice is the present Pastor.

Protestant Methodist.—Crook's class was organized by Rev. J. M. Dougherty, in March, 1879, with fourteen constituent members. As yet, they have no church, but hold meetings in the Crook Schoolhouse. The present number of members is eighteen. Rev. J. C. Miller is the present Pastor.

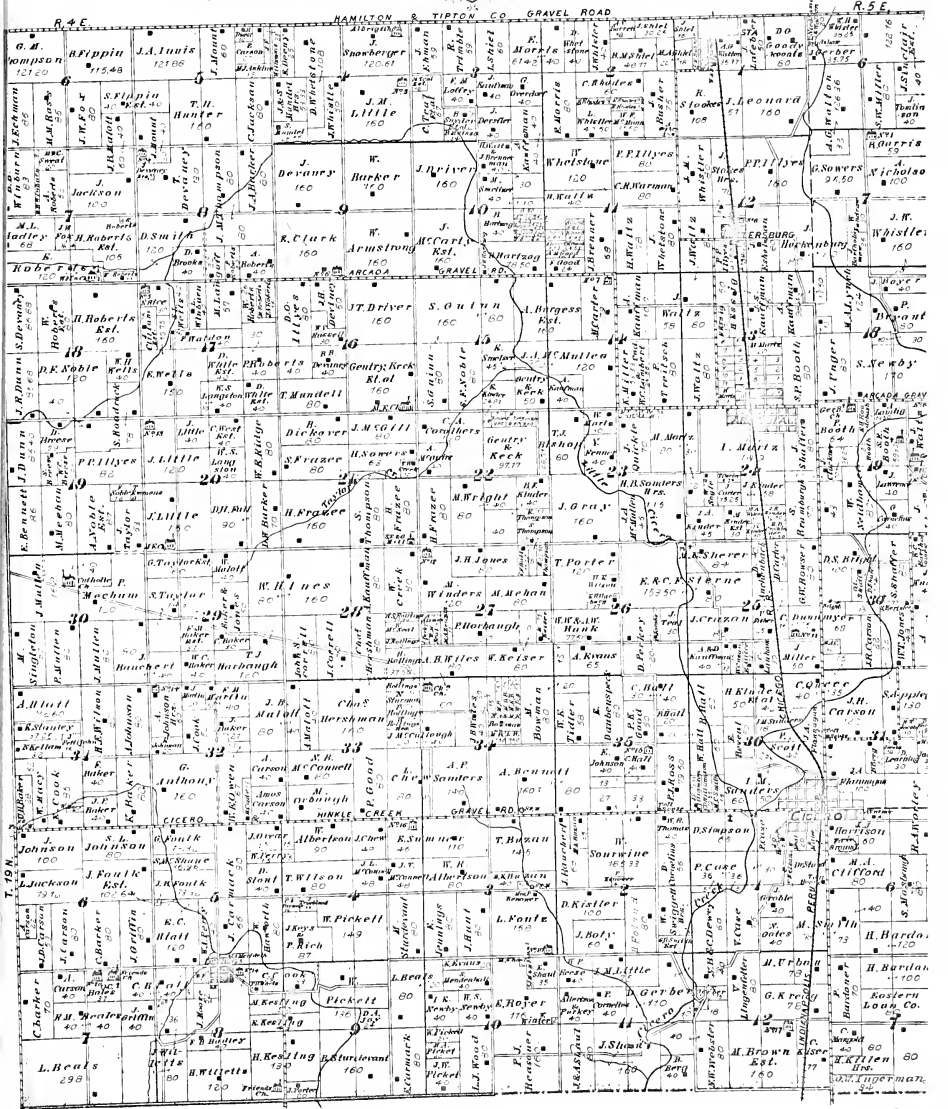
LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

"Gray Eagle" Flouring Mill.—This building was erected in 1865, by Nehemiah Brooks, and was operated by him for three or four years, when it passed into the hands of Kinnaman, Arnett & Co. In July, 1871, it was sold by them to the present proprietor, I. B. Lutes. The building is frame, 30x15 feet, three stories, and has two runs of bulvers, with a capacity of eight bushels of wheat and fifteen bushels of corn per hour. The mill is situated on Fall Creek, and the machinery is operated by the power afforded by that stream. It is a custom mill.

OLIO.

This is the name of a small hamlet situated near the center of the township. It contains one store and a blacksmith shop.



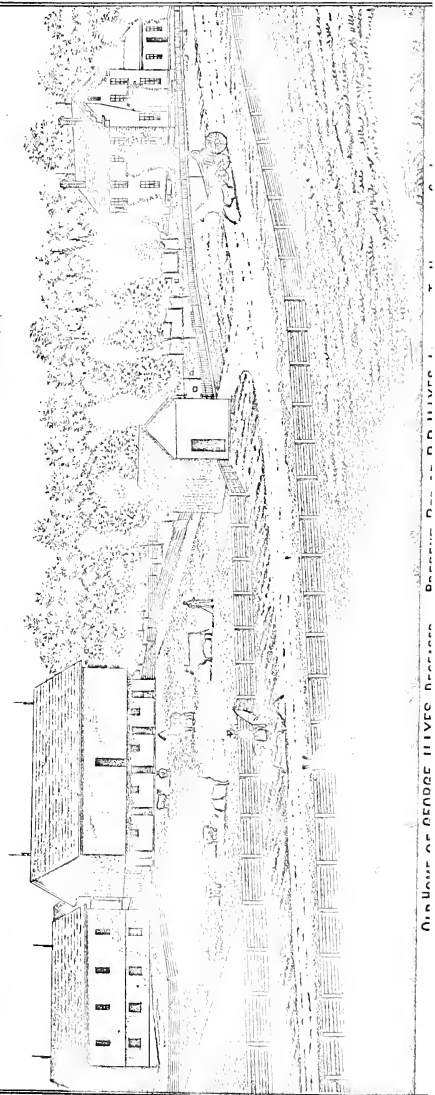




P. P. Lloyd



Emma A. Lloyd



OUR HOUSE OF BONDAGE SLIVES DEPARTMENT

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JACKSON was set apart as a separate township in November, 1833, at which time the county was divided into nine townships, by order of the Board of County Commissioners. It is the central township of the northern tier of Hamilton County. Tipton County bounds it on the north, White River Township on the east, Noblesville and Washington Townships on the south, and Adams Township on the west. The surface is generally flat, but is well drained by Big and Little Cicero, Hinkle's and Taylor's Creeks. The soil is a rich, black loam, with a substratum of clay, and produces abundantly of the crops common to this climate.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

"Who was the first white settler of Jackson Township?" has always been a mooted question. The oldest living settlers say that the honor is due to one of three men, viz., Henry Jones, William Taylor, or Mr. Blanche, father of Col. Blanche, of Kokomo, Ind., who came here as early as the year 1828. Henry Jones settled three miles west of Cicero, on the La Fayette road, and erected a large log cabin, which he soon after converted into a tavern. As early as the year 1830-31, the La Fayette road was extensively traveled by cattle-drovers en route for Cincinnati with live-stock. It was also the popular route for emigrant trains, being the most direct line from Strawtown to La Fayette and the Wild Cat Prairie; and from both classes Mr. Jones derived a liberal patronage. Even at an earlier date than this, the Strawtown and La Fayette road ("trace") was extensively traveled by emigrants, who found the nearest tavern, west of Strawtown, at the farm of George Boxley. Mr. Jones kept tavern at his farm for a number of years, but subsequently sold out and removed to California.

William Taylor settled four and a half miles west of Cicero, and cleared a farm on the La Fayette road, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Blanche settled on the bank of Cicero Creek, immediately west of the present town of Cicero, but subsequently removed to Howard County, Ind.

In 1831, Elijah Redman, Dennis Pickertill and James B. Freel settled within the present limits of Cicero, and Abel Gibson settled on Section 6. Isaac and Henry Jones came in 1832 or 1833, and Jesse Evans and Jefferson N. Redman came early in 1832 or late in 1831. Each entered land in 1832, on Section 35.

David M. Anthony, Joseph Hadley, William Pickett and Jesse Beals settled near Deming, in 1833. Later in that year, the following named gentlemen settled in the township, and entered lands in various localities: Haniel Bartholomew, Peter Lawrence, Jacob Hadley, William Blamsey, Levi Cook, Elihu Pickett, James Fisher, Jacob Crull, Joseph Moon, John Countryman, Daniel Lane, Samuel L. Pickertill, Squire Parker and John Hatfield. After this date new arrivals were of frequent occurrence, and we are enabled, from the record of the tract book of the county, to give a complete list of names. In the year 1834, land was entered in various portions of the township by the following persons: Saniford Sparks, Zeno Hadley, John B. Hadley, Eli Hadley, Adoniah Pickett, John Mullin, Robert Beverlin, John Wilson, Henry E. Swears, William Garrett, Isaiah Pickett, Absalom Sumner, Samuel Barber, Henry Moore, Henry Crull, John Miller, Jesse Gough, Moses Martz, William Hanger, Hiram Steel, John Slack, Thomas J. Harbaugh, Isaac Taylor, James Grissom and James Harshman. 1835—Asa S. Shaul, Jesse Keilum, John Bailey, Jonathan Arnold, Levi Wheatley, Michael Shiek, Enoch Warman, Philip Rhodes, Thomas Parker, John Doan, Furrey Moss, Aaron Cook, James M. Thompson, William Carson, George Klapfer, Samuel Klapfer, Peter Miller, Jacob Brewer, Jacob Ream, Isaac Martz, Reuben Kinder, Peter Kinder, Garrett Crutan, Mead Fitzpatrick, John Fitzpatrick, John Harrington, Isaac Newby and Josiah Conkline. 1836—Elias Evans, Alfred Redman, Joseph Sanders, George Haworth, Roland Burris, Noah B. Vick, Nicholas Zelt, Thomas Moore, William Hunter, Herman Jones, John Stinson, Alexander Jones, Zale Roderick, John Little, Revel Kingsbury, Benjamin Clifford and Isaac Clifford.

Isaac and Moses Martz first came to occupy their respective farms in September, 1835. The land which they entered is situated in what is now the suburbs of Arcadia, where both still reside.

Henry Willits came in the spring of 1837, and purchased a portion of the land covered by Elihu Pickett. He lived two years in the town of Deming, however, before he purchased this land. In 1837, he erected a tannery at Deming—the first in the township—and operated it about fifteen years. He still resides on the farm which he purchased in 1839, south of Deming. In 1839, William Neal settled at Cicero, where he still resides. About the same time (or perhaps in the year 1838), settlements were made by Michael Winders, Henry Gascho, John Buscher, Christian Kauffman, Joseph Waltz, George S. Jacobs and Jacob O. Bartholomew. In 1835, Micajah Waldon, a colored freeman of North Carolina, came to the township and purchased a tract of land. Soon he was followed by others of his own race, viz.: Dolphin and Stephen Roberts, Henry Wilson, Elias, Jonathan and Hansel Roberts, who came in the same year; Guilford Brooks and Bryant Waldon, who came in 1836, and Harry Windura, and Jameson White, who came in 1838 and 1839, respectively. In 1841, they erected a church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, on land donated for the purpose by Elias Roberts. It was used as a church and schoolhouse, and services were conducted by ministers of the West-field Circuit. About 1861, a new church was erected on the same lot, and at a later date the congregation united with the Wesleyans, by which denomination the church is now controlled. Rev. Talbert is the present Pastor. They assisted in the maintenance of the subscription school of those days, and their children enjoyed the benefits. They proved themselves sturdy pioneers and skillful farmers, and have kept pace with their white neighbors in the march of improvement.

EARLY ROADS.

In the early days of emigration, the most direct line between two stations was the object sought by the emigrant, and Strawtown was, perhaps, the most noted point on the line usually traveled by emigrant trains. Here they could find the provisions to replenish their supply and last until they could reach the settlements on Wild Cat Prairie, in Tippecanoe County. The most direct route between Strawtown and the latter point was indicated by an Indian "trace," which in time became a well-defined road, from the frequency with which it was traveled, but its course was rambling and irregular, as the driver would often be compelled to make a circuit in order to avoid a mud-hole. About the year 1830, this road was surveyed by order of the State, and was afterward known as the Newcastle and La Fayette State road. About the same time, a road was surveyed at the expense of the State, on the line dividing Townships 19 and 20 north, and running west to Thorntown. It was known as the Cicero and Thorntown State road. The Indianapolis and Peru State road was surveyed about a year later. It traverses the eastern portion of the township from north to south. In the course of time, these all became good roads, or at least good enough to admit of travel without danger to the occupants of vehicles who traversed the routes. They placed Cicero in communication with the outside world, and played no inconsiderable part in establishing the early prosperity of the town, for a location on the great public highways of that period was scarcely less beneficial to a town than a location on one of the railroads of to-day.

Between the several neighborhoods of the township, roads were cut out through the woods to serve in facilitating communication between the neighbors. Subsequent surveys changed the course of some of these roads; some, however, remain nearly as at first located.

EARLY MILLS.

To supply a want long felt in the settlement, William Taylor erected a rude mill at an early day. It was operated by two or more horses, hitched to levers in such a manner as to turn the stones as they traveled around, grinding the wheat into a coarse flour. Like "the mills of the gods," it ground slowly, but it differed from those mythical institutions in the fact that it did not

"grain exceeding fine." Although primitive in construction, and limited in capacity, it nevertheless proved a benefit to the settlers, for which they were duly thankful. Prior to this, they were compelled to make long journeys to mill, often occupying an entire week in the trip.

About the year 1836, Jonathan Arnold erected a mill on Cicero Creek, two miles below the town of Cicero. A dam was constructed across the creek and the water utilized to furnish power for the mill. The latter was operated until its machinery was worn out, when it was abandoned. George Tucker erected a mill in 1837 or 1838, on the north line of the township. It also received its motive power from Cicero Creek, and was operated as a grist and saw mill. Portions of the frame still remain, but the mill has long since passed out of existence.

SCHOOLS.

The town of Cicero was the first seat of learning in the township. Here the first school was taught, probably as early as 1824, in a little log cabin, which then stood in the woods—for the town of Cicero was then a thing yet to be. On the farm of William Taylor, a similar schoolhouse was erected in the next year.

In 1849, a hewed-log schoolhouse was erected on the farm of Moses Martz, and, about three years later, a similar building was erected on the farm of Jacob Stehman.

These schools were all sustained by private subscriptions—the teachers receiving \$1.50 for each pupil, and the term extending over a period of three months.

In 1811, a schoolhouse was erected in the western part of Cicero, for which purpose the Trustees received \$50 from the public funds. Afterward the money derived by the township from this fund was appropriated toward the support of the district schools. A teacher was engaged for three months, and, as the public money was barely sufficient to meet the expenses of one-third of the term, the balance was made up by subscription.

In 1852, the first school under the school law of 1851, was erected in the town of Cicero, and within a few years thereafter each school district of the township was similarly provided for. The public schools have proved a blessing unguessed to the community, by whom they are cheerfully supported.

Cicero High School.—The building was erected by the Corporation Trustees, in 1870, at a cost of \$15,000. It was not completed until 1876, although school was taught in the meantime in the first and second stories. The school was first graded in the fall of 1876, at which time O. H. Blackledge was engaged as Principal; S. T. Dunham, Teacher of the Grammar School; Miss Lillian Taylor, Intermediate, and Miss Anna Bray, Primary. The second term began September 15, 1877, and closed in March, 1878. The teachers for that term were Dallas Sisson, Principal; H. A. Cummings, Grammar School; Miss Lizzie Commons, Intermediate, and Miss Lillian Taylor, Primary. The third term began in September, 1879, and closed March 5, 1880. Mr. Sisson was again chosen Principal, and was assisted by S. T. Dunham, Grammar School; Mrs. Lizzie Sisson, Intermediate, and C. H. Dale, Primary. The high school course comprises two years of three terms each, divided as follows:

First Term—First Term—Algebra, rhetoric and physical geography. Second Term—Algebra, rhetoric and astronomy. Third Term—Algebra, rhetoric and general history.

Second Year—First Term—Geometry, natural philosophy and English literature. Second Term—Geometry, natural philosophy and natural history. Third Term—Trigonometry, chemistry, grammar (reviewed) and arithmetic (reviewed).

The school is free to all resident children; non-resident pupils are charged a small tuition fee—from \$1 to \$1.75 per month.

Arceutha Graded School.—In 1869, the Township Trustee erected one story of the present building at Arceutha, and a stock company added the second story, thus making four large, commodious schoolrooms. The first term was taught in the fall of 1871, with C. T. Ships as Principal, in which capacity he acted for two years. His successor was U. B. McKinzie, who remained three years. J. A. Williamson was next engaged as Principal, and had charge of the school one year. His successor, K. H. Roubalson, also taught one year. M. Shields took charge in the fall of 1879, and conducted the school until the close of the term, in the spring of 1880.

The school building is a neat brick structure, 31x10 feet, with a vestibule 10x20 feet. The cost of the building was \$5,000. The average attendance of scholars is 150.

Buena Vista Graded School.—The Buena Vista public school building is a brick edifice, 50x60 feet, and is situated in the southwest part of the

town. It was erected in 1875, at an expense of \$3,300, and contains four schoolrooms, with seating capacity for 250 scholars. In the fall of 1875, M. P. Goodykoonz taught the first term, assisted by Mrs. Elsie Boys, in the lower department.

The third grade was added in the winter of 1876-77. M. T. Shiel was the Principal at that time; M. E. Phillips taught the Intermediate Department, and J. C. Sterrett, the Primary. During the term which closed in the spring of 1879, M. T. Shiel was Principal, assisted by J. A. Matthews and J. C. Sterrett. The next term began in October, 1879, and closed in March, 1880. The teachers during that term were: J. C. Sterrett, Principal; J. A. Matthews, Intermediate, and Henry Rouds, Primary.

The school is divided into three grades, viz., grammar, intermediate, and primary. The average attendance is ninety scholars.

CHURCHES.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.—The class was organized in March, 1838, at the house of Wilson Barker, with the following constituent members: Jesse Gough, James Bishop and wife, Joseph Sanders and wife, Elijah Roberts and wife, Micajah Baldwin and wife, Hansel Roberts and wife, Wade Roberts, Harry Winburn and wife, Wilson Barker and wife, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Lee Fitzpatrick. The class-meetings were held at the houses of the various members for several years. Subsequently they erected a log church on land donated by Joseph Sanders, on the bank of Taylor's Creek, and the services of the church were conducted in this house until 1867. In that year, they erected their present house of worship on the farm of B. F. Noble. The church is in Cicero Circuit, and since its organization has never been without a regular pastor. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. McKaig. A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church about the year 1844, and is now conducted during the winter.

Cicero Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodists organized at Cicero in 1813, with forty-three constituent members. The meetings were held in a house that had been erected for a residence, but subsequently fitted up for a church by Dr. William Clifford. This building is still standing, on the corner of Buckeye and East streets. The class worshipped in this building for a period of four or five years, then at private houses, and later at the school-house. In 1851, they erected their present house of worship, at an expense of \$1,500. Rev. J. V. R. Miller organized the class, and Rev. M. P. Armstrong was the Pastor in charge when the church was begun. He, however, was transferred to another field prior to the completion of the building, which was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Lamb, then Presiding Elder. Since the organization of the class, the following gentlemen have served as Pastor, in addition to those mentioned heretofore: Revs. Milton Wayman, Hazz-Kish Smith, J. R. Tansy, Nelson Gillam, Jacob Cozzal, Michael Black, J. C. White, — Holack, Samuel C. Swazy, — Richmond, Michael Johnson, Thomas Stabler, J. C. Metzker, N. D. Shackelford, J. B. Shackelford, — Jackson, Charles Disbro, J. W. Dieffendorf, T. H. C. Beall, F. A. Fish, — Freeman, D. D. Powell. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. McKaig.

Arceutha Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1818, the Methodists organized a class at Arceutha, under the administration of Rev. J. W. Dieffendorf, and in 1869 purchased their present house of worship. This building was erected about 1864, by the Evangelical Association, from whom it was purchased by the Methodists. Rev. Charles Disbro was the first circuit preacher. He remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Curry. The Rev. T. H. C. Beall followed Mr. Curry and continued in charge of the church for three years. Rev. Freeman, his successor, remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. W. H. McKaig, the present Pastor.

Kring's Chapel (Buena Vista).—The Methodists had a class at Buena Vista prior to the year 1867, and held meetings at the Union Church until that building was sold. They had, however, no regular pastor. In 1870, Rev. Curry was assigned to this charge, and, during his relation with the church, the membership increased from fifteen to seventy-five. When the Union Church was sold to the Lutherans, the Methodists received one-third of the purchase money, and Philip Kring, one of their members, suggested that they build a church of their own. A lot was purchased of George W. Losey, and work was begun at once. Citizens of the town contributed liberally toward the building of the church, and \$400 of the indebtedness was paid by Mr. Kring himself. The total cost was \$2,036.50. The architecture is similar to that of Oliver Presbyterian Church, at Indianapolis; the seats are of ash, neatly finished, and arranged in a semi-circle, so that the entire congre-

gation sit facing the minister. The church was completed in the early part of 1877, and in March of that year, was dedicated by Elder J. V. B. Miller. Rev. T. H. C. Beall was the Pastor in charge at that time. His successor, Rev. D. D. Powell, remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hathorne, the present Pastor.

Denning Church.—The Methodists erected their present house of worship at Denning in the year 1865. The class was organized several years prior to this date, and met in a neighboring schoolhouse. They have no regular pastor, but are visited every fourth Sunday, by a minister of the church, who conducts the services.

Mount Pleasant Evangelical Lutheran Church.—More than half a century ago, a number of Lutherans settled in Jackson and White River Townships. Rev. Abraham Reek and Rev. John Gaver, residing at Indianapolis, came on horseback to visit this people, and preached for them in private houses. Being zealous in the cause of the Master, they met with favor, and their labor was crowned with success. In the month of November, 1837, a Lutheran congregation was organized, consisting of fifteen regular members. A Church Council was elected, composed of Peter Achenbach and John Miller, Elders; Jacob Bartholomew and George Klapfer, Deacons, and Rev. John Gaver, Pastor. During the first year, five new members were added to the number, and the minister received \$15 or \$20 for his services.

Arrangements were made for building a house of worship, the absence of which was severely felt. Peter Achenbach donated a lot, situated near Cicero Creek, two miles east of Arcadia. The land was cleared, and a neat little frame church was erected during the second year of Mr. Gaver's ministry. In May, 1839, the Pastor, assisted by Rev. A. Reek, dedicated this church to the worship of God, confirmed a class of eight catechumens, and administered the Lord's Supper to the members, who had then increased to twenty-eight in number.

At the close of his second year, Mr. Gaver resigned the charge of this congregation, and Mr. Henry Seidlbauer, who was a theological student under Rev. A. Reek, officiated as Pastor. March 29, 1840, Rev. Reek, assisted by his student, administered the Lord's Supper to thirty-eight members.

Many of the members were German, and the preaching was chiefly in that language for a number of years subsequent to the organization. Their Pastor came from a distance, as the church was unable to support one, and they had many changes. Rev. Frederick Hartman served them several years, and also served the church at Cicero. About the year 1855, Rev. Ambrose H. Scherer, of Sharpsville, Tipton Co., Ind., became Pastor, and was succeeded, in 1860, by Rev. David Smith, of Noblesville, who continued with the congregation for a number of years. He submitted a new constitution, which was unanimously adopted. By its provisions, the old organization was abandoned, and a new one formed, under the name of the English and German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The first house of worship had by this time become too small to accommodate the increasing membership. Mr. Scherer adapted plans for the building of a new church. These plans were carried forward, and the church completed by his successor, Rev. J. H. Hoffman. It is a frame building, ample and substantial, and is situated near the site of the old building. After Mr. Hoffman came Rev. W. H. Fariss, who still resides at Cicero, and is the Pastor of the church at that town.

The congregation of Mount Pleasant Church grew rapidly, but was seriously weakened by the withdrawal of the German members, who erected a church of their own. The present condition of the congregation is flattering; preaching is well attended, and a flourishing Sunday school meets every Sabbath morning. Rev. Adam R. Height, who resides at Arcadia, is the present Pastor.

Emmanuel Church.—Was erected about two miles east of Arcadia in 1818, by the German members who withdrew from Mount Pleasant Church. The lot upon which the church is situated was purchased of Nicholas Zeit, and the first church was a small frame building, which was destroyed by fire about the year 1853. It was succeeded, about a year later, by the present frame house of worship, which was completed with a cash outlay of \$600, the members having contributed their labor in its construction. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Bethke, and is in a prosperous condition.

Bethel Church.—The Lutherans organized at Cicero, in the year 1857, with about thirteen members. The first meeting was conducted by Rev. A. H. Scherer, of Arcadia, in a schoolhouse at Cicero, where meetings were afterward held until 1862. In that year, the society erected its present house of

worship, at a cost of \$1,800. This is a neat brick edifice, 32x48 feet. Mr. Scherer continued in the relation of Pastor until some time in the year 1862, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. D. Smith. Mr. Smith remained until 1867, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Hoffman. Rev. W. H. Fariss, the successor of Mr. Hoffman and present Pastor of the church, took charge January 1, 1870. The church now has a membership of about one hundred souls. The church officers are: J. W. Applegate and William Soverwine, Elders; S. T. Dunham, M. E. Sherr and H. A. Kepner, Deacons; S. T. Dunham, B. R. Miller and David Gerber, Trustees.

Arcadia Christian Church.—Rev. Thomas Loehbart was the first minister of this denomination who conducted services at Arcadia, but his visits were at irregular periods, and the church was not organized. The first organization was effected by Rev. Carey Harrison in 1845. There were about twenty-five members in the original organization, and Rev. Mr. Harrison remained in charge for a number of years. In 1850, Isaac Martz donated a lot, upon which a building was soon after erected for a church and schoolhouse, and in this building they worshipped for a period of nearly sixteen years. About the year 1866, they erected their present house of worship, on Main street, at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. Harrison conducted services once every month. Rev. Charles Austin, of Noblesville, was also one of the early ministers of this church. Rev. Mordcai McKinzie, of Clinton County, Ind., is the present Pastor, and preaches once a month. The church now has a membership of sixty.

The Sunday school, which was organized in 1869, has an average attendance of fifty scholars. Peter Bryan is the present Superintendent.

Christian Chapel (Buena Vista).—The society was organized October 11, 1871, in the Union Church at Buena Vista. There were forty-six members, and Rev. B. M. Blount was the officiating Pastor. On the 8th of June, 1875, a meeting was held at the house of A. G. Walton, at which a Board of Trustees was elected, and steps taken toward the erection of a church. Enos Almond, S. B. Negley and A. G. Walton were the trustees elected at this meeting. They purchased a lot of Jacob Fritz in the southeast part of town, at an expense of \$200, and at once began the preliminary work of construction. Before the close of that year, the church was completed. It is a neat frame edifice, handsomely finished inside. The seats are ash, trimmed in walnut. The church cost \$2,500, the bell \$150. Rev. B. M. Blount preached the dedicatory sermon in December, 1875, and continued in the pastoral relation until October, 1879, when he resigned, and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. J. B. Blount, who is the present Pastor. The present membership is one hundred. The Sunday school in connection with the church has an average attendance of eighty scholars. Henry Bonds is the present Superintendent. The present officers of the church are: Silas Blount, Christian King, John Kaufman and A. G. Walton, Elders; Henry Bonds, J. M. Whisler, S. B. Negley and W. E. McManum, Deacons; J. M. Whisler, Clerk.

German Baptist.—As early as the year 1810, services were held by ministers or elders of this denomination, who came through this settlement en route for other points. In 1850, Elder Eli Taylor came from Noblesville to preach, but the society was not then organized, and these meetings were held at irregular intervals in private houses. The society first assumed organization, under the ministry of Mr. Taylor, at a meeting held at the house of David Bright, near Arcadia. There were then forty-five members. In 1866, they erected their present house of worship, three-quarters of a mile east of Arcadia. Until this time, they had met in private houses. Mr. Taylor, their first Elder, still serves the church in that capacity, and is assisted by Elder D. S. Caylor. The present number of regular members is about eighty.

SOCIETIES.

Cicero Lodge, No. 199, A. F. & A. M.—Was organized in June, 1854, with fifteen constituent members, and worked under dispensation until May, 1855, when it received its charter, signed by Sol D. Bayless, G. M. The first officers of the lodge were: Jesse Lutz, W. M.; G. B. Grubb, S. W.; Thomas Chapel, J. W. The first meeting was held in a room in the unoccupied building of C. W. Harrison, at Cicero, and this room was fitted up by the order, and occupied as a lodge room until 1861. In that year, the building, together with the records and regalia of the lodge, was destroyed by fire. Another room was furnished, to serve until the lodge should be able to erect a hall of their own, which was accomplished in 1873. From this lodge have gone some of the members who constituted the lodges of Fidelity, Perkinsville Hinkle and Buena Vista. Their withdrawal reduced its membership, which, however, is increasing from time to time. The lodge now has an active

*From a sketch by the Pastor, Rev. A. B. Height

membership of thirty-three, and is in good working order. The following are the officers for the year 1880: James M. Little, W. M.; I. N. Hammack, J. W.; W. H. Fariss, Sec.; George Kring, J. D.; W. E. Tiller, S. W.; Billy Hall, Treas.; John R. Harbaugh, S. D.; B. R. Miller, Tiler.

Ohio Branch Chapter, No. 13, I. O. F.—Was organized in the hall of Cicero Lodge, No. 199, in 1875. There were about thirty charter members, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Grace Reeves, W. M.; Mrs. Hannah Neal, A. M.; Mrs. Rebecca Wiggs, A. C.; Mrs. Amanda Good, Sec.; Peter Scott, W. P.; Mrs. Maggie Quar, C.; Mrs. Pauline Taylor, T.; Mrs. George Kring, W. The meetings of the Chapter are held each Thursday evening on or before the full moon. The present membership is thirty-four. The officers for the year 1880 are as follows: Mrs. Maggie Quar, W. M.; Mrs. Mary A. Good, A. M.; Mrs. E. Tiller, A. C.; William Neal, W. P.; Mrs. M. H. Little, C.; Mrs. Rebecca Works, Treas.; Charles Quar, Sec.

Buena Vista Lodge, No. 312, I. O. F.—Was organized at Buena Vista Aug. 11, 1875, and worked under dispensation until May, 1879, at which time it was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State. The first officers were James A. Barker, W. M.; E. Almond, S. W.; Christian Krug, J. W.; Joseph Lafever, Sec.; W. A. Nieldman, S. D.; Jesse Pearce, Tiler. The present lodge-room, in the second story of Goodkynoyler's Hall, was rented by the lodge at the time of its organization, and meetings have since been regularly held Saturday night, on or before each full moon. The present membership is thirty-one. James A. Barker, the present W. M., has been re-elected at the expiration of each term, and still serves his lodge as presiding officer. The remaining officers for the present year (1880) are as follows: W. A. Nieldman, S. W.; W. C. Kring, J. W.; A. L. Logan, Treas.; W. M. Glass, Sec.; W. P. Ferguson, S. D.; J. W. Russell, J. D.; J. C. Serrett, Tiler; J. H. Duvany and Henry Rods, Stewards.

Hiable Lodge, No. 319, A. F. & J. M.—is working under virtue of a charter; chartered in the year 1867 by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The first officers of the lodge were: M. White, W. M.; C. Davis, S. W.; William Peacock, J. W.; W. R. Thomas, Treas.; J. Neal, Sec.; M. Workman, S. D.; F. Baldwin, J. D.; B. F. Holliday, Tiler. In 1865, the order erected their present lodge-room over the M. E. Church, prior to which time the meetings were held in the building of B. F. Holliday. The lodge, although small in numbers, is thoroughly Masonic, and its financial condition is good. The following gentlemen are the officers for the present year (1880): Samuel Roodrick, W. M.; W. A. Perry, S. W.; M. Orbaugh, J. W.; Charles Herselman, Treas.; D. H. Fall, Sec.; E. Nodde, S. D.; J. A. Good, J. D.; W. H. Ramsey, Tiler. The present membership is twenty.

Cicero Lodge, No. 252, I. O. F.—Was organized February 1, 1866, and instituted by E. H. Barry, Special Deputy. There were nine constituent members, viz.: Ed Reeves, Charles Quar, William Barber, John Martz, J. H. McNeal, Peter Scott, Armstrong Evans, George Barnett, Henry Gerwig. The first meeting was held in the second story of a building then occupied by Reeves & Hodkins, and in this room the lodge continued to meet for three years. It worked under dispensation until May, 1866, when it was duly chartered. Peter Scott was the first N. G.; J. H. McNeal, V. G.; Charles Quar, Sec.; and Armstrong Evans, Treas. In the year 1869, the order furnished a neat lodge-room in the building owned by George Kring, and, on Christmas Day of that year, moved to their new hall, where the regular weekly meetings are now held. Since the organization of the lodge, the following gentlemen have served in the capacity of N. G.: Peter Scott, Charles Quar, J. H. Sanders, J. F. Quar, George Kring, F. M. Warford, J. H. McNeal, David Chad, George Good, S. D. Shannon, W. P. Ross, John Kring, James H. Stanton, George Ross, James M. Little, A. R. Tucker, J. S. Williamson, Peter Glasser, S. T. Dunham, G. W. Sowerine, Rev. T. H. C. Beall, G. R. Stephenson, N. W. Webster, J. L. Granger. The lodge is now in good condition financially, and in fine working order. It has an active membership of fifty-two at present. The officers for the present term are: H. A. Cummings, N. G.; G. W. Stick, V. G.; Peter Scott, R. S.; A. R. Tucker, P. S.; Charles Quar, Treas.; George Kring, W.; S. T. Dunham, C.; N. W. Webster, O. G.; F. M. Warford, R. S. N. G.; J. W. Kring, L. S. N. G.; D. A. Gerber, H. S. V. G.; J. K. Kinder, H. S. R.; W. H. C. Duzan, L. S. S.

