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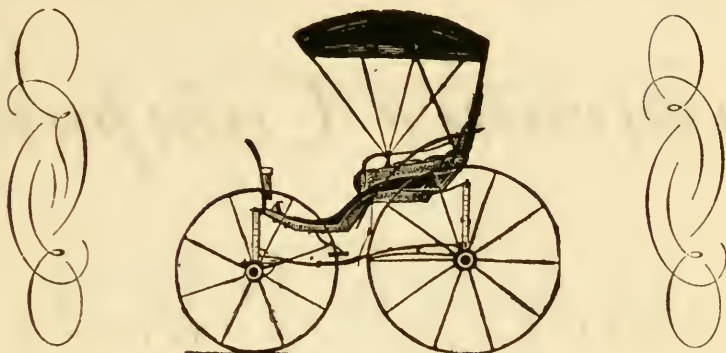
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SEE OPPOSITE PAGE. ❧

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
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HISTORY

—OF—

LA PORTE COUNTY,

INDIANA,

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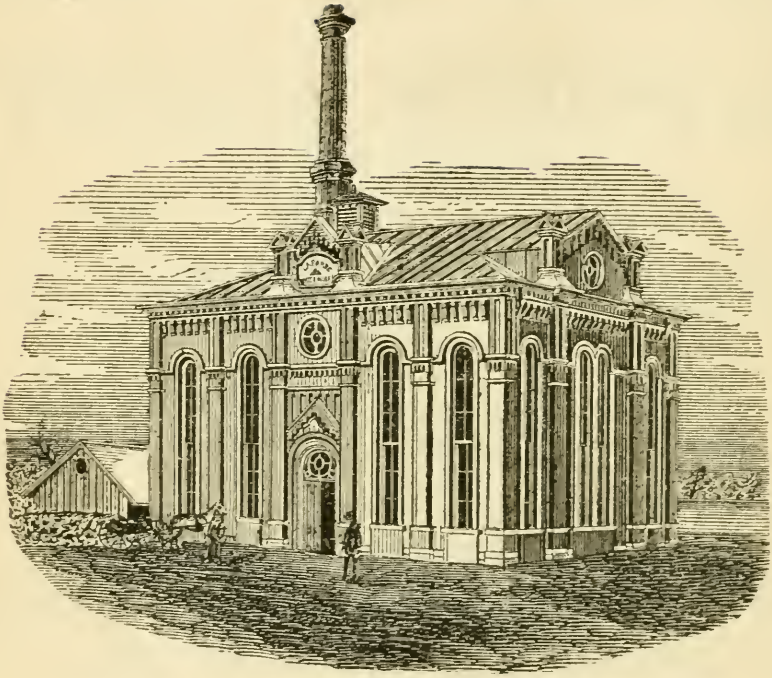
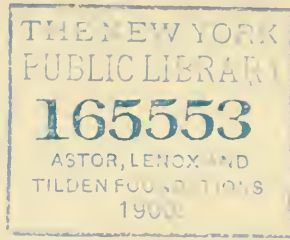
TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES.

BY

JASPER PACKARD.

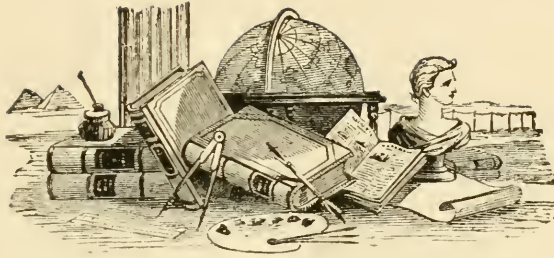
LA PORTE.
S. E. TAYLOR & COMPANY, STEAM PRINTERS.
1876.

—3—



La Porte Water Works Building,

Erected in the Year 1870.



DEDICATION:

TO THE PIONEERS OF LA PORTE COUNTY who yet remain among us, like the last leaves upon the trees at the approach of winter, who pitched their tents here when the prairies and groves were the home only of the savage and the wild beast, and who planted the first seeds of civilization, of material progress, and learning and religion, this volume is respectfully inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

History of La Porte County.

PREFACE.

Local histories are the basis of general history. They supply all its popular elements. The great mass of people study historical details only by restricted localities. Few read the immense volumes of the history of past ages, and almost forgotten lands, but all desire to know something of the history of their own country, their State or their county. With a view to supplying such local information in a permanent form for preservation, so far as it relates to La Porte county, this history is prepared. The facts concerning the early settlement of the county are fast fading from the memory of men. The pioneers are disappearing from our midst. Death is busy: and with the passage of a few more years, none will be left who were eye witnesses to the time when our prairies and groves existed in their virgin loveliness untouched by the plow or the ax. The material facts for such a history as this must come largely from the men who made it, and unless written now or very soon, it never can be written. Great labor is involved in the work of its preparation, much more than there would be, if its basis was documentary; but it has been undertaken, notwithstanding other duties have pressed very heavily, in order to supply what seems to be a public need. It aims simply to be a repository of facts, most of which would, in a few more years be entirely lost. To obtain these facts of local, historical interest, and put them in a form for permanent preservation, is the object of these pages. No county in the State is more worthy of having its history preserved, both on account of the men who settled it, and the rich and fruitful lands

which became theirs to occupy. The county has within it elements of wealth and prosperity which are yet largely undeveloped. There is latent wealth hidden away in every part of it, from the sand ridges on the north, across the prairie belt of the center, to, and including, the Kankakee marshes on the south, which will yet prove the richest and most productive soil of our county. The avenues of an extensive commerce are at our doors. Besides the eight railroads which cross the county in various directions, a good harbor is opened at Michigan City, giving access to the great lakes, and bringing into our midst a large share of the trade which floats on this broad highway. But the harbor is yet in its infancy; and as it is extended and made more commodious, the commerce of the lakes will seek it, and bring the products of the Lake Superior iron mines, and the pine forests of Michigan for shipment southward and eastward by rail, the facilities for which are ample at Michigan City. A heavy business is now done in this line, but it may be increased ten-fold, until the entire county shall feel the spur of enterprise and rise into a new life, for which there is abundant motive and opportunity.

The county, largely agricultural, has by no means developed its full powers in this respect. The soil, naturally productive, might be made to produce far more than it now does, and being so much nearer the eastern markets, with abundant means of transportation, our farmers possess very decided advantages over those of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Higher farming would produce larger crops and heavier profits to the acre. The man who cultivates two hundred acres, taking from them respectable crops of wheat and corn, would realize far larger net gains if he took the same amount of products from one hundred acres. And it could readily be done by improved systems of cultivation and the addition of fertilizing material to supply the exhaustion annually occasioned by the growing crops. With a more vigorous growth of crops, stimulated by fertilizers, and better cultivation, there would be less damage occasioned

by insects, and the freezing of winter, and a degree of certainty might be given to the farmer's crops which they do not now possess. The farmer should study the best methods of fighting his enemies, and beyond doubt one of them is to secure a stronger and more vigorous growth. It is not extravagant to say that the rich farming lands of this county might readily be made to produce double their present product.

The county does not reach half way up to its real power of production, and the future will teach lessons which men seem slow to learn. Double the productive capacity of this county, and there will be prosperity as yet undreamed of. Population would increase, enterprise would take absolute control, and every interest and industry in the county would flourish. Farmers should not depend solely on wheat and corn, and thus be brought very low when the winter's cold and early frost, blast and destroy. Larger production and greater variety of products will leave them always a source of income.

Agriculture and manufactures, in such a region as this, ought to be made to work together; and when people are actuated by a proper local pride, each one will exert himself to stimulate business enterprise, open new channels of industry, and advance the county in all its material interests, by every means within his reach. It is hoped that a history which shall recall many old and tender associations, which shall show the energy and spirit of enterprise which characterized the men who went before us, will stimulate to emulation of their example, and incite us to make a wiser and better improvement of the privileges we enjoy in the noble heritage which we hold in this favored spot of earth.

In the preparation of this history, accuracy has been diligently sought for; yet it can scarcely be expected that it will be wholly free from errors. Men differ in the statement of the same fact. They differ as to dates and men, and it has been found that in some instances no two men could be found to agree; and sometimes the

discrepancies in the statements have been very embarrassing. But in most instances documentary evidence has been found to settle the question. Yet an occasional error may remain, and if so, it is believed that the great difficulty of obtaining the facts amidst a mass of conflicting statements will be duly appreciated, and the proper allowances be made accordingly.

When the preparation of this History was first begun, it was not anticipated that the book would extend much, if any, beyond one hundred pages, but it has grown upon the hands of the writer, until it has reached its present dimensions, and a large compilation of material remains on hand, which would have been interesting, but which the size of the book has compelled me to omit. In making my researches, I have found everywhere an earnest disposition to aid me, by furnishing valuable information. Among many to whom I find myself indebted for favors of this kind, I taking pleasure in naming Simmon Ritter, Thompson W. Francis, W. D. Woodward, Mrs. W. F. Miller, George Ames, W. H. Goodhue, and Hon. J. H. Winterbotham for the history of Michigan City and Michigan township, the harbor and the penitentiary; John Beatty, Dr. J. H. White, Daniel Low, Gen. Joseph Orr, George Seffens, John Provolt and his aged mother, since deceased, L. C. Van Dusen, George Bosserman, A. W. Vail, W. H. Winchell, George S. Dennison, Joseph McLellan, Levi J. Benedict, Ren. Brand, and Esq. Reynolds for various parts of the county; Fred'k West, P. King, Hon. Wm. Andrew, Capt. A. P. Andrew, Jr., and others for the county in general, and La Porte in particular; Rev. John Benny, for the history of the Baptist church; Rev. Geo. M. Boyd, for the history of the Methodist church; Rev. Dr. John F. Kendall, for the history of the Presbyterian church; Dr. George M. Dakin for the history of the Christian and Unitarian churches; Dr. W. R. Godfrey for the history of the Episcopal church at Michigan City, Maj. W. G. Peck for the history of the congregational church; Charles Spaeth, county clerk, for assistance in the examination of records in his

office; Dr. E. J. Church, auditor, and Joseph Jackson, deputy auditor, for like attentions in the auditor's office; Thos. Jernegan, of Michigan City *Enterprise* for information regarding the newspapers of the county; George W. Brizee for valuable assistance in gathering information concerning the several townships, and many others, for whose cheerful kindness, I am sincerely grateful.

The delay in bringing out the work has been occasioned by the increase of size so far beyond my first anticipations, and by a constant and increasing pressure of other duties, duties which did not admit of intermission or neglect.

The book now goes forth, in our national centennial year, to the people, for whom it was written, in the earnest hope that it will not be unacceptable.

JASPER PACKARD.

La Porte, Ind., May, 1876.

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ERRATA.

On page 52, sixth line from top, read "Springfield for "Michigan."

On page 67, last word on the page, read "life" for "fiel," and in last line of preceding paragraph for "C. N. Evans," read I. N. Evans.

On page 61, thirteenth line from bottom, for "1833" read 1836.

On page 154, seventeenth line from bottom, for "1833" read 1834.

On page 400, for subject of Chapter, supply the words "Church Record."

For correction of errors in numbering chapters see table of contents.

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(ESTABLISHED 1857.)

Wall Paper and Curtains a Specialty.

HISTORY OF LA PORTE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE COUNTY IN GENERAL.

The county of LaPorte, comprises all that region of country which is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan; on the east by St. Joseph county; on the south by Stark county, the Kankakee river separating the two counties. except on the east end of the southern boundary, where the river is wholly within LaPorte county; and on the west by Porter county. It possesses a great variety of soil and external characteristics. The whole north side of the county is well timbered, the timber belt extending from St. Joseph county on the east to Porter on the west. The timber consists of oak, ash, sugar and soft maple, elm, walnut and many other species, the whole forming a source of wealth, of which far too little account is taken, and great wastefulness has been the result. Formerly the region bordering the lake was well covered with beautiful white pine; but this valuable tree has almost wholly disappeared, being cut off for lumber. This timber country is from ten to fifteen miles in width, and much of the soil, especially on the eastern end, is deep and rich, rivaling the loam of the prairie in fertility. Approaching the lake, sand predominates, and the country becomes more broken and hilly, consisting of sandy ridges, which on the lake shore are in many places almost wholly destitute of vegetation. The sandy soil of Springfield, Michigan and Coolspring townships, though not so rich as that of the heavier timber land farther to the east, in Galena and Hudson, is yet especially adapted to certain kinds of crops. Potatoes raised on it are of superior quality, and all kinds of fruit, even peaches, do well, the crop being more certain to endure the winter's cold than in the open prairie. The soil is warm, products come forward early and rapidly, and are easily cultivated. Through the centre of the county from east to west, the prairie belt extends.

This prairie is dotted with beautiful groves of valuable timber, some of them containing hundreds, even thousands of acres. The soil in prairie and grove is of excellent richness and fertility, and gives to this county its reputation of being one of the great wheat growing counties of the State. It is equally as well adapted to corn as to wheat, perhaps better, if the fact is considered that wheat is sometimes injured by the freezing of winter. This however seldom occurs, and the total destruction of many fields in the last rigorous winter, is almost wholly without precedent. Commencing on the northern border of the prairie, several notable examples lying in the immediate vicinity of LaPorte, there are many small lakes scattered throughout the prairie belt, some of them of charming beauty. In all the elements of beauty and utility, this region is unsurpassed in the West. The soil is a black sandy loam resting on a subsoil of gravel and sand. It is easily cultivated, and has the capacity to withstand drouth for weeks. No more attractive region for the farmer is anywhere to be found; and with a higher cultivation than they now receive, these lands would produce crops that would astonish those who have lived on them the longest.

Passing southward beyond the prairie belt, the Kankakee marshes are reached. In the early times, these were largely covered with water, but they are gradually drying out, and the plow is each year making encroachments on these valuable lands, and the area of cultivation approaches the river more and more nearly. They form an extensive grazing field for cattle during the summer, and thousands of tons of hay are made upon them every season; but when through natural processes, aided perhaps by ditching, they have all become dry enough to cultivate, they will be among the most valuable lands in the State, especially for the raising of corn. To a great depth the soil is composed of decayed vegetable matter, and is, of course, of wonderful richness. Those portions of them which have become dry enough for the plow now produce crops of corn which the higher lands of the prairie seldom equal. Around the edges of the marshes there is an abundance of timber, White and Red oak, and hickory; and occasionally there is a tamarack swamp. There are indications of iron in many places, and speaking on the subject of the Kankakee marshes, the State geologist Prof. E. T. Cox, says

in his report for 1873: "Bog iron ore occurs in considerable quantities in the marshes along the Kankakee, and when some plan has been devised for converting the peat, with which it is associated, into fuel adapted to use in a blast furnace, each may add to the value of the other, and naturally tend to bring the much abused Kankakee marsh into more favorable notice."

The highest ridge of land in the county is two miles north of the city of LaPorte. The summit is, by barometric measurement, 270 feet above Lake Michigan, which is eleven miles distant. This ridge divides the waters which reach the Atlantic ocean by way of the great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river, from those which flow to the gulf of Mexico through the Kankakee, Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Northward of the summit, the land descends gradually to the lake, the surface being marked with elevations called "lake ridges," which are nearly parallel to the present lake shore. According to Prof. Cox, "these ridges of sand mark the ancient shore lines of the lake, where its subsidence was arrested for a greater or less period of time." That this remark is true, is made clear from the evident fact that the same process is going on at Michigan City, and elsewhere on the lake shore. The waves constantly bring up from the lake bottom, and land upon the beach, the countless particles of sand. The water recedes and the sand is left to dry. Then the wind takes it and drives it like drifting snow to the first barrier of trees and bushes, where it is checked, and begins to accumulate, forming a ridge. The vegetation, well-rooted, reproduces itself, growing to the top as the sand rises, and finally a range of hills is the result of the combined action of wave and wind on the moving particles of sand. Thus the "lake ridges" are now being formed; and so were fashioned, ages ago, those which are now far inland. Here again we quote from Prof. Cox, who says:

"The first ridge, along the present shore line, rises above the water level from thirty to eighty-five feet, this is broken at irregular intervals by valleys at oblique angles, and occasionally a tall peak rises many feet above its fellows, a space of half a mile succeeds this ridge, having an elevation of fifteen to twenty feet; on this is built the town of Michigan City. The top of the second beach or ridge is fifty feet, and the half mile of valley beyond is

thirty-five feet above the water. The third beach is forty-five feet, the fourth is ninety-five and the fifth is two hundred and twenty-five feet above the lake. It may be remarked that the fourth beach line contains a considerable amount of gravel, perhaps indicating a fixed water level for a comparatively long period of time.

The shallow portions of the present lake, near the shore, are uniformly floored with sand, but in the deep central areas the bottom is composed of stiff, tenacious clay, intercalating partings or pockets of sand, from whence, probably, comes the supply which is, constantly, being filled up and drifted about the shores by the wind. It may be inferred that the ancient lake was governed by a like law, as the railway cuts which traverse these wide, descending shore lines, frequently discover beds of clay, (the Erie clay of Canadian Geologists) and wherever this clay is pierced by wells, the supply of water is found in the sand partings.

No continuous sand ridges are found beyond the fifth from the lake, though for some distance further inland the valleys and hollows are, more or less, floored with this wave-washed material. The lakes in the vicinity of LaPorte are south of the water-shed and no evidences are traceable of their having been a part of ancient lake Michigan since the subsidence of the glacial sea."

Prior to the year 1829 the tract of country which is now the county of LaPorte, was without a white inhabitant. In all the West, prolific in beauty, there was not a lovelier region; but it was in the sole possession of the red man, who roamed at will over the prairies, and encamped in the groves, living on the game and fish, which were abundant on the land and in the sparkling lakes. But in the year 1829, intruders began to arrive. First of all, came the widow Benedict and her family, and settled in what is now New Durham township, not far from the present town of Westville. Three or four others in the same year settled near the same locality; the widow Shirley and family settled in the present Scipio township, and Joseph W. Perkins, a trapper, and Asa M. Warren, settled in the northeast corner of the county, in what is now Hudson township. A more particular account of the settlers will be given in connection with the history of the townships wherein they founded their homes. The county was unorganized, and though more

settlers came in 1830, and 1831; and at the beginning of 1832, there were more than one hundred families in the county, yet they were substantially a law unto themselves, for they were still without a county organization. On the 9th day of January, 1832, the State Legislature passed an act in which it was provided, "That from and after the first day of April next, all that tract of country included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name and style of La-Porte county, to-wit: Beginning at the State line which divides the State of Indiana and Michigan territory, and at the Northwest corner of township No. 38, North of Range No. 4, west of the second principal meridian, thence running east with said State line to the centre of Range No. 1, west of said meridian; thence South twenty-two miles; thence west parallel with the said State line twenty-one miles; thence north to the place of beginning."

The act also named commissioners, one each from the counties of Allen, Fountain, Clinton, Tippecanoe and Ripley, to fix the seat of justice for the new county, and directed that they should meet at the house of David Pugin in said county, and "immediately proceed to the discharge of the duties assigned them by law."

Their duties were discharged as prescribed; and a writ of election having been issued from the executive department of the State, an election was held and a Board of county commissioners elected consisting of Chapel W. Brown, Elijah H. Brown, and Isaac Morgan. Thus the county was organized, and ready to take its place among the other counties of the State. It is related that when the act for the incorporation of the county was before the legislature, a representative from one of the older counties, arose to inquire what outlandish name it was they were about to give the new county, and he desired to know what it meant. He was told that the word was French for "Door" or "Gate," and took its origin from a natural opening through the timber of a grove leading from one part of the prairie to another. "Well then," said he, "why not call it Door county, at once, and let these high-flown, aristocratic French names alone?" But his advice was not followed; and the county, as subsequently the city, received the beautiful name, "LaPorte," instead of being forever heralded to the world as Door county, and Doorburg.

The first Board of commissioners of LaPorte county met on May 28th, 1832, at the house of Geo. Thomas; and Chapel W. Brown, Elijah H. Brown and Isaac Morgan presented their certificates of election. These certificates were signed by the sheriff of the county, and on the back of each certificate is endorsed the oath of office, the oath being administered by the sheriff.

Benjamin McCarty was the acting sheriff, and there being no clerk, the Board appointed Geo. Thomas the clerk elect of the circuit court, "clerk of the Board for the time being."

The first act of this first session of the Board of commissioners, was to order the division of the county into three townships. All that part of the county lying east of the line which divides ranges two and three was named Kankakee township, and was designated as Commissioner's district No. 1. The whole of range three was constituted another township and named Scipio, and was designated as Commissioner's district No 2; and range four was constituted a third civil township, New Durham, and was designated as Commissioner's district No. 3.

This order establishing the townships was followed by orders directing that elections should take place on the 16th of June following, that a justice of the peace should be elected in and for each township, and that elections should be held as follows: In Kankakee township at the house of N. B. Nichols, with John Wills for inspector; in Scipio township at the house of Capt. A. P. Andrew, with A. P. Andrew for inspector; and in New Durham township at the house of Elisha Newhall, with Elisha Newhall for inspector. The Board also ordered that Benj. McCarty be appointed commissioner of the three per cent. fund; William Clark, county surveyor; Jesse Morgan, lister of taxable property, and Aaron Stanton county treasurer.

Thus the county commenced business, forty-three years ago from the 28th day of the month of May, 1875. The settlers were yet few in number; most of the rich lands of the county were untouched by the plow; the ax had scarcely visited the beautiful groves that dotted the prairies; and though the pioneers were poor in purse, they were rich in energy, and were surrounded by a wonderful

wealth of beauty in the luxuriant groves, the flower-clad prairies, and the lakes that here and there sparkled in the landscape.

The Board of commissioners met again on the 2d day of July in their second regular session. At this session Nathan B. Nichols was appointed "Collector of State and County taxes for the year 1832;" and it is curious to note this order among the acts of the Board at this session: "Ordered that all springed carriages are deemed by this Board as pleasure carriages and taxable under the law regulating and collecting the revenue." Rates of taxation were fixed on certain kinds of property, and among them horses were to be taxed at thirty-seven and a half cents per head, work cattle eighteen and three-fourths cents, gold watches fifty cents, silver and composition watches twenty-five cents, pleasure, or "springed" carriages, fifty cents, and brass clocks fifty cents. At this session John Barnet was appointed constable for New Durham township, and Joseph P. Osborn for Scipio township; and Andrew Burnside was appointed county treasurer. It is worthy of note also that at this session Jesse Morgan "was allowed the sum of eleven dollars for assessing the county of LaPorte for the year 1832."

At the November term following, Charles Ives was appointed county agent, and at the January term 1833, he was directed to sell at public or private sale, the lots donated for the use of public buildings; and at the March term 1833, the following appears among the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners: "Ordered that the elections of Scipio township which were formerly held at the house of A. P. Andrew, shall now be held at the town of LaPorte, where the courts of said county are usually held."

It has already been mentioned that Jesse Morgan was allowed eleven dollars for assessing the taxable property of the county for 1832. It is an indication that population was increasing, that an allowance was made to the same man for the same work, of twenty dollars, in 1833. A. G. Polke was at this time Sheriff of the county.

At this session of the Board, on the 7th day of May, 1833, an order was made directing the county agent to advertise the letting of the court house contract.

On the 21st of August, 1833, a special term of the commissioners' court was held, at which a contract was made between the Board of

commissioners, consisting of Elijah H. Brown, Daniel Jessup and Alexander Blackburn, of the first part, and Simon G. Bunce of the second part, for the building of a court house. The building was to be forty feet square, of brick, to be located in the centre of the public square, and was to cost \$3,975. It was to be crowned with a cupola three stories in height, the first to be nine feet high, twelve feet square, with a round window in each side and a fancy sash. The second story of the cupola was to be an octagon, ten feet in height, with a window on each side, closed by a Venetian blind, and the corners ornamented with turned columns, and a "suitable sized urn" to stand over each corner of the square first story. The third story was a dome, six feet six inches in height, to be covered with tin, and on this was to be a shaft six feet six inches high above the top of the round dome: and let into the top of the shaft, was to be an iron bar or spire holding at its connection with the shaft a copper ball, two feet in diameter, "laid with gold leaf:" half way from there to the top another copper ball, one foot in diameter, and on top of the spire a wooden ball, painted black, and six inches in diameter.