Arctida Lodge, No. 367, I. O. F.—Was organized at Arctida June 9, 1871, with nine members, viz.: W. J. Reese, W. H. Shaffer, Peter Laulich, David Leaming, Peter Goslow, W. T. Smith, Milton Martz, J. N. Stouter and James Barker. In May, 1872, the lodge received its charter, having worked under dispensation up to that time. The first meeting was held in the upper story of Dr. Booth's building, the officers at that time being J. N. Stouter, N.

G.; Milton Martz, V. G.; W. T. Smith, Sec.; W. J. Reese, Treas. In 1872, the order erected a lodge-room over the store of Saul A. Dickover, on the south side of Main street, in which the regular Saturday evening meetings are now held. The lodge is in good working order, and financially prosperous. The present membership is forty-five. The officers for the existing term are Jacob Dickover, N. G.; Ashby Ort, V. G.; C. Rodenbeck, R. S.; M. C. Martz, P. S.; James F. Taylor, Treas.

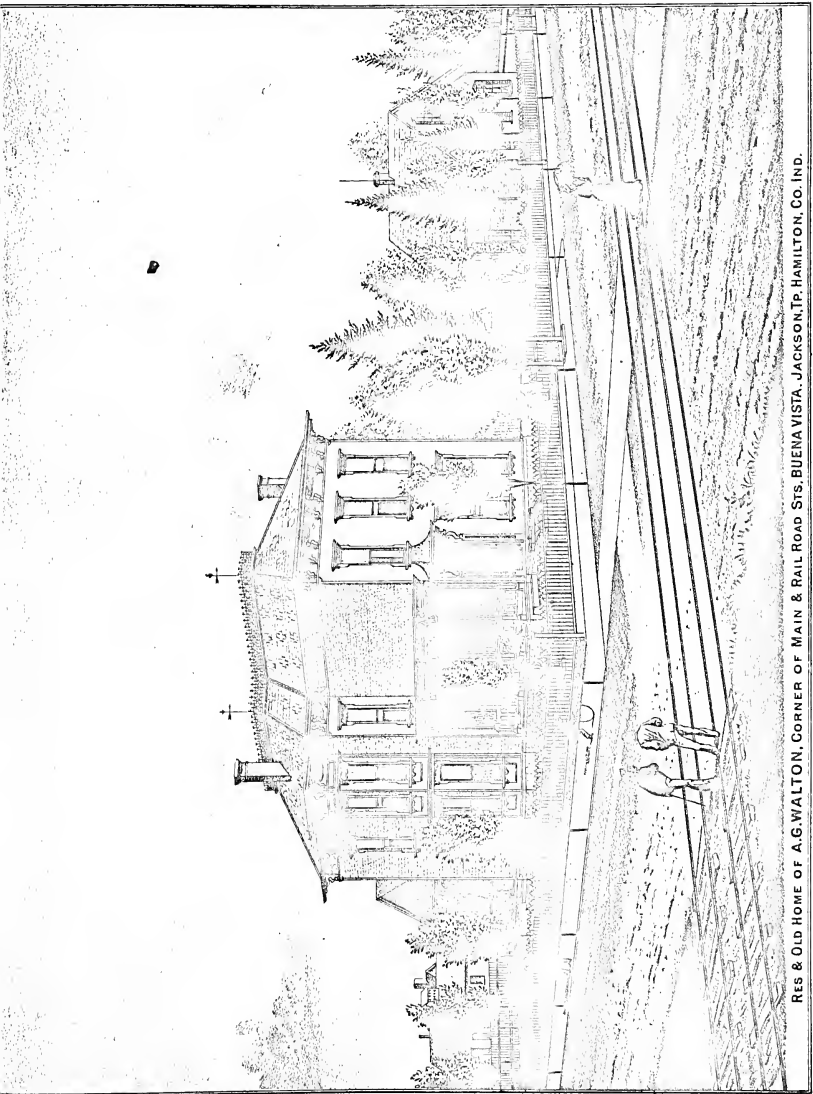
Buena Vista Lodge, No. 445, I. O. F.—On the evening of March 6, 1873, ten members, having final cards from other lodges, met in Jacob Daniels' Hall, at Buena Vista, and, after having secured a dispensation, proceeded to the work of the order, under the title of Buena Vista Lodge, No. 445. The lodge was instituted by D. B. Shilder, Deputy Grand Marshal, assisted by John Reynolds, Grand Marshal, Joel Reese, Grand Secretary; James Leonard, Grand Warden; William Reese, Grand Treasurer, and J. C. Cornell, Grand Guardian. The original members of the lodge were J. M. Whisler, A. G. Walton, Jacob Fritz, George W. Bonzil, J. M. Daniels, J. G. Dunn, Joseph Lafever, P. P. Hyes, David Rods and Jesse Donovan. The first officers were J. M. Whisler, N. G.; P. P. Hyes, V. G.; A. G. Walton, R. S.; Jacob Fritz, T. On the night of institution, two candidates—John Kaufman and T. H. Hunter—were initiated by the Grand Officers. The lodge met in Daniels' Hall about a year, and then rented the Goodkynoyler Hall. The charter was granted in May, 1873. In 1875, the order erected a neat frame building on Meridian street, at an expense of \$1,800, in the upper story of which the lodge meetings are now held every Wednesday evening. From then, the membership has increased to fifty, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are as follows: Christian Kring, N. G.; J. C. Serrett, V. G.; C. Spray, R. S.; A. G. Walton, P. S.; Charles Teal, T.; W. C. Kring, W.; J. M. Perry, C.; J. A. Matthews, R. S. N. G.; A. Good, L. S. N. G.; Benjamin Good, R. S. V. G.; Titus Hinson, L. S. V. G.; Marion Pickett, R. S. S.; James Branshaw, L. S. S.; Henry Gaslo, L. G.; Nicholas Warfield, O. G.

Cicero Lodge, No. 25, A. O. U. W.—Was organized March 5, 1877, with thirteen charter members, viz.: F. M. Warford, H. B. Scott, W. H. Gerber, D. A. Barker, T. D. Neal, W. H. Fariss, I. M. Gerber, J. W. Taylor, J. H. McNeal, F. C. Collings, J. S. Dale, I. O. Clifford and J. W. Nield. The lodge first met in the hall of Cicero Lodge, No. 252, I. O. F., and organized under the charter by virtue of which it is now working. Its first officers were: F. M. Warford, M. W.; J. S. Dale, G. F.; D. A. Barker, O.; T. D. Neal, H.; F. C. Collings, F. Arrangements were made for occupying the Odd Fellows' Hall at Cicero, and the lodge meetings are now held in this room. The order is of a beneficial nature; each member is required to carry a life-policy of \$2,000, which is paid, at his death, by an assessment of \$1 upon each surviving member of the society. The members also receive funeral and sick benefits. The society has a membership of about 80,000 in the United States and Canada, and 2,700 in the State of Indiana. The present membership of this lodge is twenty-two. The present officers are W. H. Gerber, M. W.; C. Fieher, G. F.; S. A. Edwards, O.; W. H. Fariss, R.; F. M. Warford, F.

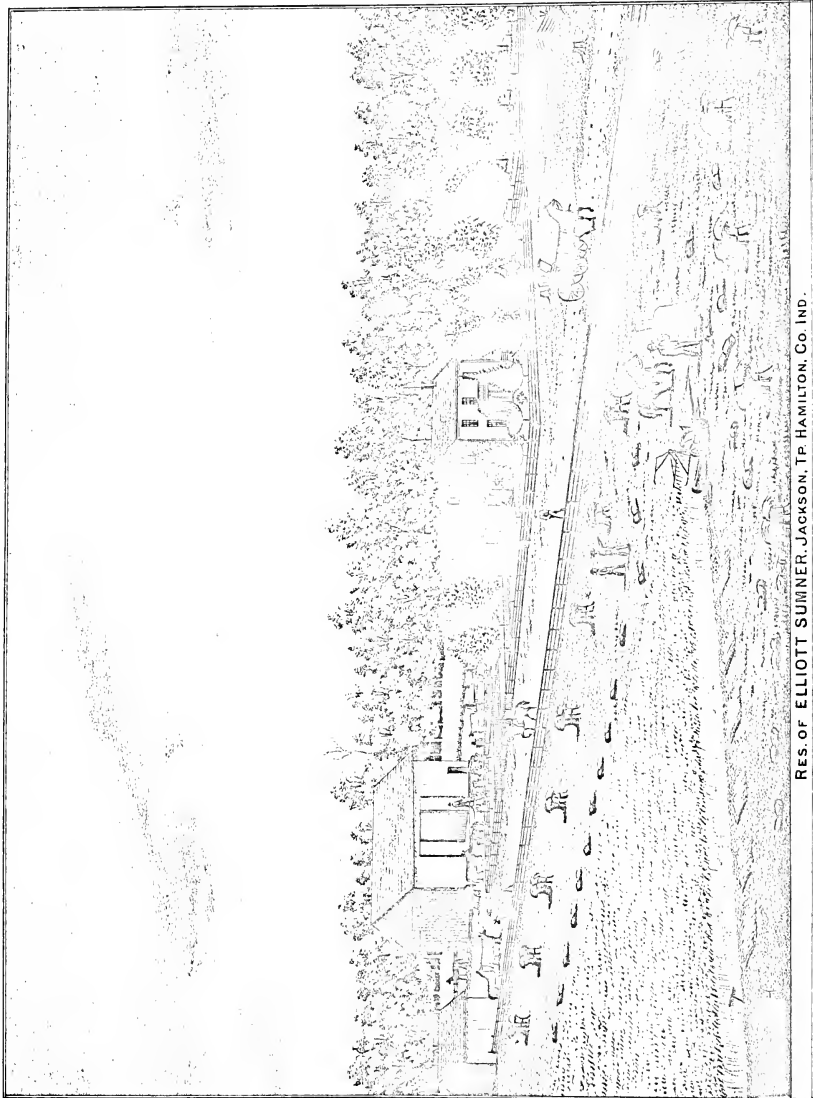
BANDS.

The first band at Cicero was organized under the leadership of Marion Harbaugh in 1868. A second was organized soon after, under the leadership of Charles Six. Subsequently, both became partially disorganized, and the remaining members consolidated under the name of Cicero Cornet Band, in the year 1875. The following gentlemen constitute the band at present: Jasper White, first E flat; Frank Hooper, second E flat; James Welch, first B flat; William Wombleff, second B flat; William Duzan, solo alto; William Sowerine, second alto; Frank Welch, first alto; A. Niessen, first tenor; William Cruzan, second tenor; John Welch, baritone; William Shaul, B flat bass; William Kitzmiller, tubs; William Edwards, trompe drum; William Coffin, bass drum. This organization has been instrumental in developing the musical talent of its members, who have acquired commendable proficiency. In addition to the popular airs of the day, they render such pieces as the following: "Arion Polka," "Fatiniza March," "Griffula's Quickstep," "Griffula's Waltz," "Opera Quickstep," "Juliet Waltzes," etc.

Arctida Cornet Band—Was organized at Arctida in 1872, with thirteen members, several of whom still belong to the organization. There are still thirteen members, viz.: Walter Taylor, first E flat; Ed Pearson, second E flat; James Carter, first B flat; Benjamin Kinder, second B flat; George Walter, first tenor; Joseph Quar, second tenor; Joseph Friebech, first alto; Henry Smith, second alto; Chris Pearson, B flat bass; John Teal, baritone; T. J.



RES & OLD HOME OF A.G. WALTON, CORNER OF MAIN & RAIL ROAD STS. BUENA VISTA, JACKSON, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF ELLIOTT SUMNER, JACKSON, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

Kinder, tuba; A. Martz, tenor drum; B. P. Hollett, bass drum. Their selection comprises the popular airs.

Buena Vista Cornet Band.—Was first organized in 1876, with fourteen members, and was subsequently disbanded. They re-organized, however, in April, 1880, with the following members: Henry Fritz, first E. flat; Samuel Essig, second E. flat; Jacob Fritz, tenor; Frank Wolf, first alto; Marion Phillips, second alto; M. Shiel, baritone; Newton Roads, tuba; George Lowry, snare drum; Frank Kring, bass drum. Their selection comprises the popular songs, waltzes, quick-steps, etc., amounting to 150 pieces.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Buena Vista Flouring Mills.—This building was erected by Niedhammer & Walton in 1865, at a cost of \$16,000. During the year 1868, the machinery was adjusted, and early in 1869 the mill was put in operation. The building is frame, 33x130 feet, 3½ stories, and was erected for a custom and merchant mill. It has five run of buhrs, operated by a sixty horse-power engine, and has a manufacturing capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day, by the new process. In connection with the mill is a steam elevator, with a storage capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain. The engine in the basement of the elevator is operated by steam conveyed in pipes from the boiler in the main building, seventy feet distant. Messrs. Niedhammer & Walton manufacture their own barrels at the mill, employing five coopers, and making a monthly average of 1,500 barrels. They employ from three to five men in the mill, according to circumstances.

Millersburg Flouring Mill.—This building is situated on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, one and a half miles south of Buena Vista, at the village of Millersburg. It was erected by a joint-stock company in 1857, and passed through the hands of various owners to Franklin Warman (now deceased). From the administrator of his estate, it was purchased, in 1879, by I. Jones, the present proprietor. It is a frame building, three and one-half stories high; has three run of buhrs, and a manufacturing capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, by the old process. The machinery is operated by an engine of 60½ horse-power. Mr. Jones conducts his establishment as a merchant and custom mill and finds his principal market at Indianapolis.

Arenia Flouring Mills.—This building was erected by Isaac Martz in 1867, and operated by him for about four years. Toward the latter part of the year 1864, he added a saw-mill to his establishment, and conducted both mills until he rented the property to his sons, about the year 1867. Three years later, Mr. Martz sold the establishment to G. W. Myers, who operated it a little less than two years and sold it to Arthur King. Subsequently a partnership was formed between King and G. W. Marsh, which continued until King sold his interest to R. G. Stannard in 1876. On the 9th of April, 1880, Mr. Stannard purchased the interest of his associate, Mr. Marsh, and is now sole proprietor.

The building is frame, 30x40 feet, the main building 2½ stories high. It has three run of buhrs, and is conducted as a custom mill.

The mill is now situated in the western part of Arenia, but Mr. Stannard proposes removing to a point on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, several blocks east of his present location, and is now making preparations for this removal.

Ciera Flouring Mill.—This building was erected in 1867 by John Martz and Isaac Grisson, by whom it was operated about one year. It was then sold to Reitz & Main, from whom it passed, at various times, to James Quaar, Charles Quaar, W. H. Applegate and others. Jacob Stelman and Alpheus Roberts purchased his share at administrator's sale. Two years later, Mr. Kring sold to Edward King, who, in turn, sold to Samuel Miller. Three years later, Jacob Stelman purchased the interest of Mr. Miller, and continued as sole proprietor until the spring of 1879. He then sold a half-interest to his son, Henry M. Stelman, since which time the mill has been operated by Stelman & Son.

The main building is 36x40 feet, three stories, with a warehouse thirty feet square attached. The mill has four runs of buhrs, and the machinery is operated by an engine of forty-horse-power. It is conducted as a merchant and custom mill, with a manufacturing capacity of thirty barrels of flour per day.

Steam Elevator (Arenia).—This building was erected by W. B. Gentry in the summer of 1874. It is a frame building, 40x90 feet, and has a storage capacity of 8,000 bushels. About 35,000 bushels of wheat, and 30,000 bushels of corn are annually shipped from this elevator to Baltimore, Philadelphia and other Eastern markets.

Steam Saw Mill (Ciera).—Dale & Turner began the business at Ciera in the fall of 1878, at which time they erected their present building east of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad track. This is a frame building, 30x60 feet, and is supplied with one double circular saw, and a heading-mill. They employ four men, and find the principal market for their boards at Indianapolis. The capacity of the heading-mill is ten cords per day.

Steam Saw Mill (Arenia).—This mill is now operated by E. W. Tucker. It was erected by Niedhammer & Tucker in the fall of 1875, and operated by that firm until April, 1879, when E. W. Tucker purchased the interest of W. A. Niedhammer, thereby becoming sole proprietor. The main building is 35x90 feet, two stories; the machinery consists of one double circular saw, cut-off, rip, and scroll saws, and one frizzer or slayer. Mr. Tucker employs seven men at the mill, and saws an average of 8,000 feet of lumber per day. He also manufactures bedsteads, tables and other furniture, which he sells in the home market.

Steam Saw Mill (Buena Vista).—This mill is now operated by W. C. Kring & Co. in the northern part of the town of Buena Vista. The establishment was previously owned by George Neely, and was purchased by the Messrs. Kring in December, 1867, and started in the spring of 1868. The principal trade for four or five years was in walnut lumber. In 1874, they shipped 150,000 feet of walnut lumber to Portland, Me. For the past six years, they have supplied all the oak timber used on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. They employ five men in the mill, and from four to eight teamsters. The mill is in operation about two-thirds of the working days in the year, and saws an average of 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

In connection with the mill, the Messrs. Kring deal extensively in furniture, which they sell in the home market. Their warehouse is opposite the mill.

Steam Saw Mill (Deming).—The grist and saw mill at Deming was erected by Jacob Bartholomew in 1870, and operated by him about two years. It passed through the hands of various owners to the present proprietors, Messrs. Teter & Bristow. The grist-mill is a frame building, 10x60 feet, three stories, and has three run of buhrs. It is conducted as a custom mill.

The saw-mill building is a frame shed, 24x60 feet, and has one double circular saw, one edging-saw, and one heading-machine. They saw a daily average of 5,000 feet of lumber, which is sold in the Noblesville market.

Saw Factories.—In 1868, Walton & Whetstone erected their present factory in the town of Buena Vista, in which staves are dressed, ready for tight-barrel work. They operate one dresser, which has a capacity of more than 2,000,000 staves per annum, and sell their goods at New York and Chicago. They employ from ten to twenty men, according to circumstances.

In connection with this business, they conduct an extensive lumber trade—handling and shipping an average of 1,000,000 feet per annum of black walnut, oak, ash, and poplar boards, the principal markets being Chicago, New York and Boston. They handle and ship from 300,000 to 500,000 pieces of sawed and rived heading for tight-barrel work, for which they find a ready sale in Eastern and Western markets.

Heading Factory.—This building was erected by Edward Allis, at Ciera, in 1871, and was occupied by a hay-press. In 1878, E. Teter & Co. furnished it with the machinery of a heading-mill, consisting of two planers, two jointers and one circling machine, for four barrels, three jointers and one circular for tying heading, a complete machine for sawing square headings, and kilns for drying.

On the 13th of April 1879, three large dry-kilns, full of lumber, were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$2,500. The main building was saved by the efforts of the citizens. About ninety days later, the kilns were rebuilt, and the mill in full operation again. A steam dryer and a new boiler and engine were put in at this time. In March, 1880, Daniel De Pue withdrew from the firm, since which time the business has been conducted by Eber Teter and Oliver C. Lindley, under the firm name of Teter & Lindley. They saw from ten to twelve cords of timber per day, making a daily average of about 10,000 feet-barrel and 4,000 oil-barrel heads. They employ from twenty-five to thirty men, and sell at St. Louis and Chicago.

Planing Mill.—D. B. Dickover & Co. began this business at Arenia in 1873. The building is situated in the east part of the town, and has all the machinery necessary for the successful prosecution of the work in hand. They manufacture all kinds of building material, and sell principally in the home market.

In 1879, they added a heading-mill to their quota of machinery, and saw an average of 2,500 pieces of heading per day.

Pump Factory.—In December, 1876, P. D. Horn began the manufacture of wooden suction pumps, in the old depot building at Arcadia. The work is done by hand, and he employs no assistant. He manufactures about seventy-five pumps a year.

Grain Dealers.—Sanders & Cook embarked in the grain trade at Cicero in July, 1879. The grain is stored in the warehouse east of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad track. The principal shipping points are Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Tannery (Cicero).—This establishment was erected in the west part of the town of Cicero, about 1843, by Mr. Buskirk. He subsequently sold it to Henry Marts, who operated it until his death. It was then purchased by George Ross, who, in 1874, sold it to Simpson & Son, the present proprietors. They employ two men, and manufacture upper, calf, goat and harness leather, selling the same in this and adjoining counties.

THE TOWN OF CICERO.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first stock of merchandise was exposed for sale at this point in the year 1835. This pioneer merchant was Duncan Hannaman, and his establishment was located on what is now the corner of Jackson and Van Buren streets. His trade was lucrative, and he continued at this stand for about three years. At the end of that time he sold his stock to Ira Kingsbury, and emigrated to Illinois. After a short time, Mr. Kingsbury sold the stock, good-will and all, to Jesse and Ellis Evans. They moved the goods into a building on the next lot west, where they continued for several years.

The firm of Baird & Beasley first began that competition which is recognized as the "life of trade," by setting up a rival establishment to that of Hannaman, in 1837. They erected a frame building at the corner of Main and Jackson streets, which stood the storms until 1861, and was then destroyed by fire. After a brief mercantile experience, Baird & Beasley sold their stock to Jesse and Ellis Evans, and retired from the contest. In 1863, the Evans firm went out of business with a competency. Ellis remained at Cicero until his decease, while Jesse removed to Illinois. Wooster & Lecher bought the Evans stock, and continued the trade in the same building for about three years, then sold to Robert Forkner. Two years later, Forkner sold to John Threlkeld, who removed the goods to Arton, Ind. About the year 1846, John D. Cottingham opened a store on Buckeye street, and subsequently removed to the corner of Jackson and Main streets. In 1856, he sold to Neal & Thompson, who removed the establishment to the present site of C. E. Nelson's residence. In 1857, Mr. Neal purchased the interest of Mr. Thompson, and in 1859 sold to Thomas Leonard. Jesse Lutz, another pioneer merchant, opened a stock of goods about the year 1847. His store was situated in what is now known as the Urban property. This stock was sold to William H. Pickcrill, who erected the building now occupied by Good & Bro., and was next sold to Daniel Kemp. Mr. Pickcrill then erected the building occupied at present by the Kinder Brothers, and opened a stock of goods, which he afterward sold to Holkins & Sanders, from whom the establishment passed to the hands of G. W. Myers, then to William Neal, from him to Reeves & Sanders, and from them to the present proprietors, Good & Bro.

Unlike many towns of equal age, the commercial prosperity of Cicero is not a thing of the past; it is to-day a busy, bustling, enterprising town, and with the single exception of Noblesville, is the largest in the county. Its streets teem with activity, and its business-houses are almost metropolitan in their appointments, representing a large amount of invested capital. The following business directory represents the firms of the present: Dry goods and groceries, Good & Bro., Simpson & Son, P. Six & Co., Sanders Bros., Scherer Bros.; groceries, C. E. Nelson, T. D. Neal; drugs, Warford & Collings, A. B. Tucker, J. N. Kinder; hardware, J. N. Kinder & Bro.; jewelry, cigars etc., A. Miesner; cigar manufacturer, David Hull; agricultural implements, Edwards & Cook; harness-maker, S. T. Dunham; physicians, Dr. F. M. Warford, Dr. I. M. Sanders, Dr. A. B. Tucker, Dr. H. H. Stout; attorneys, L. O. Clifford, William Neal, John Neal, W. L. White, Joseph Roberts; boot and shoe makers, Hiley Stephenson, James Harens; milliners, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Dunham, Misses Farish & Drury; furniture dealers, Edson & Gerber, George Jacobs; live-stock dealers, J. W. Sanders, J. J. Harrison; meat markets, Hook Bros., J. Willis; blacksmiths, Shafer & Mashrus, Peter Scott; wagon-makers, Philip Urban, Charles Quera.

For many years, Cicero was the only voting precinct in the township. Here, on December 7, 1863, the first election was held, resulting in the choice of Elijah Reiman and Elias Evans for Justices of the Peace. In later years, voting precincts were established at Arcadia and Buena Vista as the number of voters in the township increased.

The first post office in the township was established at Cicero, about the year 1839. Henry Jones was the first Postmaster, and held the office for several years. Since his resignation, the following gentlemen have served in this capacity: Jesse Evans, John Cristwell, William Neal, John D. Cottingham, Samuel Russel, Edward Reeves, Ashury Andrews, Richard Andrews, William Porter and T. D. Neal. Mr. Neal succeeded Mr. Porter in 1873, and still holds the office.

ARCADIA.

The town of Arcadia was founded in the year 1819, by John Shafer and Daniel Waltz, and, during the intervening years between that time and the present, has attained a position of mercantile importance, and is recognized as a good trading-point.

In 1852, the first stock of merchandise was opened for sale by Josephus Mundle, on the corner of Railroad and Main streets. About two years later he disposed of his goods at auction, and Isaac Martz opened a store in the same building. This house was occupied, between that time and 1859, by Mr. Myers, G. B. Scribner and Seth Maker. In the fall of 1859, J. S. Correll & Bro. rented the room and opened a stock of goods. They occupied the building for a little more than two years, at the end of which time they sold out, and J. S. Correll formed a partnership with John I. Caylor. In 1864, Mr. Correll erected the house now occupied by the firm of Devaney & Hollett, and associated W. T. Smith with him as partner. Mr. Correll continued as the senior member of this firm until the fall of 1872, when he sold his interest to S. J. Myers. In the meantime, the junior membership of the firm had been occupied by James Carter and A. Burgess, respectively. In the spring of 1877, J. S. Correll, James K. Hershman, Joseph Correll, Benjamin Dickover and T. H. Orr erected the brick block on the corner of Washington and Walnut streets, and on the 13th day of August following, Correll & Hershman opened their new stock in that building. Mr. Correll retired from this firm in 1879.

The business houses of the present are as follows: Cigar manufacturer, Joseph Knause. Dry goods and groceries, Gentry & Keck, Sval & Dickover, and J. K. Hershman. Drugs, groceries and hardware, Devaney & Hollett, and Booth Bros. Physicians, Dr. S. A. Booth, Dr. A. Pettijohn, Dr. J. M. Barber, Dr. D. S. Caylor and Dr. J. A. Houser. Postmaster, J. Bartholomew. Wagon-maker, C. Roelenbeck. Blacksmiths, Jacob Gettle and Caylor & Robinson. Hotels, J. S. Correll and C. Roelenbeck. Shoemakers, Peter Bryan and Peter Daniels.

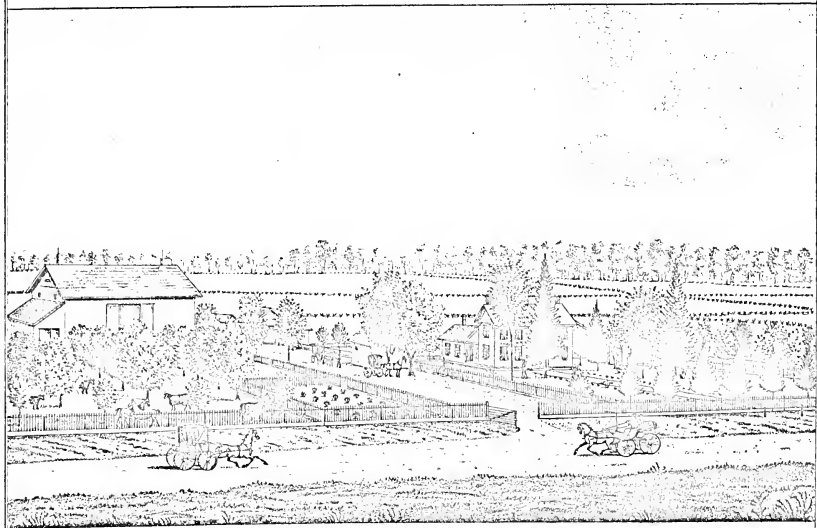
BUENA VISTA (SHILOHVILLE POST OFFICE.)

The town of Buena Vista was laid off in 1854 by Andrew Tucker. Like Cicero and Arcadia, it is situated on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, and is an active, enterprising town.

Its business firms are as follows: Dry goods and groceries, Walton & Whidder and Bascher & Daniels. Drugs, Martin Roads. Drugs and groceries, Joseph Lavefer and W. H. Jackson. Physicians, Dr. W. M. Glass, Dr. J. C. Driver, Dr. A. C. Freeman and Mrs. Dr. A. Roads. Boot and shoe makers, Essig & Fritz, W. B. Pierce and C. E. Albert. Saddler and harness maker, J. G. Dunn. Stoves and tinware, W. P. Winfield. Blacksmiths, S. H. Matthews and Nicholas Ward. Wagon-makers, C. C. Phillips and E. J. Rogge. Undertaker and furniture dealer, Joseph Orth. Milliners, Mrs. W. Mendenhall, Mrs. C. L. Patten and Miss B. Lilly. Hotel (Buena House), J. A. Matthews.

DEMING.

The town of Deming was laid out by Elihu Pickett in 1837. It was originally known as Farmington; but, as there was already a post office by that name at another point in the State, the name Deming was selected in the application for a post office, and the name of the town was changed to correspond. The business men of the town are B. F. Holliday and M. Stanley, dealers in general merchandise, and W. A. Perry, blacksmith.



RES. OF HENRY WALTZ. JACKSON, TP. HAMILTON, CO, IND.

FRANKLIN M. WARFORD, M. D.

Joseph Warford, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, where he was married, and, in 1822, he removed to Indiana and settled in Putnam County, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-seven years. He reared a family of five children, one son and three daughters.

Wilson L., the son, was born in Shelby County, Ky., on the 4th day of August, 1800. He was reared a farmer at the home of his father in Putnam County, Ind. In early manhood, he was married to Miss Nancy Monnet. After his marriage, he settled on a farm in the same county, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Iowa, where he resided until his death, in 1863, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow survived until 1877, dying at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of nine children, named Delilah, Emily J., Isaac, Joseph, Franklin M., Merrit, Hannah J., Emeline and Albert B. Of these, the only ones now living are Delilah, Emeline, Franklin and Albert.

Franklin M. Warford was born in Putnam County, Ind., on the 28th day of February, 1832. His boyhood days were passed on the farm at home and in attending the common schools until he was twenty years of age. He acquired a good education under the instruction of his eldest sister, who was a fine classical scholar. He continued under the instruction of his sister until he was twenty-three years of age, when he commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. Thompson, of Decatur County, Ind., taking two courses of lectures, in 1851 and 1856, in the college of physicians and surgeons of the Iowa State University, where he graduated in 1856. He soon after settled at Hopeville, Clark Co., Iowa, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained at that place a couple of years, when he removed to Osceola, where he remained a short time, and then returned to Minnesota, where he remained about a year and a half, and then returned to Iowa, where he continued his practice until the commencement of the war of secession.

On the 28th day of April, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca M. Eisey, daughter of Edward and Rebecca Eisey, of Boekville, Parke Co., Ind. In 1862, he entered the Third Regiment Iowa Cavalry as Assistant Surgeon. He went with his command to Missouri, and served in the operations in that State against the rebel General Price, and afterward in the State of Arkansas. In 1864, he was transferred to the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, of which he was made Surgeon. He continued in service with that regiment all through the war, until it was mustered out of service at Little Rock. After the close of the war, he returned to his home, and soon after settled at Cicero, Hamilton Co., Ind., and resumed the practice of medicine; he also became engaged in the drug business, which he still continues. The Doctor has a fine practice in the town and surrounding country, and is in great favor as a safe and reliable friend among the sick. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Noddesville. They are the parents of two children, who have survived infancy, named Alice C. and Grace E. Alice, the eldest daughter, is a student at the Female College at Oxford, Ohio, and Grace is at home with the parents. The Doctor is an active and zealous Republican in politics, and stands a prominent man in Hamilton County in all the relations of life as a citizen or physician. And among the members of his profession he is regarded as a first-class practitioner. He has served two years as the President of the Hamilton County Medical Society. The Doctor occupies a cozy residence in Cicero, and he and his lady enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In the group of medical representatives, on another page, may be seen the portrait of Dr. Warford.

ALBERT B. TUCKER, M. D.

The ancestors of this gentleman were natives of Ireland. His grandfather, who was born and reared in Ireland, becoming mixed up in some of the political trouble in that unhappy country, and in consequence of his opposition to the government, obnoxious to the authorities, he left the country and emigrated to the United States. He settled in Virginia, where he married. He served all through the war for independence, in which he was a Captain in the Virginia forces, and afterward also served through the war of 1812. He removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was the father of eight children.

His son Robert was born at Newcaste, Ky., on the 22d day of December, 1803. He grew to manhood and learned the trade of cabinet-making. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, when he left home and started out for himself. He made his way to Indianapolis, and there engaged in the first cabinet-shop opened in that city. That was in the year 1823, and there were about eighteen houses in the town at that time. He remained in that city until 1859. He was married, in 1832, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Archibald and Lavina Heed, of Indianapolis. In 1859, he removed to Clinton County, Ind., and settled on a farm near Colfax. His wife died in Indianapolis, in 1848, at the age of thirty-six years. She was the mother of five children, named Archibald C., Congdon A., Caroline L., Albert B. and Alice. In 1851, Mr. Tucker was married to Miss Mary Drum, of Indianapolis. She died in Clinton County, Ind., in 1860, at the age of thirty-five years. She was the mother of three children, named George, Robert L. and Virginia E. And then, in 1861, he was married to Miss Maria Mathers, of Clinton County. By this marriage there were no children. He died in 1872, at the age of 68 years.

Albert B. Tucker was born in the city of Indianapolis on the 24th day of March, 1844. He was about four years of age at his mother's death, and after his father's second marriage the young lad's home associations were of such an unpleasant nature with his stepmother, that, at the tender age of nine years, he left home, and, from that time until he was fifteen years old, he roamed about, making a living for himself in various ways, sometimes as cabin-boy on the Ohio River steamers and on the coast from New Orleans to New York, and, at other times, traveling with various theatrical troupes. At the age of fifteen, he returned to his father's home, in Clinton County, and remained on the farm a couple of years, attending school. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went into service under the command of Gen. Reynolds, in Virginia. He remained with his regiment until the battle of Greencrier, where he was wounded, for which cause and general debility he was discharged. He returned home, and during the ensuing winter went to school, and in the following August, in 1862, he re-enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and with his regiment went to the front in Kentucky. He served with his regiment all through that campaign, and participated in all the hard-fought battles and engagements, such as Crab Orchard, Bard-stown, Cave City and many others; and at Stone River, his regiment was brigaded with the famous "Wilders' Brigade" of mounted men. Here he served as a scout, and from that time on he continued to serve as one of the scouting force, of which he became Sergeant. He was in the fight at Hoover's Gap, and many other sharp conflicts, up to the battle of Chickamauga, in which he was engaged in scouting and skirmishing. After that battle, his command was employed in a series of engagements with Wheeler's rebel cavalry, at McMinnville, Shelbyville and Farmington, and afterward at Mission Ridge. He was also employed as division scout at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory and Dalton. At Burnt Hickory he, with four comrades dressed in rebel clothing, dashed into the rebel lines and succeeded in drawing them into an ambush, in which a large number of the rebels were captured by the Union forces. In this daring exploit, the young scout and his comrades brought off a flag and a prisoner, and escaped unhurt into the Union lines. From that time on until the close of the war, he was in active service as a scout, under various commanders, participated in the siege of Atlanta and Corinth, and, with a cavalry force, was engaged in raiding through Georgia and Alabama. At the close of the war, his regiment was discharged at Indianapolis, in August, 1865. He then returned to his father's home, and the following winter he attended school at Indianapolis, and in the ensuing spring he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph E. Millurn, of Colfax, with whom he remained three years, attending medical lectures in the winters of 1866 and 1869, at the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he graduated in 1869. In the spring of that year, he commenced the practice of his profession at Colfax, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Cicero, Hamilton County. He pursued his practice at that place until 1874, when he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. The Doctor has built up a large and lucrative practice in the village and surrounding country, and has become widely and favorably known as a trusty and skillful physician. On the 15th day of August, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna C., daughter of Edward and Mary Benjamin, of Newark, N. J. The fruits of this union are three children, named Harry B., Frank W. and Fredie A.

The Doctor is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic orders, and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the County and State Medical Associations.

He and his esteemed wife are both honored members of the Christian Church at Cicero, and are both esteemed in society for their many social qualities.

The Doctor takes an active interest in the political questions at issue, and is known as a staunch adherent of the Republican party. In the group of representative physicians of Hamilton County to be found on another page of this work, may be seen a portrait of Dr. Albert R. Tucker.

WILLIAM NEAL.

The ancestors of this gentleman emigrated from England and settled in Virginia at an early date. Miesiah Neal, the grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and, in 1800, he removed with his family to Kentucky, and settled in Shelby County, where he resided until his death, in 1832, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. He was the father of ten children, named Charles, Sarah, James and Milly (twins), John, Fielding, Thomas, Ezekiel, Lucy and Dudley. James, the father of our subject, was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1753. He was reared a farmer, and grew up to manhood, and was married to Mary Martin. In 1821, he removed to Indiana, and settled in Harrison County, near Corydon, and soon after to Salem, Washington County, where his wife died in 1830, at the age of forty-five years. After the death of his wife, he removed back to Kentucky, and then afterward returned to Indiana, where he resided until his death, in 1874, at the age of ninety-one years. He was the father of ten children, named Charles, Emily, Martha, William, Mason, Nancy, Sarah, Moses, Thomas and James. Of these, the only ones now living are Charles, William, Sarah and Thomas.

William Neal was born on the 20th day of May, 1818, in Shelby County, Ky. At nine years of age, he went to live with Peter Martin, his mother's brother, in Kentucky. He remained with his uncle until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he became an apprentice to learn the tailor's trade. He spent the next three years in learning his trade, and worked as a journeyman in various States until 1839, when he settled in the village of Cicero, in Hamilton County, Ind., where he opened a shop and carried on business for himself. Here he became acquainted with Hannah Hollings, the daughter of William K. and Susan Hollings, old settlers of Jackson Township. They were united in marriage on the 17th day of September, 1840. For a number of years after his marriage, he was engaged at his trade, and at the same time studied law, and commenced practice in Justice Courts, and he also became engaged, in after years, in various kinds of business. He sold goods, plowed law, purchased an interest in a flouring-mill and saw-mill, and carried on farming to some extent. About the year 1847, he was quite largely engaged in shipping lumber to Indianapolis. This was done by rafting down Cicero Creek and White River, and by canal to the city, and, incredible as it may seem at this time, hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber were thus transported to market in those days. About twelve years ago, he dropped all other business, and has since confined himself exclusively to his legal business, in which he is a skillful and successful counselor, and which occupies all his time and attention. Although in his younger years he had but limited advantages for acquiring an education, his natural shrewdness, tact, and knowledge of human nature, with much experience among men, makes him a powerful antagonist in a contest in the courts. In politics, he was originally a Whig, until the disintegration of that party, since which he has been an active Republican, and has held many positions of trust and responsibility at various times in Hamilton County, such as County Recorder, Treasurer and Associate Judge, besides serving for many years on the School Board in his village.

In 1861, he raised and organized Company B, which was attached to the Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry. This company was the largest one that ever went out of Hamilton Co. He went with it to the front in Kentucky, as the Captain, but in consequence of broken health, he was obliged to resign, and returned home. His brother Moses, who was a Lieutenant in the company, was killed at the battle of Stone River.

Mr. Neal and his esteemed wife are the parents of fourteen children, named James G., Mary A., Lucullus G., Sarah C., William W., Thomas D., Mason M., Martha H., Frances A., Moses M., Richard P., John F., Susan L. and Edward E. Of these, Sarah, Thomas, Martha, Richard, John, Susan and Edward are living; the others are deceased. Sarah is the wife of Dr. A. B. Menckhall, of Indianapolis; Martha is the wife of James M. Little, and resides in Cicero; Thomas is married to Fanny Martin, and he also resides in Cicero, where he is Postmaster. The other children are at home with the parents. Mr. Neal and his family reside in a cozy and comfortable home in the

beautiful village of Cicero, and are in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of all their acquaintances. The family attend the ministrations of the M. E. Church, of which the most of them are members. In the group of attorneys and members of the bar for Hamilton County, on another page, may be found a portrait of the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM PICKETT.

one of the pioneer settlers of Hamilton County, is the descendant of an old North Carolina Quaker family. His grandfather, John Pickett, was a native of that State, and reared a family of seven children. His death occurred at an advanced age. His son Benjamin was born in Chatham, N. C., and grew to manhood, and was married to Patience Hally. After his marriage, he settled in Randolph County, N. C., where he resided until his death, in 1817, at the age of thirty years. His widow survived until 1829, dying at the age of forty years. They were the parents of five children—Joshua, John, William, Ruth and Benjamin. Of these, the only ones now living are William and Ruth. Ruth is the wife of John D. Carter, of Morgan County, Ind.

William Pickett was born in Randolph County, N. C., on the 19th day of May, 1813. His boyhood days were passed in attending school, and at home under the instruction of his widowed mother until her death, when he was seventeen years of age. He then lived with his uncle Simon Pickett, until he was nineteen years of age. Soon after that, he in company with his cousin, Elisha Pickett, came to Indiana, and located and purchased a tract of wild land of the Government, containing 240 acres, lying near the present village of Denning, in Jackson Township, and about seven miles from the county seat. For the next seven years, he was engaged alternately in clearing up his lands and in working out for others. During this time, he had made the acquaintance of Miss Clarke Cook, daughter of Isaac and Harriet Cook, of the same place. They were united in marriage on the 23d of February, 1840. This union continued up to the 11th day of July, 1853, when she departed this life at the age of twenty-nine years and ten months. No children were born to them, and the death of his wife and companion left him alone and desolate, with the memory of the virtue and affection of his lost friend. After several years of dreary loneliness, he sought to fill the vacancy in his heart and home, and he was married on the 1st day of January, 1859, to Mrs. Sallie Newby, a worthy widow lady, the sister of his first wife, and the widow of Joshua Newby. She is the mother, by her first husband, of seven children—William S. D. Adaline, Whitson T., Mary A., Isaac E., Thomas H., and Albert E., all living except Whitson and Albert. Mr. Pickett and his excellent wife are both honored members of the Society of Friends, and are esteemed and respected by all. Mr. Pickett still owns the tract he bought of the Government in the days of Andrew Jackson, and his home farm now consists of 300 acres. A beautiful and picturesque view of his home may be found on another page of this work, with the portraits of this worthy old couple.

HON. JAMES R. CARSON.

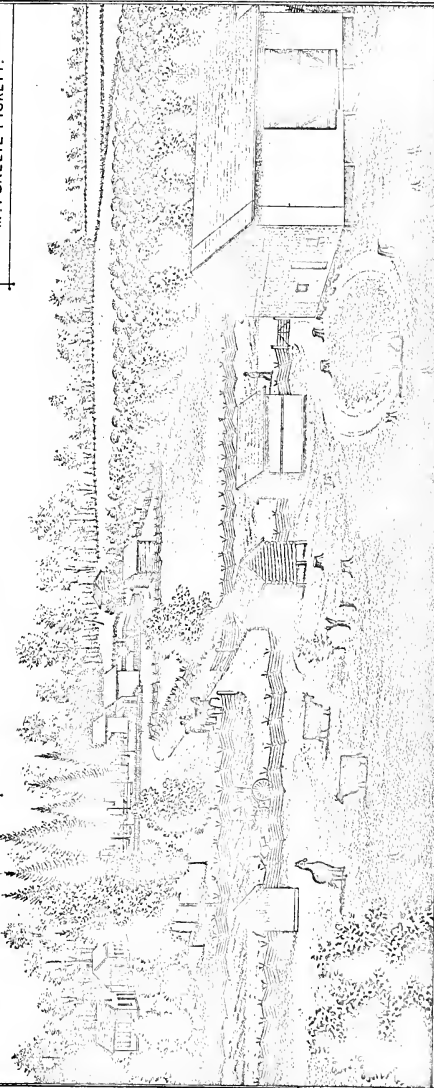
The ancestors of this gentleman were early settlers in Pennsylvania, and were of Irish origin. John Carson, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1793 emigrated by way of Pittsburgh, and settled in Butler County, Ohio, where he resided until his death, in 1828. He was the father of eleven children. His son John was born at the old home in Pennsylvania in 1787; he was reared and educated a farmer. In the war of 1812, he was a soldier under Gen. Hull, and was at Detroit at the inglorious surrender of that place to the British. He was afterward married to Miss Nancy Potts, a lady of Scotch ancestry. He then settled on a farm in Butler County, where he remained until 1820, when he removed to Indiana and settled in Fayette County, near Connersville, and then in 1825, he removed to Hamilton County, and settled on 160 acres of Government land in the township of Jackson, near the present village of Cicero, where he resided until his death in 1865, at the age of seventy-six years. His widow survived until 1867, dying at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of eleven children, named John, William, Alexander, Mary A., Rebecca, Leah, Clara B., Margaret, Nancy, Elizabeth and Emily. Of these, the only ones now living are John, James and Mary. John resides in Dubuque, Iowa, and Mary in Illinois. James R. was born at the old home in Butler County, Ohio, on the 12th day of October, 1827. His boyhood was spent in assisting in the clearing up of a new farm, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to home instruction and an occasional term at a private school. He remained at home with his parents until twenty years of age, when he went



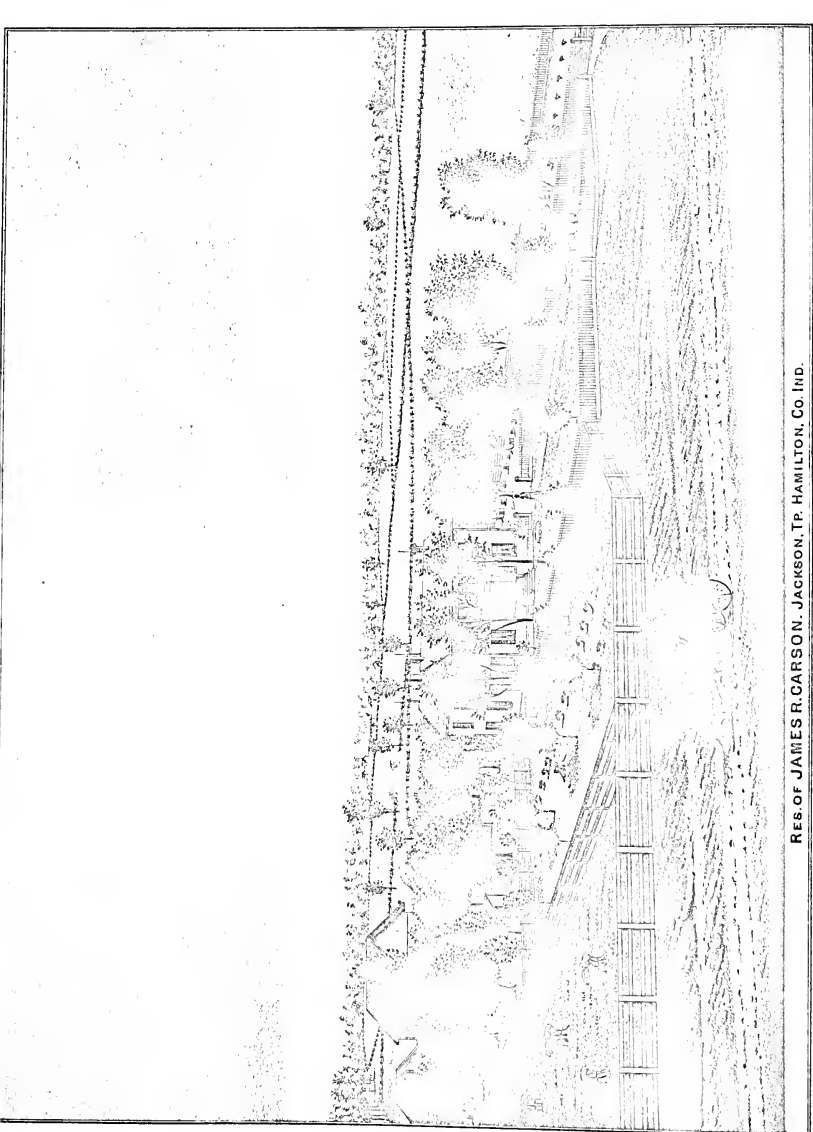
MR. WILLIAM PICKETT.



MRS. SALLIE PICKETT.



RES. OF WILLIAM PICKETT, JACKSON, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF JAMES R. CARSON, JACKSON, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

to work at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for two years. About that time he became engaged to Martha J. Spurgeon, of Bartholomew County, Ind., and they were united in marriage on the 6th day of March, 1831. By this union there were three children, named Melissa, Viola and Virginia. Melissa was killed by a falling tree in 1862, at the age of ten years. In 1854 Mr. Carson removed to Livingston County, Ill., where he remained five years, at which time he was bereaved in the death of his wife, who died on the 15th day of July, 1859, at the age of 31 years. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Carson came back to Hamilton County, and placed his three motherless children in the care of his father and mother. He then purchased a flouring-mill, which he managed for the next two years. During this time, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Orrenda Willes, a lady of superior intelligence and education, the daughter of Wilder and Orrenda Willes, of Pottsville, N. Y. They were united in marriage on the 8th day of March, 1860. In 1862 he sold out his mill interest and purchased a farm of 100 acres adjacent on the north to the village of Greco, on which he has resided ever since. He has since added twenty acres to his farm, so that he has at this time 120 acres of rich, fertile land, well adapted to the production of all the grains and fruits for which that locality is so justly celebrated. On another page of this work, a fine view of the farm home of this worthy family may be found.

Mr. Carson is a man of much influence and consideration in his locality, and has at various times served in positions of trust and responsibility to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has served for many years on the School Board of Greco, and is at this time President of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton County. In 1876, he was elected to the House of Representatives in the Indiana Legislature, and served two years. In politics, Mr. Carson is a staunch and unwavering Republican, and always takes an active and prominent part in the various questions at issue in the political field. He is regarded with the highest respect and confidence as a man of good judgment and unimpeachable integrity. He and his excellent wife are the parents of eight children, named Della, Edward W., Benjamin Wade, James R., Jessie M., Samuel W., Fred C., and Grace. All living except Edward, who died at twelve years of age. Viola, the daughter of his first wife, is married to Frank Armstrong, and resides in Wataug County, Ind.

ASHER G. WALTON.

The ancestors of this gentleman were among the early English settlers of Pennsylvania. Jonathan Walton, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1812. In 1832, he was married to Sarah F. Goodrich, and they became the parents of five children, named William P., Asher G., Ruth A., John H. and Elizabeth. Of these, the only one now living is Asher G. Jonathan was a miller by profession, and followed that occupation until 1840, when he emigrated to Indiana, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Ohio. His wife died in 1845, at the age of thirty-one years. Soon after his wife's death, he enlisted and went to the Mexican war, when, in 1847, he died from sickness.

Asher G. Walton was born at Clarksville, Penn., on the 1st day of January, 1836. At his mother's death, he was but ten years of age, and he was placed with an uncle, the brother of his mother, in Jackson County, Ind., with whom he found a home, and where he remained until he reached manhood. He was reared in his uncle's family, and served as a clerk in the store of his uncle. Soon after reaching his majority, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia F. Wolff, daughter of John S. and Hannah Wolff, of Buena Vista, old residents of Indiana. After his marriage, he entered the store of his father-in-law as clerk, where he continued until 1859, when he purchased the store and goods of his father-in-law on credit, and commenced business for himself.

The fine business talents, shrewdness and good management of Mr. Walton assured success from the start, and he was soon in command of a large and lucrative trade. In 1862, his father-in-law became associated with him in the mercantile trade at Buena Vista, in which he continued until 1867, when Mr. Wolff retired from the firm and Mr. Daniel Whetstone became a partner.

Mr. Walton has become widely known as one of the most prominent business men of Indiana. In the stove and lumber trade, he is associated with Daniel Whetstone, and their business has grown to immense proportions, reaching in some years to \$150,000. In the mercantile trade, his partner is Mr. J. M. Whisler, and they have a successful business. In 1867, Mr. Walton, in co-partnership with Mr. William A. Neidhamer, erected a large flouring-mill and elevator containing five run of stone, and they are doing a large business in the manufacture of flour and in purchasing and handling nearly all the grain of the surrounding country. In addition to the above, Messrs. Walton &

Whetstone are largely interested in real estate, owning several valuable farms and tracts of land, besides several farms owned individually by Mr. Walton.

Mr. Walton has achieved a success in business life, to which he is justly entitled, by honorable dealing and industrious perseverance, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar of his wealth came to him in a legitimate and honest way. Although not a politician, he takes an active part in the parties and controversies of the day, voting and acting with the Republican cause.

He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are both honored members of the Christian Church. They are the parents of four children, named Cora, Rose, Edgar S. and Shirley—all at home with the parents, except Rose, who is attending Emmeville College, Kentucky.

Mr. Walton and his excellent wife own and reside in one of the finest homes in Hamilton County. By reference to another page of this work, a beautiful view may be found of their home, contributed by them to the History of Hamilton County and its residents.

JACOB STEHMAN

has been a resident of Hamilton County since 1840. During that year, he settled on the farm he still owns in White River Township. He is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., having been born there August 21, 1813; is the son of John and Mary Stehman, and is the youngest of four brothers—all yet living. For education, his early opportunities were limited, affording but moderate acquirements in that direction; yet, by largely employing his leisure at reading, he has become well versed in the current topics of the day. He is thought to be a man of excellent judgment, and, from practical experience, has acquired good business attainments. He has been pursuing the vocation of agriculture, in most part, during life. Now owns 350 acres of land, his farm ranking among the best in the county. Mr. Stehman, in fact, is remarkable for systematic thoroughness in his every business transaction. April 23, 1840, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Munderiff, daughter of Isaac and Catherine Mundorff, and also a native of Lancaster County, Penn. By this marriage they have become parents of nine children, as follows: Catherine, born Feb. 21, 1812; Mary Ann, Jan. 11, 1814; Delilah, Oct. 6, 1815; Margaret E., April 7, 1817; Almada, June 23, 1850; Henry M., April 19, 1852; Martha E., June 5, 1854; Amanda, Oct. 27, 1856; Lydia E., Dec. 30, 1858. Their children were all born in Hamilton County, and are now all residents of the same. But, alas! that amiable, faithful wife, that loving Christian mother is no more in their midst to bless the domestic fireside. She departed this life Jan. 29, 1859, at the old homestead. In life, she was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, her husband walking in close fellowship with her, and who still holds steadfastly to the faith. In politics, Mr. Stehman is a zealous Republican. Elected by that party, he served one term as County Commissioner, and in that capacity he acted with ability and with strict fidelity to the best interests of his fellow-citizens. Thus earning a deserved popularity in a trying position, he has recently been selected again by his party as the nominee for the same trust. Aside from farming interests, he and his son Henry are proprietors of the steam flouring-mill at Greco, in this county. He is an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, also, at Greco; with the temperance interests of his county, he ever identifies himself earnestly. In truth, he is an industrious, enterprising, upright citizen.

ELLIOTT SUMNER

is the descendant of an old English Quaker family who emigrated to America in the days of William Penn. Thomas Sumner, the grandfather, settled in North Carolina, and, in the year 1809, removed to Ohio and settled in Highland County, where he remained until his death, in 1835, at the age of eighty-two years. He reared eight children. His son William was born in North Carolina in 1785. On reaching manhood, he was married to Nancy Cornelius, in Virginia, and, soon after, removed to Highland County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and in 1814 he removed with his family to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, near Centerville. He remained there until 1832, when his wife died of cholera, at the age of forty-nine years. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom grew to manhood, named Elliott, Elizabeth, Thomas and Greubary C., who are all living at this time. After the death of his wife, William Sumner broke up his household and resided at various places until his death, in 1869, at the residence of his son Greenbury, in Marshall County, Ind., at the age of eighty-four years.

Elliott Sumner was born in Highland County, Ohio, on the 23d day of October, 1813. He obtained a common-school education in his boyhood days, and, at

the age of eighteen years, left home and went to learn the trade of cabinet-making. He continued at that for eighteen months, when he gave up that occupation, and then went out to work at farming during the summer seasons, and attended school in the winter. He continued working out on farms and at brick-making and various other employments until 1839, when he was married to Eliza Albertson, daughter of Joshua and Abigail Albertson, a Quaker family, of Wayne County, Ind. They were united on the 25th day of July, 1839. After his marriage, he pursued farming on leased lands in Wayne County until 1853, when he removed to Hamilton County, Ind., and settled on a tract of wild land in the township of Jackson, which he had purchased a few years before. Here he has ever since resided, cleared and

improved his farm, and reared his children. He has a beautiful location, and his farm is justly considered one of the best in the county, and is well adapted to the production of all the various crops and fruits that are common in this latitude. They live in a comfortable residence, surrounded by convenient out-buildings, orchards, etc.

Mr. Sumner and his excellent wife enjoy the respect and esteem of all their acquaintances and the love and reverence of their children and friends. They are the parents of eight children, named Nancy A., George C., Ann E., Sarah J., Martha E., Thomas E., Benjamin A. and Albert H., all living except Ann E. and Martha A., and all married except Benjamin and Albert. On another page may be found a fine view of the residence of Mr. Sumner.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

THE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP.

At a session of the Commissioners of Hamilton County, held at the house of Wm. Conner, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1823, it was ordered by the board "that the following territory be established and known as White River Township, to wit: Beginning at the most easterly boundary of Hamilton County, on the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 19 north, Range 3 east, then on said line until it strikes the west line of said county, thence north, running with the said county line to the northwest corner, thence east to the northeast corner, thence with said line to the place of beginning." The present boundaries of the township were established in November, 1833, having been reduced by the organization of other townships from the territory included within the original boundaries.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

White River is in the northeast corner township, and has an area of fifty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Tipton County, east by Madison County, south by Noblesville and Delaware Townships, west by Jackson Township.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

White River, the principal stream, flows through the southern portion of the township; Duck Creek flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part; Deer Creek flows south through the center, and the East Branch of Cicero Creek waters the northwestern portion.

The surface in the vicinity of these streams is of an undulating nature; there are several flat places, which, in early days, were unencanted of but little value, and passed by unheeded by the seekers for homes in this locality. These lands were purchased in later years, and a thorough system of drainage instituted, by which process their productiveness has been developed, and they are scarcely excelled by the rich bottom-lands of White River.

The soil is principally loam and clay, with a mixture of sand in the neighborhood of the streams.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Probably the first white man who came to reside permanently in the township, was John Shindaffler. He settled about the year 1818 or 1819, and began trafficking with the Indians, who had a village immediately west of the present village of Strawtown. An ancient earthwork, the remains of which are still visible, was located at the Indian camp, but antedated their occupancy by so many years that they were unable to give any information touching it.

The lands of this township were placed in market in the year 1821, but there were several pioneers who came and settled prior to that date, with the intention of entering the land at the first opportunity. Some were fortunate enough to secure the tract upon which they first located, while others, unable to compete with wealthy speculators, were out-bidden, and compelled to leave places upon which they had labored for one or two years and made valuable improvements. Zenas Heekwith was one of this class; he settled on a tract of land at Strawtown, in 1819, and cleared a portion of it. At the land sales, however, he was out-bidden by some capitalists, who gave him the use of his improvement for another year, in order that he might gather the crops then growing on the farm. He afterward entered land on Section 2, in October, 1822.

Just prior to the arrival of Mr. Beckwith, Lambert and Jerry Heath and A. Johnson settled near Strawtown. Jacob Hyer came in the same spring and embarked in trade with the Indians. Benjamin Fisher came from Clermont County, Ohio, in the fall of 1819, and settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Caster. He planted a crop on the occasion of his first visit, and in June, 1820, brought his family to live on the land. Henry Shatterly came from Clermont County, Ohio, in the same year. He was a brother-in-law to Mr. Fisher, and settled on an adjoining tract of land, where he resided for upward of ten years. He removed from here to Madison County, and in 1830 removed to the State of Iowa.

Spencer Blackmore came in 1821, and settled on a tract of land entered by Jesse McKay, about two miles northeast of Strawtown. He subsequently removed to the State of Illinois. Michael French settled near Strawtown early in the year 1821, and William Peck and Elias Hobbly came in the fall of the same year. Mr. Peck settled on the farm now owned by James Webb, north of Strawtown, and Mr. Hobbly, then an unmarried man, settled south of the village, where he remained several years. He then entered the land on which he now lives. Benoni Freed settled in 1821, near Strawtown, and Samuel Mull settled on Section 1 in the same year.

George Poland came early in 1822, and, in September of the same year, entered a tract of land on Section 9. Jesse Wood came soon after Mr. Poland, and entered the land upon which the town of Woodville was subsequently laid out. The name Woodville was scarcely recognized by the citizens, and the village lost its identity in Strawtown. Jacob Sigler settled at Strawtown shortly after Mr. Wood. In the year 1823, there were other settlements effected in various portions of the township by the following persons: James Cochran, Joseph Wilson, Jacob White, Arthur Davidson, James Lee, Solomon Wise, Matthew Coy and William Dyer. During the years 1824-25, settlements were made by Nathan Blackmore, William S. Dickson, George Peck, John Elliott, Robert Sims and John Wickoff. During 1826, 1827 and 1828, the settlers were James Carey, on Section 4, Jonathan Carey, on Section 35, and John Allman, on the same section. Isaac Starns, Elliott Lee, Andrew McClintock, William Lee, J. and Abigail Holloway settled in 1829; William Hickman, William B. Hart, Jonathan Newby, Samuel Etherton and Elijah Brittonham in 1830. The lands along the margin of the streams were the points at which settlements were first made, and this was especially true of the White River bottoms. The interior of the township was settled and improved slowly, and up to the year 1838, there were several sections in this portion of the township still remaining uninhabited. Entries were made in various portions of the township, between the years 1830 and 1839, by the following persons: Homer Brooks, James Tucker, Peter Auckenbaugh, Peter Carey, Amos Gough, John Dever, Jesse Justice and George Holloway.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first election at Strawtown was held in the spring of 1825. Jerry K. Leaming and Michael French were appointed Overseers of the Poor, and William Dyer, Inspector of Elections for one year. At this election, J. K. Leaming was chosen Justice of the Peace, and was the first who held this office in the township.

Henry Shatterly, son of Henry and Mary Shatterly, was the first white child born in the township. He was born in 1820, and, in early manhood, removed to the State of Iowa, where he still resides.

The death of Mrs. Esther Freed, wife of Bennet Freed, in 1820, was the first death in the settlement, and the union of her surviving husband with the widow of Benjamin Fisher in December, 1821, was the first marriage ever celebrated here. There was then no civil government in the county, and the nearest point at which the marriage license could be procured was Indianapolis. Thither the bridal party repaired, and there the marriage was solemnized.

The first brick house was erected by Zenas Berkwith in 1827. The brick for this purpose were manufactured on his farm. This house is the present residence of his daughter, Mrs. Leaming.

The first store was opened by Jerry K. Leaming, at his farm near Strawtown, in 1825, and Birknell Cole opened a stock of merchandise at Strawtown later in the same year.

The first tavern was kept by William Wallace in a building which still stands on the corner opposite the store of Coy & Ross, in Strawtown.

The first blacksmith was Robert Hoody, who opened a shop in 1820 on the farm now owned by Mr. Lytle, at the western extremity of Strawtown. For several years he was the only blacksmith in the township, but a shop was afterward operated by William Freed.

Early religious meetings were held at the houses of William Allman and James Freed, who were local preachers of the M. E. Church. About 1827, a class was organized at the house of Jonathan Carey, where meetings were held for several years. They never erected a house of worship, but, in later years, united with the class at Perkinville, and assisted in the erection of a church at that place.

THE MURDER OF BENJAMIN FISHER.

It is believed that none of the eye witnesses to this tragedy are now living, and like other occurrences that have been perpetuated only in traditional form, the story has become somewhat distorted by frequent repetition, *visa voce*; consequently there are almost as many versions as there are people who have heard the circumstances narrated. Without attempting to correct what may be erroneous regarding it, we will give preference to the narrative of his daughter, Mrs. Sinnerman, as told to the writer. It is substantially as follows:—

One John Shintaffer kept a stock of goods at Strawtown, consisting of such articles as were usually in stock among Indian traders, and of course the inevitable whisky was a part of his merchandise. Of this the Indians purchased liberally and drank freely. On one occasion, in March, 1821, an Indian came to his establishment, half-intoxicated, and, after a few grumbling remarks, accused Shintaffer of putting "heap White River" into his liquor, or in other words, diluting it with water from the river. Shintaffer, who was by no means a man of amiable temper, permitted his anger to overrule his judgment, and, seeing the drunken and almost helpless Indian, threw him violently into the midst of a log-heap then burning on his place, blind to, or careless of, the consequences that he knew must follow such atrocity when the news reached the tribe. The Indian, unable to extricate himself from the fiery prison, yelled in his agony, while the white men stood by unmoved, un pitying, and witnessed his horrible death. Had he but pursued a different and more pacific course, the bloody sequel might have been averted; but the Indians, whose amiable bearing toward the white invaders of their hunting grounds was far from sincere, were glad of an opportunity of gratifying an expression of the hatred that rankled in their breasts, under the specious plea of revenge. Accordingly, the whites had scarcely reached the Indian camp, when ten or eleven braves, armed with tomahawks and clubs, repaired to the residence of Shintaffer. The latter saw them coming, and guessed the object of their visit. He made hasty preparations for defense, and all the men then at home in the settlement, while they had no sympathy with Shintaffer in the commission of his crime, knew they must share the result of it, and formed themselves in line of battle to resist the savages, and protect their homes. A fence divided the Indians from the settlers, and the battle began by one of the former picking up a hickory club, and throwing it at one of the white men. Some one returned the compliment with deadly effect upon one of the Indians, who then fled, pursued by the settlers. It was in this chase that Mr. Fisher received a death-wound from a tomahawk. Feeling the consequences of their raid, the Indians broke camp immediately, and left, it is said, for the neighborhood of Fort Wayne. Mr. Fisher had always been on friendly terms with them, but this friendship failed to protect him against their passion for revenge. Another account of this tragedy was contributed by a correspondent of the Anderson (Ind.) Democrat,

under the title of "A Strawtown Reminiscence," and republished in the *Nobleville Ledger*, of January 3, 1879. The narrative reads as follows:—

"For several years after the admission of Indiana as a State in the Union, society in general was in a very chaotic and immoral condition. The transforming of the country and people from a state of semi-barbarism to one of intelligence and refinement could not be brought about in a short season, but must be the work of years. This portion of the State at that period was the home of several tribes of savage Indians, among whom could be numbered the Delawares, Miami and Pottawatomies. Driven from one position to another by the continued encroachments of the whites, defeated in many bloody encounters by Wayne, Harrison, and other able commanders of the early days, and seeing the country, which for ages had been their home, taken from them, it is not to be wondered at that they continually held deep feelings of revenge; and, although there was a quasi state of peace, there were frequent encounters between them and the first settlers, which, although not rising to the dignity of a battle, were attended with the loss of life and the shedding of blood.