The men who founded the county were not destitute of a desire to manifest a little pardonable pride in behalf of a county which they could then very well understand was to become one of the wealthiest in the State: they determined that the court house should be something more than four plain walls, and should be an attractive building, creditable to their taste as well as to the necessary spirit of economy that prevailed among them.

To illustrate the manner in which taxes were levied and revenue raised, specific taxes on various kinds of property have already been alluded to. There were also license taxes, as is shown by the record of the Board of Commissioners at the September term 1833. It was ordered that a license issue to Thomas M. Morrison to "vend merchandise in the county of LaPorte." J. F. & W. Allison were licensed at the same rate to "vend merchandise:" and also to "keep a tavern in the town of LaPorte." "Rates fifteen dollars." Seneca Ball was licensed to "vend merchandise" in the town of LaPorte; and Elijah Casteel was licensed to keep a grocery in Michigan City at a rate of ten dollars. Wm. Clements also, was licensed to "vend merchandise in the town of LaPorte."

At this session, on the 4th day of September, New Durham township was divided so that "all that tract of country lying in towns 37 and 38" should constitute a new township, to be called Michigan. Up to this period there were but three townships in the county, each extending entirely across it from North to South. The order was now broken, and we shall see as we proceed, how other townships were carved out of the original three, until now there are nineteen.

It is said that roads are evidences of civilization, and promoters of it. The pioneers of this county early saw the necessity of having easy access to all parts of the county, and with contiguous counties. Among the first acts of the county commissioners was the establishment of county roads, at the request of the inhabitants; and they did not hesitate to expend money on the Yellow river road, leading from Marshall county to Michigan City. They also authorized Matthias Redding to keep a ferry across the Kankakee, on the line of this road, no bridge having yet been built. This road and ferry did much to advance the county in population, as it made Michigan City the market for all the country as far south as Logansport.

These early pioneers were subjected to many hardships, inconveniences and deprivations; but not more than are incident to all new countries. There were fewer circumstances of this nature to complain of than may be found in the early settlement of most new countries, for the rich prairies, covered only with grass and flowers, which seemed smilingly to invite the plow of the husbandman, and the groves furnishing abundance of timber for fencing, insured the cultivation of many acres, and abundant returns, the very first year of settlement. It is true that at first they had to travel to Berrien, Mich., to procure the grinding of their wheat and corn, but this state of things soon gave place to grist mills and saw mills, and other conveniences within the limits of the county; and as the region became better known it settled up very rapidly. It is probable that no other county in the State received accessions to its population more rapidly in its first five years than did LaPorte. It was a veritable "land of promise," which, if not "flowing with milk and honey," yet possessed a soil of unsurpassed richness, and when "tickled with a hoe (or plow) would laugh with a harvest." The

settler on lands exclusively timber must undergo years of wearisome toil, before he has subdued nature to his purposes. He who settles on the immense prairies of the farther west, finds himself embarrassed for the want of fencing material, but here the open prairie required only fencing and plowing to ensure a crop; and the timber in abundance stood close at hand. Nature had brought into juxtaposition the two elements of the farmer's need; and it was to him as it is to the iron manufacturer, when he finds the ore and the coal in adjoining veins. The consequence was that settlers poured in with great rapidity; and the hardships of pioneer life soon gave place to the facilities of agreeable intercourse, educational privileges, and all the advantages of an intelligent and hospitable society.

But with the advent of a mixed society, it could not be expected that all would render such strict obedience to law as to render penal institutions unnecessary; and accordingly at a special term of the commissioners' court held on the 16th day of November, 1833, it was ordered that Charles Ives, the county agent, make out plans and specifications: that he file the same in the clerk's office, and advertise for sealed proposals for the building of a county jail. On the 26th day of December the contract for building a jail was let to Warner Pierce for the sum of \$460. Yet there are facts which would indicate that there could have been but little immediate use for the jail. Mr. Geo. Thomas, the clerk of the county, certified to the Board of commissioners that "the fines assessed by the circuit court of December, 1833, amount in all to \$7.00; \$5.00 against James Lockhart on an indictment for retailing liquor to an Indian, \$2.00 against Calvin Lilly for retailing liquors without license;" and the docket of Elisha Newhall, a justice of the peace, shows that the only fine he assessed during the year was \$1.00 against Willis Hughes for profane swearing; and Wm. O. Ross, justice of the peace, reports a fine of \$1.00 assessed against George Buell for "profane swearing." It is hoped that this was all the "profane swearing" that took place in the county; but it is scarcely probable that such was the fact. If so, it would perhaps be taken as evidence that there has been progress in the wrong direction.

In the Spring of 1834 the county exhibited marked progress and prosperity. Roads had been laid out in all parts of the count

schools were opened, many broad acres were under cultivation, courts of justice were established, numerous houses were erected in LaPorte and Michigan City, modest farm-houses dotted the prairies in every direction, and the tide of immigration was rolling in unchecked. The comforts of life were fast being added to the mere necessities; and contentment and happiness took up their abode in the dwelling of nearly every settler. Everything around them indicated a prosperous future, and they rejoiced that they had found so fair a region for the building up of homes for themselves and their children.

At the May term of the commissioners' court, 1834, the records show a document which seems to carry back the thought a hundred years beyond the time of its date. It is a relic of the "black laws" that so long disgraced the statute books of Indiana, by which any person of color, coming into any county of the State was required to furnish bonds that he would not become a county charge. The disgraceful act has become a part of the history of Indiana, and LaPorte county contains at least one illustration of it. Here is the record:

"Now come Alexander Blackburn and Israel Markham, overseers of the poor, and make report: We, the undersigned overseers of the poor for Kankakee township, La Porte county, respectfully report that we have taken bond and security of Wm. Greenwood *alias* Randall, a free black man, immigrated into this county, as required by law, and that we have acted on no other business.

[Signed,]

A. BLACKBURN, } O. P.
ISRAEL MARKHAM, }

LaPorte, 5th May, 1834.

Having now followed the progress of the county to May 1834, and seen it organized, and presenting evidences of prosperity on every hand, the townships separately, and the cities and towns will next demand attention.

CHAPTER II.

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP.

The present Kankakee township lies in Congressional township No. 37, range two west, and is located chiefly on Rolling Prairie. This township was one of the original three which formed the entire county, and included the whole of range two, and all of range one that lies inside of La Porte county. Other townships have been carved from it, until now it is reduced to the precise limits of the Congressional township No. thirty-seven.

The first settlers came to the township in 1830.

Aaron Stanton, Benajah Stanton, Philip Fail and Richard Harris came in company from Union county in this State, and arrived in Centre township in February 1830. Aaron Stanton brought two hired men with him. They proceeded at once to put up a cabin upon the farm now occupied by Moses Stanton, where they all lived together. In the spring the ground was broken and a crop put in. After harvest Aaron Stanton returned to Union county for his family, which he brought with him the same year, and Philip Fail, who had his wife with him when he came, took up a claim and built a cabin on section 18, in the township of Kankakee, which was in the same neighborhood with the Stantons. This was the first cabin built in that township, and was erected in the fall of 1830. In the month of October of that year, Benajah S. Fail, son of Philip Fail was born. He is said to be the first male white child born in the township or county.

On the 24th day of May 1831, Ezekiel Provolt, David Stoner, Jesse West, Arthur Irving and a man named Willets, arrived in the township with their families. They came from the vicinity of LaFayette, and were on the road eighteen days—a rather tedious journey. On one occasion when the party had finished a day's journey, Mrs. Provolt rode back to the camping ground of the previous night to procure a fire with which to cook the evening meal.

The first night after the arrival of the party, they encamped upon

the land now occupied by A. J. Bowell, about one half mile north of the depot. The next day the party moved to the site of what is now the village of Rolling Prairie or Portland. There Ezekiel Provolt put up a log cabin and his family moved into it. Soon after, Jesse West and Arthur Irving built cabins near that of Provolt.

In the same year Daniel Murray, Chapel W. Brown, Emery Brown, Jacob Miller, John Garret and James Hiley moved into the township.

In the spring of 1832, Alex. Blackburn, Solomon Aldrich and Charles Ives with their families moved into the township and commenced making improvements. Myron Ives had preceded them, arriving in the fall of 1831. In the month of May of that year, the Blackhawk war had broken out, and runners came from Chicago, spreading stories to the effect that Indians were advancing upon the settlers. All was alarm and confusion, and they fled in dismay to Terre Coupee prairie in St. Joseph county, where a large number congregated at the house of a settler by the name of Egbert. A short time after, another panic took place and the settlers again returned to the same prairie, and part of them, about forty, took refuge in a school house, where they slept over night. The next day a company of soldiers moved westward on a reconnoissance. This reassured them, and they mostly returned homeward in the rear of the command. In June following the land sale took place, and while most of the men were gone to attend it, another rumor came of advancing Indians. The women were alone and unprotected, but they had become used to such reports and but few left their homes.

After the successful termination of the Blackhawk war, the settlement of the township became so rapid that the old settlers could not keep pace in the formation of acquaintances, with the new comers. Among those arriving at this time were Leonard Cutler, Nathan B. Nichols, Joseph Reynolds, and Ebenezer Russell. Previous to this period, neighbors were such as resided five or even ten miles apart, and they visited each other at such distances as readily as now at a half mile. The products of the soil and the contents of the larder were free. Those who had plenty gave to their less prosperous neighbors as cheerfully as if they had been members of

their own family. The prairie was a flower garden, the woods were filled with game, wild fruits were abundant and honey could be found plentifully in the forests. There was much enjoyment among the people. They were bound to each other by ties which we now can little appreciate, ties of mutual dependence, protection against Indians, and the common deprivation of many of the comforts which come to older communities. Mrs. Ann Eliza Provolt, was one of the pioneers, and from her are gathered many of the facts in the history of this township. She is enthusiastic over the beauty of the country, and the happiness of the people at that time.

The first religious services of which we have any account, was by the Presbyterians at the cabin of Alex. Blackburn, upon the place now occupied by Miner Nesbit. This took place sometime in the month of November, 1832. Services were performed by Rev. James Crawford, of the Wabash country. There were but seven members. The next summer Mr. Crawford came again, and completed the organization of the church, which had then increased to twenty members. James Blair, Wm. O. Ross, David Dinwiddie and Myron Ives, were chosen and installed elders. The last two were ordained. The meetings were held in a log school house on the Niles road. Mr. Crawford died in Iowa about three years ago, aged eighty-six years. Among the settlers of 1834, were William Sharp, Asa Pease, J. M. Heckman, Zenos Preston, Jacob Wagner, and a family named Blood.

During 1834 a school house was put up on the Michigan road. It was constructed of logs, opposite the place now occupied by John Provolt. Difficulties had arisen regarding its location. From every point of the compass there were settlers who wanted it near their dwellings. After it was finished, a man named Emerson, was employed to teach. Before his term was completed, the school building was burned in the night. Another was soon after erected, and the same spot is now occupied by a frame school house.

In 1835, a large number of Indians encamped for a time on the Kankakee marsh, probably five hundred of them; but they soon passed on to the westward. From that time on, only scattering parties were to be seen, until all had left the country. The first

death occurred this year. It was a child named — Stoner, aged three weeks. It was buried on A. J. Howell's farm.

A tragedy occurred in this township in 1837, resulting in the death of an estimable young man, who was murdered for money. There were two young men in the township, one of whom was Joshua M. Coplin, and the other was named Scott. Coplin had a sum of money due him in Virginia, in amount, somewhere between \$500 and \$600, and they started eastward together. Scott stopped at the house of his mother in Lucas county, Ohio, and Coplin went on to Virginia, the State of his nativity, and having procured the money, four hundred dollars of which was in silver, and the balance in gold, undertook his return. Coplin stopped at the house of Scott's mother on his way, and stayed over night, and the next day started towards home. Scott followed, and overtaking Coplin, rode with him, each being on horse-back, until within less than a mile of Coplin's house, when he shot him dead and took possession of the money. Scott fled, but was followed, captured and placed in confinement at LaPorte. The murder took place on the second day of February 1838, between a quarter and half mile of Jedediah Austin's, and on the farm now owned by him, about eleven o'clock at night. The report of the pistol with which the deed was accomplished, was heard by several. The body was found the next morning by James Andrew, who lived in the vicinity. Scott was soon after tried, found guilty, and hung near LaPorte on the fifteenth day of June of the same year. Coplin's age when murdered, as inscribed on his tombstone, was nineteen years, three months and twenty days.

From this period, it would be impracticable to trace all the arrivals in the township. Containing a splendid body of land, settlement was rapid, farms were opened in every direction; and the number of inhabitants was such that some of them began to think of the location of a village. The town of Byron was accordingly laid out, and a plot of it recorded on the 22d day of May 1837. Its location as designated on the record, was the south part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in township thirty-seven, north of range two west. It was laid out upon lands of Stephen G. Hunt and Hiram Orum. An addition was laid out, and recorded

on the 25th day of August, A. D., 1849, by Elias Lowe, on the southeast quarter of section sixteen, same township and range.

In the summer of 1835, there was but one cabin on the site of the town of Byron, and that was owned by William Hunt. In the fall of that year another was built, on the south side of the road. The first frame building was a store built by Amzi Clark, on the south side of Chicago street, in the fall of 1835, and spring of 1836. It was destroyed by fire in March 1873. Clark kept store in this house about a year, when he sold out to Orum & Phillips. It afterwards passed into the hands of Stewart & Lillie, and they sold out to Willis Peck, who in turn sold to Fraser & Campbell.

A postoffice was established in this locality in 1835, which was moved to Rolling Prairie in 1853. It was first kept in a log cabin, on Chicago street, near Amzi Clark's store. The first postmaster was S. G. Hunt.

W. F. Talbot built a frame house in the village in 1836, which was used for a blacksmith shop, and also as a residence for his family. In 1841 W. G. Hickman erected a building for a store, where he sold goods for a time, and then sold to Lowe & Young.

The first school house in Byron was built by subscription. It was erected in 1841, and the first school was taught by Joseph M. Salisbury. In 1847 a man named Wilber, commenced building a hotel on the south side of Chicago street. Before it was finished, he sold it to Charles Lebo, who moved it to the north side of the street and completed it. Lebo kept it three years and sold it to W. G. Hickman. I. N. Whitehead bought out Hickman in 1852 and kept the hotel five years.

Stewart & Lillie built a warehouse at Byron in the year 1847, which was situated on Chicago street, and large amounts of grain were stored in it. At that time Byron was quite a large wheat market, considerable business being done in its purchase and sale.

Before the Northern Indiana railroad was built, Byron was a town of much importance. Its trade was large. The travel through it was great, the merchants prospered and there was unusual activity on its streets for a town of its size. The railroad killed it. Its streets are deserted. There is neither store, black-

smith shop or tavern, within its limits. The first and only church in the place which was built by the Methodists in 1849, has been pulled down and moved away. It contains not more than half of its former population, and its residences are occupied mostly by farmers who work on the neighboring lands.

Had the railroad passed through the place, the village of Byron would have lived and flourished; but when it passed by to the north of it, a new town, and the death of the old, was the natural result; and so the town of Rolling Prairie came into being. This is described in the survey as being in the northeast quarter of township number thirty-seven, north of range number two west.

The first house built upon the town site of Rolling Prairie was erected by Ezekiel Provolt in the spring of 1831. This was followed by two others, put up by West and Irving. When the land came into market in 1832, and was sold at public sale, W. J. Walker bid in the premises upon which these settlers were living, and allowed them to remain there for a time in consideration of the improvements they had made. Ezekiel Provolt did not therefore remove to the present home of the family, until in the year 1834, when John Reynolds moved into the vacated cabin. The Northern Indiana road was built to where the town now stands in January 1852. It reached LaPorte on the 10th day of that month and year, the last four miles of track being laid on that day and the cars coming into the city in the evening. The little cluster of cabins was known as Nauvoo, until a survey was made and recorded on the 26th day of November 1853. Walker gave the village the name of Portland, which is today the only legal name as recognized under the laws of the State, though the postoffice is called Rolling Prairie, and the railroad company have given that name to the station.

On plat book No. 1, page 108, of the county records, can be found an addition without date or description, other than the plat itself. Twelve lots of this addition are bounded on the north by Walker street, on the east by Prairie street, on the south by Michigan street, and on the west by Maple street. The main part of the addition is bounded on the north by Michigan street, east by the boundary line of the northwest quarter of section eleven, south by the Northern Indiana railroad, and west by the county road. This, the first addition, was laid out by W. J. Walker.

On the 1st day of September 1855, B. P. Walker filed a plat for an addition to Portland, embracing eight blocks in section eleven. On the 6th day of December 1855, he made his second addition, embracing seven blocks, and on the 23d day of January 1858, he filed a third and a fourth addition.

A steam saw mill was built in Rolling Prairie in 1852. It was erected by a company composed of John Drummond, A. J. Howell and J. H. Fail, who sold it to Johnson & Folant in the Fall of 1855. They in turn sold to Jesse H. G. Coplin in 1857, and he in 1858 added a grist mill to the saw mill. An explosion occurred in this mill in 1860, which killed Thomas Lewis, and caused the loss of an arm to Frederick Knight. Coplin was slightly injured. B. F. Huntsman bought this mill in 1863, and in 1868 it was burned, but rebuilt the same year by Mr. Huntsman.

The first frame house in Portland was built by W. J. Walker, in the year 1853, and was rented by him to Ross & Organ. It was used by them for a store, and John H. Kierstead attended to the business. Kierstead afterwards bought the firm out, and run the store on his own account. It has since been moved about one hundred feet north of its former location, and is still used as a store and kept by E. L. Prince. It is located on Depot street. About the time the store was built, Nathan Smith erected a frame dwelling on Michigan street. This he sold, and the next year built another on Depot street. The depot was built in 1853. In 1854, the Christian denomination erected a church, which was the first built in the village. In 1859, Kierstead built a store which burned down in February 1867. He sold the lot to David Hoffman, who again sold to W. B. Stevens. Stevens rebuilt in 1870. The Presbyterian church was built in 1857, and the Methodist Episcopal in 1865. The brick store now occupied by J. P. Nesbit, was built by G. W. Bolster, in 1870, and the store of Joseph D. Cassell, was erected in 1872.

The village of Rolling Prairie is pleasantly located, and commands a fair amount of business for a place of its size. It contains, at the present time, one bakery, two blacksmith shops, two boarding houses, one cooper, two carpenters, two clergymen, three dry goods and grocery stores, one drug and grocery store, one depot agent, one

dress maker, one feed store, two grain merchants, one hardware store, one harness maker, one lumber dealer, one music teacher, one meat market, one fruit nursery, two painters and glaziers, two physicians, two shoe shops, one steam saw mill, two telegraph operators, two wagon makers, and many very pleasant residences, some of which display considerable architectural beauty. The population is about four hundred.

Among the old settlers of Kankakee township whom we have not yet named were John Garrett who arrived in the Spring of 1830; Jacob Miller, who came probably in 1832; Daniel Murray and Emery Brown, 1830; Geo. W. Barnes, Ludlow Bell, Dr. Howell, James Drummond, J. Austin, Benj. DeWitt, and the families of Harvey, Salisbury and Whitehead. These were all old settlers, some of whom are still living. Many more came at an early day, but those are not named as "Old Settlers" who came to the township later than 1832. Among those who have lived long in the township, and most of whom still reside there, are Samuel Downing; J. S. Holloway; David Bush, and his brothers, Isaac, now dead, and Abram, whose home is at present in Chicago; Lewis Griffith; J. H. Kierstead, now in LaPorte; Benj. Finley; Miner Nesbit; Calita and Enoch L. Preston; Jesse Blake; A. H. Miller, now residing in LaPorte; Moses Burhans; C. L. G. Bell; and the Hickmans, Prouds, Wagners, Irelands and Darlington. These are, the majority of them, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for this employment there can scarcely be found anywhere a more favored locality than Kankakee township. The soil is the rich prairie loam; and timber and water are abundant.

CHAPTER III.

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.

Scipio township, like Kankakee was one of the three original townships of which the county of LaPorte consisted at its organization; and its limits were range three, the entire length of the county from north to south. Its present limits are Congressional township thirty-six, range three. The rest of its original territory is embraced in Centre and Michigan on the north, Noble and Hannah, and a small part of Union on the south.

The first settlers in Scipio township were Adam Keith and family, and Lewis Shirley and his mother, who arrived on the sixth day of July, 1829. The Keith family were originally from Pennsylvania; but the little colony named came from Ohio to this county. In the month of October in the year of their arrival, Keith Shirley was born. He was the first child born in the township, and is believed to be the third born in the county.

In the year 1830, a man named Welsh and his son; a youth of eighteen or nineteen years, settled at Door Village. They built a cabin and procuring some liquors, opened a trade with the Indians and did a very fair business. At first the liquor was of a quality to please the noble red man. It would "make drunk come quick." Finally the elder Welsh became dissatisfied with the amount of his profits, and desiring to amass a fortune in the smallest possible length of time, began to dilute the "fire water" from a spring. Though not as a general thing very fastidious about their edibles, this action on the part of Welsh in relation to their favorite beverage, excited their indignation. At last a party of young braves visited his cabin, and rolling out the barrels knocked out the heads with their tomahawks, and spilled the precious fluid upon the ground. This little incident so worked upon the feelings of the father and son that they left the township and removed to Chicago. On the thirtieth day of May 1830, Elizabeth Keith, wife of Adam Keith, died. It was the first death in the township. Among the settlers of this year were Daniel Jessup and Joseph Osborn.

In 1831 Arba Heald, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Whittaker, John Garwood, Elijah Brown, Stephen Brayton, Hugh McGivens, Wm. Adams, James Anscum, and John Gattis, became settlers. Gen. Joseph Orr purchased land but did not stay—he returned the next year in time to take part in the Blackhawk war.

During the same year (1831) a body of Sac Indians passed through the township on their way to Detroit. A number who were in advance of the main body, stole three horses from Arba Heald. He followed them a few miles, but as he was on foot gave up the chase as useless. When the main body came up a day or two after, they were stopped and the larceny reported to the chiefs. After a council had been held, it was agreed to give an order on Col. Davenport, Indian Agent at Rock Island, Illinois, for the value of the stock taken. Mr. Heald afterwards went to the agency to get his money. Instead of paying it, measures were taken to get the horses. They were procured and driven into the town. They had been badly used in hunting buffalo, their ears being split and their tails cut off. Having received his horses, Mr. H. proposed to return on the following morning, but during the intervening night, the best one of them was again stolen. This he never recovered nor any pay for it, as the Blackhawk war put an end to the Indian annuities—at least so far as they were payable this side of the Mississippi. During this year the first wedding took place—Adam Keith married Hannah Harris, daughter of Richard Harris.

In the year 1832, Christopher McClure, Arthur McClure, Lewis Keith, John Broadhead, Peter White, and Thomas W. Sale moved into the township. During the spring of this year, there were but two cabins in Door Village, one of which was occupied by Arba Heald, and the other was vacant, it being the one vacated by the Welshes, after the exploit of the Indian crusaders. The McClures occupied this vacant cabin, while they were building residences on their land one mile north of the village. The day after it was completed the Indian scare commenced.

The Sac Indians were never kindly disposed to the American people or government. As far back as the war of 1812, they took up arms against the United States, and favored the British. In recompense for this, they were receiving an annuity in Canada. Their

place of crossing was at Detroit, and the trail they pursued ran through New Durham township, and Door Village in Scipio. It is most probable that their intercourse with the Canadians, year after year, had anything but a good effect in quieting their ancient animosity against our people.