"The valley of White River was a favorite home of the Indians, and in 1820 were large numbers of them residing along its banks, from Muncie's Town to Strawtown, and up to the year 1820, there were not, perhaps, a dozen white families dwelling along the country between the two points. Strawtown was, for many years, an important trading-post on the Western frontier, and large numbers of Indians congregated there. * * * * *

"Drunkenness and quarrels were frequent. Among the residents of the place at this period, was a notorious character, rejoicing in the name of Shintaffer,* who was the owner of a 'gin mill,' situated on the north side of the river, near the fort. His place was the headquarters for many of the highest people of the region around, and the Indians were among his most frequent customers. Upon one occasion, an Indian who had become intoxicated and loitered around his place, incurred the displeasure of the saloon-keeper, who, maddened, threw the almost helpless Indian into a large fire, and, despite his yells, allowed him to remain there until death relieved his sufferings. He was of the Pottawatomie tribe, and, learning the fate that had befallen him, his brother Indians determined at once upon revenge. Late one afternoon, in April, some eight or ten Indians, armed with tomahawks and clubs, were seen emerging from the woods to the northeast of the fort, and bearing down quickly and stealthily toward the house of Shintaffer. Their movements were noticed by none more earnestly than Shintaffer himself, who, divining their purpose, hastily called in five or six whites near by, and immediately placed his house in a state of defense. Among the white men was numbered Mr. Benjamin Fisher, father of Mr. Charles Fisher, who is well known to the readers of the *Democrat*. * * * * *

"The Indians, immediately upon arriving at the house, demanded that Shintaffer should come forth, and, being refused, sought entrance. A general fight was now opened—the Indians with tomahawks, and the whites with clubs, stones and anything that could be readily used. The white men soon emerged from the building, when the Indians beat a retreat, and were followed for a short distance, losing one of their number (who was killed in the first engagement). They soon rallied and attacked the whites with redoubled fury, during which time, Mr. Fisher, who was somewhat in advance of the others, was seized by an Indian, struck down with a tomahawk, and scalped before assistance could be rendered him. The Indians immediately fled, and, knowing the feeling that would be aroused by this tragedy, retreated in the direction of Fort Wayne, and were never seen afterward in this locality.

"On the night following the tragedy, Shintaffer, who had been the direct cause of it, hastily placed a few articles of his plunder in a canoe and, seizing oars, departed, to be seen no more.

"A small mound in the cemetery at Strawtown marks the last resting-place of Benjamin Fisher—one of the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the pioneer days."

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1822. The schoolhouse was a little log cabin which stood on the farm of Michael French, opposite Strawtown, and the funds for its maintenance were contributed from the scanty means of the residents whose children shared the benefits of the institution.

The second school was taught on the farm of William Dyer, in the winter of 1826-27. The teacher, James Steel, was a man of fair educational attainments, superior, at least, to the average school-teacher of that period, and his

*The orthography of his name cannot be reliably established. It is spelled Shintaffer and Shintaffer, as choice may dictate.

services were retained for another term. Before the close of the second term, however, the schoolhouse was destroyed by fire. This cabin was the first house erected especially for school purposes, and the current expenses were met by the ordinary method of subscription. In later years, the money from what was known as the "Congressional fund" was appropriated for the maintenance of the schools, and, while this fund lasted, tuition was free. This, however, was only sufficient to maintain the schools for a month, and a subscription was raised to meet the expenses of the remaining two months of the term. Within a few years after the passage of the public school law of 1851-52, free schools were established in the various districts of the township, and a new era inaugurated in public instruction. The number of schoolhouses in the township at present is sixteen.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first Methodist Episcopal class was organized about the year 1827, and held meetings at the houses of Jonathan Carey, William Alban, William Peck and others. Later, a schoolhouse on the farm of William Peck was adopted as the place of meeting, and continued as such until the class united with the church at Perkinsville. The Methodists were the pioneer religious society of the township, but did not erect any houses of worship until comparatively recent years.

Strawtown Methodist Episcopal Church.—This building was completed in the spring of 1870. The class was organized in the winter of 1868, at the Strawtown Schoolhouse, and continued to meet at that place until the church was completed. The latter is a frame house, 103x60 feet, and was finished at a cost of about \$2,200. Rev. Ramsey took charge of the church after its completion, and was succeeded by the following gentlemen: Rev. Dilsos, Rev. Curry, Rev. Beall, Rev. Rhodes, Rev. Albright, Rev. Elkin and Rev. J. S. Smith. Rev. Smith is the present Pastor. The church is in the Perkinsville Circuit, and has at present a membership of twenty-five.

Society of Friends.—The Friends organized at the village of Aroma, in the northeast part of the township, in 1837. There were eleven families in the original organization, viz. Caleb Harvey and family, Solomon Cook and family, Jacob Griffin and family, Harvey Coffin and family, Fiedler Brown and family, Nathan Cook and family, Abel Elliott and family, Jehial Williams and family, Jeremiah Mills and family, Richard Ridgeway and family, John Ridgeway and family.

The first meeting was held at the house of Caleb Harvey, and later in the same year (1837), the society erected a log house of worship, in which they met until 1870. In the spring of that year, they purchased the district school house, which they converted into a house of worship. The society was originally attached to the Westfield Quarterly Meeting, but became a part of the West Grove Quarterly Meeting upon the formation of the latter. The present membership is about sixty souls. The Elders are Jehial Williams, Sarah Williams and Malinda Harvey.

Bethany Christian Church.—Was erected in 1863, by a number of members who were formerly connected with the Kinderhook Congregation, of Tipton County, and is, virtually, a branch of that congregation. The church is a frame building, 30x50 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$1,250. Rev. B. M. Blunt was the first Pastor, and remained in charge about two years. His successors have been Rev. Warren, Rev. Phillips, Rev. Walker, Rev. Jacob Blunt, Rev. Hobson and Rev. White. The church now has about a hundred members, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. B. M. Blunt. The church officers are as follows: Joseph Lacey, Jefferson Edwards and Valentine Keek, Stewards; G. W. Hill, J. W. Briant and Nelson Merritt, Deacons.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Congregation.—Was organized about the year 1840, by Rev. Backlen. Meetings were held at the houses of Augustin Buscher, Sr., Mr. O'Mahony and other members of the congregation, until the year 1863. In that year, John Buscher donated to the society a lot upon which to erect a church, which was completed in the same year at a cost of \$1,100, not including the services of the members, by whom the principal part of the labor was performed. Services are now conducted in the church by Rev. Luns, of Tipton, Ind.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Pioneer Mills.—The first mill in the township was built by William Foster. It was begun toward the close of the year 1821, and completed and put in operation in March, 1822. It was located on White River, two miles below Strawtown, and was operated as a saw-mill, with a corn-cracker attached. Mr. Foster subsequently sold the mill to John Stoops, during whose ownership it was washed away by an ice-gorge. The dam remained for years afterward, but the site was never again occupied by a mill.

The first grist-mill was erected on White River in 1827, by Isaac Stephens. It is said to have been a good custom mill. Mr. Stephens operated it about two years, and sold to Daniel Kemp. During Mr. Kemp's ownership, the dam broke, and the mill was then abandoned.

Planing and Saw Mill.—In 1872, Saul & Jones erected a saw-mill one mile north of the village of Aroma, where it was operated until 1876. In that year, it was removed to its present location, at the west end of the village. In September, 1878, the planing-mill was erected. Both buildings are frame, the saw-mill 25x86 feet, the planing-mill 16x38 feet. The machinery consists of one planer and one double circular-saw. The average amount of lumber sawed per day is 3,000 feet. This is made up into flooring, siding, door-frames, etc., and sold in the home market.

Saw-mill.—In 1865, F. Susek and J. Johnson erected a saw-mill at the village of Omega. In the following year, the building was destroyed by fire, and was immediately succeeded by the present mill. In 1867, Mr. Susek purchased the interest of Mr. Johnson, and has since continued as sole proprietor of the establishment. The building is a frame, 24x100 feet, and has one double circular-saw, and a run of lathes for grinding corn. The motive power is furnished by an engine of twenty-four-horse-power. The average amount of lumber sawed at this mill is 3,000 feet per day. The number of men employed is four.

Heating Factory.—G. B. Moore embarked in the manufacture of heating in the spring of 1880. The building, but recently erected, is a frame, and contains a Cox & Scott engine of ten-horse-power, one heating saw and one cut-off. The establishment has a manufacturing capacity of 1,000 sets of heating per day. Mr. Moore employs four men at the mill, and about as many more in the woods, cutting timber.

THE VILLAGE OF AROMA.

This is a quiet little hamlet on Section 8. Its name is derived from the post office, and the village has never been laid off in lots. It contains one store and post office, kept by B. F. Rammel, and one blacksmith shop, by J. W. Baholt.

OMEGA POST OFFICE.

is situated in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 10. The business of the village is represented by two general merchandise stores, kept by Clark & Hebble and William Carrol respectively, and one wagon and blacksmith shop, by Bartlow & Ault. Dr. G. R. Moore is the resident physician.

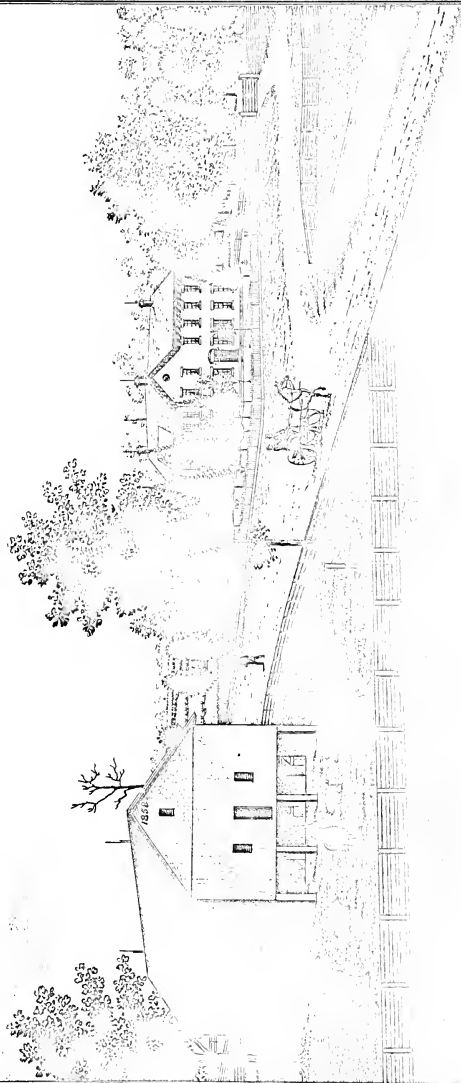
STRAWTOWN.

The best historical authorities mention this as being originally a Delaware town of some consequence, from the fact that it was located on one of the principal routes from the White River towns to the ancient capital of the Miami nation at Kekong-a. Subsequently occupying a position on the leading route of travel from the older settlements in Wayne County and vicinity across the State to the Indian towns on the Wabash and Lower Tippecanoe, it early acquired notoriety as a convenient stopping-place for travelers along that route, which, during the period of the first settlements along the Wabash and other points west and northwest, acquired the name of the "Strawtown Route," because of its greater directness and other advantages.

As early as the year 1821, there were those at Strawtown who raised crops with a special view to trafficking with emigrants en route for other points, the majority of whom stopped here to replenish their stores of provisions, knowing that no similar opportunity would be presented until they reached Wild Cat Prairie, in Tippecanoe County. Bicknell Cole was the first who engaged in mercantile pursuits at this point, though Jerry K. Learning had kept a store a short distance below the town several years previously. Shlinter and Jacob Hyer were Indian traders, but had little or no trade with emigrants. Jesse M. Wood and Jonathan Carey were the first tavern-keepers in the town.

The name *Strawtown* does not appear to have been the Indian name, but was "derived," says the author of *Chamberlain's Indiana Gazetteer* (1850), "from a house in it, thatched with straw." The writer has been unable to find a more significant origin for this name—none more probable or plausible. Prof. Cox, however, says: "Strawtown, so named after an Indian chief." * * * * * Mr. Charles Fisher, an old resident of the place, attributes the derivation of this name to the fact that one Strawbridge was the chief of the band who inhabited the old village.

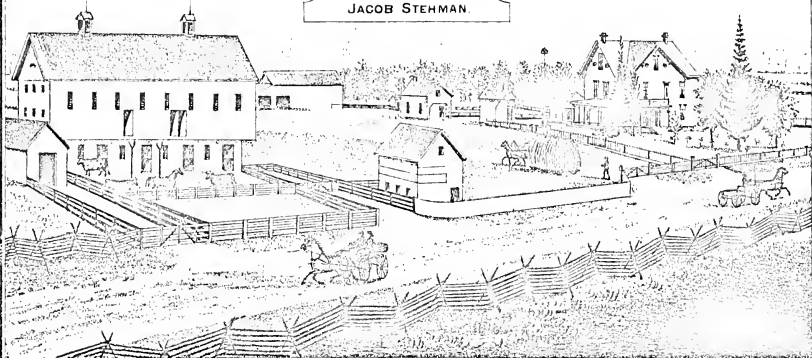
It has been frequently stated that Strawtown was one of the rival points in the contest for the location of the State capital. Prof. Cox says: "Strawtown



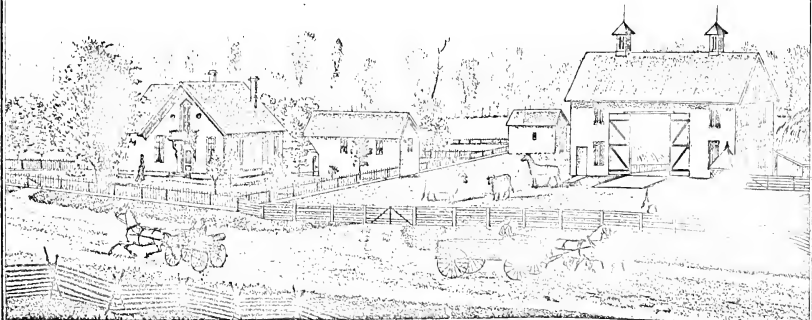
RES. OF JOHN COY. WHITE RIVER T.P. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



JACOB STEHMAN



RES. OF JACOB STEHMAN, WHITE RIVER.TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



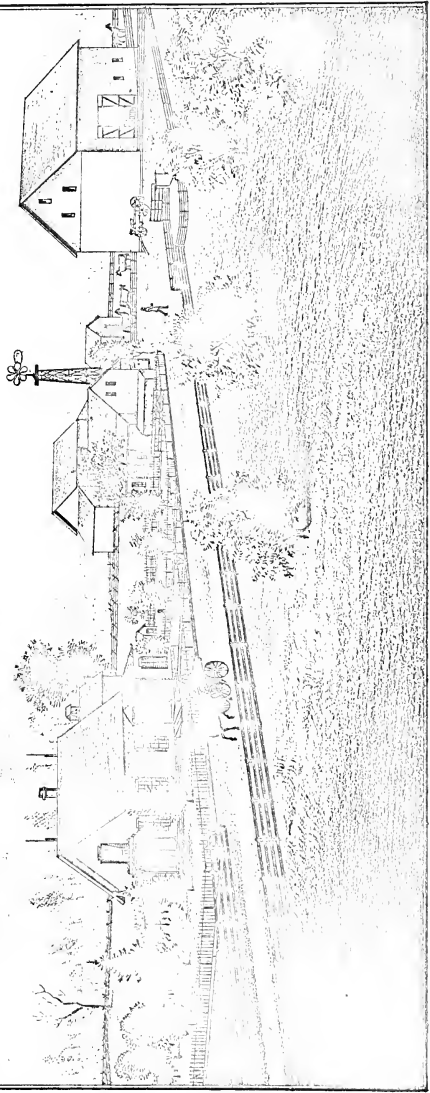
RES. OF FINLEY SMOCK, WHITE RIVER.TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



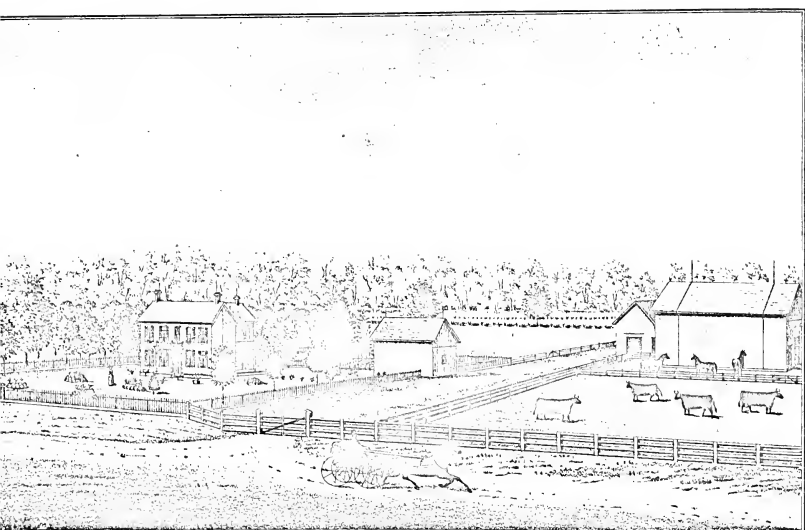
Marion A. Lynch



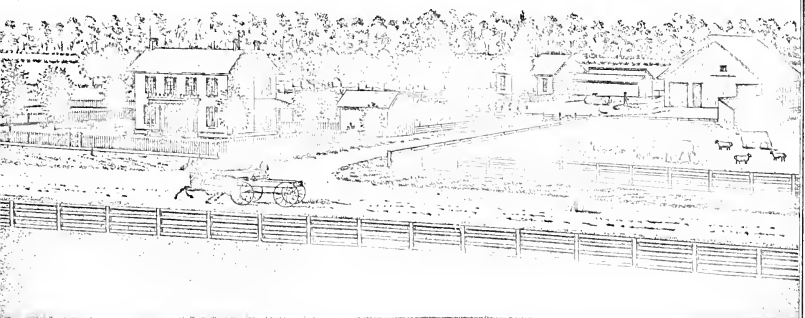
Elizabeth A. Lynch



RES. OF MARION A. LYNCH, WHITE RIVER, TR. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF AMBROSE ANDERSON, WHITE RIVER, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF J. W. M^{RS} CLINTICK, WHITE RIVER, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

* * * * * was, in an early day, a noted 'trading post,' directly on the route from the Ohio to the Indian towns on the Wabash River. It was always one of the sites mentioned as a suitable location for the capital of the State." The writer has been unable to find any evidence corroborative of this belief, and, after an examination of the journal of Gen. John Tipton, one of the Commissioners who made the selection, and the written statements of others connected with it, we are unable to agree with those who claim such a notoriety; but they may be correct, notwithstanding, for this belief can scarcely be set aside as purely legendary, and evidently has a foundation in fact. In Holloway's History of Indianapolis, we find the following item bearing upon this point: "On the 11th of January, 1820, the Legislature appointed the following Commissioners to make the selection. * * * * * But five of them accepted their appointment or acted upon it. These five traversed White River Valley, making examinations as they advanced, and very naturally reached conflicting conclusions. But three points were prominent above all others: this (called the Fall Creek location), Conner's and the Bluffs of White River. The discussion, upon meeting at Conner's, was warm, if not worse; but the mouth of Fall Creek won the day against the Bluffs by three votes to two."

Gen. Tipton, one of the Commissioners, in his journal (speaking of the Bluffs), says: "We found the Bluffs in Town 15 north, of Range 2 east, in Section 13. The bluff is about one hundred and fifty feet above the river, but very uneven; the water good. * * * * * Out of this bluff issue a number of fine springs, one of which, some distance back from the river, has nearly twenty feet fall. Back of this bluff was a beautiful creek. They (the bluffs) front on the river nearly one mile. If they were level on top, it would be the most beautiful site for a town that I have ever seen." In the journal of Gen. Tipton, Strawtown is nowhere mentioned, and whatever influences were brought to bear in its favor in the race for capital honors, were overcome by its more favored or more formidable rival, and the ambitions of its citizens met their first great defeat.

Again, in the rivalry for the location of the county seat, the claims of Strawtown were presented and strongly urged; and again a rival claimed the victory. The committee appointed at the special session of the Board of County Commissioners in March, 1824, returned the following report: "We proceeded to examine the different sites offered for fixing thereon the permanent seat of justice of Hamilton County, with the exception of Strawtown, which we thought not necessary, it being at so great a distance from the center of the county."

But Strawtown will, at least, be an interesting relic of the past, if the future has in store for it nothing better. Here were enacted some of the earliest scenes in the settlement of Hamilton County, and nearly every foot of its area is historic ground. Here, too, an ancient race of people made their abode, and left the traces of their handiwork, with no other index to their existence, their nationality or their destination. Here, in an early day, the establishment of groceries attracted an unenviable element of society, and for years the moral atmosphere was extremely bad. One of the old citizens said, in conversation with the writer: "We had our 'groceries,' which were little more than low drinking-saloons, and some good men were ruined by their evil surroundings.

We had some bad citizens, and there was a lack of enterprise; other towns outgrew us, and, by the time we had relieved ourselves of the lawless element, and good citizens had taken control, we awoke to the fact that the business which formerly came to Strawtown had been diverted to other points, and our loss was beyond retrieve."

This town, whose reputation was once almost national, is now a quiet hamlet, known in this county by its former greatness, and abroad by an occasional mention in reminiscences of pioneers in our Western States.

The business of to-day is of a local character, and is transacted by the following firms: Coy & Ross, post office and general merchandise; Samuel Sperry, grocer; I. D. Fenley and A. Knapp, blacksmiths; Dr. J. S. Brown and Dr. T. J. Smith, physicians.

AMBROSE ANDERSON, ESQ.

Mr. Anderson was the son of John and Nancy Anderson, who were natives of New Jersey. The father was born there in 1803, and the mother in 1804. Their marriage occurred in their native State in 1824, after which, they went immediately to the State of Ohio, settling in Clermont County, where Ambrose, the subject of our sketch, was born in 1827. Coming to this State and county in 1832, gave young Ambrose very poor opportunities for education. A short term in winter in the log schoolhouse was the extent. None but those who participated could now realize the inefficiency of such privileges.

Having an inclination to read, however, as he grew to manhood and since, he has become a close observer of passing events, and informed, to quite an extent, on the general topics of the day. For two years subsequent to reaching his majority, he continued with his father. He then took up the carpenter's trade, following the same in connection with sawing lumber, about six years; he commenced improving the home where he now lives, having bought eighty acres of the same the year previously.

Mr. Anderson has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Aldred, to whom he was wedded December 16, 1852. This companion died May 29, 1854. Three years later, October 1, 1857, he was again married, to Miss Micha McClintock, a native of White River Township, this county, and a daughter of a prominent pioneer here. She was the second daughter and fourth child in a family of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of seven children—three sons and four daughters—all of whom yet bless their social, hospitable home. Their names are as follows, viz.: Orville M., born September 5, 1858; John W., August 10, 1861; Nancy E., January 5, 1863; Sarah C., July 15, 1865; Florence E., January 29, 1868; Samuel S., September 28, 1869; Anna M., October 17, 1874. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Anderson having been connected with the church about forty years, and his wife about thirty years.

The entire family take a deep interest in the prosperity of their Sunday school. In politics, Mr. Anderson is a Democrat, but not a zealous partisan. Temperate and industrious in his habits, he has acquired a nice property and a pleasant home. Honorable in his dealings, he enjoys the esteem of a large acquaintance.



WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON is the central township of the tier forming the western boundary line of Hamilton County, and contains an area of fifty-six square miles. It was first set apart as a separate township by the Board of County Commissioners, at the regular session of that body, held in November, 1833. The boundaries assigned it were as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 16, Township 18 north, of Range 4 east; and west on the section line to the west line of Hamilton County; north to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 19 north, of Range 3 east; east to the northwest corner of Section 16, Township 19 north, Range 4 east; south to place of beginning."

At the same time, it was ordered by the board that an election be held at the house of Asa Bales on the 7th day of December, 1833, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace, and other township officers.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

Late in the year 1831, or early in 1832, Harnon Cox, a native of North Carolina, brought his family and settled in the southeast part of the township (which, at that time, was attached to Delaware), and it is generally conceded that he was the first white man who began the pioneer work within the present limits of Washington Township. He remained in the township during the remainder of his life, and long enough to witness many of the changes and improvements which followed in the course of a few years, and in consequence of the determined efforts of the pioneers by whom the township soon became populated.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

On the 29th day of September, 1832, Simon Moon with his family came from Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on Section 25. In April following, he entered the northwest quarter of this section. Here he cleared and improved a farm, assisted by his sons, Riley, Simon and William, who are still residents of this county. He was long identified with the best interests of the township, and took a prominent part in many of the measures instituted for its improvement. He served as Inspector at the first election held in the township. During the year 1832, Asa Bales, Aaron Sanders, Jesse Reese, Zachariah Reese and William Reynolds settled in the township.

Isaac Baldwin came in August, 1833, and entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Town 18 north, Range 3 east, where he cleared and improved the farm upon which he now resides.

David Baldwin settled on an adjacent tract in the same year, and still resides upon it.

The following is a list of the other early settlers, as shown by the tract-book of Hamilton County, embracing the date of entry, and the purchasers' names.

William Anthony, Sept. 8, 1832; John Pierson, Jan. 23, 1833; Mary Hawkins, Jan. 9, 1833; Isaac Williams, Dec. 17, 1833; John Stout, Nov. 26, 1833; Gideon Newby, Sept. 9, 1833; Joseph Hadley, March 11, 1833; Edward Bray, Dec. 13, 1833; John Johnson, Sept. 22, 1833; Archelaus Gilson, Sept. 22, 1833; Henry Cook, Dec. 9, 1833; James Ritter, Dec. 17, 1833; Nathan Pickett, Nov. 26, 1834; Henry Woodruff, Dec. 7, 1833; Isaac B. Jones, Feb. 15, 1834; William M. Jones, Feb. 15, 1834; John White, Feb. 15, 1834; Joel White, Feb. 15, 1834; David M. Anthony, Feb. 7, 1834; William Maery, Feb. 10, 1834; Josiah Hobson, Feb. 28, 1834; Moses Coffin, Jan. 13, 1834; Martin Sumner, March 24, 1834; Joseph Roberts, March 24, 1834; Nathan Bond, Jan. 27, 1834; Judah Roberts, March 24, 1834; Jacob L. Kimberlin, March 24, 1834; Asa Peacock, March 17, 1834; Enoch Jessup, April 2, 1834; Christopher Williams, May 20, 1834; Jonathan Hadley, May 17, 1834; Isaac Stanbrough, June 9, 1834; William Stanbrough, June 9, 1834; Levi T. Pennington, June 13, 1834; William Rich, Oct. 29, 1834; John Mullins, Nov. 14, 1834; Robert Cuts, Nov. 14, 1834; Robert Mullins, Dec. 21, 1834; Lucy and Elizabeth Jessup, Dec. 24, 1834; Evan Stanbrough, Jan. 21, 1835; Ephraim Stout, Jan. 8, 1835; Elizabeth Stanbrough, Jan. 21, 1835; Cyprian Clearwaters, Jan. 22, 1835; Ahimas Kendall, Feb. 28, 1835; Elizabeth Mendenhall, Feb. 28, 1835;

Absalom Mendenhall, Feb. 3, 1835; Talbot Garretson, Feb. 3, 1835; Jacob Elliott, March 2^d, 1835; Jonathan Howarth, April 25, 1835; Solomon Mendenhall, April 25, 1835; Asaph Hollingsworth, May 23, 1835; Sidney Smith, June 12, 1835; John Gray, July 17, 1835; Gubi E. Kendall, Aug. 29, 1835; Daniel S. Pritchard, Aug. 19, 1835; James R. Atkins, Sept. 22, 1835; Henry Johns, Sept. 25, 1835; Elias Bradfield, Oct. 9, 1835; Levi Neugen, Oct. 8, 1835; Daniel Smith, Oct. 11, 1835; Parrett Choate, Oct. 21, 1835; Jonathan Elliott, Oct. 20, 1835; Eleazer Hockett, Oct. 28, 1835; Lewis Hockett, Oct. 28, 1835; Nathan Newby, Oct. 23, 1835; Aaron Lindley, Oct. 23, 1835; Jesse Pickett, Oct. 31, 1835; James Ballinger, Oct. 21, 1835; Jonathan Roberts, Oct. 24, 1835; Conrad Starns, Oct. 27, 1835; Obediah Mendenhall, Nov. 3, 1835; William Thistlethwaite, Nov. 6, 1835; Caleb Harrison, Dec. 18, 1835; George Harden, Jan. 14, 1836; James Hawkins, Jan. 18, 1836; Zenas Carey, Feb. 8, 1836; Robert Ogle, March 29, 1836; Thomas Moore, June 17, 1836; Robert Bond, Aug. 16, 1836; William Miles, Aug. 18, 1836; Atelle Chance, Aug. 19, 1836; James Walker, Oct. 26, 1836; Isaac Coppock, Oct. 31, 1836; David Mills, Jan. 13, 1837; Jonathan Chance, Jan. 18, 1837; Ira Ramsey, March 21, 1837; Robertson Atkins, April 12, 1837.

THE FIRST CEMETERY.

Simon Moon, in 1833, set apart from his possessions a small tract of land and donated it to the Society of Friends for a place of interment. A child of one of his neighbors had died several months prior to his donation of the land, and the place of burial is not now known, but it was probably on the home farm. The first corpse interred in the cemetery was that of the donor, Mr. Moon, who died in 1835. The cemetery is located immediately south of the town of Westfield.

OTHER EARLY EVENTS.

In 1832, the first white child in the settlement was born to Harnon Cox and wife.

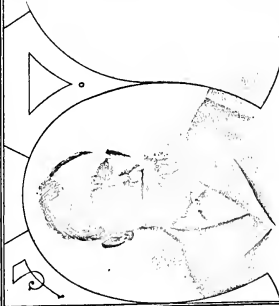
In the next year was celebrated the first marriage, the contracting parties being William Hiatt and Mary Moon. The rite was performed according to the marriage ceremony of the Society of Friends.

The first houses were by cabins, rude in their style of architecture, but affording a tolerable shelter and a certain degree of comfort. The first innovation in this line was inaugurated by Aaron Lindley, in 1837 or 1838. At this time, he erected a modest brick dwelling on his farm, which, in comparison with the log houses around it, seemed of palatial proportions; but it was not long after this date until the log buildings began to disappear, some to be succeeded by frame dwellings and some by brick.

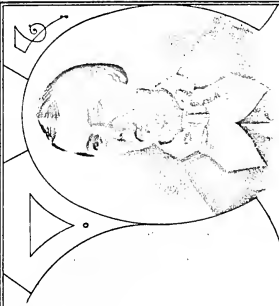
The first road through the township was surveyed and located about the year 1836. The route was from Westfield to Indianapolis, and the chain was run through the woods, trees being "blazed" at intervals to mark the course of the road. For a year or more, the "blazed" trees were all the characteristics of a road that it possessed, as the entire route was covered thickly with timber and underbrush. Finally, however, the residents along the line turned out in a body and cleared it of its obstructions, yet it was several years before it became a good road. It is now known as the Indianapolis and Westfield Pike.

THE FIRST MILL.

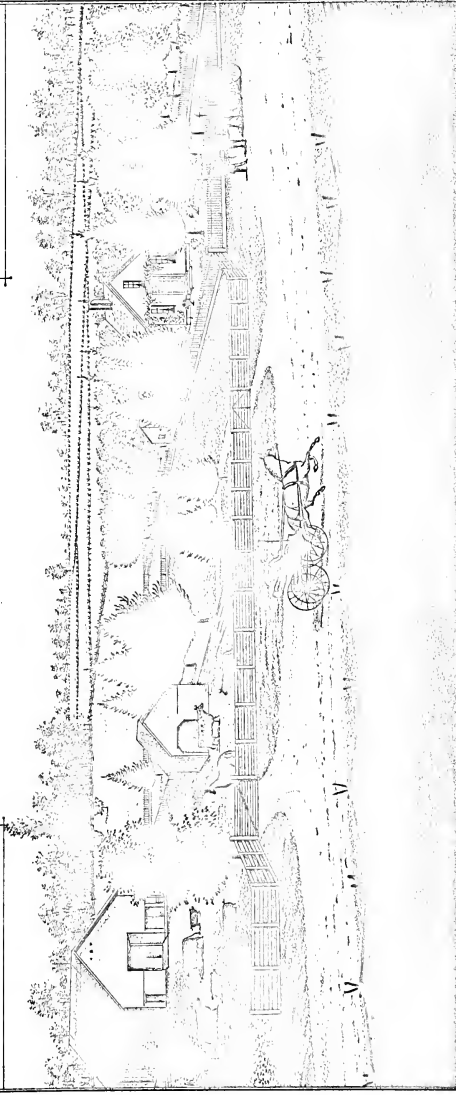
Ephraim Stout created a small corn-mill in 1836 or 1837. It was of the most primitive construction, and ground very slowly. The stones were of that variety known as "nigger heads," found in Eagle Creek. They worked in an upright position, and merely cracked the corn as it passed between them, and eight bushels per day was the maximum capacity of the mill. William Moon, an old settler of the township, and a patron of the mill, says that he frequently went down early in the evening with a sack of corn on his shoulder, and waited all night to have it ground, so that he could return home with his meal. Correspond, in those days, formed the staple diet of the population, as there was no mill in the vicinity capable of grinding wheat, and when the settler wasted flour, he was compelled to haul his grain over the most miserable roads to the



John D. Edwards



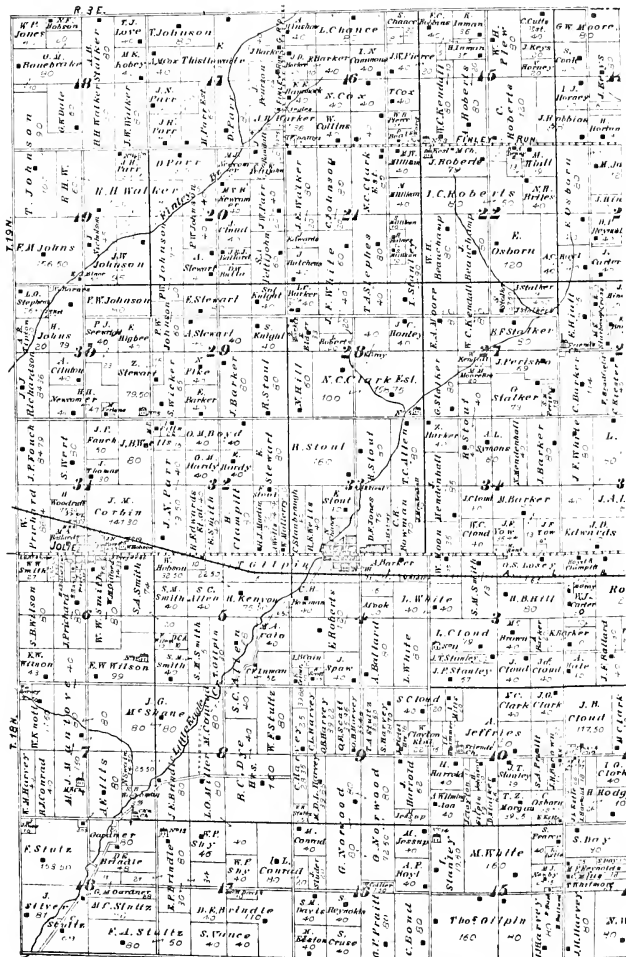
Spencer M. Edwards

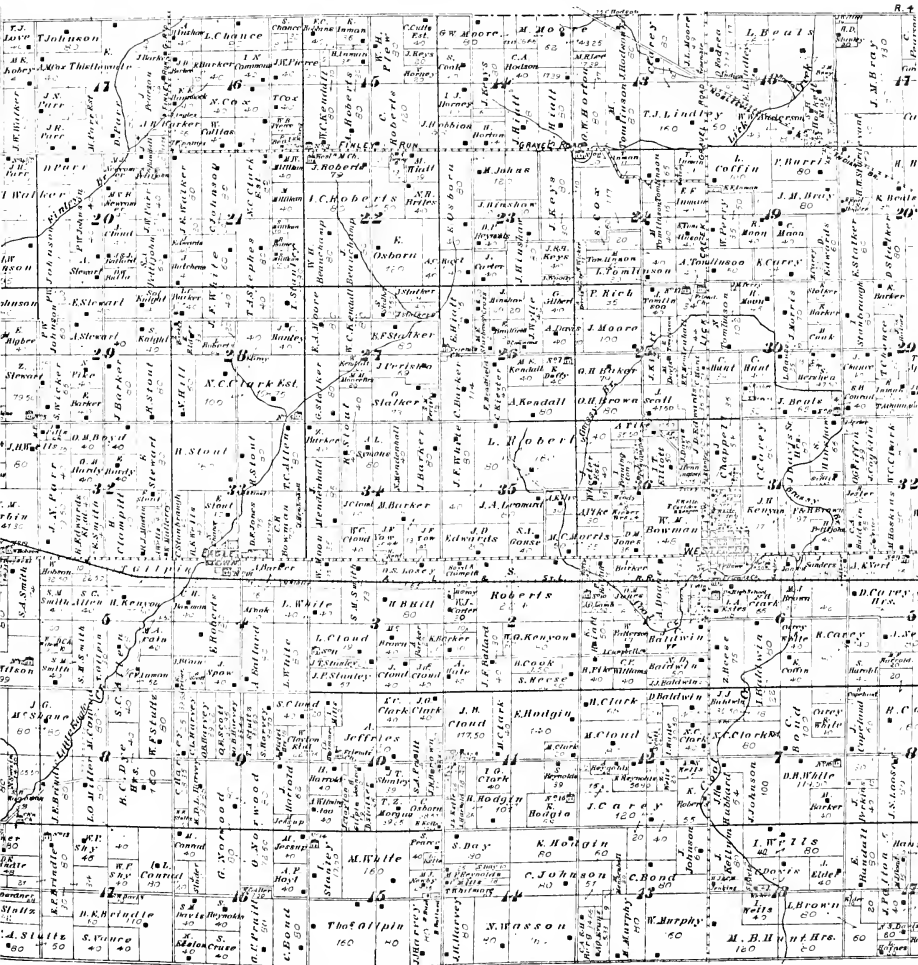


RES. OF JOHN D. EDWARDS. WASHINGTON TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

MAP OF

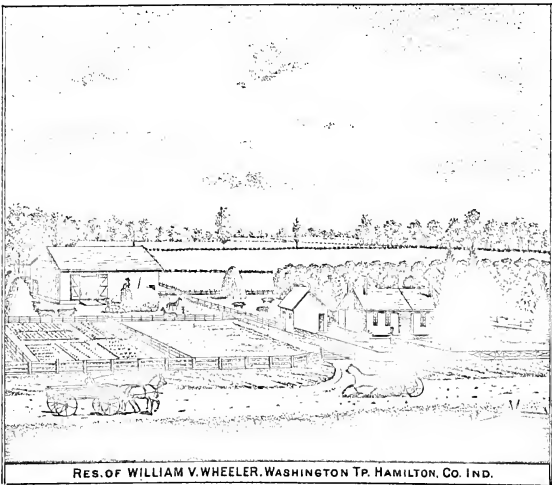
WASHINGTON







RES. OF S.C. DOVE, M.D. WESTFIELD, WASHINGTON TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF WILLIAM V. WHEELER, WASHINGTON TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

"Bayou Mill," two miles south of Indianapolis, or to William Conner's mill, in Delaware Township. At a later date, a good custom mill was built on Fall Creek, which received a liberal patronage.

Brick was manufactured in the township as early as 1810. The enterprise was inaugurated by William Stanbrough, who constructed a kiln on his farm, and dispensed the products of his labor to his neighbors, by whom they were used in the construction of chimneys. The house of William Moon, and several other houses in the township, have chimneys still in use, made of these brick.

SCHOOLS.

The first steps toward public education were taken by the Friends in 1835. The township was originally settled by members of this society, and nearly all the early improvements were inaugurated by them. They employed a teacher in the winter of the year above named, and the school was conducted in their meeting-house. Schools were opened at a later date, in various portions of the township, and conducted under the subscription system until 1857. In this year, the public school system was introduced, and a frame building erected in District No. 1, 26x30 feet. Two similar buildings were erected later in the same year in other school districts. The cost of the three buildings was \$1,600, and the enumeration of school children in the township for that year was 497.

In 1859, J. W. Bowman received the contract for building two new school-houses, one in District No. 3 and one in No. 5. The former was erected at a cost of \$408, and the latter at a cost of \$389, both frame buildings. At the close of the year 1860, there were sixteen school buildings in the township, but the Trustees' books contain no entries regarding the dates of their erection. Since that date three houses have been erected—one in District No. 17, one at Joliet and one at Eagletown—all frame buildings. The building at Joliet was erected in the fall of 1875, at a cost of \$1,150. One room of the building at Eagletown was erected in 1873, and it was conducted as an ordinary district school until 1877. In that year another room was added, and the school was re-organized, and has since been conducted as a graded school. The present number of schoolhouses in the township is nineteen, exclusive of the Westfield school.

The Westfield High School.—The high school building was erected by the Trustees of the incorporated town of Westfield, in 1858. It is a frame building 30x10 feet, two stories high. The first term began in September, 1858, with A. P. Howe as teacher. The upper story was not then completed, and the school had but one department. In the fall of 1860, it was first organized as a graded school by employing an additional teacher and establishing another department. Mr. Howe was then chosen Principal, and had charge of the higher grade, or grammar school. It continued thus, with two grades, until the fall of 1877, when the high school was constituted, and N. M. Wilson was employed as teacher of mathematics, and Daniel Bond as teacher of languages. In the fall of 1878, the primary grade was divided, for better convenience, as the room occupied by that grade became overcrowded. The high school is an institution of which the citizens of Westfield are justly proud, furnishing, as it does, all the advantages of the best public schools. It is conducted by the following able instructors:

High School, A. P. Howe and Daniel Bond; Intermediate Department, Miss Clara E. Conklin; Primary Department, Miss Lizzie A. Pfaff.

Board of Trustees—J. W. Pfaff, President; Dr. J. B. Pettijohn, Secretary; W. H. Conklin, Treasurer.

The fall term began September 29, 1879, and closed December 19, 1879. The winter term began January 12, 1880, and closed March 5, 1880. The spring term began March 15, 1880, and continued twelve weeks, closing June 4.

Course of Study—Primary Grade: Alphabet, first and second readers, spelling, numbers, oral geography, printing and slate-drawing. Intermediate Grade: third and fourth readers, spelling, arithmetic to common fractions, geography, language and writing. Grammar School: Arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history and physiology completed, reading, analysis of words and phonetic spelling. High School—First year: First term, Latin, algebra, natural philosophy and book-keeping; second term, Latin, algebra, natural philosophy and rhetoric; third term, Latin, algebra, botany and rhetoric. Second year: First term, Cæsar, zoology, algebra and Constitution of United States; second term, Cæsar, geometry, advanced grammar and English literature; third term, Virgil, geometry, general history and political economy. Third year: First term, Virgil, trigonometry, geology and English literature; second term, Virgil, surveying and mental science; third term, Cicero, chemistry, logic and moral science.

THE UNION HIGH SCHOOL.*

This school was organized in the year 1861, by the Society of Friends, at Westfield, as a permanent institution of learning, in which students should have an opportunity of preparing themselves for college; those wishing to teach, could be qualified for their work, and those unable to take a full college course, could obtain a good, practical education, such as would fit them for usefulness in the world, and this under the advantages of reduced expenses and excellent moral and social influences.

Although the institution was under the care of the church, yet the money for the purchase of the ground and erection and furnishing of the school building, was made up by private subscription, and was obtained with much diffculty, often in small sums, and from slender purses; but the donations were made by cordial hands, and a blessing was upon them. Prominent among the early and active friends of the institution were Calvin Hunt, David Baldwin and Levi T. Pennington, the first mentioned of these gentlemen having canvassed the west part of the county, going from house to house, and presenting the claims of the school with such clearness, good sense, and patient persistence, as to win people who had never before thought of doing anything for education. These three gentlemen have repeatedly filled the office of Trustee; they have watched the progress of the enterprise as time has passed on, caring for its interests, praying for its prosperity, and rejoicing in its success; and, after the lapse of nearly twenty years, they are the same earnest and self-sacrificing adherents of the school that they were at its establishment. The first Board of Trustees was appointed in May, 1860, and immediately proceeded to the erection of a substantial brick building, two stories in height, with three rooms in each story, which were neatly furnished, and the school opened January 7, 1861, under the care of John R. Hubbard, A. M., and his wife, Susan Hubbard, as Associate Principals.

Those who have occupied the position of Principal in the school since that time have been Enos Doan and Martha A. Doan, Zenas Carey, Jr., Lewis A. Estes, A. M., and Huldah C. Estes, William Howland, James Sawlers, B. S., Nathan Wilson, Phæbe Furas, A. B., John Pennington and Irvin Stanley. The leading assistant teachers have been Irene Note, Louisa Painter, Phæbe Lindley, Luobvie Estes, A. M., Elizabeth Embree, Eliza Hoag, Melinda Embree, Eliza Edwards, Ruth Heston, Carrie E. Bly and Absalom Rosenberger, A. B.

Of those whose names have been associated with this school in the capacity of Principal, four have finished their work on earth, but their memory is embalméd in the hearts of their pupils. The deceased Principals are as follows:

Susan Hubbard, a lady of fine education and culture. She was connected with the school for a brief period, and devoted the latter years of her life to religious exercises.

Enos Doan was a very successful teacher. He made teaching a profession, and possessed a happy faculty of imparting knowledge to his pupils in a manner to make a lasting impression upon their minds. He gained the good will of his pupils, and the confidence of the public. He subsequently entered upon a promising career in the medical profession, but died in the prime of life.

William Howland, a native of New York, and an educator of fine attainments, was connected with the school but a short time, when his health became impaired, and he returned to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he died. He was honored by all who knew him.

Among the efficient and accomplished instructors who have taught in Union High School, none, perhaps, are remembered by their pupils with a more tender regard than Huldah C. Estes; her cheerful, Christian example and life of sacrifice for the success of her pupils, and the precepts daily taught in connection with the lesson, have stayed the steps of many a wayward youth, and have been an impetus to advance others in the right direction; and, while her work on earth has ceased, a remembrance of her instructions still prompts many to more energetic and noble lives.

The progress of the school from its inception to the present time, though not entirely smooth, has, on the whole, been very gratifying; from an enrollment of about sixty-five scholars the first year, it has risen to an annual attendance of nearly two hundred and fifty. It has been supplied with a set of philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus. A reading room has been established for the use of the students, and furnished with encyclopedias and books of reference, also with the leading literary and scientific monthlies. The valuable geological and zoological collections of Prof. Stanley, made during his trip on the occasion of the transit of Venus, are kept in the school building. Recently a change has been made in the management of the institution,

* Written by Mr. Abel Doan.

the ownership of the property having been transferred to a corporation of stockholders organized for the purpose of making the school more efficient, and is under the control of a board of three Directors. The present board consists of James Sanders, M. S., President, John J. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer, and Abel Dean. A normal term, for the training of teachers, is held in the months of July and August of each year.

The location is a convenient and attractive one, accessible to the village, yet sufficiently removed to avoid annoyance. The house is surrounded by a beautiful grove of ornamental trees, with a large play-ground adjoining. The high school department embraces a three years' course, divided as follows:

First Year—First Term: Algebra, Latin, Physical Geography and Zoology. Second Term: Algebra, Latin and Natural Philosophy. Third Term: Algebra, Latin and Botany.

Second Year—First Term: Geometry, Latin and Rhetoric. Second Term: Geometry, Latin and Chemistry. Third Term: Trigonometry, Latin and General History.

Third Year—First Term: Surveying, Latin, Geology, Political Economy and Logic. Second Term: Latin, Mental Science and English History. Third Term: Latin, History of Civilization, and Moral Science.

The following studies are made elective during the third year. Surveying, Geology, Astronomy and German.

Students completing this course satisfactorily, are awarded a suitable diploma.

Some of the principles recognized in the work of the school are, that *character* is of more value than *scholarship*; that self-reliance, self-reliance and industry are indispensable to success in life; that that education is a failure which does not send into the world men and women with unimpaired physical health, correct habits and principles, and with wholesome dignity, spirited energy, and Christian probity of character.

The school was never more flourishing, nor its prospects better, than at the present time. Prof. A. Rosenberger will assume the duties of Principal next year, and will be aided by an efficient corps of first-class teachers.

Any information in reference to the school will be cheerfully given upon application to James Sanders, President of the Board of Directors, Westfield, Ind.

CHURCHES.

Society of Friends.—The first religious services in the township were conducted under the auspices of this society, and the first religious organization was formed by it in 1831. The meeting for organization was held in the house of Ambrose Osborn, on the farm now owned by Nathan H. Clark. There were about twelve families in the original organization, and meetings were held at the house of Mr. Osborn and other members of the society until some time in the following year (1835), when the first house of worship was erected. This was a log structure, 21x18 feet, containing two rooms, each twenty-four feet square, separated from each other by a log partition. The building was erected by members of the society, and cost but little. It was used until 1818, when it was torn down and succeeded by the present building. This is a frame house, 56x70 feet, and was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. Just prior to this time, Westfield was appointed as the place for holding the quarterly meetings of all the monthly meetings in the county, which necessitated more room, and, in addition to this fact, the congregation had so increased by this time that the log house was found to be of uncomfortably narrow proportions. The present building is quite commodious and fully equal to the requirements of the society. On each Sabbath, before the regular meeting, a children's meeting or Sabbath school is held. The following-named gentlemen and ladies are Elders of the society: Isaac Baldwin, Levi T. Pennington, John B. Hubbard, John Chapel, John Bales, Anna M. Pennington, Lucinda M. Edwards and Mary Bales. In 1811 or 1812, the Friends organized near Eagletown, in a log cabin which stood on the land of Ephraim Stout. There were about fifteen members in this congregation, and meetings were held in the same cabin until two years later, when a house of worship was erected. This congregation was composed of members who were radically anti-slavery in sentiment, and had withdrawn from the Westfield monthly meeting on that account, and finally united with the Anti-slavery Friends. In 1855, they re-organized at Eagletown, and erected a comfortable house, in which meetings have since been regularly conducted. It is a preparative meeting, with monthly meetings held every alternate month. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and thirty members. The Sabbath school has an average attendance of fifteen scholars. It is conducted during nine months of the year by R. S. Moore, Superintendent.

Wesleyan Methodist.—The Wesleyan Methodist denomination first organized at Westfield, in January, 1814, under Rev. J. L. Pfluff, M. D. Mr. Pfluff was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Heywood, and after him came a number of ministers, warm in their advocacy of the Anti-slavery cause. This was also the sentiment of the congregation, whose principles were bravely maintained, notwithstanding some violent opposition. The kindness of its members and their coadjutors will be remembered by many a poor fugitive slave who owes his life to the "underground railway," which, at Westfield, had one of its important stations, and numbered among its most cordial conductors the Wesleyans and some of the Friends of that town.

Within ten years after organization, the Wesleyan congregation received large accessions to its membership, so that the private houses were no longer capable of affording the necessary facilities for conducting public worship. In 1836, they erected their present house of worship, at a cost of \$1,500. During the intervening years, the membership of the church has experienced some fluctuations from death, removals and the usual causes of alternate increase and reduction in religious congregations. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. E. Teter, and has a membership of fifty.

The Union Christian Band.—This society was organized in the year 1839, at Schoolhouse No. 11, near Eagletown, and continued to conduct services at that place about a year. At the end of that period, they erected a house of worship, half a mile east of Eagletown. It was denominated the "Union Blue." Within a few years, the principal members moved to other places, and the numbers became much reduced. There were scarcely enough left to maintain an organization, and the church building was donated to the United Brethren, reserving its use for meetings of the Christian Band when wanted by them for that purpose. The building was moved by the latter denomination to its present location at Eagletown, where union meetings are conducted at regular intervals.

United Brethren.—The United Brethren organized in 1843 or 1850, and in the same year erected a log church, half a mile south of Eagletown. There were about twenty-five members at the date of organization, and Revs. Hamilton, Winsett and Sherrill were the early ministers.

About twelve years later, they removed their building to Eagletown, and continued to worship in the log church for several years. From the usual causes, their membership became greatly reduced, but they still maintained their organization; and subsequent revival meetings, conducted at various times by Elders Nye and Brock, and Rev. Forbes, resulted in large accessions and increased membership. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. George Wiley, and has thirty-eight members. A union Sabbath school is conducted in the building, under the superintendence of E. E. Neal. Average attendance, thirty scholars.

Congregational.—In 1855, the Congregational Church was organized at Westfield, by Rev. Jubel Neal, and several years later, a house of worship was erected, at an expense of \$1,500, and \$300 additional for the bell. The church prospered for several years, and its membership increased; but finally its members became scattered, and other untoward events so militated against its interests that the organization could no longer be maintained; and, during the late war, it was abandoned.

Methodist Episcopal.—In 1865, Rev. J. V. R. Miller, Presiding Elder, sent Rev. John Snay, to Westfield, for the purpose of organizing a class of the Methodist Episcopal denomination at that point. There were twenty-five constituent members, who met at private houses until 1866, in which year they purchased the house of worship erected and formerly occupied by the Congregational society. In 1867, Rev. George Havens succeeded Rev. Snay as Pastor of the church. He continued as such until 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Smith. In 1869, Rev. F. A. Fish was the Pastor, assisted by Revs. O. H. Harrison and A. C. Cotttingham. In 1870, Rev. Samuel Lamb was Pastor, and Rev. William Brown, assistant. Mr. Lamb was succeeded in 1871, by Rev. McCaig, who was followed by Rev. William Peck, in 1872. Rev. William Blake was his successor in 1871. Rev. A. M. Kerwood was the Pastor in 1875, and was followed by Rev. Eli Hamrell, who continued in the pastoral relation during the years 1876-77-78. His successor was Rev. William Parr, the present Pastor.

The church now has a membership of seventy-five.

THE TOWN OF WESTFIELD.

Westfield was laid out by Ambrose Osborn, Simon Moon and Asa Bales, on the 6th day of May, 1834. The original plot contained forty-eight lots, 824 feet front, and 1664 feet deep. The first addition was made by Asa

Bales, April 5, 1837, consisting of eighteen lots, each 824x156 1/2 feet. The second addition was made by Mr. Bales, August 22, 1837, and the third by Levi R. Bowman, September 24, 1853.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Asa Bales opened the first store in Westfield, in 1832, before it was laid off into town lots. He conducted a successful business, and kept a good stock. The veteran merchant of the town is Mr. Isaac Williams, who is still conducting a successful business in the building in which he began thirty-five years ago. He came to Hamilton County in the fall of 1833, and entered a tract of land in Section 35, Township 19, Range 3, a portion of which he cleared, and was engaged in farming until 1845. In that year, he embarked in the mercantile business with Mr. L. R. Bowman. At that time, they were the only merchants in town, although there had been others, and new stores were established within a very few years after. Subsequently, Mr. Williams purchased the interest of Mr. Bowman, and became sole proprietor of the store. In 1853, he associated B. W. Williams with him as partner. This relation continued for two years, when the latter gentleman retired from the firm. Mr. Williams again became sole proprietor, and has since continued to conduct the business alone.

The firm of Bowman, Kenyon & Poe, were prominent among the early merchants of the town, and kept a large and well-selected stock of goods in a building on the corner now occupied by the store of W. H. Conklin.

THE BUSINESS OF 1840.

The following is a list of the firms now doing business in Westfield: General merchandise, Isaac Williams and H. J. Heatherington & Son; drugs, William H. Conklin and Oliver H. Brown; groceries, Davis & Pennington and James A. Williams; undertakers and furniture dealers, J. W. Hiatt and Raphael Ballard; boot and shoe maker, Samuel Carson; wagon-maker, R. F. Pfaff, blacksmiths, John C. Pfaff, G. W. Stout, Dwiggins & Pfaff, William Dwiggins; carpenters, James Yow, William Mills, S. Byers; Painter, Wesley Mills; harness and saddle maker, Oscar Brown; tinner, Robert Brown; meat market, Haworth & Wells; hotels, M. Norrihan, Thomas Pfaff (Pfaff House); milliners, Miss Phoebe Bowman, Mrs. M. J. Pfaff, Mrs. M. J. Ballard; nursery, James Sanders; barbers, Nelson Phillips, John Burtwell; physicians, Drs. J. L. Bowman, B. F. Coffin, C. Ellis, S. C. Dove, J. B. Pettijohn, J. M. Kane.

V. M. Arnett is one of the oldest blacksmiths in the county, and certainly the oldest in Westfield. He came to this town in 1851, and lighted the fire of his forge in the building adjoining the wagon-shop of B. F. Pfaff. Here he worked industriously for many years, and forged out many an implement of agriculture for his pioneer neighbors; but age has laid its hands upon him now, and, although his hand still fashions the metal, and the fire still burn in his forge, his axvil does not ring as it did twenty-five years ago, when the sledge was brought down upon it with all the vigor of a man in his prime.

WESTFIELD INDUSTRIES.

Westfield Flouring Mill.—This mill was erected in 1818, by Isaac Williams & Co., and was operated by this firm until 1851, at which time J. L. Semans purchased the interest of Isaac Williams. Mr. Semans purchased a greater interest from time to time, until he and Peter Rich became equal partners in the mill, owning one-half each. In 1855, Peter Rich sold his interest to Jonathan E. Pike, who, in 1857, sold to Micajah C. White & Co. About a year later, White & Co. sold to Joshua Wilson, and in 1858, Mr. Wilson sold his interest to J. L. Semans. In 1862, Mr. Semans attached an addition to the building and fitted it up with the necessary machinery for a woolen-mill. In 1861, Mr. Semans sold a half-interest to Jabez Neal, and three years later, sold the other half to Abner Atkinson. Thomas Stout purchased the interest of Jabez Neal in 1868, at which time, the establishment was refitted with a new boiler and engine. In the same year, Abner Atkinson sold his interest to Stephen Harvey, and Mr. Stout did likewise in 1871. J. L. Semans held a mortgage against the mill, which, up to this time, had not been paid. Suit was accordingly instituted, and a judgment obtained against the mill, and Mr. Semans purchased it at Sheriff's sale, in May, 1871. He took possession in March, 1872, since which time, he has conducted it alone.

The mill building is a frame structure, 37x40 feet, three stories, and has a manufacturing capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day.

The woolen-mill has not been in operation since 1873, but enjoyed a good trade prior to that time.

Steam Saw Mill.—Z. C. Barker & Bros. embarked in this business at Westfield, in the spring of 1877. The machinery of their establishment consists of a boiler and engine, thirty-horse power, and one eight-gauge circular saw. The mill building is frame, 22x80 feet. They saw an average of 5,000 feet of lumber daily, and employ four men.

Tannery.—A. E. Funderburgh and Joseph Conklin began this business in 1859, in a building situated on Penn street. During the late war, Mr. Conklin sold his interest to Mr. Funderburgh, and enlisted in the Union army. He was killed at Atlanta, Ga., in 1863. Soon after his retirement from the firm, Mr. Funderburgh sold a half-interest to J. F. Yow, and moved the establishment to its present location, in the west end of Westfield. This building was erected by Monford White, and operated by him as a tannery. It has twelve cuts, and the goods manufactured are sold exclusively in the home market.

Wagon Shop.—This building, situated in the northern part of Westfield, was erected by James Antrim, and occupied as a hotel. It passed into possession of various parties, and, in 1861, was purchased by John Maulsby and converted into a wagon and carriage shop. Its present proprietor, A. L. Barker, was then serving in the Union army, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, returned home and formed a copartnership with Mr. Maulsby. The latter subsequently enlisted in the Union service, and starved to death in Libby Prison. Mr. Barker then purchased the interest of Mr. Maulsby, and has since conducted the business alone. He manufactures carriages and spring wagons, making a specialty of repairing and trimming, employing from three to five men.

SOCIETIES.

Westfield Lodge, No. 115, A. F. & J. M.—Was organized under dispensation in June, 1850, with the following charter members: G. W. White, Nathaniel White, John Scott, B. H. Williams, S. S. White, J. L. Semans and William Haines.

The lodge worked under dispensation until the session of the Grand Lodge in 1851, when a charter was granted. The first officers were as follows: George White, W. M.; Nathaniel White, S. W.; John Scott, J. W.

The first meeting was held in a building then occupied by Talbert & White. Afterward the meetings were held in a building owned by the fraternity, east of their present lodge-room, until 1853. In that year, they purchased the property upon which their lodge-room is situated, and have since continued to hold regular meetings at this place. The lodge is in good working order, and financially prosperous. The present number of members in good standing is twenty-nine. The following-named gentlemen are the officers for 1880: Thomas J. Lindley, W. M.; J. A. Williams, S. W.; J. M. Kane, J. W.; B. P. Hershey, Treasurer; Isaac W. Ruby, Secretary; A. E. Funderburgh, S. D.; R. W. White, J. D.; Joshua Copeland, H. Barker, William Mills, Stewards.

Pontions Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F.—Was organized February 23, 1855, with five charter members, viz.: G. F. Wainwright, S. R. McCole, W. A. Wainwright, S. G. McMurtry, H. G. Kenyon.

The lodge was instituted by John Pontions, D. D. G. M., assisted by several brothers from Noblesville. On the night of institution, petitions for membership were received from William H. Jackson, George White, Jonathan E. Pike, M. D. Stoneman, A. V. Talbot, Charles Kenyon, William A. Pfaff, William Haines, Selburn White and M. C. White. Business was then suspended, and the candidates were initiated, with the exception of M. D. Stoneman, who was then absent from town. The degrees were conferred on George White, W. H. Jackson, William A. Pfaff, William Haines, Charles Kenyon and S. White. The following gentlemen were the first officers of the lodge: H. G. Kenyon, S. G.; S. G. McMurtry, V. G.; William A. Pfaff, Secretary; W. H. Jackson, Treasurer.

The first meeting was held in the hall of Westfield Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M., which continued to be the place of meeting for several years. In the meantime, the membership increased, and the lodge purchased Lot No. 3, in the town of Westfield, in the spring of 1865, and remodeled the building which stood upon it, converting the same into a lodge-room.

The lodge is in good financial condition, with assets valued at \$1,600. It has an active membership of twenty. The officers for the present term are as follows: James A. Williams, N. G.; William M. Hillis, V. G.; D. M. Jones, Secretary; A. E. Funderburgh, Treasurer.

Westfield Literary Club.—The Westfield Literary Club was organized August 6, 1877, with the following charter members: F. G. Brown, Ernest

M. Kane, Elmer E. White, Charles Heatherington, William Mendenhall, D. S. Ryers, R. C. Ellis.

The club was organized for the benefit of the young men of Westfield and vicinity, and its nicely furnished hall and free library make it a pleasant resort for its members, of whom there are now nineteen. The present officers are as follows: C. Kenyon, G. A.; Charles Heatherington, G. B.; Frank Benson, S.; Ernest M. Kane, M.; Thomas Heatherington, M. G.

INFORMATION

Westfield was incorporated in June, 1848, and an election for officers was held in July 21, 1848, resulting in the choice of the following named Trustees: William H. Jackson, First District; William Haines, Second District; George White, Third District; Anson Rayle, Fourth District; Nathaniel White, Fifth District.

Following is a list of the Presidents and Town Clerks from 1853 to 1880: Presidents—1853, George White; 1854, William Haines; 1855, John Beals; 1856, Benjamin Wheeler; 1857, Benjamin Wheeler; 1858, Benjamin Wheeler; 1859, Benjamin Wheeler; 1860, Benjamin Wheeler; 1861, Benjamin Wheeler; 1862, James F. Yow; 1863, Benjamin Wheeler; 1864, A. E. Funderburgh; 1865, J. W. Hiatt; 1866, V. M. Arnett; 1867, V. M. Arnett; 1868, Thomas Stout; 1869, Thomas Stout; 1870, R. L. Fisher; 1871, Calvin Hess; 1872, J. A. Williams; 1873, J. B. Pettijohn; 1874, J. B. Pettijohn; 1875, J. B. Pettijohn; 1876, J. B. Pettijohn; 1877, J. B. Pettijohn; 1878, A. L. Symonds; 1879, William Mills; 1880, William Mills. Clerks—1853, J. F. Bowers; 1854, George White; 1855, J. F. Bowers; 1856, O. F. Brown; 1857, John Wade; 1858, John Wade; 1859, Wiley Bobb; 1860, Wiley Bobb; 1861, A. P. Howe; 1862, V. M. Arnett; 1863, V. M. Arnett; 1864, V. M. Arnett; 1865, Emoch Lamb; 1866, S. H. Wicker; 1867, A. P. Howe; 1868, James Baldwin; 1869, William Pared; 1870, G. N. Hollis; 1871, G. N. Hollis; 1872, G. N. Hollis; 1873, G. N. Hollis; 1874, O. L. Fisher; 1875, O. L. Fisher; 1876, O. L. Fisher; 1877, B. C. Sherick; 1878, A. L. Barker; 1879, A. L. Barker; 1880, A. L. Barker.

A complete list of the Marshals could not be obtained. Terry Templin was the first who served the town in that capacity, and those whose names appear on the record since that time are as follows: John S. Conklin, John C. Mansby, Joseph Conklin, George Fisher, John Kerr, John Patterson, Frank Hollis, John C. Pfaff and David Honk, the present incumbent.

THE WESTFIELD POST OFFICE.

The Westfield Post Office was established in 1837, and Isaac Williams was appointed Postmaster. The office was kept in a building which stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of H. G. Kenyon. An idea of the postal business in a pioneer town may be gained from the first report, which is as follows: "From May 10 to June 30, 1837, postage on unpaid letters received from other offices during this quarter, \$1.191; postage on paid letters sent from this office during this quarter, 35 cents; aggregate, \$1.533; revenue of Postmaster for this quarter, 391 cents."

Mr. Williams kept the office until July, 1853, when he was succeeded by George White, who moved the office to a building which stood on the corner now occupied by the store of W. H. Conklin. Harrison Goodwin was the next Postmaster, and moved the office to the building now occupied by J. W. Hiatt. B. T. Miller was appointed by President Buchanan, and kept the office in the building now occupied by Barker's wagon shop. He was succeeded by Nathan Overman, and the office was moved to the corner now occupied by Brown's drug store. He was succeeded by A. V. Tallot, who kept the office in the same building. John Wade, the next Postmaster, moved the office to the building now occupied by James A. Williams' grocery. Joel Deeny was his successor, and kept the office in the same building. He was succeeded by Mrs. Evelyn Conklin, and the office was moved to the lot now occupied by the residence of James A. Williams. Henry Wicker succeeded Mrs. Conklin, and kept the office in the building now occupied by Haworth & Wells. Caleb Mills was the next Postmaster, and kept the office in the same building. It was removed by his successor, Oliver H. Brown, to his store on the corner, where it remained until 1877. In that year J. W. Davis was appointed Postmaster, and still fills that position. The office is now kept in the store of Davis & Pennington. The following is an extract from the Postmaster's report for the quarter ending December 31, 1879: "Amount of postage stamps, postage due stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc., on hand at close of last quarter, \$111.87; amount of postage stamps, due stamps, stamped envelopes,

etc., received from the department this quarter, \$216.70; amount of postage stamps, due stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold this quarter, \$144.90."

The first money-order was issued from this office August 4, 1871. The amount was \$45. The largest order of this year (1880), was issued March 3, for \$1,077.

EGLETON.

The town of Egletown is laid out on the land of Jesse Waller, in Section 4, Township 18 north, Range 4 east, and the land of Ephraim Stout, in Section 33, Township 19 north, Range 3 east. The original plat contains fourteen lots numbered from one to fourteen inclusive. It was laid out by Jesse Waller and Ephraim Stout March 21, 1848. In November, 1850, an addition of eighteen lots was made by Jesse Waller, and a second addition was made by Elijah Davis, in 1853. The only business-house in the village is the general merchandise establishment of W. C. Vance.

EGLETON INDUSTRIES.