In May 1832, Mr. Owen, the Indian agent at Chicago, sent word to Arba Heald that the Indians had commenced hostilities on Hickory creek, a short distance from that city, and advised the settlers to prepare to repel any invasion that they might make. Hostilities had commenced in other parts of the State of Illinois on Rock river and near Dixon. The alarm proved, as is almost invariably the case, to have been greatly exaggerated. The hostile acts were upon Indian creek, and a family by the name of Hall were murdered, with the exception of two girls, who were carried into captivity.

Heald having sent word over the prairie, a large number assembled at Door Village. They had been hurrying in during the night, and in the morning a meeting was called in order to consult upon taking means best calculated to promote their mutual defense, when from a mistaken idea of the cause of the confusion, a stampede took place and about half the company started their teams eastward; some not stopping except for rest and their meals, until they had reached Cincinnati. Many did not return until the next year. Forty-two men remained and built works for their defense. These consisted of a ditch, earthworks and a palisade, one hundred and twenty-five feet square. Upon two of the angles, there were block-houses, which commanded the sides. This fort, as it is called, was built under the direction of Peter White, who had acquired some previous knowledge in the building of such works. It was completed in three days from the time of its commencement, when its occupants felt comparatively safe. It was located about a half-mile east of Door Village, on the lands of Lewis Shirley, near the road, and its site is plainly discernible at this time.

Amid all the turmoil and confusion, there was one woman who preserved her courage and assumed a defiant air, which gained for her the character of a heroine. It was Mrs. Arba Heald. With two rifles, two axes and two pitchforks, she barricaded herself in

the cabin on her husband's farm, and neither threats nor persuasion could induce her to go into the fort. She declared she would kill six Indians before they took possession of her home. She would have doubtless fought them alone if they had disturbed her.

Soon after the fort was finished, a block house was built very near where Albert S. Hall now resides on section thirteen, south-east of Round grove. This was built under the direction of Judge Lemon.

On the second night after the fort near the village was commenced, it was thought best to send out a scouting party. Three men were selected, but Christopher McClure was the only man who performed the duty. He hid his gun behind a tree, and traveled in the direction of New Durham. Possessing a desire to create an excitement, he returned after a time with a sensational report, which made full as much bustle and turmoil as he expected.

General Joseph Orr purchased lands in Scipio township in 1831. In the month of May 1832, he came to take charge of and improve his possessions, which were situated on the line of Scipio and Center, being partly in both. He had previously, in 1827, been commissioned a Brigadier General, by Gov. Ray, and being present when the fort was building and the stampede took place, wrote to the governor giving him an account of what had happened, and then repaired to Chicago to ascertain, if possible, whether any real danger threatened the inhabitants of this vicinity. There he had an interview with Major Whistler, who commanded Fort Dearborn. After conference with that gentleman, he made certain recommendations and forwarded them to the governor of this State, and then started for the headquarters of General Atkinson, who was in command of a force sent against the Indians. After interviewing General Atkinson, General Orr returned to Chicago, where he received the following order :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, 26th June, '32.

SIR:—You will, upon the reception of this order, organize a company of volunteer Mounted Rangers, to be employed along the western line of our frontier, for the term of three months—keeping up an intercourse between our Wabash settlements and Chicago, by selecting suitable stations near the immediate settlements, and keeping out parties of observation with daily communication.

This corps you will either take command of yourself, or commit it to an officer to be selected by the company, with the understanding that your official services will be expected in your division, in the event that a call is made from the United States officer in the Northwest, on the militia of the State.

Provisions, forage, etc., you will provide until funds are provided for that purpose.

N. NOBLE.

To Major General Joseph Orr.

Upon the receipt of the above order, Gen. Orr proceeded to raise a company of eighty-eight men, including officers, and reported by letter, first "to the commandant at Fort Dearborn, or Indian agent, Chicago," from Kankakee, under date of July 7th, 1832. and afterwards from Hickory creek, July tenth, to General Winfield Scott. The following is an extract from a letter from General Orr to General Scott:

"Sir:—I herewith enclose a copy of an order from the governor of Indiana, under which a company of rangers has been raised, and placed on the line between the Wabash and Chicago.

In pursuance of that order, volunteers were called for to rendezvous at Attica, Indiana, on the second instant. and at which place a company was organized as follows, to-wit:

Joseph Orr, commandant.

Eliakim Ashton, first lieutenant.

Jesse Davidson, second lieutenant.

Henry Slabens, third lieutenant, and eighty-four non-commissioned officers and privates.

We marched from Attica on the evening of the third, and reached the Iroquois (Hubbert's trading house) on the fifth instant. I left a small corps of observation, fourteen in number, under command of Lieutenant Davidson. With the balance of the company, I reached this place on yesterday. To-day I sent a detachment to the Door Prairie, from which they will return by the way of Kankakee and Iroquois rivers, and be in camp in five or six days. Meantime we shall traverse the country in different directions with other detachments, so that at the end of a week, I hope to be able to render a satisfactory account of things along the line committed to our charge.

* * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOSEPH ORR,

Commander Corps Ind. Mounted Volunteer Rangers.

The following is an extract from General Scott's reply:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN ARMY, }
 CHICAGO, July 2, 1832. }

* * * * *

I rely upon your zeal and patriotism to quiet all apprehensions among your men, for their safety against cholera. As soon as I shall be able to separate the sick from the healthy, on board the several steamers, and be certain that there will be no danger of a further spread of cholera, I shall want to commence operations, and then your mounted men will be of great value to the service.

Let me hear from you if you have anything interesting to communicate.

In haste, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,
 WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Gen. Orr, Commanding Indiana Volunteer Rangers.

Much correspondence passed between General Scott, and Captain Orr, and the following is given as showing the purpose of the commanding general, and his estimate of the Indiana company of Mounted Rangers.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN ARMY, }
 CHICAGO, July 20, 1832. }

SIR:—I wrote to you the day before yesterday by Lieutenant Tupper of the United States Marines, who happened to be passing towards your camp.

I have now to acknowledge your communication of the nineteenth, which is satisfactory. I have no doubt that your fine company will do honor to the state of Indiana, and the country generally, if it should, under your command, come in contact with the enemy.

I still think of marching upon the immediate theatre of operations about the twenty-sixth, and shall wish you to accompany me with your command. Having no hope that any other detachment of regular infantry will arrive, I shall only have Maj. Whistler's small command of uninfected, and unsuspected troops to accompany me.

Gen. Atkinson, on the seventeenth, was preparing to march again upon the enemy with some hope of bringing him to action about the twenty-first. If the Black Hawk succeed in avoiding a

battle he may retreat from Milwauky along the lake Michigan in this direction. In that event we might meet him, and though our force would be small, we might, nevertheless, effect something.

I have only four tents here. Four hundred and fifty were to have followed in one of the steam boats now no longer expected, and I have no surgeon for the field. I am glad to learn that you have a few tents for your own men, and a good physician or surgeon. I can furnish you with baggage wagons, and shall order subsistence to follow us from this place; nevertheless it will be desirable that you take from your camp, rations for three or five days. We will meet on the route, say within four or five miles of this place. But I shall send an officer down to you to arrange all those points.

About the twenty-sixth, then, I wish you to have your whole company assembled ready to march, and in the meantime let me hear from you. I only wait till then in hope that tents and a physician may arrive, and for wagons and horses which I know will be here.

I remain with great respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. The cholera is subsiding fast in the fort, and many of the sick are getting well; but on account of your volunteers, and those with General Atkinson, I shall not take a man of the detachment that has had the disease. We all here believe it not contagious.

W. S.

Capt. Jos. Orr, Commanding Indiana Mounted Rangers.

Camp Hickory Creek.

The movement of Gen. Scott and his command did not take place as contemplated, owing probably to the retreat of Black Hawk to the Mississippi, and on the fourth day of August Gen. Orr wrote to the Commanding officer at Fort Dearborn as follows:

CAMP AT HICKORY CREEK, August 4, 1832.

SIR:—I wish you to send me by the bearer, Mr. Edmundson, a sergeant of my company, for the use of the company, one keg of rifle powder. It would be preferred in canisters if convenient. We camp to-night on the lake shore some six miles from Chicago. Have taken this trip in order to lessen the dulness of a camp and will return probably to-morrow.

Having been disappointed in even a prospect of seeing the enemy, we have no desire to continue in service for the mere pay of soldiers, and therefore would be pleased with the earliest intimation that our services could be dispensed with. I have written to Gov.

Noble to that effect and hope the step will receive your approbation and that of the commanding general in the Northwest, as well as your aid in effecting it. In the event of our discharge please say what disposition you would have us make of the public property in our possession. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ORR, Commanding
Company Indiana Mounted Volunteer Rangers.

The company was soon after disbanded, as appears from the following letter of Gov. Noble, to Gen. Orr, which also shows the result of the war.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 6, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The LaFayette mail of Saturday, brought me your letter of the twentieth-ninth, and that of the eighteenth instant was handed me by Mr. Bryant.

The enemy having fled beyond the Mississippi, and an army under a skillful general being in possession of the country between, the frontier is entirely secure from an approach of a hostile character: you will therefore withdraw the company under your command from their present position, and upon reaching a suitable point, disband it.

I regret exceedingly that the boys have not had an opportunity to achieve more, but as circumstances forbade it, you must all return, content with the reflection that you were ready to meet danger, have done your duty, and that your fellow citizens approve your conduct, so far as you have been permitted to act.

I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

N. NOBLE.

This alarm, by which it was supposed the cruelties of Indian warfare would be visited upon the infant settlements of LaPorte county, was occasioned by the supposition that the Sac Indians would retreat into Canada instead of going beyond the Mississippi, and as their trail passed through the county, the peril appeared to be imminent.

After the close of the war, the township of Scipio settled up more rapidly than before, and during the fall of 1832, many settlers moved into the township. Arthur McClure was elected justice of the peace this year. During these early times, Rev. James Armstrong preached at different houses in the township, and, either this year or the following, his example was followed by Revs. Sherwood, St. Clair and Holmes.

A man lived in this town during this period by the name of Shadney or Chaudonia. He was of mixed Pottawatomie and French blood, and had come here from Detroit. When the Michigan road was proposed from Madison, on the Ohio river to Michigan City—two hundred and seventy miles—the Indians had agreed to relinquish their title to one section of land for each mile that was built through their country. The State construed the agreement to mean one section per mile, for the entire length of the road. The Indians hearing that such would be the interpretation, became quite indignant, and were about preventing the surveyors from running out any more land. Shadney's influence with them was very great and his services were brought into requisition. He procured an ox, a quantity of whisky was furnished, a barbecue and a drunken spree was the consequence, in which a large number of Indians participated, and the affair passed by without any further trouble. For his services in this matter, the United States government gave him a patent of section twenty-eight. It may well be a query at this time whether the authorities of the general government would feel warranted in rewarding any person for getting Indians drunk, no matter what the advantages accruing might be.

Gen. Orr sent for this man Shadney, and consulted him when the fort was built at Door Village, as to the probabilities of the Sac Indians following their old trail. He gave it as his opinion that they would not, and future events justified his conclusion.

Many reports not creditable to the reputation of Chaudonia have been circulated. It is difficult to determine at this day just how much truth there may be in them. He is said to have had an Indian wife, having left a white wife at Detroit, and that after the death of the Indian woman, the lawful wife came on from Detroit. He had great influence with the Indians, which the government afterwards recognized. In 1835 or 1836 he removed to St. Joseph county, where his widow and some of his descendants still reside. In regard to the charges which have been made against him, the following letter from a distinguished citizen of South Bend, who has been many years a clerk in the General Land Office at Washington, will be found interesting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1875.

Hon. Jasper Packard :

SIR: I have been much pleased, in reading from time to time, your very interesting reminiscences of the early days in LaPorte county, as published in your valuable paper, the LaPorte CHRONICLE.

The object of this letter however, is to notice an item in your reminiscences of Scipio township, in LaPorte county, published in your issue of the 17th of November, 1874, in relation to a Mr. "Shadney," who "lived on section twenty-eight." Your notice of him does not leave a very favorable impression of his moral character. I shall not undertake to speak of his character prior to my knowledge of him in 1833, the year I moved into St. Joseph county, but more particularly of his history as a soldier and co-worker in behalf of the United States, in the early Indian and British wars in the northwest territory.

His name as known among the Indians was Shaderny, but his proper name was John B. Chaudonia.

The section of land number twenty-eight, referred to, was allotted to him by the treaty with the Pottawatomic Indians, held on the Tippecanoe River October 26th, 1832. This section was afterwards sold by him to George W. Allen and Reuben Allen, to whom the deed was approved by the President June 15, 1844. After the sale of the land, which was made soon after the treaty, Mr. Chaudonia settled near South Bend, in St. Joseph county, where I knew him in 1833 and up to his death, which occurred in 1837. At the time of my acquaintance with him his "white" wife was then with him, by whom he had two children, Charles B., and Mary L.; both are now dead. Mary married a Frenchman by the name of Breset, and had three children, one of whom, Edward, I knew well. He served faithfully in the late war of the rebellion, and was severely wounded. Charles B., is also dead; he also left children, one of whom, Charles T., was also in the late war, of the rebellion and served faithfully to the end of the war and was honorably discharged. Both of these grandchildren now live in South Bend, and with the latter, his grandmother, the widow of John B. Chaudonia, is now living at an advanced age, highly respected.

After the death of John B. Chaudonia, his widow, Mary B.

Chaudonia, petitioned Congress to pass an act, granting her and two children one section of land for services rendered by her husband to the United States during the late war, the war of 1832. After some delay a report was finally made May 11, 1846, in her favor. The report is as follows:

“The Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the petition of Mary L. Chaudonia, of the county of St. Joseph, Indiana, praying Congress to pass an act granting to her and her two children a section of land, for services rendered by her husband to the United States prior to and during the late war, have had the same under consideration, and now report:

That, from the petition and papers in this case, it appears that, upon the petition of John B. Chaudonia, a half breed Pottawatomie Indian, the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, in 1832, reported a bill granting a section of land to the petitioner, in consideration of his services rendered to the United States during the late war, but upon which no further action has been had.

Previous to the late war, at the massacre of the whites by the Indians at Chicago, where an indiscriminate butchery of their race took place, without regard to age or sex, Chaudonia, by his humane exertions, saved the life of the captain in command at this post, and the life of the captain's lady also. He espoused the cause of the United States at the commencement of our difficulties with Great Britain, and continued in the service of this country (with the exception of a few months while he was in a British prison) until the close of the war; and, after the war was ended, he rendered very important services to the United States on different occasions.

Chaudonia, at the commencement of the late war, being young, active, enterprising, and daring—understanding well the manners and customs of the Indians—being well skilled in their mode of warfare, admitted into their secret councils, and possessing an influence over them that no one else, who favored the American cause, did—all these circumstances combined gave him the power of rendering to the United States greater services than any one else at that time, which he at no time omitted to exercise when it was necessary to save either the lives of the citizens of the United States, or their property, from destruction. During the existence

of the war his life was devoted to our cause, and his property freely sacrificed for the safety and protection of our citizens.

Since the death of the said John B. Chaudonia, which occurred in the year 1837, his widow, for herself and children, petitions Congress to pass an act granting to them a section of land, for and in consideration of the services rendered by her late husband to the United States.

The committee being well satisfied of the truth of all the facts above stated—regretting that so just a claim should have been so long neglected, thereby permitting the widow and children of so meritorious a man to drag out life in penury and want—hereby report a bill for their relief, and recommend its passage without delay.”

The above report was accompanied by a letter from the late Gen. Lewis Cass, addressed to the Hon. A. S. White, then our senator in Congress. The letter will speak for itself, as follows :

“WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1843.

SIR: In answer to your letter, I beg leave to state that I know J. B. Chaudonia well. He served many years under my orders both in peace and war, and in trying circumstances rendered great services to the United States.

Some of the events of his life were almost romantic, and at all times he was firm and faithful, Could I give you an exact narration of all he did, there would be a unanimous conviction in Congress that something should be done for his family, which I understand is destitute; but the subject has passed, in a great degree from my memory, and I must content myself with a few prominent facts.

Chaudonia was a half-breed Pottawatomie. His uncle, Topenebee, was the chief of the tribe, and was an old man of great influence.

From the commencement of our difficulties with Great Britain, Chaudonia espoused our cause, notwithstanding the exertions of the British agents to seduce him to their interest, as he was an active, fearless young man, with connection in the tribe; they were exceedingly desirous to gain him, but their efforts were useless. From the first to the last he never swerved in his attachment. He

was present at the massacre of the garrison of Chicago, where I have always understood he saved the life of Captain Heald, the commanding officer, and the lives of others also.

He was apprehended by the British, and imprisoned at Malden, whence he escaped—a party was sent in pursuit of him headed by his uncle, a Canadian. He killed his uncle and fled into the Indian country.

Here he exerted his influence for us, and induced Topenebee and other Pottawatomie chiefs to come to the council of Greenville in 1834, which was held by General Harrison and myself, and where a peace was made which detached many Indians from the British interest.

From Greenville he accompanied me to Detroit, for which place I marched a considerable force of Indians for the relief of that frontier, which was then suffering from the invasion of hostile Indians. I had no white troops with me, and my position was therefore difficult and dangerous.

Chaudonia conducted himself with great energy and propriety, and rendered me the most essential service.

I believe he was in the various engagements on the northwestern frontier, and, I think, at the battle of the Thames.

He attended the treaties for the purchase of land, and always aided the commissioners in their efforts, and I can say from personal knowledge that General Harrison had the same opinion of him that I had, and I have no doubt, were he alive, he would with pleasure bear witness to the good conduct and fidelity of Chaudonia.

With great respect, I am Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. A. S. WHITE, U. S. Senate."

Accordingly a bill was passed which was approved March 3, 1847, granting a half section to the widow, Mary L. Chaudonia, and one quarter section each to Charles B. Chaudonia and Mary L. Breset, children of said Mary L. and John B. Chaudonia.

I write this for the purpose of placing an old and respected resident of LaPorte county, and also of St. Joseph county, properly before the public, and trust it may find a place in your valuable collection of reminiscences.

Truly Yours,

CHARLES M. HEATON.

The first school in the township was taught by Caroline Holmes, in the year 1833. It was in a log school house on the southeast edge of Door Village grove, on the lands of Arba Heald, and now owned by Daniel Kimball. In the winter following, it was taught by a man named Good.

In 1835, Avery Freeman, Aaron Kidder, Levi Black, Alva Mason and T. B. Cole came from Washington county, New York, and settled in Scipio.

In 1836, Asaph Webster, who resided in Noble, on section six, built a saw mill. It was on Mill creek, in the southwest part of Scipio, and within about five rods of the township line. This is the only mill of which there is any account, and the old settlers say there has been no other.

The only town in Scipio township is

DOOR VILLAGE.

It seems to have been laid out in 1836. It is located on the school section (sixteen), and the sub-division was made under the direction of the County Commissioners. It is pleasantly located on Door Prairie, in the midst of a rich farming country; but the business of the place is now less than it was many years ago, its vicinity to LaPorte causing it to fall behind in the competition for business patronage. The following exhibit will give a fair idea of the business of the place from the beginning.

The first cabin built in Door Village, was by Welsh and his son, who sold intoxicating liquor to the Indians in 1830. In the spring of 1832, Arba Heald built a cabin in what is now the village. The Methodist church was built in 1833. It was a frame building, and the Rev. James Armstrong was the first man who preached in it. In the same year, Good & Heming opened a store, selling dry goods and groceries. They continued business but a few months. The concern successively passed through the hands of Morrison, Hoag, Michael O'Hara, Willis & Robinson, Closser, and Rose, who discontinued the business in 1862. The first frame house was built by Mr. Morrison, in 1833. Hiram Parker built a tavern. It has since been torn down. Theodore Parker commenced wagon making in the same year. Wm. Harris started a blacksmith shop in 1834. In 1835 a man by the name of Cobb, carried on black-

smithing. Mr. Branson commenced shoe making in 1836, and continued in the business two or three years. Joseph Harwood was a carpenter and joiner, and did business in the village. In 1837, Dr. Hall moved into the township. He bought and occupied the property now owned by J. B. Higgins. He died in 1838. In this year, (1837) John and William Reed started a blacksmith shop. They continued business a year or a little more. Hiram Carter opened a grocery store. Nelson Bennett had a blacksmith shop where the Methodist parsonage now stands, in 1838. He had carried on that business about ten years in the village, when he removed to Union Mills. George Tower started the business of tailoring, and continued from 1838 to 1840. At the same time Albert Currier who was brother in-law of Tower, was engaged in shoe making. During this year (1838), Orrin Willis, was postmaster, and a shoe maker named Harmison, commenced business. In 1839 J. B. Higgins commenced shoe making and continued in the business fifteen years. The same year, Dyer Smith started a blacksmith and wagon shop, as did also Bigsbee & Co., who continued it about a year. Mr. Higgins was afterwards justice of the peace, and was postmaster several years, when he finally resigned and Mrs. Cooley was appointed in 1874.

In 1840 Chester Heald carried on a foundry and made iron castings of various kinds. He also manufactured thrashing machines. In the same year Joseph Austin had a spinning wheel manufactory, and in it a lathe for turning wood, which he run by means of two dogs. He sold out to Samuel Hall. This year the Baptist church was built, and Elder Spaulding was the first pastor. George and William Parkinson carried the mail from LaPorte to Valparaiso for many years. 1852 N. P. Huckins put up an establishment and made fanning mills. In 1847 Samuel Hall opened a tavern on the south side of the road. In 1849 Samuel Cox built a very good tavern, which burned down the next year. At the same time John Parkinson commenced the business of wagon making and blacksmithing. Nathan Thurber commenced shoe making and continued in the business four or five years. Leland Lockwood commenced blacksmithing and wagon making in 1855, and J. B. Higgins opened a small store, the same year. In 1855 Samuel Hall built the

tavern now occupied by Mathew Riley. In 1864 Mr. Smith commenced making bed mattresses. In 1869 Thomas Doyle commenced blacksmithing. In 1870 Claus Peterson opened a shoe shop to which he has added a small store.

Others who settled early in this township were ³Joseph Osborn and Wm. Adams, who came in 1830; Elijah Brown, John Broadhead, Peter White, and Mr. Melville, who all came in the year 1832, or prior thereto; Elmore Pattee who settled in ²1833; N. W. Closser, and Isaac S. Evans, who came in 1834; also Irwin, Mason and McCray in the same year; Aaron Kidder in 1835; Lewis A. Wilkinson in 1836. Jacob R. Hall, whose death recently occurred, settled in 1833, having come from Cass county.

Some of the leading citizens in point of the number of years they have lived in the township, are James Forrester, and Samuel Harvey, who have been members of the State Legislature, as was also Jacob R. Hall, in 1855; Wm. A. Banks, Joseph McLellan, Alexander and Henry P. Crane, Daniel Kimball, D. P. Shoemaker, John W. Andrew, S. K. Pottinger, W. B. Hammond, Alexander Van Pelt, Chas. Knott, A. C. Hall, C. Simmons, Andrew McLellan, C. N. Evans, and A. J. Rogers.

These represent but a few of the present population which comprises an intelligent and enterprising people. Occupying as they do one of the richest portions of land in the county, the whole of it convenient to a market at LaPorte, they are a highly favored community, and will no doubt continue to improve in wealth, intelligence, enterprise, and all the comforts, and even luxuries of civilized life.

CHAPTER IV.

NEW DURHAM TOWNSHIP.

New Durham township is one of the original three which formed the county when organized, and it then embraced all of range four, within the limits of LaPorte county. Since then its territory has been diminished to form Coolspring and Michigan on the north, and Clinton, Cass and Dewey on the south. It now occupies congressional township thirty-six, the civil township being commensurate with the congressional, that is, exactly six miles square. This township was named by Miriam Benedict, mother of Levi J. Benedict, who chose for it the name of the place of her nativity, Durham, Greene county, New York. The first settlers were the Benedict family; Henly Clyburn, who had married Sarah Benedict in Illinois, and Thomas Clyburn. This was the first white family that settled in the county. It is possible that there may have been trappers, hunters or traders before them, but they were not settlers, and removed as soon as game became scarce, and the land was cleared up. None of these had their families with them, or if so, they had Indian wives, and were more nearly identified with the aborigines than the whites.

Stephen S. Benedict, together with Miriam Benedict his wife, and his children, Joseph H. Benedict, Alpha M. Benedict, Levi J. Benedict, John K. Benedict, Holland Benedict, James W. Benedict and Sarah Benedict, migrated from Durham, Greene county, New York, in the year 1827, and moved to Illinois. They stopped a short time at Chicago, and from thence moved to Ottawa, where Stephen S. Benedict died. In February of 1829, the family started for Chicago. They remained there but a few days, when they resumed their journey in an easterly direction, and arrived in New Durham township on the fifteenth day of March 1829, accompanied by Henly Clyburn. After their long and tedious journey with an ox team, the snow being a part of the time eighteen inches deep, they encamped about sixty rods northerly of the grounds upon which the Westville railroad depot now stands.

Previous to their arrival at this point the little company had managed to send word to Pokagon prairie, in Berrien county, Michigan, that they wanted assistance in putting up a log cabin, and in accordance with such request, Samuel Johnson and William Eahart had arrived at the designated point a day before the party encamped. These men were pleased with the country, and after assisting in the erection of a couple of cabins, went back to Michigan and returned with their families in the following April, bringing Jacob Inglewright with them, who made a claim of the farm now owned by Hon. C. W. Cathcart. In the same year Charles Whittaker and James Whittaker settled on section twenty-three. Wm. H. Shirley came the same year with his family. On the sixteenth day of July, the first white child in the county was born. It was Elizabeth Miriam Clyburn, daughter of Henly and Sarah Clyburn.

In 1830 Wm. Garwood entered three hundred and twenty acres of land on section fourteen, in the vicinity of New Durham, and moved on to it with his family. A large number of Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians were encamped in this vicinity, but they gave the settlers very little trouble. They bought the surplus crops paying for them in furs, etc. These were converted into cash, by sale to the agents of the American Fur Company. With this money many of the early inhabitants were enabled to pay the government for their lands, when they would have found it very difficult to have done so without such a market. Only one instance is known of the Indians having committed any depredations, and that was the killing of an ox belonging to Henly Clyburn. For this he eventually received the cash, by having it stopped out of their annuities at Chicago, where they were paid. Some idea of the remoteness of neighbors, the scarcity of stock, and the consequent inconvenience of the loss of the ox may be formed, when it is related that Clyburn was obliged to solicit the loan of a yoke of oxen from the Carey mission, located at Niles, Michigan, in order to make up a breaking team.

Among the settlers who came to New Durham township in 1831 was Alden Tucker, who settled on section thirteen; but this was a comparatively dull year for settlement and there were not many arrivals. The year 1832 witnessed the arrival of many more. Among them were Josiah Bryant and family, Jeremiah and Jona-

than Sherwood, Charles Campbell, and Wilson Malone. In this year, Rev. James Armstrong, the pioneer Methodist preacher, conducted the first religious services in the township. It was in this year that the Black Hawk war broke out, a full account of which, as affecting La Porte county and people, is given in connection with the history of Scipio township.

The settlers had been told by the Ottawas and Pottawatomies that "as soon as the leaves on the trees became as large as a squirrel's ear," it was the intention of the Sacs to invade the settlement and murder the inhabitants. During the month of May, rumors came from Chicago bringing tidings of the approach of their enemies. The settlers left their homes and retreated to Door Village, to the block house, where they stopped until all appearance of danger was passed. They then returned to their homes.

During this year the land sales occurred at LaFayette. There was no preemption law, and settlers had much difficulty with speculators who over-bid them when the land was exposed at public sale. This occurred in many instances where the settlers had expended all their means in making improvements. Much of the land thus situated and located in New Durham, went as high as five or six dollars per acre.

On the first day of January 1833, Rachel B. Carter opened the first school ever taught in the township. It was in one side of a double log cabin on the farm of Wm. Eahart, on section twenty-two. She had eighteen scholars. Among them were Levi J. Benedict, Wm. Garwood, and several by the names of Morgan and Eahart. In November 1834, she married a man named Jacobus. She is still living, apparently strong and healthy, and does not appear so old as her history would seem to indicate. From her is gathered a part of the facts contained in this narrative.

When Miss Carter was teaching this school, Indians of various ages would come to the cabin, wrapped in their blankets, and stand for hours without uttering a word or making a motion, while they gazed curiously at the proceedings. Then they would glide away as noiselessly as they came. Upon one occasion, an Indian woman called "Twin Squaw," informed Rachel that the Indians intended to kill all the whites, as soon as the corn was knee high. Rachel

replied that the white people were well aware of the intentions of the Indians, and taking up a handful of sand, said that soldiers were coming from the East as numerous as its grains to destroy the Indians before the corn was ankle high. The next morning there were no Indians to be found in the vicinity, and it was several months before they returned. An Indian told Rachel, at one time, that they liked a few whites with them to trade with, to act as interpreters, and that they learned many useful things of them; but when they commenced coming, they came like the pigeons.

The aborigines had a far different idea of propriety from that which we entertain. They had a burial and dancing ground north of Petro's grove, upon what is now the land of Lucas Hixon. As late as 1835, this ground was made use of for the purposes named. During this year a specimen of Indian justice took place, which shows that they had a very clear idea of what attorneys term "exemplary damages." An Indian had chopped a tree in a pigeon roost, for the purpose of obtaining "squabs," and when it fell it killed a pony belonging to another member of the tribe. A council was called, and after a great deal of consultation, and all the forms relating to the administration of justice had been gone through with, a decision was made to the effect that the carelessness of the offender entitled the aggrieved Indian to receive two ponies in the place of the one killed. The judgment of the court was complied with. There were no writs of error, no *supersedeas*, or *certiorari* known to their code, and the same court had both original and appellate jurisdiction.

The Ottowas and Pottowatomies were anything but neat and clean in their habits, and in their culinary department they exercised but little care. James M. Ray, an old settler, relates that in 1836, there were some five hundred of them camped in and about Westville. At one time he passed a party of them who had captured a turtle and a coon. The former was thrown alive upon a bed of coals, and held with sticks until it was dead. The latter was put into a camp kettle and cooked with very little dressing. The Indians insisted that Ray should partake of their feast, but the cooking excited little appetite for him.

In the years 1834 and 1835 settlers came rapidly, and the gov-

ernment land was nearly or quite all purchased. In 1835, Leonard Woods, now of Michigan City, opened a store at Cathcart's grove. He sold goods on credit in small amounts, to supply the immediate wants of the settlers; and he never lost a dollar from having trusted the pioneers, though many of them were strangers to him.

In 1836 an inhabitant of New Durham named Pelton, started for the West with a considerable sum of money. Soon after starting he was waylaid, murdered and robbed. A man named Staves was arrested and tried for the crime, and being found guilty he was hung at Valparaiso, the murder having been committed in Porter county.

The growth of the township was not confined to the opening of farms, although farming was the leading industry. In 1839 Israel and James Jessup built a saw mill which was the first one erected in the township. It was near the present town of Otis. In 1844 Henry Herrold built another saw mill south of Otis. It was run by water, and the site is now owned by W. F. Catron & Co. In 1845 Philander Barnes built a mill about a mile west of Otis. In 1852, Capt. Jo. Davis and his son, Caleb Davis, built a steam saw mill in New Durham township, a mile and a quarter north of the village of New Durham. In the year 1854 or 1855, it was sold to Wm. S. Medaris, who moved it to a point near the railroad. It now belongs to the Medaris' heirs. Other industries grew up and flourished; but they existed more especially in the villages, and will be described in the proper place. In the year 1860, a boy named Landon was drowned in a pond near Medaris' mill, by the sinking of a canoe in which he and another boy were sailing. The place where the pond was, is now dry land. In 1867, Patrick Daily was killed by Patrick Dunn, a dispute having occurred between them. The deed was performed by Dunn having struck Daily with a wood rack stake. Dunn was indicted for murder, and tried at the April term of the circuit court of 1868. The defense set up was self-defense, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

Union chapel, the first place for religious worship in the township was erected in 1839, on section thirty-four. Prior to this time public religious services were held in the school houses, in private

houses, and sometimes in the beautiful groves which abound in the township. In the month of May 1862, a most remarkable murder occurred in New Durham township, about a mile and three-quarters north of Westville. A man named Fred. Miller, had been missing from his home several days, and his dead body was found upon the shores of Lake Michigan. He had evidently been murdered. Miller was a German, and some of his countrymen had their suspicions that his wife was a party to the deed, and they hung the woman a short time, for the purpose of extorting a confession. She told them that John Poston had committed the murder in her presence, and had promised to marry her if she would not denounce him. Poston was arrested and brought before Alfred Williams, Esq., for examination on the thirty-first day of May, but the evidence of the woman was so contradictory and unsatisfactory that the magistrate felt constrained to acquit him. Poston afterwards joined the army.

Near New Durham there are two mounds, of the kind constructed by the former inhabitants of this continent. They were formerly, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, of the height of six feet, but from being cultivated and otherwise disturbed, are not as much elevated as formerly, though plainly discernible.

In the spring of 1873, Bugbee, Luff & Palmer commenced building a paper mill on Reynolds' creek, three quarters of a mile west of Otis, on the L. S. & M. S. railroad. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Palmer sold out his interest to Daniel Webster, of Illinois. During the last summer, Mr. Bugbee sold out to his sister, Mrs. Owen. H. D. Luff purchased Mr. Webster's interest on the first of September. The mill is now owned by Mr. Luff and Mrs. Owen. It is doing a very fine business, making a ton of straw board each day. A little village is springing up in the vicinity, and it is possible that the local historian of half a century hence, may have use for this item.

Another paper mill has also more recently been built near Otis by W. F. Catron and others. It is situated on a branch of the Calumet, on the L. N. A. & C. railroad. The building is of brick and the machinery is propelled by both steam and water power.

In this township there are four villages, Westville, Otis, Holmesville and New Durham, or "Pin Hook," the oldest of which is

NEW DURHAM.

As early as the year 1837, this place had grown to be something of a village, and a postoffice was established with Wm. Taylor as postmaster; but it was not until the 15th day of April, 1847, that a plat of the village was filed in the office of the county recorder, by Joseph Davis.

The first house built in New Durham was a log cabin erected for a store, by Leonard Woods in the year 1834. During the next year, Hiram Wheeler and Woods were in partnership in the mercantile business in that place. Woods sold out to William Taylor, and moved to Cathcart's grove, where he opened another store. Taylor sold out to Horner, who kept it ten years. Horner sold to Bill Jennings. In the year 1856, A. G. Standiford and D. C. Standiford bought the concern. This partnership continued about one year, and then D. C. Standiford continued the business alone about three years, after which he sold to Asahel Reynolds. Reynolds sold to Henry Cole, who continued in business until 1863. The store was then discontinued.

In 1837, Henry Harding opened and kept a hotel in the village, and in 1838 Wm. S. Medaris carried on a wagon manufactory, and W. B. Webber a blacksmith shop. They were run in connection with each other, and were upon the sites now occupied by Wm. Pathe and Michael Burgher, for the same purpose. In the fall of 1839, James Flood and Wm. Johnson opened a tailor shop. They succeeded David Christman.

In 1843, Richard Smith commenced the business of boot and shoe making and continued it until 1855. In 1846 Dr. A. G. Standiford commenced the practice of medicine in the town and vicinity. He was the first physician who resided there. In 1847 a church was built in New Durham by the Methodist denomination, and the first minister was Rev. J. J. Cooper. Rev. Mr. Parrott, previous to that time, had conducted religious services for the Methodists.

Archibald McAllister commenced the business of harness making in 1846, and Capt. Joseph Davis opened a store in 1847, but going the next year to California, the store was closed in 1849. About this time Daniel Pangborn commenced blacksmithing.

Wm. B. Webber bought out Wm. S. Medaris' wagon shop in 1850, and carried it on four years. He at the same time bought out Amos Perrin's blacksmith shop. In the year 1852, he manufactured one hundred and fourteen wagons and buggies, and mounted three hundred steel plows.

In 1854, a frame school house was built in New Durham, which has since been replaced by a substantial building of brick. In this year also the postoffice was removed from New Durham to Beaver Dam, and Sylvester Goff was appointed postmaster. This was an indication of the decline of New Durham, and the railroad having reached Westville, the pioneer town of the township ceased to be a place of any importance. Many of its buildings have been moved away. Some of them have gone to Westville, and some are used for farm houses. Though the town is gone, the rich lands of the prairie remain, a constant source of wealth.

During the days of her prosperity New Durham had a rival. At the crossing of the old Chicago road and plank road, at the head of Flood's grove, little more than a half mile distant, John Armstrong opened a very good dry goods and grocery store, and Henry Herrold a blacksmith shop. For a long time there was considerable jealousy between the inhabitants of the two places. The citizens of the Flood's grove settlement gave New Durham the cognomen of "Pinhook," and the good people of the latter place retorted by naming the settlement of their neighbors. "Squatham."

Reckoning from the time when the first house was built, the next oldest town in New Durham township is

HOLMESVILLE.

This place was laid out upon the lands of Hiram Holmes. The plat was filed for record on the second day of October, 1855. It is described as being in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section four, township thirty-six, north of range four west.

In the year 1833, Jacob Bryant built a saw mill where that of Henry Larry now stands. He also built the first dwelling house, which was a frame, the boards being sawed out at the mill. The house is now occupied by John Moorman.

After this no other building was erected until after the location of the railroad in 1850. In that year Mr. Prosser built a part of

the house now occupied as a dwelling and store by Adolph Schaffer. Prosser sold goods in the building. In 1852 an addition was made, and it was opened as a public house.

In the year 1851, John H. Armstrong bought the saw mill and other property of Jacob Bryant. Immediately afterwards he sold to Hiram Holmes. In the year 1860, Samuel S. Davis bought out Mr. Holmes.

A postoffice was established at Holmesville in 1852, kept by Prosser, but was discontinued in 1856. In 1853 a warehouse was built by the Michigan Southern railway company; and the house now occupied by Samuel S. Davis was built by Hiram Holmes. Wm. Booth also built a house here in 1856, and Charles Moorman built another in 1857. Francis Burkhardt bought the hotel property in 1856. He died in 1869. His heirs have rented to Adolph Schaffer who carries on a store in the building.

Holmesville has become somewhat noted for accidents and casualties. Two suicides have occurred here, one of a German who had boarded with Burkhardt, and the other an emigrant woman, who was on the journey to the west with her family. Four men have been killed here on the railroad, a Mr. Marshall, a Mr. Eaton, a deaf and dumb man, and a man who was drunk and had lain down upon the track in the night. In 1862 there was a collision at Holmesville between a freight and an express train, which did much damage to the trains, but killed no one, and in 1866 a train was thrown from the track by a cow. By this accident several persons were very seriously injured.

OTIS.

The settlement of this place was commenced in 1851, but no plat of the town was recorded until 1870, when Solomon Tucker, on the 20th day of April, of that year, acknowledged and filed a plat for record. The description says that LaCroix "is laid out in the south part of the northwest quarter of section five, township thirty-six, north of range four west, in LaPorte county, Indiana."

On the 27th day of June 1874, Mr. Tucker also filed a plat for an addition laid off "in the south part of the northwest quarter of section five, township thirty-six, north of range four west, in LaPorte county, Indiana."

Otis was first known as Salem Crossing. This name was given to it by the Michigan Southern railroad, and when the postoffice was established, and Matthias Seberger appointed postmaster, that name was adopted by the department at Washington. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, however, insisted upon calling it LaCroix, and when Solomon Tucker laid out and platted the town upon this land, he availed himself of the proprietor's right to give it a name, and upon our county books it is only known as LaCroix. Having two names, some of the inhabitants thought it best, as a sort of compromise, to give it a third, which should supplant the other two, and suggested the name of the representative in congress from this district, and for a time it was called Packard. Upon the recommendation of that gentleman, however, in 1872, the name of the office was changed to Otis. Matthias Seberger was the first settler in Otis, arriving there in 1851. In the year 1853, the Michigan Southern, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroads were completed, and he acted as agent for both of them. In 1854 Geo. R. Selkirk opened a grocery store, and in the same year B. Parker and Isaac Weston erected a hotel which was kept by Parker. Henry Wing bought it in 1857, and kept it until 1865. This covered the period of the war when the patronage of the hotel was the greatest. In those days, soldiers and others going southward from northeastern Indiana were obliged to go to Salem Crossing, and thence southward over the L. N. A. & C. line. This kept the hotel well filled most of the time.

Solomon Colby opened a blacksmith shop in 1858, and in 1859 F. Harriman established a meat market. Matthias Seberger opened the first general store in the same year.

In 1861, a saloon was built and kept by Jasper Fleming, not, however for the sale of intoxicating liquors. In 1867 Seberger & Wing engaged in the business of merchandising in partnership. A wagon and blacksmith shop was established in 1870; and Dr. Clark R. Warren commenced the practice of medicine, being the first resident physician.

The Methodist Episcopal church had the first regular preaching in 1870, and in 1872 a Roman Catholic church was built by the Polanders who are settled in the neighborhood.

The business of the village of Otis consists of two blacksmith shops; one carpenter; one depot agent; two druggists; three general stores, dry goods, groceries, crockery, etc.; one hotel; one market; two physicians; two shoemakers; one tailor; one telegraph operator; one undertaker, and one wagon maker.

WESTVILLE.

Westville is the most important town in New Durham township, being a place of considerable business, and a heavy grain market. The original town of Westville was located on the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, in township thirty-six, range four west, by W. and J. A. Catron, and the town plat was recorded on the first day of May, 1851. Afterwards an amended plat was filed by which seven lots were added to the original plot. On the eighth day of July, 1863, Henly Clyburn filed for record an addition embracing forty-five lots. James Concannon filed a plat for an addition embracing one hundred lots, on the twenty-first day of June, 1865. Smith's addition of ten lots, was made on the fifth day of June, 1858, and Clyburn's second addition, embracing twenty-two lots on the fifteenth day of June, 1858. Ray's addition consisting of eleven lots was recorded February 10, 1868.

Westville is favorably located on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad; and has had a steady growth from the time of the completion of the railroad.

The first permanent residence on the present site of Westville was a frame house, built by Henly Clyburn in 1836, James M. Ray doing the carpenter work; and the first store was one kept by John and William Catron, at a part of the town known as the "Four Corners." It was opened in 1848; and in 1849, D. M. Closser opened a dry goods and grocery store. In 1850 Jesse McCord commenced the business of blacksmithing. Bell Jennings opened a general store in 1851. In this year, there were two numbers of a paper called the *Westville Free Press* issued. L. P. Williams was the editor. He afterwards went to Nashville, where he edited an agricultural paper, until near the beginning of the war, when returning to the North, he entered the Union army, and attained the rank of Major. He now resides in Washington, D. C.

The railroad was completed in 1853, and a depot was built, which gave the first business impetus to the place. During this year a steam grist mill was built by James Haskell. This was sold and moved away about the year 1860.

In 1853 a Methodist church building was erected which is now owned by the Catholics. The Christian church was built in 1859, and Elder H. Z. Leonard was the first pastor. The Methodist church was built in 1867-8 out of means arising from a generous bequest made by a large-hearted christian man and public-spirited citizen, Daniel West, who died a few years ago, honored and respected by all who knew him. He also made a handsome bequest to the lodge of Odd Fellows, and with it a good hall was built in 1868.

In the year 1855, Jacob J. Mann & Co., built a reaper and mower establishment, and made a machine patented by themselves. The concern did a good business up to the time of the death of the senior member of the firm.

The first number of the Westville *Herald* was issued on the second day of May A. D. 1856, by C. G. Townsend and Alfred Townsend. The partnership continued only until the following August, when the office was sold to a company composed of Samuel Burns, Henly Clyburn and James Concannon. Townsend conducted it until November, when Chas. G. Powell took charge of it, and having bought out the proprietors, removed it to LaPorte in the month of August 1859.

In the year 1858, Tobias Miller built a steam grist mill. After being sold several times it was owned by Mrs. Sloan Martin, in 1870, when it was burned.

In the fall of 1862 a bedstead factory was started by Reynolds, Weaver and Smith. Weaver continued with the firm until 1865. The other members of the firm continued in the business until 1869, when they sold out to Charles Ruggles, who changed the business to that of manufacturing wooden bottom chairs, which is now carried on to a considerable extent, and in the year 1864, a machine shop was put in operation and run by Charles W. Carter.

On the 14th day of February 1864, a meeting of citizens was held at the new school house to take into consideration the propriety

of incorporating Westville. Azariah Williams acted as chairman, and W. L. Webster as secretary.

Wm. B. Webber moved that preparatory steps toward getting the town incorporated be taken, and the chair then on motion appointed the following committee to carry out the objects of the convention: Wm. B. Webber, James Concannon, Wm. C. Martin, D. C. Standiford and W. L. Webster.

At the September term of the county commissioner's court, held at the court house on Friday, the ninth day of September, A. D., 1864, it was ordered by the board that in the matter of the application of the legal voters of Westville, it appeared that a majority of the legal voters in said town are in favor of its incorporation and that the law has been fully complied with, and that said town be and is hereby incorporated.

The first election under the act of incorporation took place on the 15th day of September, and the annual charter election on the 16th day of November following.

The first council consisted of W. L. Webster, D. C. Standiford, and Wm. C. Martin, Mr. Webster being elected president. G. L. Thompson was the first clerk.

James Dolman, Sen., and James Dolman, Jr., erected a grist mill near the railroad track, in 1872, and the next year sold it to E. and N. Dolman.

Catron's hall and building was finished in 1873. It is a handsome building and the hall is a credit to the town.

Perhaps the one institution of which Westville may most justly feel proud is the excellent public school which is recognized as one of the best not only in the county, but in all northern Indiana. Several years ago, it was brought up to a high standard by Prof. J. G. Laird, and has successfully maintained it ever since. The school has been so successfully managed that many persons have attended it, from adjoining counties. It is an honor alike to those who have conducted it, and the people who have given it a cordial support.

It is not within the province of this history to give all the business changes that may have occurred. It aims to present the county as it has been, and also as it is at present; and the following gratifying exhibit of the business of Westville is given.

Two attorneys; two bakeries; two barber shops; two blacksmith shops; one butcher shop; two brick masons; sixteen carpenters; one chair factory; two dry goods, clothing and grocery stores; one well driver; one express agent; one gunsmith; four grocery stores; two hotels; two hardware stores; six harness makers; two insurance agents; two justices of the peace; one jeweler and watch maker; one livery stable; three milliners; four physicians; two painters; four plasterers; one pump manufacturer; two restaurants; one saloon; two saw mills; one stationery store; three shoe makers; Two tailors; one undertaker and two wagon manufactories. There is also a Hook and Ladder company; a lodge each of the Masons and Odd Fellows; four churches, Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Catholic; and an efficient corporation government, consisting of a council, with president, treasurer and clerk, assessor and marshal.

There are others now living in the township who came very early to the county. Hon. Charles W. Cathcart made a settlement in 1831, and has long been a distinguished citizen, honored in many ways by his fellow-citizens. He twice represented the district in congress, and has always borne a prominent and leading position in public affairs. Evan Henton came to the county in 1832, and now resides in Westville. A. M. Jessup arrived in 1832. John P. Noble, Eliza Cole, Henry N. Cathcart, W. F. Catron, John Warnock and J. R. Reed reached the county in 1833. M. S. Wright, M. W. Robertson, Ralph Loomis, C. R. Robertson, Wm. W. and W. L. Webster and Shep. Crumpacker came in 1834. J. M. and J. G. Warnock, and James M. Ray arrived in 1835.