Egletown Flowing Mills.—The building was erected about the year 1855, by N. White and Samuel and Joseph Cloud, who operated the mill about four years, then sold it to Iuri Hunt. About two years later, Mr. Hunt sold to Henry Deer, who operated it about three years, and sold it to George Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton removed the machinery to Fisher's Station, in Delaware Township, and sold the building to Inman Brothers in the spring of 1874. They refitted it with new machinery, and now conduct it as a first class custom mill.

Saw Mill.—Henry Couch began the erection of the Egletown saw mill in the latter part of the year 1877, and first put it in operation January 1, 1878. The building is frame, 26x110 feet, containing a stationary boiler and engine (twenty-horse-power), a double circular saw, and the usual appliances of a saw-mill. The amount of lumber sawed daily averages 4,000 feet, principally oak and ash. The number of men employed is ten, including teamsters.

Mr. Couch came to Egletown in 1873, and embarked in the enterprise of buying and selling fine Norman and Clydesdale horses, and formed a partnership with S. H. Smith in the fall of 1879. They have had a success of their enterprise.

JOLIET

is a small village in the western part of the township. The business men are as follows: Lewis Bowers, dry goods and groceries; A. J. Garnett and O. N. Heron, drug stores.

HENRY H. HODGIN.

The origin of the numerous families of this name in the United States dates back to the emigration of two brothers of that name from England, and their settlement in one of the English colonies at the South.

Joseph Hodgkin, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, where he married, and, in after years, emigrated from that State with his family, and settled in Randolph County, Ind., where he resided and died at an advanced age. He was the father of seven children—James, Elias, Nathan, Benjamin, Tilius, Asenath and Rachel. Of these, the only ones now living are Elias, Nathan and Benjamin.

Elias was born at the old North Carolina home in 1802, was reared and educated a farmer, which has been his occupation through life. In his young manhood, he was married to Matilda Perkins, of the same place. He remained in North Carolina until 1848, when, owing to his disgust and hostility to the institution of slavery, he determined to sell out and remove North into a free State. He decided to join his father's family in Indiana, who had previously left North Carolina for the same cause. On his arrival in Indiana, he at first settled in Wayne County, and, after a few years, he purchased a small tract of land in the township of Washington, Hamilton County, on which he settled, and has ever since resided in that vicinity. Some years later, he was bereaved in the death of the wife and companion of his youth. She was the mother of seven children—Lavina, Ernestus, Asenath, Joseph, Minerva, John and Henry H. Of these, all are living, except Joseph and John, and all are married and reside in Hamilton County. Subsequently, Mr. Elias Hodgkin was married to Miss Mary Bates, a native of Virginia, by whom he had no children. At the time the family first settled in Indiana, they were in very limited circumstances, but by good management, economy and persevering industry, the entire family is at this time in the enjoyment of comfortable homes, and a liberal competency of this world's goods.

The old gentleman, although at this time in his seventy-eighth year, is as active and bright as most men at forty-five, and attends to his own business affairs with the same shrewd judgment and ability of his younger years. He, as well as the whole family, on his father's side, as far back as the history can be traced, have been worthy members of the denomination known as Friends or Quakers.

Henry H. Hodgins, the youngest of this family, was born on the 3d day of December, 1840, at the old North Carolina home of his father, and was about eight years of age when the family came to Indiana. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in attending the winter terms of the common schools, and the balance of the time in working on the farm, chopping, logging, burning and clearing off the timber from the new lands of his father. His education was acquired in the common schools, and from home reading and study, until he reached his majority, when, on the 3d day of April, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann C. Baldwin, daughter of David and Mary Baldwin, old residents of the same township. Shortly after his marriage, he settled on the same farm on which his father first settled in Washington Township, where he has continued to reside ever since. Mr. Hodgins, while managing his farm, has, at various times, also been engaged in dealing in stock, and in the purchase of large quantities of black walnut timber and lumber for shipping. He owns a fertile and productive farm of 126 acres, with a fine residence and comfortable out-buildings.

For the last ten or twelve years, Mr. Hodgins has been a close student of the Bible, and has given much time and attention to the Sabbath schools in his vicinity, and in 1877, he commenced in the ministrations of the Gospel as a preacher, under the authority of the church or Society of Friends, and at this time is still studying and perfecting himself for that work. In the spring of 1878, he was placed in nomination by the Republican party, and in the following October was elected one of the Commissioners of Hamilton County. He and his excellent wife are the parents of three sons—Ellis, Albert and Everett. The portrait of Mr. Hodgins is to be found in the group of county officials on another page of this work.

JULIUS L. BENSON, M. D.,

was born June 27, 1818, in Guilford County, N. C. When about the age of eight years (1826), they moved to the State of Ohio, settling upon a farm. As soon as young Julius was of sufficient age, he devoted his energies to tilling the soil during the summer seasons, while during those of winter he gave his close attendance at school. Arriving at his eighteenth year, and having acquired a fair education, he procured license for teaching.

This vocation he pursued four years, spending a portion of his time in the study of medicine. In his twenty-second year, he crossed the Ohio River into the State of Kentucky, and there extended his studies in medicine under the late Prof. John Eberle. Remaining two years under his instruction, he re-crossed the Ohio into Dearborn County, Ind., where he commenced the practice of his profession. Two years later, he removed to Lewis County, Mo., but, content only to remain there about one year, he retraced his steps to Indiana and settled in Hamilton County. Finally, he located permanently at Westfield February 5, 1851, where his practice since has been very extensive. He is ardently devoted to his profession, almost amounting to a passion. By day or by night he responds to calls from rich and poor alike.

Not the considerations of money alone seem to prompt his industry and his vigilant attention to every case under his charge. Rather does he seem to be moved by a love of humanity, and by an eagerness to discover in the varied developments of human disability, some new feature in pathology calculated to enhance medical science.

Nor is his beneficence toward the sick and disabled greater than his charity for all that are poor and needy. While no deserving person was ever refused his aid, so also can it be said that no mendicant ever went hungry from his door.

He is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College and also of Butler University. He is a member of the Hamilton County Medical Society, and also a member of the State Medical Society of Indiana, having been a delegate to the same at every regular meeting since its organization.

In the war of the rebellion, he served in the capacity of Surgeon in the army for the Union. He was with Gen. Grant at the taking of Vicksburg, and was also commissioned by Gov. Morton to recruit a company for the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, thus organizing one of the last companies that went from Hamilton County to the war.

Dr. Benson's religious faith attaches him to the Presbyterian denomination. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, is one of the "Royal Arch," and one of the oldest Masons in Hamilton County. In politics, he is a Democrat.

As a reward for many years of earnest toil, he has accumulated abundantly of this world's goods, and has been taught by experience how to care for the same.

He has been twice married, and is the father of twelve children; and, although having passed an active life, yet even now, in this his sixty third year, he is remarkably well preserved.

THOMAS J. LINDLEY

was born October 7, 1843, on the old homestead, three miles north of Westfield, Hamilton County, where he now resides.

His father, Aaron Lindley, was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated to this county nearly fifty years ago. Soon after his arrival, he married Miss Elizabeth B. Carey, of Morgan County, Ind., to which place she had come with her parents when quite a young child. Miss Carey was the second wife of Mr. Lindley, and the mother of the subject of this sketch.

The earlier portion of Mr. Lindley's life was passed upon his father's farm, working at the various duties he was able to perform, and attending the district schools. When he was about thirteen years of age, his father died. This sad event interfered materially with his studies, as he was out of school nearly two years. In 1858, he entered the school of Prof. Barnabas C. Hobbs, at Bloomingsdale, Parke County. In August, 1860, he entered the Adrian College, at Adrian, Mich., where he remained until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. Early in October, 1861, he returned home, and, on the 18th day of that month, enlisted in Co. H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served nearly two years. In August, 1863, he was discharged on account of physical disability. During the following winter he taught school.

In the spring of 1864, he again enlisted, this time in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, for one hundred days. He served his term of enlistment in this regiment as color-bearer, and was honorably discharged in September, 1864.

During the following winter, he taught school in the home district, and, in April, 1865, again enlisted, this time in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, for one year. He was mustered out with his regiment in August following, with the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1865, he was elected by the Republican party, by a majority of 1,300, Sheriff of Hamilton County, which office he filled to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his constituents. At the expiration of his term, he returned to his farm, where he has since resided.

In 1878, he was elected by the Republican party to represent Hamilton County in the General Assembly of the State. During the session, he served upon the Committees on Temperance, Dykes and Drains, and Affairs of the city of Indianapolis, and had the honor of submitting to the House the minority report on the famous metropolitan police bill. Mr. Lindley is the present nominee on the Republican ticket for Representative of Hamilton County. He is a life-long Republican. Being the son of Quaker parents, the love of universal liberty and equality before the law was bred in him, and, in the old slavery days, his blood has often boiled, and his heart filled with sympathy, at the recital by fugitive slaves of their wrongs at the hands of cruel masters. These poor fugitives were always sure of assistance at the hands of Mr. Lindley's father, and he well remembers the pitiful stories told by them, and the evidences of their truth as exhibited in their scarred backs, red from the lash of the cruel master.

In 1867, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage to Miss Hattie J. Blair, of Harrison County, Ohio. She was born August 18, 1849, and is the daughter of Archibald and Susannah Blair.

Four children have come to bless their home, viz.: Archibald, Georgianna, Laura Lee and Mabel Clare. One sad affliction has befallen them, in the loss of little Laura Lee, who, when the bleak, cold winds of last November wailed dismally through the trees, left them, to tread the shining sands of the golden shore.

Mr. Lindley is one of the most thorough and successful farmers in the county. Seen in his elegant home, surrounded by his interesting family, and admired by a large circle of friends, one cannot help hoping that his happy and useful career may, as it promises to be, prolonged a half-century yet.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

THE Commissioners of Hamilton County, in November, 1833, ordered that the following lines should constitute the boundaries of Wayne Township: "Beginning on the east line of Hamilton County, on the line dividing Sections 17 and 8, in Township 19 north, Range 6 east, south to the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 18 north, Range 6 east, thence west on the section line to the line dividing Sections 15 and 16, Township 18 north, Range 6 east; thence north with the section line to the line dividing Sections 15 and 16, Township 19 north, Range 5 east; thence east to the place of beginning." The township thus formed contains an area of thirty-five square miles; White River Township bounds it on the north, Madison County on the east, Fall Creek Township on the south, and Noblesville Township on the west.

Stony Creek flows in a southerly course through the township, debouching to the west near the center. Grassy Creek and Mud Creek flow through the southeastern part, and besides these there are several unnamed tributaries or branches. The surface is of an undulating character, affording excellent natural drainage. The soil is a rich loam, with a substratum of sand in the vicinity of the streams. It is very fertile, and the farms are uniformly fine. Walnut, beech, oak, ash, maple and poplar were the principal varieties of timber which originally covered its surface.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Isaac, John and Solomon Finch were the first white men who made permanent settlements within the limits of this township. They settled first south of Noblesville, where they remained until the year 1823, when they brought their families to this township. Isaac Finch settled on the farm now known as the McClellan farm, John on the farm now owned by A. J. Sahl, and Solomon on the farm now owned by Mr. Fletcher, of Indianapolis.

In December of the same year came Joseph Waddell, James Hare, John Hare, Sr., John Hare, Jr., James Stephenson and William Waddell. Joseph Waddell, James Stephenson and John Hare, Sr., brought their families; William Waddell, John Hare, Jr., and James Hare were unmarried men. David Osborn settled late in the same year, on Section 2. That winter passed without any additions to the small colony, and was occupied by them in filling the timber from their lands, and preparing for the next spring's work.

Early in the year 1824, Milo Bush settled on Section 10, where he cleared and improved a farm, and later in the same year Leonard Passwaters, William Davidson, Elijah Griffith and Peter Passwaters settled in various portions of the township. In this year, David Osborn set out the first orchard in the township. The trees, which have now grown to gigantic proportions, are still in thrifty condition, and are annually laden with fruit. William Passwaters, who was probably the next settler, came in 1825. He, too, planted an orchard on his farm as soon as he had cleared sufficient ground for it. This orchard, like that on the Osborn farm, is still in good order and very fruitful. The next settlers were James McKinzie, Barnell Coverdale, Eli Coverdale and Edward Layton, who came in 1826. In the following year, Nathan D. Shumaker settled on Section 2, John Soodgrass on Section 30, and Calvin Granger in the west part of the township. Weldon Essington settled on Section 1, in 1828, and John Fry on Section 30, in 1829. Peter Lennen settled on Section 5 in 1830, and Samuel Lennen on Section 18 in the same year. The settlers of 1831 and 1832 were Joseph W. Dean, who located on Section 11, Philip Carr on Section 1, Benjamin Pursium on Section 10 and John Addison on Section 11. In 1833, William and Solomon Britton settled on Section 5, and Hezekiah Pool on Section 12. The years 1834 and 1835 were marked by a large influx of settlers, who entered land in the following order:

1834—Charles F. Coverdale, John Wiseman, Henry L. Burcham, Berry Miller, Joseph Whetsell, Thomas Richardson, Jacob Wiseman, William Aldred, William Stephens, John Simmerman and Samuel Fisher.

1835—John J. Babcock, John Storey, James Freed, Samuel Oplyke, George Relie, Martin Harshizer and Peter Beyer.

By this time all the land in the township had been entered, portions of it by capitalists who were not settlers, and whose names do not belong in a list

of pioneers. Each name in the foregoing enumeration is that of an actual settler, who was associated with the township in the earliest period of its civil history, and took an active part in the struggle that ultimately in the redemption of its land, and the establishment of homes and farms in the fastnesses of the wild beast and the savage man.

ROADS.

The Winchester and Indianapolis State Road was surveyed and cut out some time during the year 1824, and mile-posts were placed at the end of each mile. This was the first road opened through any portion of the township. Its course is across the southwest corner for a distance of one mile. The Noblesville and Peulleton Road was the next public highway, and was a well-traveled thoroughfare in the early days. In fact, it was then the only available avenue of communication between the two settlements. It traverses the township in a southeasterly direction, and is now a good pike. Rambling and irregular roads were cut out to facilitate travel about the settlement, some of which are still public highways, having been modified to some extent by official surveys.

SCHOOLS.

The first term of school in the township began in the winter of 1832-33. The schoolhouse was a little log cabin, which stood on the farm of Philip Carr, and the teacher was a Mr. Myers, whose salary was made up by the citizens having children to be sent to school. Other schools of the same nature were established in succeeding years, and the subscription system remained in vogue until the year 1851. The present system of free education was then inaugurated, and the first district schoolhouses were erected—one in District No. 1, the other in District No. 2. The Trustees at that time were Dr. P. P. Whitesell, Abraham Nicholson, Thomas Richardson, Jacob Crull and Jesse Fisher. During the years 1857-58-59, there were eleven school buildings completed in the various districts of the township. The present number of schoolhouses is thirteen. In September, 1867, the school at Clarksville was organized as a graded school and conducted as such for several successive terms, but at the present time it is conducted without grades, like the district schools. Dr. P. P. Whitesell, D. D. Caylor and J. H. Leonard constituted the Board of School Trustees of Clarksville when the school was first graded, and were very earnest in their endeavors to establish and maintain at that town a school which would be inferior to none in the county, and the teachers whom they employed were persons of marked ability; but a reduction of the wages of teachers had a depressing effect upon the school at this town, and the hopes of its originators were not realized. Dr. Whitesell still holds his position as one of the School Trustees, and Mr. Caylor was succeeded by T. J. Shumaker in 1878. Mr. Leonard acted in this capacity one year, and was succeeded, in 1868, by Robert Brattain.

CHURCHES.

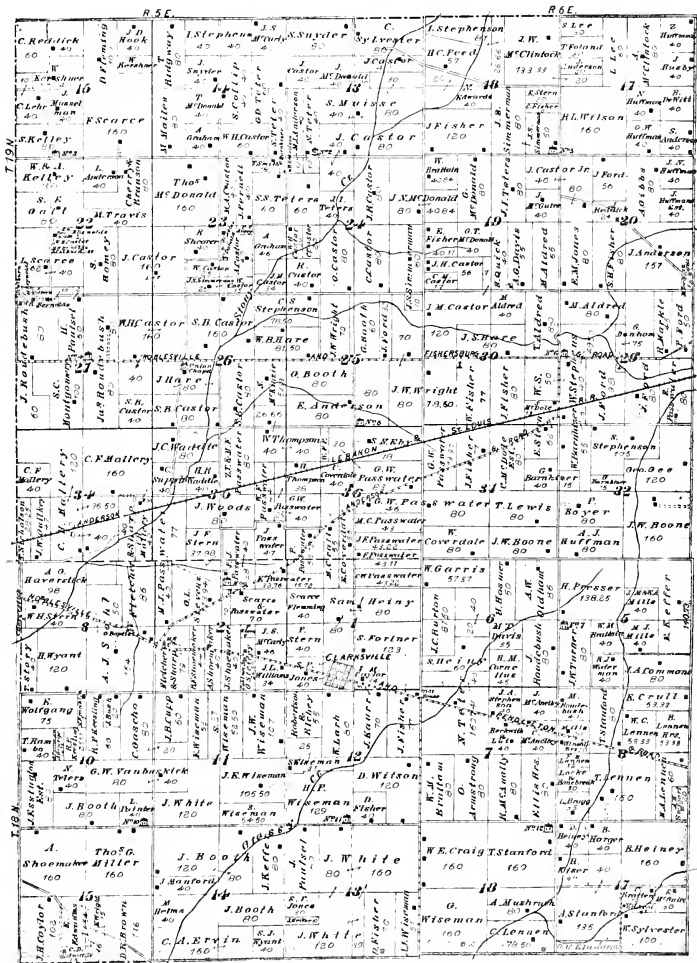
Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodists were the first who held religious meetings in the township. As early as 1825, services were conducted by this denomination at the houses of Joseph Waddell, John Hare and others. Rev. Havens and Rev. Boyse were among the early ministers. Services were conducted at private houses for a number of years before any steps were taken toward the organization of a church, partly because the number of Methodist members was very small, and partly because the congregation was composed, in those days, of people of various religious denominations. About the year 1835 or 1836, the first class in the township was organized, and held its weekly meetings at private houses for several years. Then a log church was erected on land donated for the purpose by Philip Carr. This building was occupied until 1846, when it was torn down, and replaced by the present frame edifice—"Bethel Church." Since the erection of the first church, services have been regularly continued. The present Pastor is Rev. T. H. C. Beall.

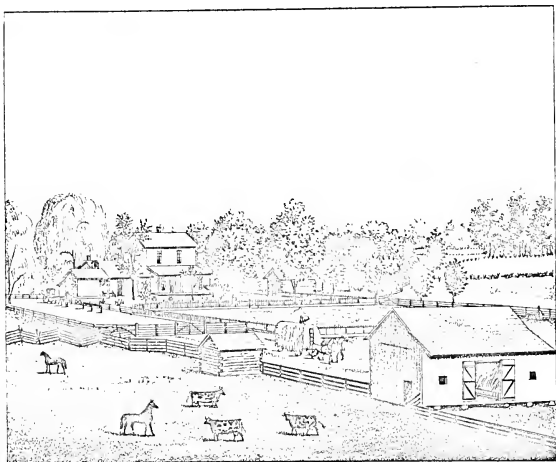
Union Chapel.—In 1836 or 1837, a class was organized with the following members: John Custer and wife, Maj. Shelby and wife, Dorcas Hare, Sarah Griffith, Polly Hare and Alexander Stephenson and wife. John Custer

MAP OF

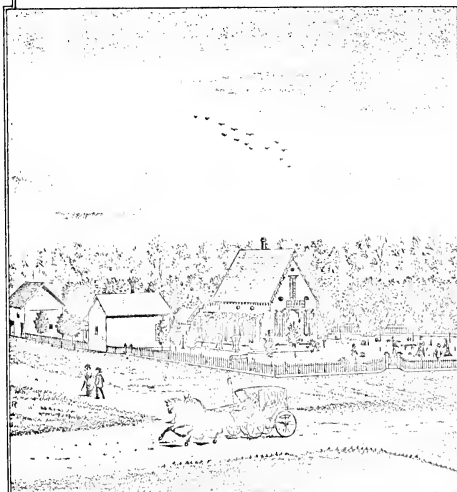
WAYNE

TOWNSHIP

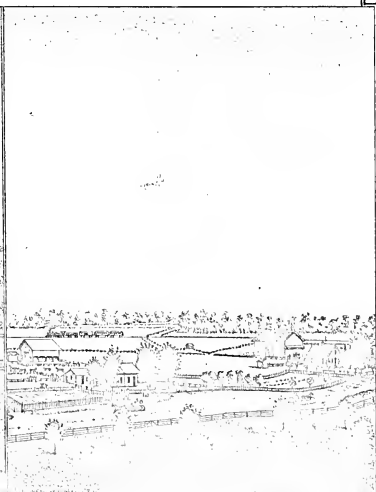




RES. OF GEORGE CORNELIUS. WHITE RIVER, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF DR. P. P. WHITESELL. CLARKSVILLE, WAYNE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF CURTIS H. MALLERY. (PROPERTY OF CURTIS H. MALLERY) WAYNE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

was the first class-teacher, and stood in that relation until 1873. The meetings of the society were held in the Hare Schoolhouse until 1845. In that year, James Hare donated a lot for a church, and he and John Caster and William Rice united in erecting a log building on this site. Rev. Donaldson was the Pastor at the organization, and was still acting in that capacity when the church was erected. Rev. H. H. Bailey was also associated with the class at an early day, and preached the dedicatory sermon when the log church was built. He felt a special interest in this class, and made it a point to visit it once each year as long as he was stationed where he could make such visits possible.

The log church was occupied until 1868, and in that year it was superseded by the present building, which was erected on the opposite side of the road. This is a very pretty frame building, 45, 60 feet, neatly finished, and was erected at an expense of about \$2,200. Rev. George Havens was the Pastor in charge at the time of its completion, and Rev. Bowman, of Greenastle, Ind., preached the dedicatory sermon. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. T. H. C. Beall.

Christian.—The Christian Church was organized at Clarksville in 1800, by Rev. Thomas Berman, and the society met in the schoolhouse for religious purposes until 1867. In that year, they erected their present house of worship at Clarksville. Rev. Berman was still acting in the pastoral relation at that time, and remained two years after the completion of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Hudson, who remained one year. Rev. Eline, the next Pastor, remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Butterfield, who remained one year. Rev. Van Winkle, his successor, remained two years, and was followed by Rev. Dale and Rev. White, who remained one year each. Rev. David Franklin succeeded Mr. White and officiated for one year. After his retirement, there was an interval of one year, in which the church was without a Pastor. It is now under the pastoral care of A. W. Morris, of Noblesville, and has a membership of one hundred and thirty.

Stony Creek German Baptist Church.—The society was first organized in Wayne Township in 1831 or 1832, and met at private houses for several years, and later at the district schoolhouse. In 1860, they erected their present house of worship on the farm then owned by Hiram Finch, now by A. J. Sahl. Elder Eli Caylor was the first Pastor, and acted in this capacity for about ten years.

This church, which now has a membership of sixty, is under the pastoral care of Elder John H. Caylor and John McCarty and John Gaslo—the latter young ministers.

SOCIETIES.

Clarksville Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M.—Was organized in January, 1850, and worked under dispensation until the following May, at which it was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The charter members of the lodge were six in number, viz.: Hiram G. Finch, Abraham Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Jacob Crull, Francis G. Reynolds and Peter Passwaters. The first officers were Hiram G. Finch, W. M.; Abraham Nicholson, J. W.; F. G. Reynolds, Treasurer; Samuel Nicholson, S. W.; Jacob Crull, Secretary; Peter Passwaters, S. D.

The lodge building is the property of the fraternity, and was erected prior to the organization of the lodge. It is a frame building, 32x46 feet, two stories, and was completed at a cost of \$1,600. The ground floor is occupied as a public school.

Dr. P. P. Whitesell was admitted by initiation on the evening of organization, and was the first candidate initiated in this lodge.

The office of W. M. has been filled as follows: Samuel Nicholson served two years, and was succeeded by Hiram G. Finch, who also served two years. Dr. P. P. Whitesell, his successor, served three years. S. P. Jones was then elected, and served two years; J. J. Cottingham was his successor, and served the same period; at the expiration of this term, S. P. Jones was re-elected, and served until 1861, when J. J. Cottingham was re-elected as his successor. He served two years, and was again succeeded by S. P. Jones. Dr. P. P. Whitesell was then re-elected, and, after serving two years, was succeeded by James W. Boone. Mr. Boone served one year, and was succeeded by James K. Bush, who served for an equal length of time. S. P. Jones was then re-elected, and served four years. Dr. P. P. Whitesell was re-elected in 1877, and still acts in that capacity. The lodge is in prosperous circumstances, with an active membership of twenty-six. The present officers are Dr. P. P. Whitesell, W. M.; C. C. Jackson, J. W.; L. C. McCarty, Secretary; Peter Stern, J. D.; S. P. Jones, S. W.; Marion Lennen, Treasurer; John Boone, S. D.; George Booth, Tyler.

CLARKSVILLE

The town of Clarksville is situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 1, and was founded by Abraham Nicholson in 1849. In 1867, by a vote of its citizens, the village became an incorporated town. Dr. P. P. Whitesell, D. D. Caylor and J. R. Leonard were elected School Trustees, and also served as Councilmen for that year. In 1868, Armstrong Brattain, Harrison Nicholson and J. R. Leonard were elected Councilmen, Edward Heiny, Marshal, and Edward Randall, Clerk. This board served two years, and in May, 1870, T. J. Shoenaker, A. Brattain and J. R. Leonard were elected Councilmen, and the same Marshal and Clerk were retained. In 1873, Reuben Kiser, George Heiny and Harrison Nicholson were elected Councilmen for a term of three years. The former Clerk and Marshal were re-elected. In the spring of 1876, Joseph Beckwith, A. Brattain and T. J. Shoenaker were elected Councilmen, and George Heiny Clerk; Edward Heiny was re-elected Marshal. The Councilmen elected in the spring of 1879 were Joseph Beckwith, O. H. Holland and P. P. Heiny; George Heiny, Clerk, and T. J. Butler, Marshal, all of whom still retain their respective positions.

The business interests of the town are represented by the following firms: Joseph Beckwith, drugs and groceries; W. A. Alearn, groceries; John Kepler, wagon-maker; McCarty & Shawcross, blacksmiths; Dr. P. P. Whitesell, physician.

PHILIP P. WHITESELL, M. D.

The ancestors of Dr. Whitesell were natives of France. Jacob Whitesell was born in Amsterdam, and, in early manhood, was married to an Irish lady. After his marriage, he resided for awhile in Germany. In 1774, he emigrated to America, and in the war for independence he served as a soldier, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. At the close of the war, he settled near Pittsburgh, Penn., in charge of a church at that place as Pastor. He resided at that place until his death, in 1808, at the age of eighty-six years. He was the father of nine children, named George, Jacob, Philip, Wilson, Hannah, Susan, Sarah, Mary and Joseph—all deceased at this time except Joseph and Hannah.

His son Philip was born in Germany in 1786. He was reared and remained at home near Pittsburgh, Penn., until nineteen years of age, when he became a pilot on the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. He afterward built and ran the *Phelus*, which was the second steamer run between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. He was married to Sarah Cullage, and afterward, in 1821, he settled in the city of Cincinnati. He followed the river all his life, and died in 1839, at the age of sixty-one years. His widow died in 1853, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of nine children, named Catharine, Sarah, William, Jacob, Wilson, Philip, Samuel, Charles and an infant (deceased) not named. All these are living at this time save the one last named.

Philip P. Whitesell was born in Cincinnati on the 4th day of December, 1823. His boyhood was passed in the schools until 1831, when, in consequence of the cholera, the family moved to Franklin County, Ind., where they remained until he was fourteen years of age, when they removed to Marion County, and settled near Indianapolis on a farm. The young boy remained at home assisting on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered a school at Madison, where he remained three years. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. B. V. Johnson, of Marion County, where he remained three years. He then studied with Drs. Bullard & Mears, of Indianapolis, and then for a few months was engaged on the Indianapolis & Peru Railroad.

He next attended a course of medical lectures at the Central Medical College at Indianapolis, and then, in the spring of 1850, he settled at Clarksville, Hamilton County, and commenced the practice of his profession, and where he has ever since resided, except an interval of two years in Noblesville and while in service in the army.

In December, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss May E. Heiny, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Heiny, of Clarksville. The Doctor continued in the practice of medicine until 1861, when the long-pending crisis between the North and South broke out into actual rebellion against the Government and Union. The Doctor, who was an active and zealous supporter of the Republican party, laid aside his profession and business and became actively engaged in enlisting men and means for the defense of the Government. He enlisted Company E, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, which he uniformed and clothed at his own expense, and then with it went into the field as Captain. Ho

continued in command of his company, and with it participated in many hard-fought skirmishes and important engagements, among which were Green River, Pittsburg Landing and at the series of engagements before Corinth.

In June, 1862, he was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, and three months later was again promoted to Regimental Surgeon, in which position he served until May, 1863, when he was employed as Recruiting Officer and as Inspecting Surgeon of Recruits. Soon after that, he left the service, and was for two years in the practice of his profession at Noblesville, a portion of that time in partnership with Dr. W. B. Graham, of that place. He then returned to Clarksville and resumed practice, where he has ever since resided. The Doctor has been an active and honored member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons since 1851, and in all positions, whether as Master or Companion of the Royal Arch, is regarded by the craft as "worthy and well qualified." He and his esteemed wife attend the ministrations of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clarksville, of which they are worthy and consistent members.

The Doctor takes an active interest in educational matters, and has served as Trustee on the school board for the last nine years. He has for a number of years been one of the Directors of the Indiana Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is at this time Vice President of that institution. He is known and recognized in the medical profession as a well-read and skillful physician, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice in his locality. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations, and has been a representative in the National Medical Association of the United States.

The Doctor and his lady are the parents of six children, named Sarah E., Alice, Nellie K., Lillie, Philip B. and Edith M.—all living at home with the parents, except Sarah, who is the wife of George Richwine, and resides in Noblesville.

The Doctor is widely known, respected and esteemed professionally and socially among all classes in the county, and it is with pleasure we are able to present our readers, on another page of this work, the portrait of Dr. Whitesell in the group of representative medical men of Hamilton County.

WILLIAM H. CASTOR

was born in Hamilton County, Ind., March 24, 1835. He is the oldest son of John and Sarah Castor, and oldest brother of Samuel B. Castor. In regard to his ancestors, reference may be had to the biography of S. B. Castor, which contains the genealogy of the family as far back as it is known.

Mr. Castor's earlier years were passed similarly to those of all farmer boys of his day. He worked on his father's farm during three-fourths of the year, attending the country school in the winter.

The lives of the early settlers of this county were one unbroken record of hardship and privation, and the children came in for their share. The matter of obtaining an education in those days, involved a great deal of hard work and self-denial, and required of the children who attended the schools, situated at long distances from their homes, in log huts of the rudest description, and devoid of all comfort, an amount of courage and endurance beyond their years, and before which the modern child would quail. Mr. Castor was not more fortunate in his opportunities for obtaining an education than were other children of his day, walking from eight to ten miles each day that he attended school, through all kinds of weather, over roads of the poorest description, and often with no road at all, merely a path to guide him to the neighbor, hood in which the hut called a schoolhouse was situated. But he made the most of his opportunities, poor as they were, and to-day he is a man of more than average intelligence and business ability. Having learned all that could be taught him in the schools of his day, he turned his attention toward obtaining a competence. Farming seemed to be the best opening at that time, and would have been his choice under any circumstances. Entering upon his chosen vocation in a small way, he has steadily advanced and prospered, and he is now one of the most successful farmers in the county, and is the largest landowner. His home, a representation of which appears in this work, is a model of comfort and elegance. He moved on to the farm where he now resides twenty-five years ago, and has been adding to it and increasing its value every year, and now, at the age of forty-five, he has an assured competence for life. He was one of the organizers of the Lebanon, Anderson & Saint Louis Railroad, and was a Director in the company for five years. As an evidence of the indomitable spirit and energy of Mr. Castor, it may be well to mention that his railroad venture proved very disastrous to him, he losing nearly \$30,000 in it. Many a man would have given up the struggle in despair.

Not so with him. He bade farewell to his hard-earned dollars, pocketed his dearly bought experience and returned to his original vocation, and by industry and economy has about replaced his losses.

December 18, 1856, Mr. Castor was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Castor, who was born in Ohio, June 6, 1837, and died in Hamilton County, Ind., April 4, 1877.

On February 14, 1878, he was again united in marriage, this time to Miss Mary C. Benham, youngest child of Dr. S. Benham, of New York, who came to Hamilton County, Ind., with his family in 1860. This union has been blessed by the birth of a son, now a little over a year old.

Mr. Castor has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1855, and a Mason since 1862. He is a Republican in politics, and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his party, although he has no political aspirations. He is regarded by his neighbors as an earnest Christian, a careful and honest business man, and a true and faithful friend. He stands high in the Masonic fraternity, of which he has so long been an honored member. He is very enterprising and public-spirited, and is always in favor of, and lends his substantial assistance to, all enterprises which are likely to benefit his locality, but his modesty prevents his ever taking the lead. In a word, he is a perfect representative of the success due to honesty and fair dealing, in connection with energy and economy.

SAMUEL BEATTY CASTOR

was born in Hamilton County, Ind., October 10, 1818. His ancestors originally came from Scotland, some time prior to our Revolutionary war.

The first authentic account we have of the family begins with Conrad Castor, who lived at Brock's Gap, Va. He was the father of thirty children, twenty-seven boys and three girls; and it is a fact of which this family may well be proud, that every one of these twenty-seven boys served in the Continental army during our struggle for independence.