It is impracticable to name later arrivals. The township is thickly populated, and except Centre and Michigan townships, casts a larger vote than any other township in the county.

The fertility of the soil in this township is unsurpassed and its farmers are prosperous. Among those who have held official positions is Hon. Geo. Crawford, a leading agriculturist of the township. He has been several times a member of the State Legislature, serving in both the Senate and House of Representatives; he served also two years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Though now at an advanced age, he is yet an influential, active

and useful citizen. Other well-known citizens of the township are Alfred Williams, John P. Cathcart, Azariah Williams, Dr. B. B. Freeman, Dr. T. Fravel, Isaiah Thompson, Mrs. M. M. Duncan, H. Van Zandt, Daniel McKillips, M. W. Ray, I. D. Martin, L. R. Cole, Wash. Concannon, Mr. Armitage, and Dr. C. P. Cathcart. John P. Cathcart has served many years as county surveyor.

CHAPTER V.

MICHIGAN TOWNSHIP.

At the regular term of the commissioners' court, on the fourth day of September 1833, the following order was passed by the board: "Ordered that New Durham township be divided by the line dividing townships thirty-six and thirty-seven, and that all that tract of country lying in township thirty-seven and thirty-eight constitute a new township, to be called Michigan township." A division was afterwards made of this territory so that the present Michigan township consists only of the fractional congressional township thirty-eight, which is so far diminished by Lake Michigan on the north that it contains but fourteen whole sections and six fractional sections, leaving it the smallest township in territory there is in the county, with one exception, that of Hudson. The soil of the township consists almost wholly of sand ridges. These were at one time covered with a fine growth of White pine timber, which has entirely disappeared, having been cut off for lumber.

One of the earliest settlements in Michigan township, outside of Michigan City, was at Scott's mills, where Mr. James M. Scott erected a saw and grist mill. This was the first flouring mill that was built in the township. It was located on Trail creek one mile and a half from Michigan City, and was completed in 1834. It was a large fine mill, and supplied a great extent of country with bread, purchasers coming all the way from Chicago, Rockford, Joliet and Galena, in Illinois. The proprietor was able to purchase wheat at sixty cents per bushel, and sell his flour at ten dollars per barrel. The first saw mill in the township was built by John Walker, father

of Maj. Benj. P. Walker of LaPorte. John Cheney and John Ritter, the Shreves, Sanfords and Van Winkles were all old settlers, having reached the county at a very early day.

Owing to the sparseness of the population of Michigan township outside of the city, its history is chiefly the history of

MICHIGAN CITY.

The land on which Michigan City, is now located was purchased of the government in 1831, by Isaac C. Elston, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and he laid out the town in October, 1832. The town site was one that was rather forbidding, much of it being low and swampy. A growth of pine trees covered most of the spot, and there were some sugar maple trees. Trail creek slowly made its way over the sands to the lake, winding around by the very foot of Hoosier Slide, a deep sluggish stream, which was obstructed by a bar at the mouth, where so little water passed over that a person could readily cross it on foot. Yet it was believed that at this point a harbor could be made. Hence the purchase made by Major Elston, and all the subsequent operations towards building up a city, and a harbor on the great lakes, for Indiana. The line between Indiana and the territory of Michigan was formerly some distance south of where it was afterwards located, shutting Indiana off entirely from all harbor facilities, and depriving her as a State, of all the benefits to be derived from the vast commerce of the great northern lakes. This boundary was disputed, and it was finally settled by adopting a boundary that would give this State a position on the coast of lake Michigan; and the counties of LaPorte, Porter and Lake, are bounded on the north by its waters.

The first settlers in Michigan City arrived in 1833, and it may readily be presumed that they found few attractions to welcome them. To their view there was presented only sand hills and swamps. Hoosier Slide towered up many feet higher than now, while below it and around about there was only glistening sand, and further back, across the creek that passed through the woods, and which was still the abode of wild beasts, a low, wet, swampy tract of country occupied all the locality. It would have been discouraging enough only for the prospect that a city would one day arise there

in spite of adverse circumstances, and a harbor that should be to Indiana what the harbor at Chicago is now to Illinois. Animated by this belief, settlers rapidly arrived, filled with the spirit of enterprise, and commenced the work of improvement.

From the best information obtainable, it seems that Jacob Furman and B. F. Bryant put up a log cabin in August, 1833, on the present site of Peck's corner, which was probably the first house erected in the place. Mrs. W. F. Miller, who is older in date of arrival than any other person now living in Michigan City, states that her father, Samuel Flint, arrived there with his family in October, 1833, when she was five years of age; and the Flint family was the third to arrive. There was then but one frame building in the town, erected, it is said by Samuel B. Webster; and Mr. Flint erected the second one for a dwelling house. The presence of Indians was no unusual event, but they were friendly, and Mrs. Miller remembers having often played with them as a child. The two or three dwelling houses were located in the woods, and sugar was made from the maple trees surrounding them. There were no streets yet opened, and only foot paths led from house to house.

In the month of June, 1833, Thompson W. Francis arrived. He did not remain, but went to LaPorte, staying there until the month of November, when he journeyed to St. Joseph, Michigan, and worked at his trade there until the Spring of 1834. He then on the 16th day of March went to Michigan City, and made a permanent settlement. He found there Joseph C. Orr, and Samuel Miller. Orr built a tannery in 1834, and lived first in a log house which stood on the present site of Ames & Holliday's drug store, which he used as a sort of hotel, and where many a traveler found rest and refreshment, though the surroundings were somewhat rude. He afterwards moved to New Cincinnati, on the Wisconsin river, where he is still living. Miller was a forwarder, and occupied a log building on the ground where the old brick packing house now stands. Francis was a carpenter, and built, or assisted in building many of the older houses now in the city.

About the time of the arrival of the Flint family in October, 1833, Geo. W. Selkirk came. He has been many years engaged in farming, and now resides in Coolspring township. At this time

only an old Indian trail connected Michigan City and LaPorte, but the Michigan road had been laid out, and the laborers were then at work upon it. Until this was completed there was no road into the city, and the only communication with the world was out over the waters of the lake, by means of the occasional arrival and departure of a vessel. Vessels of ordinary size could not reach the wharf, but were obliged to anchor out in the lake at some distance, and land merchandise by means of lighters. This continued several years, to the time when the improvement of the harbor began under the supervision of the United States.

George Ames and Leonard Woods reached the place in 1834; and in 1835 came M. Romel, a native of Germany; Simon Ritter from Seneca county, New York; Deacon W. Peck, from New York; W. W. Higgins, from Connecticut, Judge Woodward a justice of the peace, and first postmaster; Hiram and Richard Inman; Jacob Bigelow; David Burr; Benjamin James; W. Moody; Allen James; Robert Stewart; Quick, Peak, Western and many others. In the winter of the same year C. B. Blair arrived.

During this year and the next, settlers came rapidly, and the young town began to exhibit considerable stir and business activity. Sprague and Teali were in the place in 1834. Teall was engaged in the business of merchandising, and they afterwards became stage proprietors in partnership, having purchased the line from Michigan City to Chicago. Capt. Eliakim Ashton, who was a soldier under Gen. Orr, came very early, perhaps in 1834; and also Asa Harper, who now lives in Coolspring township. He came to the county in 1833, and assisted in surveying the town of Michigan City, the plat of which was recorded September 17, 1833.

Two hotels were built in 1834. The first one was put up by Lofland and Taylor, and was situated near the harbor; the other was built by Samuel Olinger, Thompson Francis doing the carpenter work. Soon afterwards Hiram Inman built the Stockton house near the present school house number one, on Pine street, and before the close of 1836, there were still other hotels—the Mansion house, City Hotel, Exchange, on Sherman's corner, Farmers' Hotel, Washington House and Lake House; also the Western Hotel which stood out near where the State prison is at present

located. The hotels were all full, and business of all kinds, in 1836, was in a flourishing condition. W. D. Woodward, who came to the place in that year, states that there were nearly three thousand inhabitants. This probably includes the hundreds of transient people; but it is certain that during the three years 1834, 35 and 36, the growth of the town was rapid beyond what seems possible now. The prospect of building the leading harbor on the lakes animated every settler, and disseminated a spirit of enterprise that seemed likely to create a great city in spite of every obstacle. They who first peopled Michigan City were pushing, active, intelligent and enterprising men. Some of them became the heaviest business men at that time in the State. They were chiefly from the eastern States; and with them, to suggest a business enterprise was to see it accomplished. The arrival of vessels became more and more frequent, and it was an interesting sight that at such times always occurred, to see men, women and children flocking to the wharf to witness the coming in of the lighter, which was the link of communication between all large vessels and the shore, some actuated by mere curiosity, and others to renew their faith in the great commercial importance of the place in the not distant future.

Samuel Miller commenced merchandising in 1833, then Teall in 1834, and in the same year James Forrester also. These men built ware houses as did also Wm. S. Clark, who first clerked for Teall. In 1836, James Forrester brought a cargo of salt into the place on the schooner "Post Boy," which was the earliest shipment of the kind. The first warehouse was built by Miller, and the second one by Hobart, and others speedily followed built by Moore, Burr, Sleight & Gould, Jabez R. Wells, and C. B. Blair. Blair's stood on the pier, which he also built. The ware houses stood down near the present harbor, and the greater part of the business was in the vicinity of where the depot now stands. The steamers Ward, Champion, Geo. Dole and others made regular trips, and the commission and forwarding business became active and heavy. The town was the great grain depot for all northern Indiana, and wheat was brought in from even as far south as Marion county. At the end of 1836, besides the numerous warehouses and commission and forwarding houses, there were twelve dry goods stores. Jacob

Haas and Daniel Brown were merchants in 1835, and Eliakim and Gallatin Ashton in 1836. The son of the latter is now one of the leading business men of the place. Among others engaged in the business of merchandising were John Barker, Henry Carter, J. G. Sleight, Mr. Wendover, and Shedd & Turner. George and Fisher Ames opened a hardware store in 1835. There are only two persons now living in Michigan City who have been there longer than Mr. Geo. Ames. These are Mrs. W. F. Miller, and T. W. Francis. Chas. W. Henry, the father of the late Wm. Henry, who lived near Kingsbury, was a merchant in 1835; also D. and N. W. Lower in the same year, and Sleight & Moon, and W. Barbee. R. Coudon commenced the Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron business, under the firm name of Burke & Coudon in 1837, and continued the business on his own account from 1838.

The first school house in the city was erected in 1834, Thompson Francis was its architect and builder. It was used as a church also. At that time there were no regular church services; but preachers frequently stopped over Sunday in the place, not desiring to travel on the Sabbath, when they were drafted into the service of an extemporized congregation. The first teacher was probably a Mr. McCoy, who taught in the building alluded to; and from the beginning of that early time, the school system of the city has grown, until now the schools of the place are flourishing and eminently useful; and a building has been erected which is one of the finest in the State, in towns which are no larger than Michigan City.

The first building exclusively for church services was erected by the Protestant Episcopalians. It was built in 1835 or 36, and stood on Pine Street, between fourth and Market streets. Afterwards a church was erected by the Methodists, on Pine between second and Michigan streets, which was removed to its present location on Franklin street many years ago. The present Episcopal church edifice was erected later; then the Catholics built, and after them the Congregationalists, and last of all, the Presbyterians. These all now receive good congregations on the Sabbath. A Baptist church was built in 1837.

On the eighth day of July, 1835, the first number of the Michigan City *Gazette* was issued. It was established by J. S. Castle.

The material for the printing of the paper was shipped from Buffalo around the lakes to Michigan City, Mr. Castle and family going by boat to Detroit, and thence by team to Michigan City, where they arrived in June, 1835. They were accompanied by Polaski King, of LaPorte, who was "Printer's Devil," after the office was opened. This was the first paper published in LaPorte county. It opened as a Democratic sheet, but afterwards, passing into the hands of Samuel Miller, with James Stewart as editor, it became the servant of the Whig party. A more complete history of this newspaper, with the others of the county, will be given in another chapter.

In 1838-40, there was a literary institution in the city, which occupied a building three stories in height. It was called the Michigan City Institute, and its Principal was Rev. James Towner. He was assisted by a Miss Ward, now Mrs. Wyllis Peck, and Miss Coit, who was a sister of Mrs. Towner. It was a useful institution; but not sufficiently successful pecuniarily to ensure a long life for it. It was soon suspended, and the building, which stood on Franklin street, corner of Boston was removed from that locality to become the Lake house, which was burned several years ago.

In the year 1836, on the fourth day of July, a vessel, the Sea Serpent, was brought in over the bar, and this circumstance was made the occasion for a day of rejoicing. The vessel was pushed and towed, the citizens aiding, some considerable distance up the creek, and the enthusiasm found expression in a way that was more applicable to those "good old times" than to the present evil days. A barrel of whisky was rolled out and set up on end. Then the head was knocked in, a nail was driven partly in the side, and a tin cup was hung on it, when every man helped himself, and it may be presumed that no one failed to partake of his full share of the liquid. It was a general spree, in which every man "lent a hand."

It was in this year (1836), that the work of improving the harbor began, Congress having at its preceding session made an appropriation of \$20,000 for this purpose. The work was begun without much delay, under the immediate supervision of Capt. Ward B. Burnet, of the engineer bureau. The following year an appropriation was made of \$30,000, and the further work on the harbor was

placed in charge of Capt. Stockton. These two appropriations were made while Jackson was yet President. The third came during the administration of Martin Van Buren. It was made to cover the two years 1838 and 1839, and the amount of it was \$60,733.-39. Capt. Stockton continued in charge of the harbor work, until 1841, when he was succeeded in this duty by Maj. J. R. Bowes, of the Engineers.

The next appropriation made by Congress was during the administration of President Taylor, probably in 1849. It was for the sum of \$25,000; and a fifth appropriation of a like amount was made in 1852. With the first three appropriations much valuable improvement was made. Materials were purchased, such as timber, stone and iron, piles were driven, dredge and scows built, necessary buildings erected, and all preparations made for pushing the work forward with the utmost expedition. Piers were built into the lake until a depth of eighteen feet of water was reached, and the channel was partially dredged out, so as to admit vessels of two hundred tons easily and safely inside the harbor between the piers. But more than one-half the money derived from the first three appropriations was expended for materials, shops, the dredge, horses, scows, etc., including more than \$20,000 worth of hewn oak timber. To obtain any benefit from all this, it was necessary that the appropriations should have been continued until the completion of the work. But several years were allowed to intervene between the third and fourth appropriations. During all this period everything about the harbor stood still. The shops were closed up; the horses were sold for a small part of the original cost; the dredge, scows and tenders, tied up in the stream, were going rapidly to decay; the splendid lot of oak timber, which cost more than \$20,000 either rotted or was sold to individuals at less than one-fifth of its cost to the government; the unfinished pier, left to the mercy of wind and wave, was soon seriously damaged.

At last the fourth appropriation was made, and was all expended in patching up the waste and destruction of the previous years; and then the work ceased. There was no more money, and that which had been thus expended might as well have been cast into the lake, so far as the harbor was affected by it. The remains of the material,

the tools and implements were all sold for a mere trifle, and the buildings were carried away, or fell gradually to pieces. The dredge, its engine taken out, was moved into the stream, where it sunk. It was afterwards raised and sold for fifty dollars, its original cost being \$28,000. The scows and tenders, more fortunate than the dredge, were driven by a flood into the lake, and lost.

Several more years intervened, when a fifth appropriation of \$25,000 was made, which seems to have been used in destroying what little was yet left of the former work. A new outfit of tools and some material were purchased, and the remainder was expended in making a futile experiment with a new kind of crib, which was sunk without the support of piles. It proved a total failure, and was dashed to pieces by the storms and ice of the succeeding winter. To build the new crib, the stone which had been placed in the old pier were removed and made use of; and they too, were all washed away and lost, leaving literally not one stone upon another to tell the story of the many thousands of dollars that had been sunk in the sand and water.

From this date, during more than fourteen years, the harbor was abandoned by the government; and it lay a useless wreck, stranded on a bar worse than that at the harbor's mouth—the foolish, wasteful policy of stopping work at the very time when work was necessary to preserve that which had already been done. The cribs soon washed partially away, the channel filled up with sand, and the fond dream of a good harbor at Michigan City, was only a dream, to all outward appearance; the chances of anything ever being accomplished, seeming far less than when in 1836, the Sea Serpent entered Trail creek amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the people. The facts concerning these futile efforts to make a harbor, are obtained from the notes of Mr. Wm. H. Goodhue, who pertinently says, “Hope, for a season,” bade Michigan City farwell.

But the despondency was not to last. The energetic spirit of enterprise which characterized the men who had built up Michigan City, still animated them; and they determined that with the opening and opportunity for a harbor at their doors, they would not sit quietly down, fold their arms, and close their eyes, and let the sands cover them. They resolved to build a harbor themselves.

In 1865, they obtained from Congress a relinquishment of the remains of the old works, and the right to build where they had been. Then they organized the "Michigan City Harbor company," and in 1866 and 1867, having procured heavy voluntary subscriptions from the citizens, they proceeded with the work, expending in a most judicious and economical manner, more than one hundred thousand dollars. Two piers were built into the lake one thousand, and one thousand two hundred feet respectively, which were strong and well secured, supported by piles driven through the sand, and into the tough blue clay, which forms the bottom of the channel. The entrance was two hundred feet wide, and the water was at that point from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Thus they proved what had been doubted, that a permanent harbor could be made, and then having expended all their available means, and finding it impracticable to obtain further subscriptions, they applied to Congress to finish the work which they had so well begun, and that body in 1867, granted them \$75,000. With this assistance, the work was pushed forward with energy and success, under the supervision of a government officer, Capt. E. Bennett; and the next year, 1868, the Secretary of war, out of the general appropriation for rivers and harbors, allotted \$25,000 to Michigan City. In the spring of 1839, Congress again made a general appropriation for rivers and harbors to be distributed by the Secretary of war, and out of it this harbor received \$32,500. This amount, with the unexpended balances of the former appropriations, enabled Capt. Bennett, who so managed the funds entrusted to his charge that not a dollar was misapplied or wasted, to extend, enlarge and deepen the channel until vessels of ordinary draft could enter it with ease and safety; and a large trade arose in lumber, iron ore, lath, lime, plaster, salt, and other heavy commodities. It was evident that with further enlarged facilities, a large commercial trade would center at this point.

But while the harbor was of vast importance to Michigan City as a commercial point, it was clear that a good harbor here would be of equal importance to the general commerce of the lakes. The chief of the bureau of engineers Gen. A. A. Humphrey became convinced of the necessity of its use as a harbor of refuge for lake

shipping, and he recommended to Congress increased appropriations for this purpose. The work was not neglected, but each year in succession an appropriation has been obtained, ranging from \$15,000 to \$50,000, the latter sum being allowed first with a view to beginning work on an outside harbor, or harbor of refuge; and this has been the regular annual appropriation ever since. The commerce invited by this harbor, has been steadily growing, and is larger the present year than at any other time since the first vessel entered it.

Under the direction of Capt. Manning, an officer of the engineers, the government work on the outside harbor is being vigorously pushed forward the present season, and the inside harbor is being enlarged by dredging out further up the creek, in order to meet the wants of a rapidly growing trade. The latter work is done by the corporation of Michigan City; and the early dream of a good harbor and a large commercial port bids fair at last to be realized.

The first physician who settled in Michigan City, was Lee H. T. Maxon, who came in 1835. Other physicians who came early to the place were Doctors DeWitt, Strong, Chas. Palmer, and S. Pulford. Among the first lawyers were J. R. Wells; A. W. Enos; Hathaway and Chapman: and Thomas Tyrrell, who disappeared, and was never heard of afterwards. Later came Thornton & Orr.

Besides the hotels already named, there was the Franklin, and Genesee House. The labor on the latter was paid for in Genesee, Michigan, or "wild cat" money, and a little later the Jewell House was erected by Mr. H. Jewell, who still resides in the city. The Franklin, which stood on Schoeneman & Ashton's corner was kept by Mr. Jewell during the Harrison campaign. The Lake House was kept awhile by Ainsworth & Jewell. The "United States" also was kept by Mr. Jewell for a time. About the same time, Sweetland & Pulford were the landlords of the Exchange.

From 1836 to 1841, the forwarding and commission business was carried on by Sleight & Gould, whose location was down near the harbor; Samuel Moore, who was succeeded by J. & C. Hitchcock, at the bend of the harbor, occupying what was known as the Moore warehouse; E. Folsom & Co.; Wm. S. Clark; C. B. & L. Blair; Goodhue & McAdoo. The principal merchants were, for the same

period, Viele & Brother, on Ames' corner; A. Chittenden, who was succeeded by C. B. & L. Blair; Shedd & Turner; Carter & Barker; McKnight & Co.; James McAdoo; Fisher Ames & Co.; Harvey Treusdell; Cole, Peck & Co., in sheet iron and stoves; and Ames & Holliday, druggists.

From 1837 to 1844, Michigan City was the principal grain market for Northern Indiana, wheat being received from as far south as the central portion of the State. Huge caravans of ox teams, with two and three yoke of oxen to a wagon, would come in, sometimes thirty or forty such teams together. The supplies for all this large extent of country were purchased here. The same teams which conveyed the wheat to market, would return laden with goods for the home merchants. It was not uncommon for three hundred teams to arrive in one day. The trade of the place was necessarily large and prosperous; but the advent of railroads at points further south cut off much of the business of Michigan City, by furnishing a grain market elsewhere; and this, together with the suspension of work on the harbor, as before related, opened a somewhat gloomy prospect, which was considerably relieved by the arrival of the Michigan Central, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroads; and quite dissipated by the re-opening of the harbor from 1867 to 1872.

There are at Michigan City five railroads, four of which have one terminus each at this point. These are the Michigan Central, which reached here in 1850, and the next year erected valuable machine shops; the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago which entered the city in 1853, and put up a fine freight depot and other buildings; the Joliet cut-off, which is owned and run by the Michigan Central, but has a separate track; the Michigan Lake Shore, which runs by the side of the Michigan Central to New Buffalo, where it diverges to the north; and the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago road which was completed through from LaPorte in 1871. These railroads make the city quite a railroad centre, and afford facilities for the shipment of lumber and other commodities arriving by vessel.

The Northern State prison was located at Michigan City in the year 1857, and with an appropriation of \$50,000 made by the Leg-

islature of that year, work was commenced at once. The contract for constructing the cell house, and some of the other buildings, and the outside wall, was let to D. J. Silver; and a part of the labor of construction was performed by convicts from the Southern penitentiary. The land occupied by the prison was purchased of Chauncy B. Blair, who sold the State ninety acres, eight and one-half acres of which are enclosed by the outside wall. This wall is twenty-five feet in height, three and one-half feet in thickness at the bottom, and two feet at the top. It is built of brick and covered by a stone coping four feet in width. At each corner there is a tower, constructed of stone. These towers are handsome structures, and give an air of tasteful elegance to the huge wall. Within the enclosure are the cell house, the deputy warden's house, a building containing the dining room, wash room, kitchen, chapel, hospital, and State repair room; five shops, two of which are one hundred feet each in length, one a hundred and fifty feet, another, one hundred and sixty feet, and the other, two hundred feet in length; and two engine houses and a blacksmith shop. On the outside of the wall is the warden's residence house, and two houses for the dwellings of guards. The Artesian well supplies an abundance of water for all fire exigencies; but it is so impregnated with mineral substances as to be unfit for drinking or culinary purposes.

The first warden was Col. Seelye, then Mr. Iddings of Fort Wayne, next Thomas Wood, who was succeeded by Hon. W. W. Higgins, of Michigan City, and he in turn by the present warden, Mr. Charles Mayne. It was under the administration of Mr. Higgins that the prison first became self-supporting.

Hayward & DeWolfe were the first who entered into a contract for prison labor. They were engaged in the business of cooperage. Soon after Elisha Murray took a contract for prison labor, for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He was succeeded by Finch & Barker. In the year 1867, Hon. J. H. Winterbotham bought into a contract with Jones and Chapin, and in 1869 bought them out. The firm is now that of J. H. Winterbotham & Sons. They work one hundred and fifty convicts, and are engaged in cooperage, and the manufacture of carriage and buggy bodies, and sleighs. Their sales are very heavy, amounting to \$150,000 annually.

Ford & Johnson also have a contract for, and work one hundred and fifty convicts. They are engaged in the manufacture of chairs, and their sales amount to about \$125,000 annually. Some of their products have been shipped to Japan. They commenced business in 1870. There is also a cigar manufacturer who now has a contract, and employs some convict labor.

The prison was completed in 1868, but the number of convicts has become larger than was intended or expected, and an additional cell room is now very much needed. There are three hundred and eighty single cells, and there are at present in the prison four hundred and eighty-seven convicts. The State has already taken steps to secure the additional cell room, an appropriation of \$40,000 for this purpose having been obtained last winter, through the exertions chiefly of State senator J. H. Winterbotham.

This prison has fully paid all its own expenses since the beginning of the administration of Warden Higgins; and has been exceedingly well managed both in its business conduct as affecting the public, and in its interior conduct as affecting the prisoners. In the matter of the successful and economical management of its business affairs, it has had no superior in the United States, and perhaps the same may be said also, of its course of prison discipline, which has certainly been most admirable.

The car factory was originated and begun by Sherman, Haskell & Co., who manufactured freight and passenger cars. It has done a large business most of the time since its erection. The firm afterwards changed to Haskell, Barker & Aldrich, and then to Haskell & Barker. It is now incorporated under the name of the Haskell & Barker Car company. The factory made cars for the government during the war, sometimes employing four hundred men.

The fisheries of Michigan City have been quite extensive, and there is still a large annual catch made. Lyman Blair sometimes packed as high as \$40,000 worth of White fish in a year. The years of the greatest catch of White fish and Trout were 1856 and 1857. There are now five or six boats engaged in the fishing trade.

The packing of beef and pork was prosecuted by E. Folsom & Co., from 1841 to 1845, also by C. B. & L. Blair, and James Mc-

Adoo. Since the opening of the harbor, the lumbering business has become the leading industry of the place. Several heavy firms are engaged in it, and their trade is larger this year than in any previous year. A great deal of iron ore is also received, for the Lawton Iron company, located near New Buffalo. The company purchases from Couden & Roberts.

There are only two buildings now standing on the spot where they stood in 1835. The old building which was used both as a school house and church stands now on Franklin street. Woodward was the first postmaster. The first light house keeper was old Mr. Harrison, but the present keeper, Miss Colfax, has had charge of it longer, and has discharged her duties more satisfactorily to the government, than any of her predecessors.

The Elston survey of Michigan City was located on the fractional section twenty-nine. Large sales were made by the original proprietor previous to 1836; and in that year he sold his entire remaining interest to the Michigan City Land company. This company was represented by Wm. H. Goodhue, and Wm. Teall, as trustees, until 1841, when it was dissolved. The plat of Michigan City was filed for record in October, 1833; and in 1836 it adopted a city organization, and elected Willys Peck the first mayor. He ran as an anti-slavery whig, against Wm. Teall, Democrat, and was elected, the Whigs being then as they were for many years afterwards, in a decided majority. Since the location of the Elston survey, additions have been filed to Michigan City as follows:

An additional plat was filed by Major Elston soon after his first survey was recorded.

Burr's addition was recorded April 25, 1836.

Orr's addition was recorded April 30, 1836.

Waddell's addition stands of record on the books of the county recorder, but the date is not given.

West addition was made by a company and stands recorded in the year 1836, on the 29th day of some month, which is omitted.

East addition was made by a company probably in 1836, but the date of recording is not given.

Miller's addition is recorded. No date given, but from dates which precede and follow the record of it, it must have been made in 1837.

Duncan's addition was made at an early period.

Orr & Cobb made an addition which was recorded January 16, 1838.

The Michigan City Land company's addition of water lots was filed for record October 1, 1841.

Blair's additton was recorded February 28, 1856.

Bigelow and Winship's addition was recorded October 4, 1858.

South addition was made by a company and recorded May 26, 1866.

Southwest addition was made by a company and recorded May 21, 1873.

DeWolf's South addition was made and recorded June 16, 1873.

Orr and DeWolf's addition was recorded September 3, 1873.

The last addition made to Michigan City is that of Wm B. McCartney, and consists of over five hundred lots.

The population of Michigan City was less for a few years after 1836, than it was during that year, the stringency of 1837 and the few following years, having affected unfavorably the business prospects here as well as elsewhere over the country. After the year 1840 population began to increase again, and there have been gradual accessions ever since. There is a larger population at present than ever before, the inhabitants now numbering between five and six thousand.

Michigan City has been subject to many vicissitudes, her prospects at times seeming to be very bright, at other times gloomy in the extreme; but the leading business men of the place have never abated one jot of heart or hope. When a bright future seemed to offer, they have energetically set themselves to meet and improve its opportunities; when the prospect was forbidding, they resolutely met the emergency, by themselves opening new avenues to prosperity. And they are beginning to have their reward.

CHAPTER VI.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

At the organization of the county, the present Centre township was wholly included in the limits of what was then Scipio, which extended from the southern to the northern boundary of the county, and was the central township of the three into which the county was divided. But a division of it was made at an early period. The Board of county commissioners, at their regular meeting on the fifth day of November, 1833, passed the following order:

“Ordered that the township at present known by the name of Scipio be divided by the line dividing townships thirty-six and thirty-seven, and that all north of said township line compose a new township to be called Centre township and that Aaron Stanton be appointed inspector of elections, and John Stanton and Wm. Bond be appointed overseers of the poor in said township of Centre.”

Changes have occurred in the limits of Centre township as thus designated, until at the present time it occupies sections one and two of township thirty-six, range three, and all of township thirty-seven except the northern tier of sections, which are now a part of Springfield township.

The first settlement made in this township was by Aaron Stanton on the twenty-eighth day of March 1830. He settled on section twenty-four, about two miles north of the eastern boundary of the city of La Porte. Philip Fail came at the same time, and settled on the same section but removed in the Fall to Kankakee township. Wm. and Stephen Clement arrived in the township in the fall of 1831, and soon afterwards opened a store within the limits of the present city of La Porte. Benajah Stanton hauled goods for them from Niles, Michigan. Wm. Clark came in 1830, and made a settlement on section twenty-three, but did not bring his family until the fall of 1831. Adam Smith arrived in the fall of 1830. The Blakes, Landon, Wheeler, the Balls, John B. and Charles Fravel, Wilson Malone, Wm. Stanton and family, and Alfred

Stanton, all arrived very early. At the land sales at Logansport, James and A. P. Andrew Jr., bought land in section two, township thirty-six. They also bought land of Jesse Morgan, Wm. Thomas and Richardson, who had arrived earlier. In the year 1831, William and Jesse Bond settled on the east side of the township. John Garwood reached the county in 1831, and Brainard Goff in 1832.

Settlers now began to arrive in great numbers. There was no part of the county more attractive than much of that which is now Centre township. The north part of it was well timbered; and on the south and west were broad reaches of rich prairie land, dotted with beautiful Burr oak groves. In prairie and woodland, were many sparkling lakes, the loveliest of which lay near the site chosen for the town of LaPorte.

In 1831 Col. W. A. Place made a preliminary visit to LaPorte county, and being well pleased with the country, he determined to make it his home. He brought his family and settled in Centre township in October, 1832. He was here early enough to help build the first log cabin put up in LaPorte. It was built for George Thomas, and stood near where the depot of the Lake Shore railroad is now located.

The population of Centre township exclusive of the city of LaPorte, is about 1200, consisting of intelligent and industrious citizens, engaged almost wholly in agricultural pursuits. In the immediate vicinity of LaPorte, there are several small fruit farms, and market gardens, which supply the city with fruit and vegetables during the season, and from which many products are shipped to Chicago. For the township generally, wheat, corn, oats and potatoes are the staple products. Much attention has been given to providing means for the education of the children of the township, and in every school district there is a good school house.

About two miles north of the city of LaPorte, in Centre township, on the heights bordering the east side of Pine lake, is Pine Lake cemetery. It contains forty-seven acres, and is perhaps the most lovely spot in the county. For the beauty which nature has given it, there can scarcely be found in the whole country a more charming place. It is controlled by an association, which was organized under a State statute in the year 1855. Gilbert Hathaway was the

first President of the association and Don J. Woodward, Secretary and Treasurer. Gen. Joseph Orr was President of the association several years, resigning the position only a few months ago; and the valuable and tasteful improvements of the grounds are due in a great measure to his energy and public spirit, and the correct taste which he brought to the work of beautifying this resting place of the dead. Visitors to the place are always delighted with its diversified scenery, looking out upon the lake in front, and resting on a dark green back-ground of woods, while all between presents gentle elevations, quiet vales, and winding walks and carriage drives. Nature furnished here a happy ground work of beauty; and the hand of art, judiciously and tastefully employed, has perfected the work, rendering this sacred city of the dead, a place of loveliness and solemn delight, as well as of sad and holy memories.

In Centre township there is no town except the city of

LA PORTE.

LaPorte, the county seat of LaPorte county, is situated on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroads. It is fifty nine miles east of Chicago, and twelve miles from the lake port at Michigan City, with which it is connected by rail. For beauty of situation LaPorte is unsurpassed. East, south and west lie spread out, the rich prairie lands, interspersed with groves; and on the north, coming up to the edge of the city is a chain of small lakes, gem-like in their beauty, the most noted of them being Clear lake, Stone lake and Pine lake. It is not strange that those who first came, should have beheld in this spot the place for a town which should be the county seat of the county. It may readily be imagined that when nature only, had visited the lakes and groves and prairies of this locality, the dullest and most unsusceptible of minds must have been touched with its beauty.

LaPorte is situated on what was known as the "Michigan Road Lands." They were sold at the land sales at Logansport in the month of October, 1831; and Walter Wilson, Hiram Todd, John Walker, James Andrew and Abram P. Andrew Jr., bought four hundred acres of them with a view to laying out a town which should be the capital town of the county. The town was laid out and the

original survey made in 1833. There were already a number of settlers in the place. Joseph Pugin had arrived in 1831 and built a house on the east side of Clear lake, near where the ice house now stands which replaced the burned brewery. Still earlier, in the year 1830, Richard Harris and George Thomas came, and built cabins within the present city limits. The cabin of Thomas stood near the present location of the Michigan Southern depot, and it is said that his neighbors erected it for him on a Sunday. Wilson Malone who now lives in Porter county says he was the first person to sleep in this house, before it was occupied by the family of Mr. Thomas. In the winter of 1832-3, there were but three families in LaPorte, which were those of George Thomas, Richard Harris and Wilson Malone. Oak groves occupied the present site of the city, and when the Spring opened, and the wild flowers covered the future streets, and the trees were covered with foliage, and the green sward carpeted the earth, approaching to the very edge of the bright and unvexed waters of Clear lake, it formed a picture to charm the eye and captivate the heart of the lover of Nature, whether savage or civilized.

The intrusion of Geo. Thomas into the sylvan beauty of the spot was the signal for the advent of still more, and many a noble Burr oak fell, and many a flower was crushed under the feet of the sturdy pioneers who came to make homes and build a city. Thomas' house was constructed of slabs procured from a steam saw mill which Capt. Andrew had erected a short distance west of the town. It was in this house that the first session of the board of county commissioners was held. The first cabin soon had companions; and in 1834 there were fifteen houses on the ground which was to be occupied by the future town. Business was opening. Mechanics, merchants and professional men began to arrive. Charles Fravel came in 1832. The Blakes, and a man by the name of Lily kept the first hotels. John and Wm. Alison, Hiram Wheeler, John B. Fravel, Dr. Ball and Nelson Landon, were merchants in 1832 and 1833. Seth Way and Charles Ladd were dwellers in tents in those days like Abraham of old, and they followed the business of breaking up the sod of the prairie for the farmers who had fixed their homes at various points between La-

Porte and Westville, and elsewhere in the county. In March, 1833, Thompson W. Francis, now of Michigan City, came to LaPorte to work as a builder and carpenter. He built the hotel which was kept long afterwards by Capt. Levi Ely.

At the September term of the commissioners' court, 1833, a license was granted to J. F. & W. Allison to keep a tavern in LaPorte, and also to vend merchandise. Licenses were granted also to Wm. Clement and to Seneca Ball to vend merchandise. At the March term, 1834, a license was granted to H. & T. Wheeler to vend merchandise, and a license to Wm. Clement "to vend foreign and domestic liquors and groceries."

At the September term of the same year, Amzi Clark was licensed to vend merchandise, also Absalom Walters; and Noah Newhall "to keep a tavern;" and at the November term following, A. & A. W. Harrison were licensed to vend merchandise. At the March, term, 1835, Wm. Clement was licensed to keep a tavern, and R. B. Hews and Hiram Wheeler to vend merchandise.

In 1835, licenses were further granted to McCarty & Howell, John Brown and Thomas H. Phillips; and to Daniel D. Rathbun, Oliver Shirleff, Grover & Williams, John A. Fletcher and Mordecai Cross, to keep tavern. A license was also granted at the November term in this year, to Sherwood & Hixon, "to vend wooden clocks."

In 1836, James Gibson, Arthur McClure, Samuel Darlington and Conrad Everhart were licensed to keep tavern; and McCarty & Howell and Eli Hays to vend merchandise.

A hotel which was kept by Mr. Blake stood on Brown's corner, the one now occupied by Eliel's drug store. Afterwards General Brown himself kept a hotel there. The old wooden buildings which were the predecessors of the present brick structure, and which were burned a few years ago, were built by Gen. Brown.

In laying out the town the original proprietors, Wilson, Todd, Walker and the Andrews, donated every alternate lot to the county for the purpose of enabling it to erect a court house and other public buildings. The lots were sold on easy terms, and during the years 1835 and 1836, the population largely increased. The Michigan City *Gazette* of July 22, 1835, in speaking of LaPorte

denominates it as "this flourishing village." A land office was opened here in 1834 or 1835, with Major Robb, Register, and John M. Lemon, Receiver. James Whitem was a clerk in the land office.

Among lawyers first admitted to practice in LaPorte were Wm. O. Ross June 10, 1833; John B. Niles, December 16, 1833; John S. Lacy, December 16, 1833; Wm. Hawkins, December 16, 1833; Robert Merrifield, October 13, 1834; B. B. Taylor, October 17, 1834; Wm. C. Hannah, October 18, 1834. In 1835, there were Charles McCleese, and John H. Bradley; in 1836, Myron H. Orton, Jabez R. Wells, G. A. Everts, Thomas Tyrrell, N. W. Saxton, and A. W. Enos; and in 1837, Andrew L. Osborn, Gilbert Hathaway, J. W. Chapman, and E. A. Hannegan. Some of these lived in Michigan City.

In the month of July, 1838, the first newspaper that was established in LaPorte was sent out to the people of LaPorte and other counties. It was published by J. M. Stuart, and S. C. Clisbe, and was called the "LaPorte County *Whig*, and Porter, Lake, and Marshall Counties *Advertiser*." Stuart & Clisbe conducted it only about a year, when it passed into the hands of Capt. A. P. Andrew, Jr. It was a staunch Whig paper, hoisting in 1840 the names of Harrison and Tyler, for the election of whom, and the candidates of the Whig ticket throughout, the editor of the *Whig* labored with zeal and energy and much efficiency. Stuart went to Michigan City, where he obtained control of the *Gazette*, the politics of which he changed from an earnest advocacy of the Democratic party to become the champion of the Whigs.

Prior to 1840, a Democratic paper was established by Joseph Lomax, which was called the LaPorte *Herald*. The campaign of 1840 was warmly contested, and not less so here than elsewhere. The town and county of LaPorte participated fully in the political spirit and feeling that characterized the campaign. The *Herald* gave an enthusiastic support to Van Buren; the *Whig*, with equal earnestness, supported Harrison. Its columns were ornamented with a log cabin, the cut of which was made by a gunsmith of LaPorte.

In the year 1833, the first school house was built. It was a

humble beginning, but educational privileges have gone on increasing and improving until now the system of graded free schools is the pride of every citizen. The graded schools were established in 1856, in which year a school building was erected in each ward, each of them having a primary and secondary department. Four of these buildings were of brick two stories in height. After the first term under the graded system a grammar department was opened which was taught in an old frame building belonging to W. D. Farnsworth, which stood not far from the present location of the High School building. The teachers in the various schools were R. M. Johnson, A. T. Bliss, Jasper Packard, Mrs. J. Packard, Miss. O. M. Tibbits, Miss Emma Chandler, Miss M. A. Kent, and Mrs. Steele. The schools grew in strength and influence, and usefulness, under the wise management which they have fortunately always received, and a High School department was soon organized which was first taught by Jasper Packard. The first board of trustees were Gilbert Hathaway, Amzi Clark and B. P. Walker, who were succeeded by John B. Niles, James Moore and Ferdinand Roberts, and these by Wm. C. Hannah, L. Crane and Rev. Geo. C. Noyes, under whose administration the present High School building was erected.

In 1863, this commodious school building was constructed, and with its completion, and the continued successful management and conduct of the schools, the educational advantages of LaPorte are of the highest kind. So excellent have been the public schools that from the time of the inauguration of the graded system, it has been impossible for private or select schools to be maintained for any great length of time, though several have been in operation at different times that were well worthy of support. Such were those especially of Mrs. Holmes who now conducts a fine school for young ladies in Springfield, Illinois; of T. L. Adams, just prior to his acceptance of the position of Superintendent of the public schools; and the Technic and Training school of W. P. Phelon, all of which had to yield before the steady upward march of the admirably conducted free schools. These have never been more successful than during the present year under the superintendency of Mr. B. L. Swift, with J. R. Goffe, and Misses Lyon and Crittenden as teachers in the High School, and an efficient corps of teachers in all the other

departments. The present board of trustees are Messrs. Donly Foster and Early.

In the winter of 1840-41, a charter was obtained from the State Legislature, through the exertions of John H. Bradley who was then a member from LaPorte, for a school of high rank to be called the LaPorte University. The charter was drawn by Wm. Andrew, and provided for an institution that should have a literary, a medical and a law department. The next year the law department was organized under the charge of Judge Andrew, who received quite a large class of students. The medical department was organized in 1842. The building in which classes were first opened stood where Davidson's marble-front store is now located. A good building was afterwards erected on the square immediately south of the present High School building, and here the school progressed with a fair degree of success. The medical faculty consisted of the following gentlemen:

Geo. W. Richards, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. John B. Niles, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

Daniel Meeker, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A. B. Shipman, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Nicholas Hard, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

E. Deming, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

Levi F. Torrey, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In 1848-9, J. Adams Allen, M. D., became Professor of Materia Medica; George W. Lee, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; and Tompkins Higday, M. D., Professor of Physiology and General Pathology.

Dr. G. A. Rose was the President of the board of trustees, during a large portion of the time of the existence of the school, and among the trustees were Wm. C. Hannah, Secretary, John B. Niles, Treasurer, Rev. Wm. Andrew, Daniel Meeker, Rev. F. P. Cummins and Ezekiel Morrison. Tompkins Higday was Registrar in 1848-9. The name of the institution was changed to the "Indiana Medical College," and there were in 1846-7, one hundred and four students, in 1848-9, one hundred and one.

The names of many of the students are familiar in Northern

Indiana, and some of them have become distinguished throughout the State, and in other States.

In the year 1843, the literary department of the university was organized. There was then at LaPorte, a school called the Lancasterian Academy of which Rev. F. P. Cummins was principal, in which, besides a thorough English course including Philosophy, the Natural Sciences, and the higher Mathematics, there were taught Latin, Greek, German and French. This institution had but a brief existence. It is worthy of note that the circulars issued for the purpose of advertising this academy, stated that board could be obtained in LaPorte for from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per week. When it was determined to organize the literary department of the LaPorte University, application was made to Prof. Cummins, to merge his school in it, as such a move would be likely to make it successful from the start. To this proposition he assented and in connection with Rev. Mr. Marshall, pastor at the time, of the Presbyterian church, he opened this department of the University. But it seems not to have met with the success which its friends anticipated and hoped; it languished, and died.

The medical school continued to flourish for some years; but there grew up other schools which withdrew support from it. The medical department of the Michigan University was opened, the Rush Medical college at Chicago, a similar institution at Indianapolis, and one at LaFayette; and finally the managers of the LaPorte school determined to suspend the lectures. This occurred in 1851; and the suspension proved to be a final closing up of the school. The building was afterwards occupied as a literary academy, which was conducted by Prof. Churchman, a blind man, and an excellent teacher. It was a school for girls only, and it was a flourishing institution until it was burned in the winter of 1855. The institution was never re-opened, and the graded free school system having been adopted in 1856, and proving so eminently successful, there has been less need for private schools of any kind. For several years, the only private schools of importance, besides those heretofore mentioned, have been the schools of the German Lutheran church, and the Catholic Sisters.

There has never been a time in the history of LaPorte, when

education failed to receive a large share of the attention of the leading citizens. Private schools have been at times well supported, and since the present system of graded schools came into existence, the whole people have cheerfully met the taxes necessary for the required buildings, which are expensive and valuable, for the salaries of first-class teachers, and all the other incidental outlay.

The earliest physicians to settle in LaPorte were Doctors Dinwidie, Timothy Everts, Daniel Meeker, and G. A. Rose, who arrived in, or prior to, 1835. They were followed by Abram Teegarden, who came in 1837, J. P. Andrew, Geo. L. Andrew, T. Higday, L. Brusie, Thos. D. Lemon L. C. Rose and others.

The first ministers of the Gospel who came to LaPorte, will be mentioned in connection with the history of the various church denominations in another chapter.

LaPorte has always been ably represented in the professions. The pastors of the churches have generally been men of culture, and intellectual power; and many of her practitioners of law and medicine have occupied high rank in their profession, and enjoy a reputation co-extensive with, and even beyond the State.

In the year 1835, A. W. Harrison was postmaster. This was during the presidency of Andrew Jackson, but soon after the inauguration of the new administration of Martin Van Buren in March, 1837, a change was made in the postoffice here, Dr. Thos. D. Lemon, being appointed. He held the office continuously until the beginning of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, in 1861, when Geo. B. Roberts was appointed on the recommendation of Schuyler Colfax, then the Representative in Congress from the ninth congressional district of Indiana. He held the office until after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln made Andrew Johnson, President.

One of the most popular and useful institutions of LaPorte is the Library and Natural History association, which has been in existence since 1863. It has continued to strengthen in public favor, until the present time, and its history will not be without interest now, and in the future. In 1868 the author of this work was requested by the association to prepare a sketch which should embody the history of the institution. This he afterwards read to the board, and it was placed on file as one of its permanent records. The

substance of that report is herewith presented; and is as follows:

“On the fifth day of May, 1868, Wm. Niles, Esq., offered a resolution before the board of directors of the LaPorte Library and Natural History association, which was unanimously adopted, requesting me to prepare a historical sketch on the origin, history, present condition, prospects and purposes of that association.

Various controlling events have prevented an earlier compliance with the request of the board, but now at this late day, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following facts and thoughts on the important subjects named in this resolution.

At the beginning of the year 1863, LaPorte was a city of nearly eight thousand inhabitants. As a people we claimed to be civilized, enlightened, refined and educated; and yet there was not among us a reading room of any sort, and no library except the McClure, to which but few had access; so few that it was practically without any influence on the community. A reading room, exhibiting on its tables the earnest thoughts and activities of the present in the current periodicals of the day, and a library containing the ripened wisdom of the past and the present are means of education, especially to the young, whose utility cannot be estimated.