Nesh Castor, from whom this branch of the family has descended, was one of the twenty-seven patriots above referred to. He was born at Brock's Gap, Va., and removed to Pennsylvania. He was the great-grandfather of Samuel B. Castor, and father of Nathan Castor, who was born 1786 in Pennsylvania. Nothing is known regarding Nathan, which would be of interest here, except that he was the grandfather of S. B. Castor, and father of John Castor, who was born in Armstrong County, Penn., October 22, 1810.

John Castor, the father of S. R. Castor, came to this county February 1, 1831, and on the 11th day of the same month married Miss Sarah Beatty, settling upon land in Hamilton County, Ind., which he bought from the United States. He and his wife are still living on the same land; their children are all settled near them on farms of their own, some of them within sight of the old homestead. They are a hale and happy old couple, and bid fair to live to see the beginning of another century.

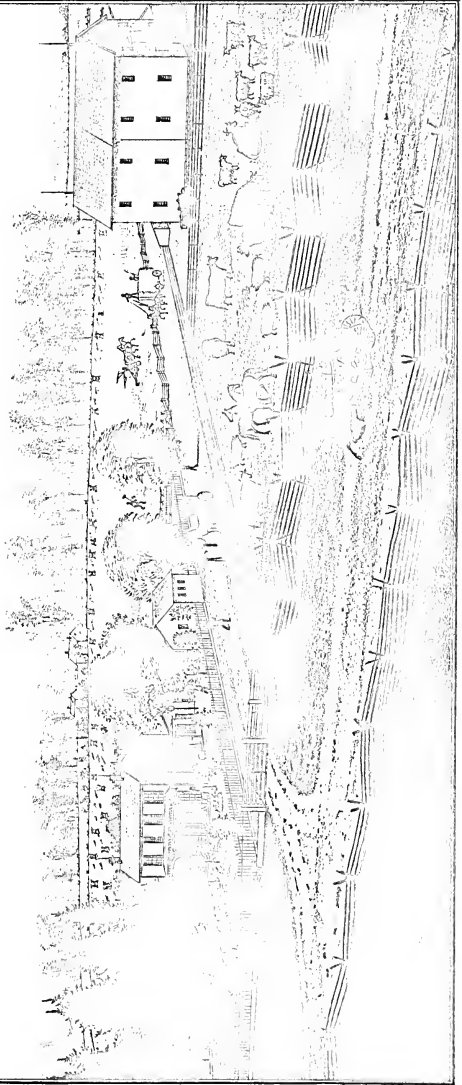
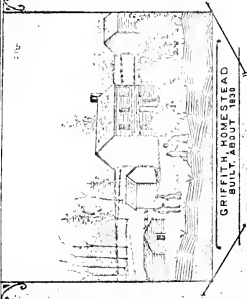
Samuel B. Castor, the subject of this sketch, is the third son of John Castor. He was not more fortunate than other young men of his time in his opportunities for obtaining an education. He had to go a long distance to a poor log hut, and in return for his efforts, received only a meager foundation for an education; but he had energy and a strong desire to learn, and did not content himself with the limited advantages his neighbor-hood afforded.

At about the age of sixteen he went to Indianapolis, where he attended school during the summer session, paying his way by teaching in the country during the winter. This he continued for several years and finally succeeded in obtaining what was in those days considered a good education.

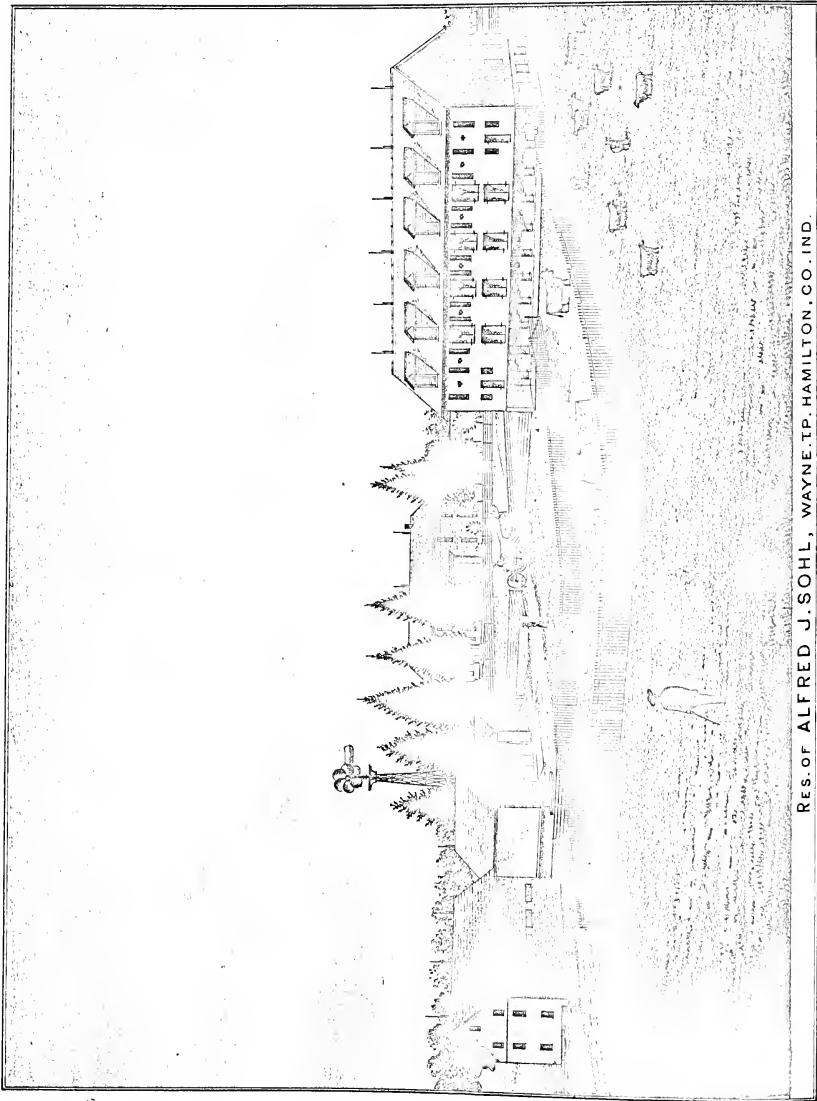
His early training and natural inclinations decided him to adopt farming as his vocation, and, having prepared himself by a good education to conduct his business intelligently, he bent every energy to the accomplishment of his chief ambition, which was to own and operate a fine farm. The same spirit which carried him through successfully in his efforts to obtain an education, has finally witnessed the realization of all his hopes in this direction, and he is now the owner of one of the finest farms in the county. His home, a representation of which appears in this work, is all that any reasonable man could ask, and is really a monument to his energy, economy and industry.

In 1862, he married Miss Francis A. Wilson, the only child of Mr. George W. Wilson, who came to this county about 1830. In 1838, Mr. Wilson married Miss Martha Jane West, Francis A. being the only fruit of their union.

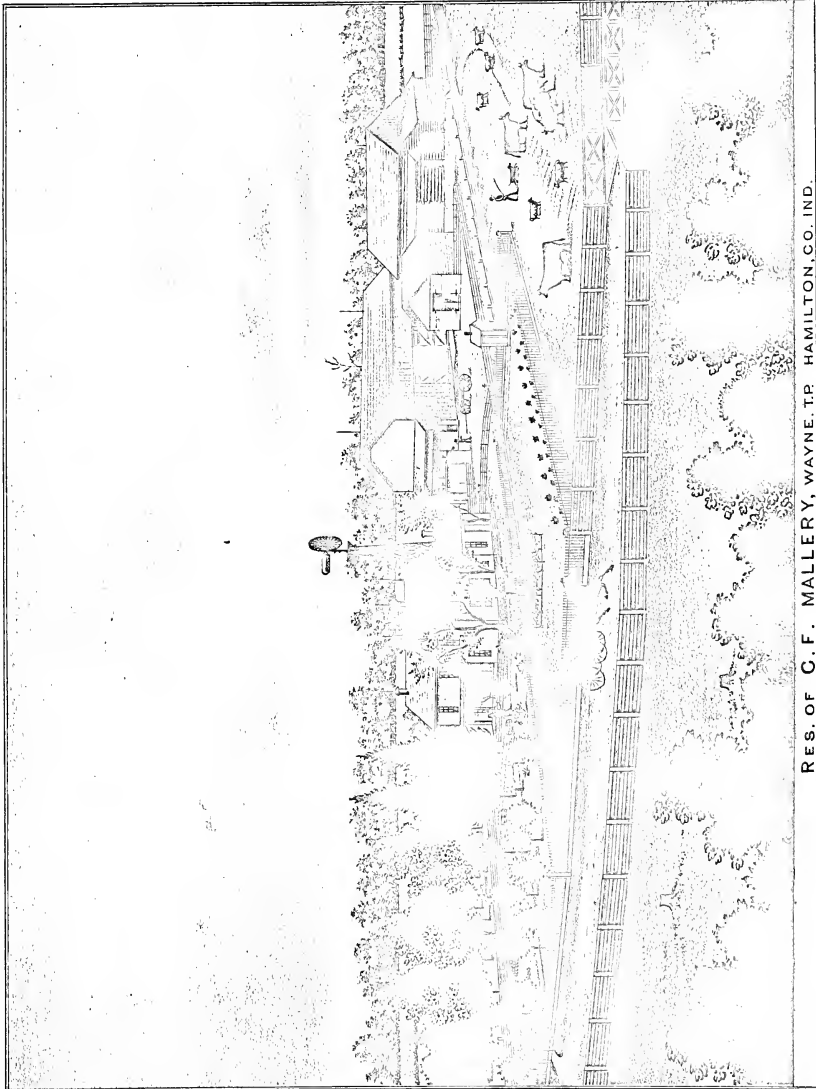
The union of Mr. and Mrs. Castor has been blessed by the birth of six children, four of whom are still living, viz., Alda J., born March 13, 1865; Charles W., born March 21, 1870; George Beatty, born December 16, 1875;



RES. OF W^M H. CASTOR, WAYNE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF ALFRED J. SOHL, WAYNE T.P. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



RES. OF C. F. MALLERY, WAYNE TWP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



Mary E. born May 28, 1879. The following named are deceased: Homer M. and Martin W.

Mr. and Mrs. Castor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are earnest Christians.

Mr. Castor is a Mason in high standing in his order. A Republican in politics, he takes a great interest in all party and political matters, and few men are better informed on the topics of the day than he. He has never held nor aspired to any political position, yet few men who are ambitious in that way would fill a position of trust more worthily.

Seen in his elegant home, surrounded by his intelligent and interesting family, one cannot help feeling that he is singularly favored, and should be, as he is, universally respected for his many good qualities, as well as for what he has accomplished.

PETER PASSWATER

was born in Sussex County, Del., September 16, 1787. When he was about five years of age, his father died, and he was bound to a brother-in-law by the name of Eli Coverdale, whom he served on his farm until he was of age. At about the age of twenty-one, he engaged with Mr. Townsend as superintendent of his farm, with whom he remained a year. At the end of his year's engagement, he gave up his situation with Mr. Townsend on account of his strong dislike of the duties devolving upon the manager of a large farm operated entirely by slave labor as Mr. Townsend's farm. Another reason for his leaving was, that he had made up his mind to explore the West with a view to settling in some portion of it. Accordingly, he went to Virginia, stopping in Greenbrier County for about a year. Not finding a satisfactory location, he next went to Kentucky, spending considerable time in different sections of that State, without finding what he was in search of. He next went to Ohio, and located in Hamilton County, near North Bend, where he engaged in farming for a man by the name of Crane, with whom he remained more than a year. While in Hamilton County he was very ill, and the report went home that he was dead. About this time, having been absent several years, he concluded to return home and visit his friends and relatives. Perhaps his recollection of a certain young lady whom he had left in his native State may have had something to do with his resolution to return. Be that as it may, he did return, and gave his friends a complete, though joyful surprise, for, as before stated, the report had gone home that he was dead, and no one had doubted its truth, but had mourned him as gone from them forever.

In less than a year from the time of his return, he married Miss Rachel Coverdale, a niece of Eli Coverdale, who had raised him. Miss Coverdale was born in Sussex County, Del., in May, 1787. Her father dying when she was quite young, her uncle Eli Coverdale induced her to make her home with him, notwithstanding the fact that her mother was well situated, being the owner of a good home and 100 acres of land. Mr. Coverdale felt anxious to attend to the rearing of his dead brother's child, and freely carried out his generous impulses regarding her. It was during her sojourn at her uncle's that she made the acquaintance of Mr. Passwater, and it is supposed that when he went West, they were engaged. However, they were married in 1815, and remained in Delaware about a year.

In 1816, they concluded to go to Ohio, then in the Far West. They started in a one-horse spring wagon, which was about the only mode of over-land travel in those days. They traveled as far as Wheeling, Va., in their wagon, which contained all their wealth. Here they embarked on a flatboat, the only means of river navigation in those days, taking their horse and wagon aboard with them. In this boat they proceeded down the river to Cincinnati; during the passage, a hurricane struck them, and they came near being wrecked, but, after almost superhuman efforts, they succeeded in effecting a landing, where they remained till after the storm, when they again proceeded on their way. After great toil and many narrow escapes, they finally reached Cincinnati, where they again proceeded in their wagon to their home in the wilderness. They were both natural farmers, if the expression may be permitted, and they at once began the work of making for themselves a home. It may be well to mention here, that they were both poor, and had come to this new country with very little money, depending entirely upon their own exertions to get themselves the home they had determined to possess. They first rented a small patch of cleared ground, and put in a crop, which they reaped and harvested alone. The next year, a Mr. Pursell offered to rent them a larger place, but, owing to their lack of stock and implements, they declined to take it. He, seeing that they were sure to succeed, finally aided them to get what they needed, and they went on to his place.

They next rented a farm from a Mr. Burke in the same neighborhood, where they remained for several years; during this time, they had been very successful in their farming, and Mr. Passwater had made some ventures in merchandising by having his grain ground, hauling it to Cincinnati to market. By great industry and rigid economy, they had managed to save money, and they now concluded to buy themselves a home.

During their stay in Ohio, four children were born to them—Eli, Alfred, Elizabeth J. and William J. About November 16, 1826, they arrived in Hamilton County, Ind., settling on eighty acres which Mr. Passwater had previously entered. He built a log cabin on the spot where Eli Passwater's residence now stands, a representation of which appears in this work; later, he built the house now occupied by Eli.

He and his wife again began building themselves a home out of the wilderness, and after years of toil and privation, in which all participated, they not only cleared the eighty acres, but added to it from time to time, till at the end of a few years they owned 420 acres, besides considerable property in Noblesville. The following-named children were born to them in Hamilton County, Ind.: Israel, George W., Purcell, Richard, Rachel, Mary P. and Peter J. The following named are still living: Eli, William J., Elizabeth J., Purcell, Mary P. and Peter J.

Mr. Passwater and his family lived happily in the community they had helped to build up, drawing friends around them from year to year; both were sociable and hospitable, and it could be truthfully said of their home "that the latch string was always outside," and to this day, their reputation for hospitality to their friends and charity to the poor is remembered by many who have partaken of one or the other.

Mr. Passwater and his wife were both members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than thirty-five years prior to their death. During many years, all the camp-meetings for this circuit were held on a portion of the Passwater farm, which privilege they donated the church for that purpose, and during camp-meetings, their tent was always open to those who were not provided with a place to stay, and all were welcome to seats at their table.

Peter Passwater was in the truest sense a Christian gentleman, and was encouraged in all his good impulses by the noble wife who had followed his fortunes through years of trial and privation in the wilderness of Ohio and Indiana.

She was a model of true womanhood, plain and straightforward in her intercourse with her associates, never hesitating to do what she considered her duty, either in the church, among her neighbors or in her family.

Mr. Passwater was one of the charter members of Clarksville Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M., mention of his connection with that order appears in the history of Wayne Township.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Passwater was a volunteer from Delaware, and assisted in repulsing the English in their attack on Lewistown.

He always took an active part in all public enterprises. He was among the first to take stock in the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. He was also among the first to take stock in the Noblesville & Pendleton gravel road. He was among the most liberal subscribers in the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, known as the Bethel Church, being more interested in the success of that undertaking than any other in which he had engaged. He was a Democrat in politics, though a strong Anti-slavery man, and was several times solicited by his party friends to become their candidate for various positions, but always declined, owing to his undervaluation of his abilities.

On the 11th day of March, 1874, this truly good man passed from this life, full of years and honors, having lived nearly sixteen years beyond the allotted time of man. He is buried in the yard of the little church he did so much to establish, and of which he was so long an honored member.

On July 31, 1874, Rachel, his noble wife, followed him, aged seventy-six, and there in the little churchyard, side by side, we leave them to await the day that shall summon them to the reward which awaits all who have lived such lives of devotion and usefulness as were theirs.

ELI PASSWATER

was born November 26, 1821, in Hamilton County, Ohio. He is the oldest child of Peter and Rachel Passwater. He came to Hamilton County, Ind., with his parents in November, 1826, and settled with them on the farm where he now lives, and which his industry helped to make the splendid property it is to-day.

His advantages for an education were very limited; indeed, it may be said with truth that he had no advantages, and but few opportunities. Being one

of the pioneers, and the country settling up slowly, he was a man in size, if not in years, before there were any schools, and even then school was in session only at irregular intervals during the winters. Like all portions of this country in those days, the obtaining of even a partial education was attended with a great deal of difficulty. The distance from his home to the schoolhouse was several miles, the roads bad, and the schoolhouses comfortable log cabins, with paneled floors, seats and desks hewn out of logs; no windows, only openings covered with oiled white paper, through which the light struggled faintly. But if the light was scant, air was not. In those days, there was no trouble about the ventilation of school buildings, as there was always plenty of space between the logs which composed the walls of the buildings to let in pure air; in fact, they always had more air than they needed.

The attendants upon our palatial schools of the present day have no conception of the discomforts under which the limited amount of learning these old pioneers obtained, was acquired. Nor do they ever think that the many comforts and luxuries they are enabled to enjoy are due wholly to these brave men and their wives, who first cleared the wilderness, and then provided them with all the comforts and advantages of which they had deprived themselves.

Mr. Passwater obtained what was in his day considered an average education, and had it not been for a misfortune, particulars of which appear further on, he would have taken a leading position in the business of his choice, which was farming. He was always devoted to his parents and home, and has spent nearly all his life at the old home-stead. He was with his father on the farm until of age, when he went away to work for a neighbor for a short time. Several times he left for short periods to work for neighbors; but the greater part of his life has been spent at home.

On the 11th of June, 1855, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary M. Ellison, who was born in Monroe County, Va., December 22, 1831. She came to Madison County, Ind., with her parents in 1833.

Mr. Passwater's ancestors were among the earliest settlers in America, taking part in the Revolutionary and various Indian wars, and the war of 1812. Her parents were both born in Virginia, and married there in 1813. Her father's name was Joseph Ellison. Her mother's maiden name was Prudence Busby.

They raised a family of twelve children, who all lived honorable and exemplary lives.

Joseph Ellison, Mrs. Passwater's father, was widely known in this country in its early days, and was noted for his exemplary Christian character. He was a Missionary Baptist, as was his wife, and the family were raised in that faith, and all still adhere to it. He died in Madison County, Ind., in the month of March, 1869, aged seventy-five years.

The union of Eli and Mary Passwater has not been blessed by offspring, yet they are happy, being perfectly congenial.

Eli Passwater is not a member of any church, but is a firm believer in the principles of Christianity, governing all his dealings with his fellow-men by the "golden rule."

He is a Democrat in politics, but is so liberal and conservative in his views as not to antagonize his friends and neighbors who hold different opinions from his.

In 1859, he was afflicted with granulation of the eyelids, and, through improper treatment, the left eye was totally destroyed, and the right nearly ruined. He can barely see to get around; but is incapable of doing any work. For more than twenty years he has suffered from this affliction, and his cheerful demeanor during all these years would afford a good example of courage and forbearance to many who lay claim to more Christian graces than he does.

He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge his father helped to organize.

Uncle Eli, as he is familiarly called by his friends, was, on the 26th of May last, the occasion of the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth, very much surprised, on returning to his home after a short absence, to find a very large concourse of people assembled. The crowd embraced nearly all the members of Carsville Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M., and a large number of his friends from all over the county. As before said, he was completely surprised and bewildered by the large assemblage, nor could he comprehend its meaning till he was led to a chair, beneath a pine tree which his father had planted, when Dr. P. P. Whitsett, W. M., Carsville Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M., on behalf of the fraternity, and the Hon. J. R. Gray, on behalf of other friends, each in a neat and appropriate speech, presented him with an elegant ebony, silver-headed cane, appropriately engraved with the emblems of the Masonic order, his name, date of presentation and names of the donors. After the presentation was over, and all had congratulated Uncle Eli, and wished him

many happy returns of this day, the ladies came forward with their share of the entertainment, which consisted of a splendid collation, and the entire party, numbering over one hundred and fifty, sat down to a feast which would be hard to equal and impossible to excel. After a most pleasant re-union the party adjourned, feeling that they had bestowed a fitting testimonial upon a most worthy friend, and assured that Uncle Eli will always count this came among his most valued treasures. No letter testimonial to his popularity could be mentioned than the above, as it was conducted by the best people in the county, and speaks more eloquently than could any words of the biographer of the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him well.

We present to our readers portraits of Uncle Eli and his good wife, and hope it may be many years hence ere they are mentioned as having passed away.

CALVIN F. MALLERY.

The Mallery family trace their genealogy back several generations. They are originally from Connecticut. Amos Mallery, the founder of this branch of the family, and great-grandfather of Calvin F., was born in Connecticut in 1755. Little of his history is known, except that he married in Connecticut, and had a family of two children, namely, Curtis, Josiah, Nathaniel, Garrick, Amos, Amelia, Deborah, Harriet, Hannah and Jerusha.

Curtis Mallery, oldest son of Amos, and grandfather of Calvin, was born in Connecticut April 8, 1778, and died October 1, 1851. Nancy Bolter, his wife, was born in Connecticut June 18, 1782 and died August 19, 1850. The following-named were the children of Curtis and Nancy Mallery, viz., Williston, Parthena, Josiah, Eliza, Juliet, Mary, Horace C., Jane F., Jubal W. and Garrick B.

Horace C. Mallery, father of Calvin F., the subject of this biography, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., April 6, 1815, and came to Hamilton County, Ind., with his parents in 1820. In 1835, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Pugh, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, September 19, 1813, and came to Hamilton County, Ind., with her parents in 1833. They settled on a farm of forty acres in this county in 1841, and by close economy and industry they were enabled to add to it from year to year till they finally owned three hundred and twenty acres, besides a house and lot in Noblesville and considerable personal property. Horace C. Mallery died in Hamilton County, Ind., March 11, 1879, aged sixty-four years seven months and six days. Mary, his wife, died March 30, 1875, aged sixty-one years and six months.

Calvin F. Mallery, the subject of this sketch, was born July 12, 1838, in Hamilton County, Ind., one mile south of Noblesville. He is a man of considerable local prominence, having served as Township Trustee of Wayne Township from 1872 to 1874. In 1874, he was elected County Commissioner of Hamilton County, but never served, owing to a change in the election law, which went into effect about that time, and under which the old Commissioner, whose place Mr. Mallery was to have taken, held over. He was one of the incorporators of the Noblesville and Stony Creek Gravel Road, and is the present Secretary of that corporation.

Mr. Mallery succeeded in obtaining a fair education, his opportunities being better than most boys of his time, his grandfather having been a schoolteacher in the East. Under his tuition at home, Calvin laid the foundation for a good English education, which he afterward completed in the public schools of the county, entering at the age of thirteen, and attending the winter sessions for about five years, working on his father's farm when not attending school.

About the age of twenty, Mr. Mallery took charge of the school on Stony Creek, which was held in what was then known as the Jack Hare School-house. After teaching this school one winter, he gave it up and went on the farm with his father, where he remained until the following June. This was in the spring of 1859.

On the 10th of March, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Granger, the oldest daughter of Chester D. and Joanna S. Granger. Mrs. Mallery's parents were among the earliest settlers in this county, coming here with their parents when they were quite young children. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Mallery has been blessed by the birth of the following-named children: Chester H. (deceased), Lucy A., Ettie M., Garrick L., Ora M., Calvin E., Mary J., Curtis D. (deceased), Jennie U. and Ingram W. All the children now living are at home with their parents, and are so intelligent and interesting family.

In the month of June, 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Mallery moved into their present home, where they entered earnestly upon the duties of life. They are still living in the same place, and, as an evidence of their industry and good man-



MR PETER PASSWATER
FATHER.



MRS RACHEL PASSWATER
MOTHER.



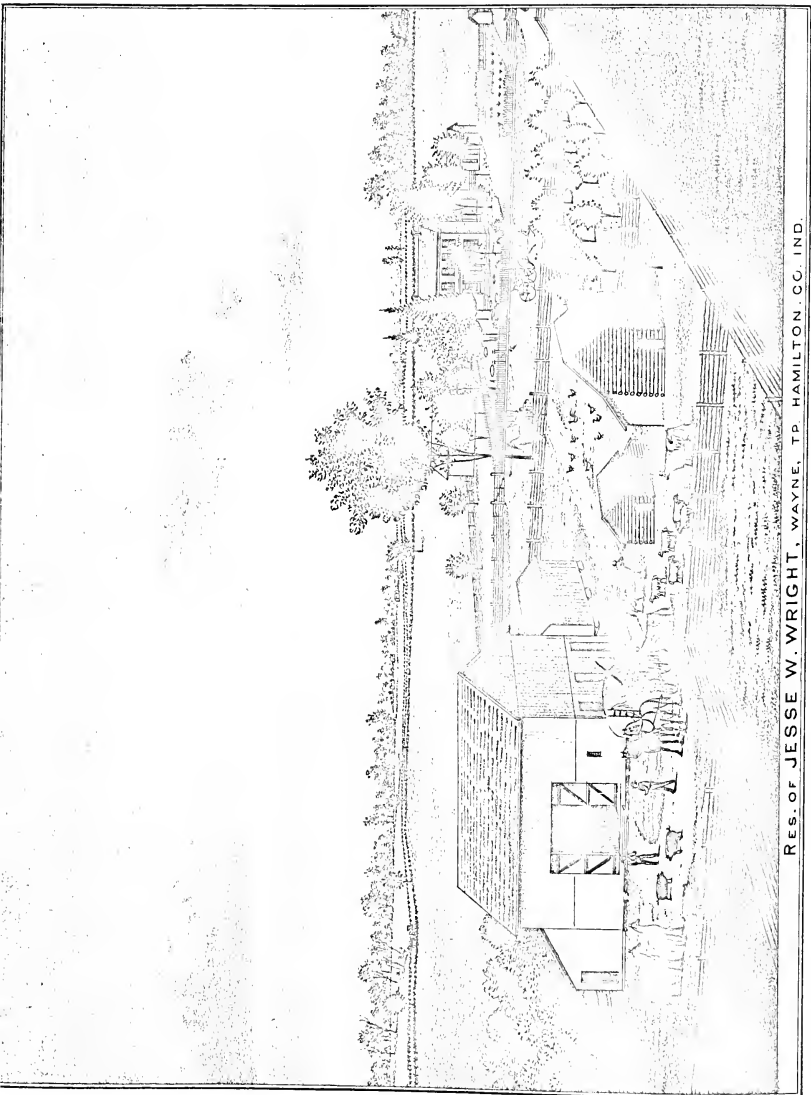
RES. OF ELI PASSWATER.
WAYNE TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.



MR ELI PASSWATER.



MRS MARY M. PASSWATER.



RES. OF JESSE W. WRIGHT, WAYNE, TP. HAMILTON, CO. IND.

agement, they have one of the most pleasant homes as well as one of the most productive farms in the county, a representation of which appears in this work.

They are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Mallery has been a licensed preacher in that church for about eighteen years. He is a Republican in politics, but so just in his views as to antagonize his friends of other opinions. He and his wife are loved and respected by a large circle of friends, who know and appreciate their many noble qualities.

CURTIS H. MALLERY

was born August 12, 1840, one mile south of Nabesville. He is the second son of Horace C. Mallery and brother of Calvin F.

His ancestral history is fully given in connection with the biography of Calvin F., and need not be repeated here.

His educational advantages were good for the times in which he lived, and, being of a studious disposition, he made rapid progress in his studies, so that, at the age of sixteen, he was qualified to teach the common branches of an English education. Having chosen the vocation of schoolteacher, he entered upon it at once, and followed it almost uninterruptedly for about twenty years. In those days, school was in session only about one-half the year, and Mr. Mallery followed the custom, in popular among schoolteachers at that time of farming during the months that school was not in session. But so devoted was he to his chosen profession that, upon the arrival of the school season, he would leave the gathering of his crops to the care of his father, and open his school promptly at the time set. He was very successful as an instructor, as many worthy young people who were his pupils in times past bear witness.

During the past five years, he has devoted his entire attention to his farm, which he acquired from his father. He is a man of great energy, and in his farming, as well as in the chosen profession of his earlier years, he is very successful.

On the 25th of April, 1860, he was married to Miss Lydia Richmond, who was the daughter of the Rev. Richmond, a Methodist minister, who preached on this circuit for several years. Dying while Mrs. M. was quite a young child, she does not remember much in regard to him; but those who knew him speak of him in the highest terms. The union of Curtis and Lydia Mallery has been blessed by the birth of three children, two of whom are living, viz., Arza V. and Francis H.; the eldest, Ingram L., is dead.

Mr. Mallery is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A Republican in politics, and, though always ready to work for either his church, his party, or his neighborhood, has never aspired to, or held, any position of public trust. He has in his quiet way aided many enterprises, both for public and private good; but he is one of those rare men, "who let not their left hand know what the right hand doeth."

In person, Mr. Mallery is tall and spare, with a modest, retiring manner, an easy, pleasant talker, and just the man to earn and retain the respect of all who know him. He is about forty years of age, and looks as though he might live to see eighty; and, could it be left to the community in which he has lived so long to say how much longer he should be with them, he would live to a great age, for he is eminently a man among men.

JESSE W. WRIGHT

was born in Stokes County, N. C., April 19, 1823. He was the sixth in a family of eight children.

Mr. Wright's ancestors came from Ireland some time prior to the war of the Revolution, and his grandfather, John Wright, served the United States during that war as a teamster.

James Wright, the father of Jesse, was born in North Carolina July 15, 1787. Rubenah, his mother, was born in North Carolina November 28, 1788.

They settled in Stokes County, N. C., shortly after their marriage, where all their children were born, and where the earlier years of the subject of this sketch were passed.

In those days, North Carolina was one of the poorest States in the Union, if not the poorest as regarded school privileges. There were no public schools in the State, and very few of any kind. In the sparsely settled farming communities, the cabins called schoolhouses were located at long distances from each other, and from the homes of most of the attendants. It was not so easy in those days as it is now for children to attend school, nor were there any of the comforts enjoyed by the children of the present day. Most of them were obliged to walk four or five miles each way, and the buildings and furnishings were of the rudest description. A log hut with puncheon floors; desks and seats hewn from logs; huge open fire-places, with green-wood for fuel, which kept the schoolroom filled with smoke nearly all the time; no glass in the openings called windows, but in its place white paper, oiled, in order to render it transparent, and to some extent water-proof.

Teachers in those days had acquired their information under even less favorable circumstances than these; and, as a matter of course, education was not as complete as in our day. It consisted mainly in reading and writing, a little knowledge of geography, and a knowledge of arithmetic as far as the rule of three.

Mr. Wright availed himself of all the advantages he had for obtaining an education, and, while he may not be called a brilliant man, he is a smart and successful one.

His early training, together with his inclinations in later years, led him to adopt the vocation of farming, and he has achieved a success of which he may well feel proud, being the possessor of a fine farm, a comfortable home, a representation of which appears in this work, and some very fine stock.

At a very early age, Mr. Wright recognized the resources of the Great West, and began urging his father to emigrate.

The entire family seemed to have an inborn love of liberty, and most earnest hatred of the then popular institution of slavery, and finally the many encroachments of the large slave-owning farmers on the rights of the non-slave-owning portion of the community, coupled with the pleadings of Jesse, induced his father to sell out his home in North Carolina and remove to Indiana, which he did in 1830, settling in Bartholomew County, upon land purchased before his removal, and which he never saw till he arrived with his family. They remained in Bartholomew County barely a year, leaving it on account of a disease peculiar to that locality, known as milk sickness, settling in Marion County in 1840.

Jesse remained there with his parents until 1851, when he moved to Hamilton County.

On the 4th day of December, 1845, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Ann M. Aldred, oldest child of William A. and Eliza F. Aldred. Mrs. Wright was born in the State of Delaware November 14, 1826, and came to Indiana with her parents in 1836, her father having entered 1,000 acres of land two years previously.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wright has been blessed by the birth of eight children, viz., Margaret H., born November 19, 1848; Wilbur F., born October 20, 1849; Eliza R., born December 19, 1851; George W., born July 14, 1853; Mary C., born May 4, 1855 (deceased); Victoria, born July 17, 1858 (deceased); Jesse A., born December 23, 1860; Paulina L., born April 30, 1865.

Mr. Wright and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as were their parents. The respective fathers of each were local preachers for many years before their death.



BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF

CITIES, VILLAGES & TOWNSHIPS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, IND.,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATION AND EXPLICIT DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

CITY OF NOBLESVILLE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Dir. of Nat'l.	Vinty.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Dir. of Nat'l.	Vinty.
Altenrath, A. A.	Physician and Surgeon	1874 Ind.			Hunter, J.	Dealer in and Manufacturer of Harness, and Justice of the Peace	West Side Square.	1860 Ind.	
Appleby, D. W.	Physician's partner - Shoeing & Saddle	1831 Ind.			Hayworth, M. C.	Physician and Surgeon	South Anderson st.	1851 Ind.	
Alfred, M.	Farmer and Stock Dealer	80 South Anderson	1850 Ohio.		Hawkins, F. A.	Manf. Flux and Tow, Dealer in Stock and Deputy Clerk	44 Connor st.	1844 Ind.	
Alfery, H.	Dealer in Stoves and Heating	Young L. P. & G. & K. E. N. L. E. B.	1877 Ky.		Hawkins & Pearce	Feeder and Sale Stable	54 West Logan st.		
Allison, G. W.	Dealer in Hair, Ears, Etc. Etc.	6 East Logan	1845 Ind.		Hare, W. S.	Manfr. Carriages, Buggies, Spring and Lumber Wagons	Corner Canal and Andrew	1848 Ind.	
Allison, A. J.	Photographer - All Styles Pictures at Home				Hollenback, G. L.	Printer, Engraver and Binders	114 East Logan	1854 Ind.	
Baker, N. H.	Public Improver	17 West Connor st.	1845 Ind.		Jessup, J. H.	Postmaster, Ex-Sheriff	114 East Logan	1845 Ind.	
Baker, D. H.	General Business	1845 Ohio.			Kane, T. J.	Attorney at Law	Corner Catharine & Brown	1855 Penn.	
Bowell, W. H.	Editor and Proprietor Noblesville Independent	1874 Conn.			Kastelhorn, J.	Dealer in and Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes	9 Polk st.	1856 Kansas	
Butler, J. J.	Deputy Postmaster and Abstractor	94 East Logan st.	1857 Ind.		Kiine, John	Repairer and General Dealer in Sewing Machines	18 South Anderson	1853 Ind.	
Baker, A. H.	Livery and Feed stable	1916 Ind.			Lacy, A. H.	Farmer and Stock Dealer		1842 Ind.	
Baldwin, J.	Photographer, Dealer in Picture Frames, etc.	Catharine st.	1833 Ind.		Lehr, E. C.	Owner of Hamilton Co.; Physician and Surgeon	East Connor st.	1850 Ind.	
Baker, J. M.	Dealer in Sigs and Paper Boxes	18 East Emmanuel st.	1838 Ind.		Loehr, H. W.	Dealer in Hardware, Stoves and Agricultural Implements	S. E. Corner Square	1857 Ind.	
Bald, Thomas L.	Attorney at Law	Corner Public Square	1851 Ind.		McKinney, C. B.	School Superintendent	110 East Logan st.	1871 Ind.	
Clark, H. W.	Livery and Feed stable	1825 Va.			Miles, Oscar	Editor and Proprietor "Noblesville Independent"	Catharine st.	1860 Conn.	
Coffey, J.	County Judge and Ex-Sheriff	Corner Indiana & Brown	1850 Penn.		Miesse, A.	Physician and Surgeon	36 East Connor st.	1860 Ohio.	
Craig, J. C.	Dealer in Harness, Saddles, etc.	18 North Catharine	1868 Tenn.		Morrow, C. W.	Stock Dealer; Ex-Sheriff	45 East Clinton st.	1842 Ind.	
Cass, E. C.	Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Boots, Shoes and Agricultural Implements	19 Connor st.	1877 Va.		Oldacre, J.	Township Noblesville Township	Office, 21 Court House	1872 Ky.	
Carr, H.	Wdr. Boots and Shoes; "Star Boots" Specialty	34 East Clinton st.	1867 Ky.		Pettibone, C. S. W.	Auditor of Hamilton County		1845 Ind.	
Davis, T. P.	Attorney at Law	Miesse Block	1855 Ind.		Pauler, P.	Farmer and Stock Broker	Corner Kansas and Jackson	1856 Va.	
Davis, C. H.	Dealer in Live Stock	31 East Emmanuel st.	1841 Ind.		Polmer, Geo. J. & Bro.	Dealer in Stock and Agricultural Implements	North Catharine	1845 Ind.	
Dunn, W. J.	Plumber and Kfr. Bores and & Blinds Corner Duane & Andrew	1830 N. Y.			Roberts, C. A.	Physician and Surgeon	Corner Indiana & Waltham	1835 Ind.	
Dunn, R. H.	Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps	11 Connor st.	1828 Ind.		Roberts, C. A.	Notary Minister	Corner Indiana & Waltham	1835 N. Y.	
Davison, W. E.	Dealer in Barb and Stock and Agricultural Implements	55 Connor st.	1855 Ind.		Stallord, Joel	Attorney at Law	Corner Indiana Square	1838 Ind.	
Evans, J. L.	Ex-County Coroner, Iron Dealer and Mill	East Connor st.	1850 Ky.		Stephenson, R. R.	Attorney at Law	Baughman Block	1846 Ind.	
Emmons, J. B.	City Meat Market	3 East Connor st.	1850 Ind.		Stirts, A. F.	Attorney at Law	11 Anderson st.	1828 Ind.	
Fisher, J. K.	Recorder of Hamilton County	31 East Clinton st.	1845 Ind.		Stephenson, S. C.	Farmer and Stock Trader	35 South Polk st.	1828 Ind.	
Fryberger, A. J.	Sheriff of Hamilton County	Sheriff's Residence, 154 Ind.			Strock, Finley	Proprietor Veterin. Hds.; Custom Book Specialty, and Saw-Mill in White River Tr.	Corner Green and Hickox	1858 Ind.	
Fisher, Daniel	Dealer in Fresh Groceries, Produce, etc.	Corner Catharine and Logan	1833 Ohio.		Teer, N. E.	Farmer	10 South Catharine	1848 Ind.	
Fisher, W. A.	Proprietor "Wanwright House" Wainwright House	1842 Ind.			Teer, T. E.	Farmer	10 South Catharine	1848 Ohio.	
Finch, F. H.	Artist	29 South Polk st.	1852 Ind.		Truitt & Son	Apportioners Ball; Dealer in Bug, Fatts, Hds and Tied Articles	28 North Catharine	1867 Ind.	
Fray, Squire	Lumber Dealer	East Logan st.	1839 Ind.		Trissell, F. M.	Attorney at Law	Baehman's Block	1865 Ohio.	
Grace, J. H.	Clerk Circuit Court	61 Catharine st.	1829 Ind.		Wheler, J. H.	Farmer and Stock Dealer	South Catharine st.	1851 Ind.	
Granger, E. H.	Phys. Forensic Urines & Menstrual Anal.	1848 Ind.			Wallace, J. A.	Dealer in Axes, Groceries, Provisions, etc.	8 North Side Square	1861 Tenn.	
Garver, W.	Attorney and Farmer	Section 32	1841 Ohio.		Williams, W.	Plumber; Kfr. Bores, Sash and Blinds	Corner Polk and Brown st.	1877 Ind.	
Gray, J. M.	Physician and Surgeon	146, 148 S. Catharine	1835 Ind.		Wilson, R. L.	Trailer	North Anderson	1847 Ind.	
Graham, W. B.	Physician and Surgeon	23 South Catharine	1861 Penn.				S. R. st.	1860 Ind.	
Orphan, Robert	Attorney at Law	21 Court, Ross Block	1867 Penn.						
Granger, John	Livery and Feed stable	West Emmanuel st.	1825 Ohio.						
Garrett, J. N.	Deed and Real Estate Agent	29 Bachman Block	1848 Ohio.						
Hoeschele, F. M.	Attorney at Law	59 East Waltham st.	1870 Ohio.						

NOBLESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Burgess, Oliver	15	1854 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer.	Glasser, Peter	13	1848 Germany	Cicero Farmer.
Burroughs, A. J.	11	1832 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Hurlock, Jefferson	8	1830 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer.
Brick, D. M.	5	1842 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Harney, A. L.	29	1866 N. Carolina	Noblesville Farmer.
Bark, William	8	1824 Kentucky	Noblesville Farmer.	Hilton, Granville	20	1842 Indiana	Arcadia Farmer and Broker.
Craig, Samuel	32	1867 Tennessee	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Marshall, Sarah J.	21	1850 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer.
Caylor, Michael	28	1874 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Slaker, Seth B.	27	1876 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer.
Caylor, Daniel C.	8	1847 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser and Treasurer.	Matt, S. B.	33	1848 New York	Noblesville Blacksmith and Farmer.
Chew, N. L.	10	1840 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer and Director C. & N. G. R.	Melker, John R.	1	1842 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Dill & Sons	7	1865 Indiana	Noblesville Proprietors Stony Creek Mill, Cash paid for Grain.	Peck, Thomas	20	1841 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Davis, Benjamin J.	23	1830 Penn.	Noblesville Farmer.	Roudsbad, J. J.	22	1851 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Davis, Eno	33	1832 N. Carolina	Noblesville Aplanian and Farmer.	Sumner, Samuel	22	1851 N. Carolina	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Easton, M. E.	25	1849 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer.	Stearns, John	28	1848 Penn.	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Forrer, Martin	9	1846 Penn.	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Stoys, John W. J.	8	1829 Kentucky	Noblesville Proprietor Gray Creek Ferry and Farmer.
Granger, W. L.	4	1857 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Summer, Martin	22	1823 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer.
Granger, Henry	34	1842 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Surple, David	4	1862 New York	Noblesville Teacher and Farmer.
Grange, L. N.	10	1827 Ohio	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wheeler, P. S.	4	1822 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer and Saw Mill.
Guacho, Seth K.	21	1847 Penn.	Noblesville Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Watkins, Mary J.	8	1850 Indiana	Noblesville Farmer.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Year of Birth	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Bronfield, J. P.	1844	Indiana	Sheridan	Farmer and Trustee.
Hoxley, Addison	1618	Virginia	Bowley	Farmer.
Hoxley, Caswell	32129	Virginia	Sheridan	Farmer, Attorney and Notary Public
Barker, Elisha	81866	N. Carolina	Lamog	Farmer.
Cook, John	35165	Ohio	Bowley	Public Teacher.
Deconport, H. E.	31182	Indiana	Sheridan	Physician.
Davis W. A.	61825	Indiana	Sheridan	Farmer.
Davis, N. J.	29125	Indiana	Sheridan	Farmer.
Edwards, B. S.	14500	Indiana	Bowley	Farmer.
Kirschwald, R. G.	27187	Ohio	Bowley	Farmer.
Lindley, David	31848	N. Carolina	Bowley	Farmer.
Lindley, O. C.	31858	N. Carolina	Bowley	Farmer.
Lindley, O. M.	31861	Indiana	Bowley	Farmer.
Moore, H.	34194	Indiana	Sheridan	Physician.
Macy, William	341857	N. Carolina	Bowley	Farmer.
Moore, John E.	1836	Indiana	Sheridan	Farmer.
Pearson, July D.	321858	Indiana	Sheridan	Harness-Maker.
Riefley, Abraham	321860	Virginia	Bowley	Farmer.
Underwood, L.	321853	Ohio	Sheridan	Farmer.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Year of Birth	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Hirge, W. E.	301875	New York	Carmel	Farmer.
Carry, Lem, Jr.	291940	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Iray, Mahlon	351867	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Joane, Eli	291846	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Dauhsenpeck, J.	31856	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer and Tile Manufacturer.
Dixon, E.	291960	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Eskev, A. H.	211851	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Elliott, O. C.	341858	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Fultz, William	191845	Virginia	Zionsville	Farmer.
Griffin, J. O.	291840	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Hawkins, W. J.	1812	Indiana	Carmel	Druggist.
Harold, Nathan	241838	N. Carolina	Carmel	Farmer.
Harvey, W.	191853	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer and County Commissioner.
Hasey, Thomas	31855	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Henley, E.	211866	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Harold, J. W.	1842	N. Carolina	Carmel	Merchant.
Hinsdale, J. S.	221832	N. Carolina	Carmel	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Hirge, H. W.	211865	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Hoffman, James	31965	Ohio	Zionsville	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Hoffman, J. D.	291865	Ohio	Zionsville	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Honey, Joseph	191858	N. Carolina	Zionsville	Farmer.
Jessop, A. T.	1822	Indiana	Carmel	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Retailer.
Jeffries, James	241814	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Jessup, J. C.	311844	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Kiefer, B. W.	1836	Indiana	Carmel	Dealer in Dry Goods and General Wholesale
King, Elijah	1846	Penn.	Carmel	Retired Merchant.
McShane, J. Tom	1847	Indiana	Carmel	Physician and Surgeon.
Mearby, M.	211856	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Manlove, J.	281844	Ohio	Zionsville	Farmer.
McGeehe, Robert	61850	N. Carolina	Zionsville	Farmer.
McGeehe, J. T.	351846	N. Carolina	Zionsville	Farmer.
Menfenthal, Ira	251828	Ohio	Carmel	Farmer.
McShane, J. G.	1820	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Powell, Isaac	331846	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer and Trustee.
Ray, Frank	221877	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Proprietor of Thrasher.
Reest, George	311840	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Stanion, Isaac W.	291846	Maryland	Carmel	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Small, L. C.	1849	Indiana	Carmel	Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, East, Fish, Hardware, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Sewing Machines.
Stultz, E.	191877	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Swan, Samuel	241820	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Scribner, C. O.	311854	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Stout, G. W.	341822	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Excise Commissioner.
Wilson, Thomas	1837	Indiana	Zionsville	Farmer.
Wilson, J. C.	281838	N. Carolina	Carmel	Farmer.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Year of Birth	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Applegate, L.	291876	Ohio	Carmel	Farmer.
Brown, G. H.	291878	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Cropper, S.	301862	Kentucky	New Britton	Justice of the Peace and Farmer.
Cyrus, W. H.	301861	Illinois	New Britton	Doctor and Trustee.
Carey, M. J.	361844	Indiana	Faber's Station	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Carey, S.	301854	Ohio	Carmel	Farmer and Excise Commissioner.
Carey, T.	1864	Ohio	Carmel	Farmer and Miller.
Carey, Daniel	301864	Ohio	Carmel	Physician and Surgeon.
W. H.	391847	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Grain Dealer.
Dawson, John	1840	Kentucky	Mattsville	Farmer.
Dawson, Thomas	211840	Kentucky	Mattsville	Farmer.
Demore, J. E.	61845	Ohio	Faber's Station	Farmer.
Eiler, M. A.	81845	Indiana	Mattsville	Farmer.
Eiler, George W.	61824	Ohio	Faber's Station	Farmer.
Eiler, J. J.	81839	Indiana	Faber's Station	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Eiler, James W.	31841	Indiana	Faber's Station	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Fisher, T. A.	311858	N. Carolina	Carmel	Farmer.
Fisher, Henry	121850	N. Carolina	Faber's Station	Farmer.
Heath, H. U.	311877	Indiana	Faber's Station	Physician.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	Year of Birth	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Hamilton, George	301856	Ohio	Faber's Station	Farmer.
Heath, J. J.	311877	Indiana	Faber's Station	Physician.
Harrison, John	311831	Indiana	Faber's Station	Carpet, Cigar, Stock Dealer and F. Association.
Kinzer, J.	291837	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Kinzer, L.	291839	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Kinzer, W.	301832	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Kingsmith, S.	221865	Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Kingsmith, E.	1830	Kentucky	Noblesville	Farmer.
Low, W. G.	311845	Indiana	Faber's Station	Farmer and Miller.
Mack, W. H.	361870	Indiana	Faber's Station	Merchant.
Moffit, S. H.	341838	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Moffit, J. W.	61844	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
McShane, J. W.	71825	Kentucky	Carmel	Farmer.
Menfenthal, R. C.	291831	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
McKinzie, J. D.	1850	Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Metzger, J. B.	221829	Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Moffitt, C. W.	71824	Maryland	Nora	Farmer.
McShane, W. E.	61844	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Exc. Trustee.
Osburn, J. W.	241878	Indiana	New Britton	Farmer and Dairyman.
Petry, D. W.	301852	Ohio	Carmel	Wagon-Maker.
Pierce, J. A.	301855	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Phelps, R.	301868	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer.
Booker, W. W.	321836	Indiana	Mattsville	Farmer.
Spaulth, George	241866	Penn.	New Britton	Superintendent and Treas. of N. and New Britton Turnpike Co. and Farmer.
Triffitt, S.	301842	Virginia	New Britton	Merchant.
Wise, William	41829	Ohio	Mattsville	Farmer.
Wise, J. W.	41829	Ohio	Mattsville	Farmer.
Williams, T. N.	101825	Kentucky	Faber's Station	Farmer.
Wise, J. M.	91825	Indiana	Nora	Farmer.
Willismon, C.	81829	Germany	Nora	Farmer.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Year of Birth	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Barker, A. L.	1838	Indiana	Westfield	Dealer in Carriages, Spring Wagons, General Repairing, Feeding and Lining a Specialty.
Benson, Julius L.	1840	N. Carolina	Westfield	Physician and Surgeon.
Bird, Wesley	131864	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Brown, O. H.	1840	Ohio	Westfield	Physician.
Collig, R. F.	1865	Indiana	Carmel	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Crow, W. C.	291843	Indiana	Carmel	Ag't for Hamilton Co. Farmers' Ins. Association, and Farmer.
Chance, John	181858	Ohio	Westfield	Farmer and Proprietor of Thrasher.
Cloud, John H.	191855	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer and Dealer in Lumber.
Cloud, Morrison	121835	N. Carolina	Westfield	Farmer.
Doreland, Joshua	181840	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer.
Doyle, S. J.	1843	Ohio	Westfield	Physician and Surgeon.
Davis, J. W.	61864	Massachusetts	Westfield	Teacher.
Edwards, John D.	351843	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer.
Gurley, C. C.	91869	N. Carolina	Westfield	Farmer.
Heltgen, B. J.	1866	Indiana	Westfield	Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and General Retailer.
Helm, Calvin	291837	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer.
Heltgen, Henry H.	1852	N. Carolina	Westfield	Farmer and County Commissioner.
Holt, Cyrus A.	181851	Ohio	Noblesville	Farmer.
Hushaw, John	1811	N. Carolina	Westfield	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Hunter, Walter	161849	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer.
Hunt, Calvin M.	191850	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer.
Hershey, B. F.	1854	Penn.	Westfield	Farmer.
Hart, Emos	181835	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Jahns, L.	1811	Tennessee	Westfield	Farmer.
Johnson, Theodore	191868	Indiana	Jolietville	Farmer.
John, Henry	191838	Kentucky	Jolietville	Farmer.
Lindley, Thos. J.	131843	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer.
Moore, John H.	1846	Indiana	Westfield	Teacher and Farmer.
Newcomer, L. N.	301842	Indiana	Lamog	Farmer and Dealer of Fine Stationery and Envelope-Blank Books, and Fancy Stationery.
Parr, J. N.	1860	Indiana	Jolietville	Physician and Surgeon.
Pennington, John	191853	Ohio	Westfield	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Roberts, Charles	191853	Ohio	Westfield	Farmer.
Robbins, Joel	191851	N. Carolina	Westfield	Farmer.
Rosenberger, J.	181849	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer of Union High School.
Smith, S. M.	31859	N. Carolina	Eastleton	Trustee, Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Saunders, James	61862	Indiana	Westfield	County Surveyor and Prop'r of World's Fair.
Smith, Emos	201872	Virginia	Jolietville	Farmer and Carpenter.
Senans, Jobo	1846	Ohio	Westfield	Proprietor of Westfield Flouring Mill and Woolen Factory.
Senans, L. B.	1846	N. Carolina	Westfield	Self-Banished Owner Old Mill Run.
Stordred, Calvin	291840	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer.
Tomlinson, L. H.	181849	Indiana	Westfield	Raiser of Fine Stock and Farmer.
Tomlinson, Milton	241837	N. Carolina	Westfield	Raiser of Fine Stock and Farmer.
Thistlewaite, Edw.	1818	Indiana	Sheridan	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Thompson, Noah	1857	Indiana	Westfield	Farmer and Dealer in Lumber.
Vance, W. C.	1842	Indiana	Eastleton	Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries and General Merchandise.
Wainwright, Levee	1874	Indiana	Lamog	Blacksmith.
Walker, J. E.	211871	Kentucky	Lamog	Farmer.
Wheeler, T. A.	1832	N. Carolina	Noblesville	Farmer.
Williams, Phil. P.	1871	Indiana	Lamog	Farmer.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

NAME	Residence (Pop. of Nat'lity)	NATIVITY, P. O. Address	BUSINESS.
Anderson, H.	5 1844 Ohio	New Jersey	Farmer (retired).
Anderson, A.	8 1830 Ohio	Princeton	Farmer.
Allen, Robert,	18 1878 Indiana	Aroma	Farmer.
Allen, W. H.	8 1878 Indiana	Aroma	Farmer.
Beard, C.	20 1870 Germany	Cicero	Farmer.
Co. John,	1868 Indiana	Stratton	Farmer and Merchant, Dealer in General Merchandise.
Conlan, R. A.	3 1829 Ohio	Stratton	Farmer.
Costor, Thomas,	12 1837 Ohio	Stratton	Farmer.
Georgelin, G.	28 1843 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Dyer, W.	19 1852 Indiana	Delaware	Farmer.
Gardner, J.	5 1844 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Genter, B.	32 1834 Germany	Cicero	Farmer.
Hinkley, E.	20 1821 Ohio	Delaware	Farmer.
Hoop, O. A.	24 1852 Indiana	Delaware	Farmer and Ex-Trustee.
Hudson, G. W.	19 1834 Ohio	Delaware	Farmer.
Hesser, A.	29 1854 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Keck, Perry,	1852 Ohio	Arma	Proprietor Saw Mill.
Keck, Valentine,	15 1848 Germany	Armsville	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Knapp, M.	21 1811 Ohio	Armsville	Farmer and Ex-Trustee.
Kline, A. K.	17 1866 Penn.	Armsville	Farmer.
Lee, Madison,	18 1866 Indiana	Princeton	Farmer.
Lynch, M. A.	9 1811 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Leung, John,	8 1844 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Moore, W. J.	5 1865 Virginia	Aroma	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
McGee, James,	18 1873 Ohio	Stratton	Farmer.
McClintock, J. W.	4 1828 Indiana	Delaware	Farmer.
Moore, John,	5 1852 Virginia	Aroma	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Newby, Joseph,	1877 Indiana	Omega	Teacher.
Newby, John,	14 1830 Kentucky	Armsville	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Quar, J. C.	18 1830 N. Carolina	Armsville	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Quar, J. F.	22 1834 Penn.	Armsville	Wagon and Carriage Maker.
Quick, S. S.	8 1863 Ohio	Delaware	Farmer.
Schlayler, Jacob,	20 1844 Ohio	Delaware	Farmer.
Schlayler, George,	5 1838 Ohio	Delaware	Farmer.
Utz, H.	1845 Ohio	Aroma	Farmer.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

NAME	Residence (Pop. of Nat'lity)	NATIVITY, P. O. Address	BUSINESS.
Albertson, W. R.	3 1861 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Baker, Wilson,	18 1830 N. Carolina	Armsville	Retired Farmer.
Bucher, John,	18 1838 Indiana	Shilville	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Agricultural Implements, etc.
Bremer, Jacob,	11 1867 Penn.	Armsville	Farmer.
Carroll, A. L.	18 1865 Indiana	Armsville	Teacher.
Carson, James R.	31 1856 Ohio	Cicero	Farmer.
Cook, W. W.	18 1839 Indiana	Cicero	Grain and Stock Dealer.
Carson, Amos,	32 1840 Indiana	Heming	Farmer.
Clark, E. B.	18 1878 Indiana	Cicero	Owner of L. National Mill and Farmer.
Creeks, T. W.	21 1855 Ohio	Armsville	Proprietor Saw Mill and Grist Mill—Custom Work on Short Notice.
Elmore, E. A.	1871 Indiana	Armsville	Merchant.
Faries, Rev. W. H.	1870 Indiana	Armsville	Superintendent "English Lubers" Church.
Frantz, Spire,	21 1859 Indiana	Armsville	Farmer.
Gunn, Sylvester,	15 1865 Indiana	Armsville	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Hersman, T. H.	1844 Indiana	Armsville	Built in by God, General, Boland Shop, Bar, etc. Mason, etc.
Hunter, J. E.	5 1869 Indiana	Shilville	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Herselman, Ches.,	33 1837 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Hitt, Chas.	6 1863 Indiana	Heming	Farmer and Carpenter.
Hitt, F. C.	6 1855 Indiana	Heming	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Johnson, Jesse,	6 1843 N. Carolina	Armsville	Farmer.
Kneuf, W. H.	18 1846 Indiana	Shilville	Built in by God, Tobacco, Fruit, etc.
Kreutz, George,	18 1840 France	Cicero	Retired Farmer.
Krafftman, John S.	13 1828 Penn.	Armsville	Farmer.
Little, James M.	18 1842 Indiana	Armsville	Owner of L. Bourne Co., J. P.
Langston, W. S.	17 1857 Iowa	Armsville	Farmer and Teacher.
Mieszen, Alfred,	1867 Prussia	Cicero	Dealer in Jewelry, Clocks, etc.
Meritt, James,	36 1868 Kentucky	Cicero	Farmer.
Michell, A. L.	1865 Virginia	Cicero	Farmer and Barber.
Mason, Phillip,	30 1848 Indiana	Hemlock	Farmer.
Neal, W.	1859 Kentucky	Cicero	Attorney at Law and Farmer.
Neihanner, W. A.	1856 Michigan	Shilville	Proprietor Flouring Mill.
Osce, William,	18 1844 Penn.	Armsville	Farmer and Auctioneer.
Reid, R. P.	1857 Indiana	Cicero	Law Student.
Owen, W. E.	20 1831 N. Carolina	Heming	Farmer.
Oversloer, George,	3 1830 Penn.	Shilville	Farmer.
Petrijohn, Amos,	18 1843 Ohio	Armsville	Physician and Surgeon.
Pickett, W.	18 1835 N. Carolina	Armsville	Farmer.
Roberts, Elias,	18 1841 N. Carolina	Armsville	Farmer.
Roadruck, Samuel,	19 1836 Indiana	Armsville	Farmer.
Roberts, Peter,	17 1848 N. Carolina	Armsville	Farmer.
Schuman, Jacob,	18 1849 Penn.	Cicero	Farmer and Miller.
Sowerwine, W.	22 1840 Indiana	Cicero	Farmer.
Sumner, Elliott,	8 1863 Ohio	Cicero	Farmer.
Schier, M. E.	25 1855 N. Carolina	Cicero	Farmer.
Sackers, A. P.	34 1827 Penn.	Armsville	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Stanton, J. B.	1856 Maryland	Cicero	Attorney at Law.
Stokes, Jacob,	12 1842 Indiana	Shilville	Farmer.
Stanton, E.	20 1844 Indiana	Westfield	Farmer and Teacher.
Stinson, J. B.	1856 Maryland	Cicero	Attorney at Law.
Tucker, A. R.	1871 Indiana	Cicero	Physician and Surgeon.
Thompson, Jas. M.	18 1846 N. Carolina	Shilville	Farmer.
Taylor, Joseph,	19 1842 Indiana	Armsville	Farmer.
Tucker, Elias W.	1876 Indiana	Armsville	Dealer in Furniture and Lumber—Frog River Saw Mill.
Unger, Jacob,	18 1856 Germany	Armsville	Farmer.
Ward, F. M.	1865 Indiana	Cicero	Physician and Surgeon.
Walton, A. G.	1858 Penn.	Shilville	Built in by God, General, etc. Factory—buys all kinds of Lumber.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME	Residence (Pop. of Nat'lity)	NATIVITY, P. O. Address	BUSINESS.
Waisler, Jacob W.	1842 Penn.	Armsville	Retired Farmer.
Waltz, Henry,	11 1851 Indiana	Armsville	Farmer.
Waldon, Peter,	17 1855 Ohio	Armsville	Farmer and Carpenter.
Wright, Mathew,	22 1841 Virginia	Armsville	Farmer and Teacher.
Winters, O. P.	27 1847 Indiana	Armsville	Proprietor Saw and Grist Mill.
Winters, M.	27 1849 Ohio	Armsville	Farmer.
Wursan, A. J.	1835 Indiana	Armsville	Teacher.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME	Residence (Pop. of Nat'lity)	NATIVITY, P. O. Address	BUSINESS.
Alexander, W.	15 1841 Indiana	Oakland	Farmer and Trustee.
Alexander, J.	6 1847 Ohio	Fortville	Farmer.
Aratt, Samuel,	6 1823 Ohio	Fortville	Farmer.
Bell, R. A. J.	31 1847 Maryland	Fortville	Farmer.
Brono, H.	12	Ohio	Orlando
Brooks, Madison,	2 1853 N. Carolina	Fortville	Farmer.
Brooks, R. M.	2 1835 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Brandon, J.	32 1852 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Brandon, O. H. P.	20 1828 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer and Notary Public.
Beaver, W. H.	4 1836 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Berg, E.	20 1853 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Christian, J. R.	20 1848 Indiana	Fortville	Clerk and Stock Dealer.
Clark, W.	11 1829 N. Carolina	Fortville	Farmer.
Clifton, M. E.	11 1850 Ohio	Oakland	Farmer.
Cunningham, S.	11 1851 Ohio	Oakland	Farmer.
Cook, J.	30 1854 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Cannady, C. R.	19 1827 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Cropper, S.	8 1873 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Cookin, J. E.	23 1878 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Creskimer, Thom.,	26 1851 N. Carolina	Armsville	Farmer.
Lewis, C. W.	1836 Penn.	Fortville	Merchant.
Fauser, S. S.	9 1839 Ohio	Fortville	Farmer.
Fauser, Robert,	1 1829 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Felt, M. P.	35 1841 Indiana	Noblesville	Blacksmith.
Goldsmith, G.	8 1834 New York	Fortville	Farmer and Farmer.
Harter, H. N.	7 1830 Ohio	Fortville	Farmer.
Humbles, Isaac,	7 1843 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Holms, S.	20 1852 Ohio	Fortville	Farmer.
Humbles, Isaac, Sr.	21 1830 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Helms, W.	27 1832 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Harrison, W. H.	27 1829 Ohio	Noblesville	Farmer.
Huff, John B.	28 1871 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Helms, Westly,	35 1826 Kentucky	Noblesville	Farmer.
Kiepper, J. H.	21 1855 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Kiepper, E. E.	21 1857 Indiana	Noblesville	Teacher.
Landford, J. M.	18 1863 N. Carolina	Fortville	Farmer.
Lewis, Sarah,	21 1832 N. Carolina	Armsville	Mechanic and Inventor.
Lutz, I. B.	1 1865 Ohio	Armsville	Farmer and Miller.
Myers, E.	29 1865 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Murray, R. H.	18 1865 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Murray, Chas. E.	18 1866 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Meon, J.	29	Indiana	Farmer.
McKay, E.	11 1827 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Man-ship, George,	28 1837 Indiana	Armsville	Farmer.
Meon, W. W.	2 1875 Ohio	Fortville	Farmer.
Neil, David,	29 1868 Indiana	Armsville	Farmer.
Ogle, M. E.	12 1852 Indiana	Fortville	Teacher.
Patterson, S. A.	5 1852 Ohio	Fortville	Farmer.
Patterson, P. E.	6 1854 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer and Trustee.
Whitsett, E. J.	30 1847 Indiana	Fortville	Farmer.
Wright, M.	26 1847 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer and Merchant.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

NAME	Residence (Pop. of Nat'lity)	NATIVITY, P. O. Address	BUSINESS.
Barahizer, G. B.	31 1855 Maryland	Fishersburg	Farmer.
Boob, Geo.	25 1868 N. Carolina	Noblesville	Farmer and Dealer in Horses.
Caster, S. B.	27 1855 N. Carolina	Noblesville	Farmer.
Caster, W. H.	27 1845 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Dubois, C. M.	7 1862 Indiana	Clarksville	Farmer and Teacher.
Edwards, E.	15 1855 New Jersey	Noblesville	Farmer.
Fisher, Jesse,	18 1829 Penn.	Clarksville	Farmer.
Ford, J. F.	29 1861 Indiana	Fishersburg	Farmer.
Grain, Alfred,	23 1850 Penn.	Noblesville	Farmer and Teacher.
Jackson, C. C.	31 1868 Indiana	Clarksville	Farmer and Teacher.
Kiefer, Jacob,	14 1828 Indiana	Clarksville	Farmer and Trustee.
Lapton, W. M.	7 1870 Maryland	Clarksville	Dealer in Lumber.
McDonald, Thom.,	23 1838 Penn.	Noblesville	Farmer.
Montgomery, S. C.	37 1838 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Malley, G. F.	34 1838 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Malley, C. H.	34 1821 Virginia	Noblesville	Farmer.
Manfort, John,	18 1828 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
McAnally, J. T.	7 1853 Indiana	Clarksville	Farmer and Teacher.
Mills, Jesse,	6 1865 Indiana	Clarksville	Farmer.
Passwater, Eli,	2 1829 Ohio	Clarksville	Farmer.
Paulsel, Z. W.	18 182 Virginia	Noblesville	Dealer in Walnut Lumber.
Patterson, W. R.	18 1848 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer and Dealer in Grain.
Sohl, A. J.	3 1865 Penn.	Noblesville	Farmer.
Schoemaker, A.	18 1844 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Stephenson, C. S.	23 1824 Virginia	Noblesville	Farmer.
Scott, Fleming,	22 1836 Kentucky	Noblesville	Farmer.
Stephen, G. F.	2 1855 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Stevenson, Saml.,	18 1844 New Jersey	Fishersburg	Farmer.
Teeters, S. S.	21 1855 Penn.	Noblesville	Farmer.
Vanbusker, G. W.	11 1870 Indiana	Clarksville	Physician and Surgeon.
Whitelet, T. F.	1 1861 Ohio	Clarksville	Farmer.
Wright, W. F.	25 1850 Indiana	Fishersburg	Farmer and Teacher.
Woddlie, J. C.	19 1827 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Wiseman, J. E.	11 1842 Indiana	Noblesville	Farmer.
Wolfgang, B.	10 1851 Penn.	Noblesville	Farmer.
Williams, James,	2 1846 Ohio	Clarksville	Farmer.