Here was a great and pressing want unfilled, and there were a few, who, seeing and feeling the need of an institution that should, in some degree, meet the wants of the people, determined to organize a Library association, that would, at slight expense, furnish books and periodicals to all who might choose to avail themselves of its privileges.

It was believed that such an association would be influential in developing a literary taste, by cultivating a habit of reading, and that it would become a powerful educator of the people, positively, by stimulating the growth of the mind and promoting learning and scholarship, and negatively, by furnishing a pleasant and useful place of resort, to largely counteract the evils of vicious pleasures and associations; and on the 16th day of March, 1863, an organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution, and the election of the following full complement of officers:

President, Wm. C. Hannah; Vice President, James Moore; Recording Secretary, Wm. Niles; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Geo. C. Noyes; Treasurer, Fred West.

Directors—Wm. H. H. Whitehead, Dr. N. S. Darling, Ezekiel Morrison, Dr. L. C. Rose, Simon Wile, James Lewis, O. Wilson and Charles Paine.

The association thus organized was incorporated under the name of the "LaPorte Reading Room and Library Association."

Negotiations were entered into with the McClure Working Men's Institute, which finally resulted in the transfer by that association to this, of all the books and other property of the former. The terms of the contract were such as to convey to the new association all the property of the old, to be held and used by it forever, or during its existence, with reversion to the McClure association in case of the dissolution of the new organization, upon the payment of the debts of the Institute amounting to fifty-five dollars, and the grant to each of its members of a membership for one year in the new association. This result was highly gratifying, as it at once gave to the Library association a permanent footing, enabling it to start with seven hundred volumes, many of them standard works in history and English literature. With this handsome nucleus at the start, around which to gather other works, until a large library should be founded, the attempt to build up a noble educational power in our midst, ceased to be an experiment, and became an assured success.

I pause here in the course of this sketch, to notice an event that carried sadness to the heart, not only of the members of the association, but of all our people. On the 16th day of March, James Lewis had been selected as one of the board of directors, and on the fourth day of May, when the board held their regular meeting for the month, his place was vacant; death had invaded that active life, and sadly and unanimously the board passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the death of our associate, Mr. James Lewis, this board has lost a valued member, whose worth we would commemorate in the records of this association, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognized in Mr. Lewis an upright and generous citizen, ever in earnest to advance the welfare of the community in which he lived, whether at the cost of money or of personal exertion.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. Lewis and the family of the

deceased our respectful and sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Lewis died on the 23d day of April, 1863. He was an upright and enterprising citizen, a faithful friend, a zealous member of this association, and a devoted christian.

On the 11th day of May, the board of directors submitted their first report to the association. In it they speak very encouragingly of the condition and prospects of the work before them, and although they find some difficulties and discouragements in the way. yet they say, and very truly, that "these difficulties ought to weigh as nothing in comparison with the great need and importance to the whole community of an undertaking like the one upon which we are glad to believe, we have now successfully entered."

At the meeting of the association on the 11th of May, it was necessary according to the constitution, to elect officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows:

President, Wm. C. Hannah; Vice President, James Moore; Recording Secretary, Wm. Niles; Treasurer, Fred West; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. G. C. Noyes.

Directors.—Andrew L. Osborn, Charles Paine, Ezekiel Morrison Jacob Zook, W. H. H. Whitehead, O. Wilson, and Landon C. Rose.

The association seemed now fairly equipped for a race of usefulness; but its early promise was doomed to undergo a blighting check. The meeting of the 11th of May adjourned with a prospect of vigorous growth before the young foundling. The members must have been too sanguine, and reposed too much confidence in the powers of the child, for they left it to run alone until the 26th of the following October, and then holding one brief meeting, a dark and impenetrable interregnum occurs of more than a year, from the 26th of October, 1863, to the 6th of December, 1864. This seems to have been the "dark age" of our association's history. It was even darker than the night of the middle ages, for then the monks in their gloomy cells did not permit learning quite to perish from the earth, and history penetrates the gloom of that cavernous night; but over those forgotten months of our society's life, whose record is forever lost, an impenetrable shadow has fallen, and nothing but the fiat of Omnipotent Power proclaiming "Let there be Light," could

disperse the gloom. It must have seemed to the friends of the association that its light had gone out forever. But the usefulness of such an institution had become known; and although the old officers and board of directors would seem to have been somewhat discouraged, they determined not to stand in the way of any others who might be willing to try to give new vitality to the association. On the 6th day of December, 1864, the officers and members of the board, each and all resigned, and others were elected to fill the vacancies so created; and the organization commenced its new existence with the following officers:

President, L. Crane; Vice President, C. G. Powell; Treasurer, Wm. M. Scott; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. P. Ash; Recording Secretary, T. L. Adams.

Directors.—Dr. Geo. M. Dakin, H. B. Weir, Dr. W. L. McKahan, John M. Hood, Rev. J. H. Lee, Mr. Baker and A. J. Redding.

As an indication of the vigorous manner in which the new board commenced their work it is worthy of note that at this meeting a committee of one was appointed to “prepare the Reading Room for occupancy by to-morrow.” The work was done, and meetings have been held regularly at the Society’s rooms from that time to the present.

On the 6th day of November, 1865, the first movement was made towards renting the pleasant rooms now occupied by us; and on the 20th of the same month they were occupied and have given the association a home, and our people a useful and attractive place of resort for more than three years. At the meeting of November 20th, 1865, it was, with characteristic energy, resolved to “pledge ourselves as individuals to see the work carried through.” This feeling has ever since actuated the directors, and the consequence has been the continued growth and prosperity of the association. Since the year 1864, a leading feature of the Society has been a course of lectures each winter. These have been given by the leading men of the country, authors, poets, statesmen and divines. The lectures have embraced a wide variety of subjects, travels, history, national affairs, social reforms, the woman question, in fact almost every subject that engages the American mind at the present day.

These lectures, while not highly remunerative to the Society, have been an agreeable means of instruction for the people, most of them having been of a high order of merit, and worthy to have been heard by far more than availed themselves of the privilege.

The growth of the library has been constant if not rapid. Handsome donations of books have been received from Morgan H. Weir, Benj. F. Taylor, L. Crane, and others, and in each of the last four years there have been additions by purchase, of from two to three hundred volumes.

On the sixth day of April, 1868, a movement was commenced for the collection of a cabinet under the superintendence of Dr. T. Higday; and on the fifth day of May last the following preamble and resolution presented by Wm. Niles, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed to form a collection of specimens in illustration of the natural sciences, and those interested in the matter desire to place the collection in the rooms of the association, if the donation will be accepted,

Resolved, that the association will accept such donations if made, and will preserve the collection, and increase it from time to time so far as can be done consistently with its leading objects.

For their cheerful co-operation in this feature especially, of our association, both by liberal donations, and by labor in arranging the specimens in the cases, too much praise cannot be awarded to Drs. T. Higday, Geo. L. Andrew, Henry Holloway, H. B. Wilcox, and Messrs. Fred'k West, Samuel J. Fosdick and E. G. McCollum.

Thus, from a beginning attended by doubts and fears, and through a history checkered by sunshine and cloud, we reached the society's present condition. At no previous hour has the prospect been fairer than now. Five lectures of a course of six have left us nearly forty dollars ahead, and this in a season when lectures nearly everywhere have failed to pay. Our cabinet, in illustration of the natural sciences, is neatly and tastefully fitted up, and though not large, is well worthy the attention of the curious. The reading room, furnished with all the leading magazines of the day, draws to the rooms daily large numbers of busy readers, and every night the rooms are crowded with the young of both sexes, quietly and

studiously securing information that will be a practical benefit during their lives. The library numbers probably over two thousand volumes, consisting of many of the choicest works of the English language; history, biography, poetry, travels, science, light literature, philosophy, belles lettres, and every variety of reading to please every variety of taste. We have lived down the stale calumny that we are a political institution, and all classes of our people, without regard to party, sect or creed, have a warm side for the LaPorte Library and Natural History Association. Our prospects may be best told by our past history and present condition. We cannot doubt that our darkest days are over. The outlook before us is brighter and smoother than the backward look over the past. I look down the future, and see a long career of usefulness. I see our library expanding until these rooms grow narrow. The rich burden of thought here collected invites all our people to come and drink at the Pierean fount, not in little stinted sippings, but in vigorous draughts, that cheer the soul, enlarge the mind, and develope manhood. These thoughts are not fanciful, they are the grand possibilities of the future, and will be the gift of a generous *now* to the swift approaching *then*.

The purposes of this association may be summed up in one word—improvement. The improvement and development of man, as an individual, and as a member of the community. Our purpose is to educate, to develop thought, to enlarge and strengthen the mental powers, to purify the heart, to furnish rational and wholesome amusement, to make every man a better and stronger man, and every woman a better and more cultivated woman, to develop in the young a taste for reading, and make them acquainted with the great thoughts of the great authors who have honored the English tongue.

One of the most striking characteristics of our civilization, one which has worked deepest, and is destined to have the most lasting impression, is the general diffusion of knowledge. We are pre-eminently a reading people, and the privilege is not confined to a few. All participate. The morning paper follows the man of business to the breakfast table. The last monthly throngs the rail-car and steamboat. The latest novel enters the parlor of the opulent, and

wrings the tears from eyes that never wept before; while every avenue of life is penetrated by the ubiquitous newspaper. News—north, east, west, south, the tidings are borne. Over hill and valley speed the messengers of the press. The palace of the rich, and the log hut of the pioneer, are alike objects of their visitation. Histories are multiplied. The dramatic touches of Macaulay, and of Bancroft, Prescott and Motley, give to historic composition all the charm of works of the imagination. All must read, young and old, male and female, man of leisure and man of business. There is no escape; the world is busy; it moves, so must man—every man—or he is left behind in a moment. It is our purpose to supply, as far as possible, this popular demand.

A celebrated English divine and philosopher lays down five eminent means whereby the mind is improved in the knowledge of things. These are observation, reading, instruction by lectures, conversation and meditation.

The first of these methods of improvement our association furnishes, to a limited extent, by our cabinet of specimens illustrative of the natural sciences. Our library and reading room supplies the second, and the third is reached through our annual course of lectures.

These are our objects—to supply three of the methods of enlarging, informing and strengthening the mind. With some degree of pride we point to the past; and we look forward hopefully to enlarged usefulness in the time to come.”

Since the date of the above sketch which was written in February, 1869, the Library and Natural History association has continued to prosper. When Dr. Samuel B. Collins completed his marble front building on Michigan avenue, he generously offered to fit up the third story of the new building, and donate to the Library association the free use of it for five years. The offer was accepted, and soon afterwards, the removal was effected, and these fine rooms, are still occupied, the five years lease not having yet expired.

Early in 1874, a movement was made to secure a permanent home for the Library. Gen. Joseph Orr, proposed to the Library board and citizens, that if they would raise the sum of \$6,000 he would purchase and donate to the association the building known as

the old Presbyterian church, the lot, and the half-lot adjoining on the north, amounting to \$4000. Immediately active measures were begun for the raising of \$6,000 by voluntary subscriptions, and these were finally successful. The money was subscribed, one-half of it paid in, and the property was conveyed to the association when an unfortunate disagreement occurring between Gen. Orr, and the board of directors of the Library association, in regard to the future arrangement of the building, and the manner in which the accumulated fund should be expended, the movement was abandoned, and the property was re-conveyed to Gen. Orr. Most of the money that had been paid in was suffered to remain in the treasury of the Library association, and many re-subscribed the amount still unpaid, the whole forming a large fund which is held by the board, and is now at interest, ready for use when an opportunity offers for the purchase of property that shall make a desirable and comfortable home for the library. It is much to the credit of the citizens of LaPorte that an institution of this kind has received such constant and liberal support.

In the year 1852, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad was completed to LaPorte, and was extended rapidly to Chicago. Prior to this in 1839, the Buffalo and Mississippi railroad was projected, much grading was done upon it through the county, and the board of county commissioners, in obedience to the petition of citizens subscribed for stock to the amount of \$100,000. Only here and there a cut or an embankment remains to tell of the broken hopes of the people.

In 1856, the Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago railroad, now the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago, was built between LaPorte and Plymouth. The gaps between Plymouth and Rochester, and Rochester and Peru were afterwards filled, thus giving LaPorte direct communication southward, as she already had to the east and west. In 1871, that part of the road between LaPorte and Michigan City was completed, and thus LaPorte is situated on the leading line of railroad between the East and Chicago, and the principal line in Indiana from the lake to the south.

The rich farming country surrounding LaPorte has been the chief cause of its growth, though its manufactures, always an element of

prosperity, have been by no means insignificant. The machine shops of the Michigan Southern railroad were located here immediately upon the completion of the road, and continued here until 1870, when the machinery was removed to Elkhart. The buildings are now occupied by the LaPorte Car factory. There have been several foundries, and establishments for the manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements of various kinds. The principal ones are now those of the Rumelys, who manufacture separators and steam engines; James N. Brooks, who makes grist mill machinery and engines, and that of John W. Ridgway, which was burned a few months since and is now being rebuilt. There have been two paper mills in LaPorte, one of which failed and the other was burned and never rebuilt. The building of the former is now occupied by the LaPorte Wheel factory, which is prospering. The bedstead factory of Mr. Fred. Meissner has for many years been successful, and the chair factory under the management of Washington Wilson is doing a prosperous business. There are two woolen factories, each of them doing good work, three flouring mills and numerous wagon and blacksmith shops, which altogether give employment to a large number of hands. Within a few years past, a heavy trade has arisen in the ice that is taken from the lakes in the winter. The houses for its storage dot the borders of the lakes in every direction. It is chiefly taken from Stone, Clear and Fish Trap lakes. There is a Chicago firm engaged in the business, M. Thompson & Co.; a Louisville company: John Hilt & Co., of LaPorte, and others of this city. Many thousands of tons are taken off each winter, and it is shipped extensively to Chicago, and the South. This is a flourishing business, and gives employment to many laboring people in winter when work is often especially needed, and difficult to obtain.

There are fifteen church edifices in LaPorte, Methodist, German Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian, three Lutheran, two German and one Swedish, Swedenborgian, Christian, two Catholic, Friends' meeting house, Jewish Synagogue, and Colored. The church first built in LaPorte was by the Methodists in 1837. The edifice now occupied by the Disciples, and known as the Christian church was built by the Presbyterians in 1842. The Episcopalians

erected their house of worship in 1845. It has been remodeled and much enlarged since that time. The present Baptist church edifice was built in 1859. The latest church building erected was that of the Presbyterians on Michigan avenue, which was completed in 1871.

The original survey of LaPorte has received many additions, the most important one, and the largest, being that of Capt. A. P. Andrew, Jr., on the south side of the city. The area of LaPorte contains now not less than eight hundred acres, and a population numbering about eight thousand. In 1835 there were but fifteen houses within the present limits of the corporation. A city government was adopted in 1853, and William J. Walker was the first mayor, who was elected to the office, and qualified on the fifth day of August 1853. His successors to 1861, were William Millikan, 1855; Fred'k McCollum, 1857; Wm. H. H. Whitehead, 1859; Daniel Noyes, 1861. Dr. L. C. Rose was elected in 1871, and served two terms, and Mortimer Nye was elected in 1873, and again in 1875. The city is divided into five wards, each represented in the city government by two councilmen. There are in the city more than one hundred business houses, gas works, Holly water works, a variety of manufacturing establishments as already mentioned, machine shops and foundries, tanneries, six hotels, numerous boarding houses, many secret and benevolent associations, and many elegant residences, with well kept and tasteful grounds surrounding them. Taken altogether, LaPorte is unquestionably the handsomest city in Northern Indiana, if not in the State. Its wide and well shaded streets, its long rows of dark green maples, its groves and lakes and charming drives present attractions which are seldom equaled.

LaPorte has had a steady but not rapid growth; and all its business has been on a stable basis. Panics and stringency in the money market affect her business interests comparatively little. Her banks, of which there are five including the Savings bank, are safely conducted, and when two years ago the great financial crash came upon the country no merchant or banker in LaPorte was touched. All weathered the storm easily and safely. Beautiful for situation, safe in her business interests, and enjoying superior educational advantages, LaPorte is a most desirable place for a residence, combining the health of the country with the privileges of the city.

CHAPTER VII.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

At the March term, 1834, of the commissioners' court, on the third day of March, the board passed the following order: On motion of Wm. Holmes, Kankakee township is divided by the line running east and west between townships thirty-six and thirty-seven, all that part south of said line in said county to constitute and form a new township of the name of Pleasant, that the house of Oliver Classon shall be the place appointed to hold elections for said township, and that James Webster be appointed inspector of elections until the April annual election, or until his successor be elected and qualified." These limits have since been diminished by the formation of Union, Lincoln and Johnson townships, until at the present time Pleasant township contains only the two northern and two central tiers of sections of township thirty-six, range two west.

Prior to the opening of this region to settlement, Pleasant township was one of the most attractive parts of the county. Its rich and flower-clad prairies, its groves of noble forest trees, its numerous small lakes, and flowing streams, combined to form a spot of unsurpassed beauty. After the settlement of the county began, this portion was not long permitted to remain in its pristine condition. In the year 1831 or 32, James Webster came from Virginia and settled on section one, in the northeast corner of the township. His son-in-law, James Highley, came at the same time. The next year, Silas Hale and Oliver Classon settled on section twenty-two. In 1833, John Wilson arrived from Ohio, and Andrew Harvey and Asa Owen. Valentine Nicholson came early, and Benjamin Butterworth was present and bought land in the township at the land sales, but settled in the edge of Scipio township. Ralph Loomis arrived in Pleasant township, April 19th 1834, and in the same year came George S. McCollum and Samuel Stewart. Stewart bought land in sections four and five, and his home was only two miles from LaPorte. James Van Valkenburgh and a number of

others came in 1835. On the 26th day of May, 1836, George Bosserman arrived on a prospecting tour, located and secured three eighties of land, some of the best in the county; then returned to his former home, and reached the township again on the 1st day of December, 1836, in company with his brother-in-law, J. G. McCaskey. There were then in the township, besides those named, Griffin Treadway, John I. Crandall, Geo. C. Havens, W. A. Piace, Stephen Norton and others. The following may also be named as early settlers: W. W. Burhans, Ziba Bailey, D. E. and I. B. Coplin, Wm. Everhart, John V. Rust, G. W. Stewart, J. R. Stewart, Charles W. Wing, Seth Way, Curtis and John B. Travis, and other members of that family, and the Lomax family.

The first school house built in the township was known as "Old Charity." A number of those interested were opposed to having it on the site where it was built, and they put it on wheels or rollers, and moved it to another place which suited them better. Then the other party hitched on to it one day (or night) and pulled it back to its former location. A second time it migrated; and this time it was run on the top^s of a stump, so as to fasten it; but it was afterwards pried^d or cut loose, and was made to take two or three more journeys, before^d the dispute was settled and the migratory school house was permitted to have a permanent abiding place. Since that early day, great advancement has been made in educational facilities, and the interest shown in the subject of education, especially during the last twenty-five years has been most creditable. In 1850 there was not a good school house in the township. There were schools, but the houses where they were taught were inconvenient, comfortless, well-nigh worthless structures. Now there are five school houses, all of them good ones.

In the year 1835 or 36, Mr. Whitmer built a saw mill on the Little Kankakee,^s on land now owned by Mrs. Burson. Root & Graham also built one on the same stream, and about 1850, the Websters put up another.

The first church in the township was Salem Chapel, built by the Methodists in 1853. The earliest preachers in the township were Elder St. Claire, Campbellite; Elder Spalding, Baptist; and Rev. Geo. M. Boyd, Methodist.

On the 9th day of March, 1836, an order was made by the Board of commissioners dividing Pleasant township, so that all that part of it which lies east of a line drawn from the northwest corner of section one, south to the county line, should be known as Madison township. This does not seem to have been satisfactory to the people, and at the succeeding term of the commissioners' court, the order was rescinded.

The Little Kankakee river runs through the northeastern part of the township, crossing sections two, one and twelve. The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad crosses the township diagonally from southeast to northwest, and the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad crosses the southeast corner. The former road has located a station in the southeast corner of section fifteen, called Stillwell. In 1870, a postoffice was established at Stillwell, kept by A. J. Wair, but after two or three years it was discontinued. The lands of this township consist mostly of fine arable prairie, with plenty of timber for all ordinary purposes. Immense crops of corn, wheat and oats are easily raised, and a part of the township is excellent for stock raising. The leading industry, almost the only one, is agriculture, and its farmers are uniformly prosperous.

CHAPTER VIII.

WILLS TOWNSHIP.

Wills township consists of twenty-four sections in Range one, and the eastern tier of sections of Range two, township thirty-seven. A portion of the congressional township, of which Wills forms a part lies in St. Joseph county, twelve sections on the east and northeast of Wills township being thus cut off from LaPorte county. As originally constituted it included all of the present Hudson township, and six sections on the east side of Galena, extending to the Michigan line. Its six southeastern sections were then in St. Joseph county. The township was organized and its boundaries designated on the same day with Pleasant township, both being carved out of the original township of Kankakee. On the third day of March, 1834, at the regular March term of the Board of county commissioners, the following order was passed :

“On motion of Henry F. Janes for a division of Kankakee township and to form the township of Wills in the northeast corner of said county, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-three, township thirty-seven, north of range one west, thence north with the county line to the northeast corner of LaPorte county, thence west with the county line to the section line one mile west of the range line dividing one and two west, thence south with said section line to the south side of township thirty-seven, thence east to the place of beginning, and that the house of Wm. West shall be the place for holding elections in said township, and that Henry F. Janes be appointed inspector of elections.”

The first settlers of Wills township were John Wills and his sons, Charles, Daniel and John E., who reached the township in the year 1830. They made a home on section six at the site of what is now called “Boot Jack.” This was undoubtedly the first settlement of a family, but Asa Warren claims to have been the first man in the township, having come in 1829. Other settlers came in 1830.

Among them were Andrew Shaw, Joseph Lykins, John Sissany, and John S. Garrouette; and in 1831 there came James Wills, Matthias Dawson, David Stoner, Dr. Chapman and others. In the month of February of this year a sad accident occurred, which was long remembered by the pioneers.

Mary, wife of John S. Garrouette, had been to the house of a man named Garwood, where the village of Hamilton now stands, in St. Joseph county, to visit his wife, who was sick. The day was clear and cold, and, on her return, she stopped at the house of John Wills. After resting a short time, she continued her journey homeward. The wind, in the meantime, had arisen, and the snow drifted in sheets. She dismounted from her horse and sought by walking, it is thought, to promote warmth. She was overcome, however, by the cold, and the next morning her body was found in the timber, near the bend of Plumb grove, upon the farm now owned and occupied by Geo. W. Zigler. The mail carrier, who was traveling upon snow shoes, declared that when he discovered the body, the next morning, a wolf was traveling directly for it, and that he scared the animal away. Her son, is now a merchant at Carlisle Hill.

John Hefner arrived in the township, probably in 1832. and Joseph Starrett bought an "Indian Float," and settled on it in 1833. Jacob Gallion, Jesse Willett, Nimrod and Jesse West, and J. Clark, all came very early.

In the month of March, 1834, John Bowell came from Clark county, in this State, and made his home in Wills township. He brought with him his wife and children, consisting of the widows Drummond and Miller, Dr. B. C. Bowell, A. C. Bowell and A. J. Bowell. In November following, James Drummond, son-in-law of John Bowell, came with his wife. John Bowell died on the 10th of April, 1866, and Elizabeth, his wife, one week previously. Both were buried on the same spot, as near as it could be ascertained, where they first encamped in the township. During this year (1834) Joseph Lykins put up the first frame house that was erected in Wills. It was built in the northeast part of the township.

George Hunt with a family of six sons arrived in 1835; and in that year a trading post was opened by an Indian named Rice, at the little settlement on section six. Rice left with the Indians in 1836.

The little settlement became known as Boot Jack, which name it still retains, probably from the manner in which the roads converged into the hamlet. Andrew Shaw, however, gives a different account of the naming of the place. He says that upon one occasion a drunken tramp came to town, and stopped at the tavern. He was finally turned out of doors and refused any more whisky, whereupon he turned his maudlin eyes upon the guide board, which resembled that very necessary accompaniment of a gentleman's lodging apartments, and exclaimed, "I christen this place Boot Jack."

In the year 1851, a tavern was opened by a man named Kellogg, who also kept a few articles of merchandise for sale. John Parker afterwards kept a tavern, and subsequently sold out to Tom Nichols. There is now no hotel or store in the place. It was never surveyed and recorded as a town.

In the year 1835, John Wills, James Wills, Asa Warner, John Sissany, Andrew Shaw, David Stoner, Jesse N. West, Howell Huntsman, Mr. Kitchen, Dr. Chapman, Matthias Dawson, George Hunt, John Bowell, Asher White, Edmund Jackson, Joseph Lykins, John Sutherland, Joseph Starrett, Wm. Ingraham, Scott West, John Hefner, Jesse Sissany, Wm. Nixon, Wm. West, Gabriel Drollinger, Andrew Fuller, John Vickory, Nimrod West, Jacob Glygeau, Jonathan Stoner, John Clark, Geo. Belshaw, Samuel Van Dalsen, Martin Baker, Jesse Collum, John Galbreath, Benj. Galbreath and Mr. Gallion, were residents of this township, besides others whose names it is not now easy to obtain.

On the 13th day of June 1836, Elder T. Price, of Edwardsburgh, Michigan, and Elder T. Spaulding, of LaPorte, organized a Baptist church at the house of James Hunt, and the names of the following persons were enrolled as members: James Hunt, John Salisbury, Matthias Dawson, Nancy Hunt, Martha Hunt, Catharine Whitehead, Sarah Mason, Phoebe Hunt, Clarrissa Canada, Sabrina Salisbury, Alsie Dawson and Martha Whitehead.

In the year 1837, a Baptist church was built on the grounds of George Belshaw. The eighth day of April had been fixed for that event. On the sixth day of May, next following, the trustees reported that they had gone as far as they could, and wanted money to procure boards for flooring and ceiling. On the first of July

after, they reported that a sufficient amount had been subscribed. The log chapel was torn down in 1843, and a new frame church built near it. Where the old church stood, there is now a school house. Both are on the southeast quarter of section thirteen.

On the 12th day of May 1837, plats were filed with the county recorder for the village of Independence. The description of the first, on book E, page one, locates it in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township thirty-seven, north of range one west. Of the second plat on page three, the description embraces that part south of Sac street and west of Main street. The acknowledgement was made by Asa Egbert, agent for his part and attorney for Wm. C. Pellett, and is further described as being in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township thirty-seven, north of range one west.

Anterior to this time a survey had been made for a proposed canal through the town, and a railroad known as the Hardenburg line, had also been surveyed. The road was to cross the canal at this point, and the early settlers of Independence, in their dreams, saw visions of immense wealth. Real estate speculation was, therefore, rife for a season.

In the year 1835, a man named Andrew Fuller, started a little store in the locality, selling dry goods, groceries, etc. He kept the establishment about a year. In the same year a cabinet shop was started by Elias Axe.

A man named Baker originally owned the town, and had it laid out. He was also a trader. In 1836, Wm. C. Pellett bought him out, goods and lots, and started a very respectable country store. After Pellett had made his record of the town in 1837, he sold out to John Vickory and Timothy Losey and they kept up the establishment about a year.

John Hampton built a blacksmith shop in 1836, and continued doing work in his line something over a year.

In 1837, Sparrow commenced the boot and shoe business. T. Chapman opened a wagon maker's shop, and Wm. Costello a tailoring establishment. During the same year, Benjamin Galbreath and John Galbreath; his son, built two mills in the vicinity of Independence—the one a grist and the other a saw mill. They had come to

the settlement during a very wet time, and imagined they had a fine water power. Both mills and dams were built at the same time. The grist mill was started first, with one run of stone. The son, John Galbreath, succeeded in grinding three sacks of corn, when the water power was gone forever, for it was the first and last time it was used. There is now no stream whatever where this enterprise was undertaken. The father succeeded in sawing three small logs. The next year both mills were torn down.

In the year 1845, Thomas Fisher and Jonathan Duiley built a steam saw mill at Independence. It was kept running until the year 1841, when it was sold to Thomas Hooton, James Hooton, Theodore Boardman, and David Williams, and moved to Puddletown.

There is now nothing to distinguish Independence from the surrounding country. Even its ruins have been gathered up for fuel. When it became evident that they were to have neither railroad nor canal to stimulate its growth, its enemies rejoiced, and gave it the name of Sac Town. Andrew Shaw, who resides at Boot Jack, claims the honor of so naming it. When the Northern Indiana road was projected and being built, all towns near, but off its line, were ruined, and Independence, or Sac Town, shared the fate of others.

Still another settlement in Wills township received a distinctive name with some prospect that it might become a village. This is Puddletown, the name of a little hamlet situated on Puddletown lake, on section nine. It contains a steam saw mill, a store, a shoe shop and a good school house. When the township was surveyed the lakes were meandered and several small fractions falling into the hands of different owners, neighbors were consequently nearer than in other localities. In 1851 the machinery of the steam saw mill which was formerly at Independence, was removed to this point. It has since passed through several hands. The firm of Boardman, Williams and the Hootons sold out to James Parnell and Wm. Houghton; they sold to Martin Uga and Aaron Miller; it was again sold to Edwin Picket, and he sold to James N. and Lorenzo Dow Davidson, in the fall of 1868. It remains in their hands at the present time.

In 1856, Manford Waters and F. D. Dugan started a blacksmith shop, and continued to run it about three years.

In the year 1857, L. C. Van Dusen started a shoe shop, and in 1872, he added a grocery store and continues to do business in each to the present time.

A postoffice was established here in 1862, with J. W. Culp as postmaster, but it was discontinued after two years. A good school house was built in the place in 1868 which is quite creditable to the citizens of the locality.

An accident occurred here in 1871, by which a man named Matthew Feather lost his life. He was in the mill, when a piece of scantling flying from the saw struck him, and crushed his skull, penetrating his brain and killing him instantly.

Puddletown has never been surveyed and laid out, and there is no recorded plat of it. It cannot be considered even a village, but it furnishes neighborhood conveniences, and serves to add to the business and resources of the township.

Of those now living in the township, B. C. Bowell is a physician and surgeon, Henry Brown is a retired farmer; Jonathan Druliner is a farmer and auctioneer; Philip Haussauer is a farmer and lumberman; Joseph Hostetler is a farmer and stock dealer; Wm. S. Hastings is a farmer and Baptist preacher; Isaac Miller is a farmer and German Baptist preacher; John W. Zigler is a farmer and stock dealer, and the trustee of the township; and there are numerous successful farmers, among whom may be mentioned, Wm. Alfont, Horatio Wilcox, Jacob Stoner, Joseph Reese, A. J. Parnell, Elijah McClellan, R. J. Mills, Harry Bennett, B. F. Brown, Peter Bunton, W. H. Carr, E. Cosgriff, Gabriel Drollinger, Obadiah Dawson, A. D. and John France, David Harris, Wm. H. Hunt, J. A. Hastings and C. H. Harris.

The surface of Wills township is generally rolling, and is splendidly diversified with timber and prairie. The land is rich and productive, and the inhabitants are an enterprising, intelligent and prosperous people.

CHAPTER IX.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Springfield township was organized on the sixth day of January 1835, the Board of county commissioners on that day making the following order: "On petition of Judah Leaming and others, it is ordered by the Board that all the territory in range three west, in the county of LaPorte, and north of sections number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, in township thirty-seven, in said range, shall compose a new township to be called and known by the name of Springfield township, and it is further ordered that an election be held at the house of Judah Leaming in said township, on the last Saturday in this month for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace for said township; and it is further ordered that Judah Leaming be and he is hereby appointed inspector of elections in the township of Springfield in the county of LaPorte."

Thus as originally organized, Springfield township occupied all of congressional township number thirty-eight, except the six sections and the six half sections which are in the State of Michigan, and the first twelve sections of township thirty-seven. It has since been diminished to the extent of one tier of sections on the south side, which became again a part of Centre township, and the boundary line between Centre and Springfield is the north side of sections seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of township number thirty-seven, range number three west.

The first white settler in the township was Judah Leaming. He came in the year 1831, and settled where the village of Springville now stands, and was the first justice of the peace. He built the first cabin, and afterwards the first frame house which is now standing, and in a good state of preservation. It is the building occupied by Benjamin Rhodes. Abram Cormack and Daniel Griffin were early residents, and as near as can be ascertained, lived in the town the first year of its settlement.

In 1832, John Brown, Joseph Pagin and his sons, Erastus Quivey, John Hazleton and Charles Vail, became settlers. Mr. Vail erected a saw mill on section thirty-one. During this year the first school house was built and the school was taught by Miss Emily Leaming; it was situated eighty rods west of the village of Springville. The Methodists had services about this time, when Mr. Rose and Mr. Griffith took the lead in the exercises. There were also many who attended the meetings of the Baptists, Mr. Marks conducting the services. There was no regular place of worship for either, and meetings were held sometimes in school houses, at other times in dwellings, and not unfrequently out of doors.

In 1833, the town of Springville was surveyed by Daniel M. Leaming upon the lands of Judah Leaming. During this year Gilbert Rose, Hiram Griffith, John Griffith and Erastus Quivey became settlers. Quivey built the mill on section one, now known as the Ross mill.

In 1834, Ingraham Gould, Michael Fall, Ezekiel Blue, Abner Ross, Aaron Conklin, John Johnson, Henry S. Allen, John White, Mr. Ross, A. N. Shippey, Mr. Lewis and Josiah Redding became settlers. Joseph Pagin built a grist mill, which was run until it was worn out. About the same time David Pagin built another mill on the same stream about a mile and a half below the old one. During this year Elder Tucker, the first male teacher, took charge of the school near Springville.

James V. Hopkins came to the township in 1835, but settled afterwards in Michigan City.

During the year 1835, the school house near Springville was burned; the first wedding took place, Abner Ross marrying Esther Rose; Jacob Early built a mill upon section twenty-eight, which has been worn out and rebuilt several times, the last time by E. S. Organ. In October of this year Charles Vail built a saw mill, Erastus Quivey assisting in its construction. Hopkins worked at the business of a carpenter, and also made brick, designing to build a tavern, but sold to Ingraham Gould. Prior to 1837, many more had come into the township, among them being Samuel Lehr, John Mason, Lemuel S. Fitch, Alfred Stanton, John Blue and Michael Fall.

In the year 1839, John and Joseph Pugin built a mill between the two already erected by the Pagins, and a distillery was put up further down the stream. About the same time Lewis Pugin erected a building, and introduced machinery for the carding of wool. Abram Fravel [built a mill on section thirty-five, in 1840, and David Hoover put up a dwelling the same year. In 1835 a church was built at Ross' mill by the Christian denomination. This was afterwards sold to the Dunkards, who now own it. Joseph Dauphine erected a steam saw mill in 1860. There are two villages in this township, the oldest one being named

SPRINGVILLE.

This village takes its name from a large spring of pure, cold water, which flows out in great abundance. It was laid out by Daniel M. Leaming for Judah Leaming, who was the original proprietor of the soil, and the plat was filed for record on August 19, 1835.

Prior to this, in 1834, Gilbert Rose had started a store in the village, Ingraham Gould a tavern, and Abner Ross a blacksmith shop. A postoffice was established in the year 1835, which was kept until 1863, when it was discontinued. During most of the time of its existence, it was kept by D. K. Brickett, who commenced the business of boot and shoe making in 1837, and continued it until 1853. Aaron Conklin established a tannery in 1835, and after conducting it four years, sold out to Leslie Rose. He in turn sold it to Ira C. Nye who conducted the business successfully for many years.

In the year 1838, Gould & Alvord opened a general store, selling it the next year to Russell & Torrey, who sold in 1841 to Rose & Conklin. In 1842, Rose purchased Conklin's interest, and conducted the business alone. During the year 1838, Alpheus Thurber commenced shoe making and continued the business four or five years. In 1845, Ingraham Gould put up a turning lathe; and for many years did a large business in the manufacture of bedsteads and other articles requiring its use.

In the year 1848, Gould sold his tavern to Michael Hargin, who kept it eight years and gave up the business, since then there has been no hotel in Springville. In 1850, a steam saw mill was built

by Martin & Hill, who after running it about a year sold it, and in 1855, it was removed to section fifteen. In 1874, this mill was totally destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt and is now owned by Peter Hack.

In the year 1850, Gilbert Rose sold his store to Orrin Rose, but in 1860, the mercantile business in Springville was closed, and for several years there was no store in that place. In 1868, John Schoening opened a shoemaker's shop, and has since added thereto a small store.

Like some other towns in the county, Springville has seen the time when the expectations of her people were raised to the highest point, and visions of future greatness flitted across the minds of her citizens. One of the lines of the Northern Indiana railroad, now the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, was run through the town, and for a time it looked very probable that it would pass through the county touching that point. The probability of Springville becoming the county seat was freely discussed. In 1850, a plank road company was organized, and farmers and townsmen subscribed liberally. The project was to build a plank road east to South Bend, and west to Michigan City. It was commenced but never finished, though much money had been expended upon it, and a large part of it was planked. The adoption of the railroad line running through LaPorte, seemed to discourage the inhabitants and no effort to promote the growth of the town has since been made.

The other village in Springfield township is

CORYMBO.

Corymbo is situated in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section eighteen, township thirty-eight, north of range three west. The plat was acknowledged by Craigie Sharpe, Jr., and filed on the 19th day of August, 1873. Twelve log and frame houses have been erected, only three of which were occupied in October 1874. In 1861, a postoffice was established and Craigie Sharpe, Jr., appointed postmaster. It has since been discontinued. Large quantities of wood have been cut in the surrounding groves, and immense quantities of it are to be seen piled up along the railroad track. The men who reside in this village, are either workmen engaged on the Michigan Central railroad, which runs through

the town, or are woodchoppers who gain their livelihood in the surrounding timber. There was a steam saw mill in the village last year, but it has been removed. There has been a store, but it has ceased to exist, and the prospect for building up a town there is not very flattering.

For several years between 1835 and 1844, a gang of counterfeiters infested this township. The leaders were two men known as Van Velsler and Stroud. There was a cabin surrounded by a dense thicket of willows and other shrubbery, situated on a dry knoll in a marsh, about a mile northwest of the town, where the coinage of bogus money was carried on. From this point it was scattered broadcast over the country. Van Velsler was finally detected, and sent to the State prison, where he died, and Stroud is reported to have been lynched in Illinois for horse stealing.

Two railroads touch the township, the Michigan Central crossing the northwest corner, and the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago, the southwest corner. The soil of the township is generally sandy, too much so to be equal to some other parts of the county in the production of grain, but it is well timbered, and its warm, sandy soil is highly favorable for fruit raising. This occupation engages much of the attention of the inhabitants. There are some marshes in the township, which are excellent grazing ground for cattle, and which with proper care, could be made to produce abundance of hay. The resources of the township are yet undeveloped, but it contains elements of wealth in its timber, its capacity for stock-raising, the production of fruit and potatoes, and fair returns of grain.

Some portions of the township are quite thickly settled, and the inhabitants have shown a sufficient interest in education, to cause the erection of a good school house in every neighborhood. Among those who now live, or but recently lived in this township, and who came early to the county, are Calvin W. Hayes, who is a farmer residing near Springville; E. S. Organ, who is a farmer and saw mill owner, came to the county in 1836, and has held various positions of official trust; J. S. Vardeman, a miller, who came in 1836; John A. White, a native of the county, born in 1836; Elihu Bishop, a farmer, born in the county in 1835; and Edward King, who came from Ohio to this county in 1832.

CHAPTER X.

GALENA TOWNSHIP.

On the 9th of March, 1836, at the regular March term of the Board of county commissioners, the following order was made: "Ordered that Kankakee township be divided, and that part of said township lying in township thirty-eight. in range two west, form a judicial township to be known by the name of Galena, and that there be an election held in said township, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace for said township, and that Joshua Jordan be appointed inspector of elections for said township, and that the elections be held at the house of Geo. W. Barnes."

This township consists of twenty-four whole sections, and six half sections, one tier and a half of sections of the congressional township thirty-eight being in the State of Michigan. The order of the Board of commissioners would indicate that the whole congressional township is included in Galena; but this is not the case, because of the obstacle of the boundary of Michigan encroaching upon it to the extent of the width of a section and a half.

George W. Barnes is supposed to be the oldest settler in Galena; his biography is obscure, as he died about thirty years ago, leaving no descendants. Tradition says that he was a native of the State of Maine, and from thence migrated to Cleveland, Ohio; that he was a married man, but never brought his family to his new home. Whether his wife refused to follow him into the depths of the forests, or if they parted from domestic infelicity, is not known. He was a man of uncommon nerve and force of character, possessing traits which made him eminently fit for a pioneer of civilization; and he came to Galena township in the year 1833, and at once went to work with that untiring energy for which he was always distinguished. In the same year came Whitman Goit, Shubal Smith, Richard Miller, Sylvanus James and John Talbot. These men all selected claims and commenced making improvements the same year.

Daniel Baldwin, Aurea and Basil Sperry, Wm. Waldruff, Sans H. Austin, Byron Cadwalader, John Morrow, Joshua Jordan, Elijah Bishop, Micajah Jones, John Cooper, Ephraim Cooper, Jesse Jones, Oliver Porter, James Paddock, Charles Francis, Joseph Fuller, James Jones and Abram Purcell, were added to the list of settlers in 1834. Of these Wm. Waldruff was one of the earliest, as his widow says that when they came, there were but five white men in the township. In the same year came also John and Ephraim Cooper, and Joseph Henderson. Joseph Wallace, the Martin family, the Weeds, Mr. Morrill, and Edwin Jordan, brother of Joshua, were early settlers.

In the year 1834, John Talbot built a saw mill in the northeast part of the town. Before it was completed he took Whitman Goit into partnership with him. This was the first mill that was built. In the same year the first child, a son to William Waldruff, was born.

In the year 1835, George W. Barnes built his saw mill. It was situated in the southwest part of the township. The elections were held there. During this year Mathew Mayes had a blacksmith shop at Mayes' Corners. It was the first in the north part of the county. Shubal Smith was carrying on a wagon shop about a mile west of that point. A man named Purcell put up a lathe for turning wooden bowls on Mud creek, near the school house known as Mud creek school house. He was a very eccentric man and his machinery was in part original. The attempt was a failure. Joseph Winch afterwards bought the concern out, and made split bottomed chairs and spinning wheels at the shop. The number of settlers who came this year was quite large, and embraced the names of Jacob Heckman, James Catterlin, Robert Kennedy Smith, Lewis Weed, Mathew Mayes, Hiram Bement, Samuel Vance, John Rodman, Jedediah Austin, James Wilson and Hiram Catterlin. Martin Bates came this year and bought land, but went away and did not return and improve it until 1840.

The first school house was built of logs on the land of Theodoric Heckman, in the year 1836, and Amanda Armitage was the teacher. In January, Walter Brown and Ezra Brown came into the township, Kellogg Shedd on the 5th day of June, John Brewer and Henry Brewer in September. During the year, Abraham

Burcham, Julius Tappan, Levi Paddock and Elder Caleb B. Davis, pastor of the Christian church arrived. Hiram Russ came in 1837.

Solomon Palmer built a saw mill in 1838, and in the year 1840, James Winch came and put up a turning establishment on Barnes' creek, where he made hubs, bedposts and almost all kinds of wood work which required turning. He also made spinning wheels. He was a Free Will Baptist preacher, and died in 1853. The property was sold to W. W. Francis and brothers, and they built a grist mill on the site.

Previous to 1841, religious services had been held at the school houses, and private houses. Shubal Smith had acted as an exhorter or local preacher of the Methodist denomination, while occasionally a regular clergyman, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, paid the township a visit. Previous to the time above named a minister named Posey had been assigned by the conference to administer to the spiritual wants of that denomination in Galena. He directed his influence among his brethren to induce them to build a chapel for a place of religious worship, and a day was assigned for all to turn out from far and near, to accomplish this object. At the appointed time they came from distances as great as eight or ten miles, and worked steadily for a week, when a very comfortable and commodious log chapel was completed. It was built upon an acre of ground given by Whitman Goit for the purpose, and named Posey chapel in honor of the founder. It has since been torn down and rebuilt, a frame structure occupying the place of the old one. The Mount Pleasant M. E. church was built in 1844. Lamb's chapel, so named after Mr. Lamb, who appropriated the land, is situated at the junction of the town line and LaPorte roads. It is a frame building about the size of an ordinary school house which it very much resembles. It was built by subscription of the people of the neighborhood in 1854. The Christian denomination is largely represented, and in 1865, they completed a very fair church edifice. It is located on the southwest quarter of section twenty, and Rev. Caleb B. Davis is the pastor.

In 1841, Willis Wright and John Wright put up a turning lathe about a mile and a quarter west of Caleb B. Davis'. They ran it four or five years and sold it to E. S. Dodds, who continued the

business for some years, until the machinery became worn out and worthless. In the same year Loami Sheld started a small wagon shop about three quarters of a mile east of where Centre school house now stands.

In the year 1846, Charles Francis & Son built a saw mill on Galena creek, a mile and a quarter above Barnes' mill.

In 1848, Wm. Waldruff and Hiram Bement built a saw mill about three-fourths of a mile below Barnes' mill, on the Barnes branch of Galena creek. Waldruff afterwards sold out his interest to Ira L. Barnes. Bement and Barnes sold to Richard Etherington.

John B. Smith started a wagon shop in 1849, on the farm belonging to R. K. Smith, on the road from LaPorte to New Buffalo. In the summer of the same year, Valentine F. Smith built a small turning shop on a stream emptying into the Galena, about a mile and a half west of Winch's shop. Mr. Smith continued the business until the spring of 1854.

In January, 1852, Whitman Goit, one of the first settlers, and a good and enterprising man, who had filled many important local positions in his township, was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree, while he was engaged in getting out railroad ties. On the fifth day of March next following, Kellogg Shedd was accidentally killed by the tipping over of his wagon loaded with saw logs, while on his way to Barnes' mill. This accident occurred near Centre school house. The untimely death of these two men was deeply regretted by the early settlers and their friends, of whom they had many in the county.

In the year 1854, R. B. Goit and Wm. Ingersoll, rebuilt the old Talbot saw mill which had gone to decay; In 1857, Truman Barnes built a wagon shop about a mile north of the Centre school house; in 1858, the Francis brothers built a grist mill about a quarter of a mile below Waldruff & Bement's mill. It is known as the Finley mill. It was the first and only one erected in the township; in 1859, Nathaniel Barmore opened a general store near Barnes' mill. He sold out to Valentine F. Smith, in the spring of 1854. Smith remained about eighteen months in that locality, and then moved to Mayes' corners. There he kept the store for a time when he sold

out to Peter H. Hess. Hess kept up the establishment between two and three years and then abandoned mercantile pursuits. This store, opening at the mill and closing at the corners, was the first, last, and only attempt at merchandising in the township.

In the spring of 1857, Valentine F. Smith built a steam saw mill about forty rods west of Mayes' Corners. He had in connection with it a shingle mill and barrel heading factory. It was burned in the fall of 1862. This was the first steam mill put up in the township.

In the year 1869, Dorf & Kenton erected a steam mill in the southeast part of the township, a little west of Mount Pleasant.

A steam saw mill was moved from Rolling Prairie to Galena during the summer of 1874 by Shaw & Johnson. It stands by the roadside about one-half mile north of Lamb's chapel.

Some thirty years ago there occurred an incident near the present locality of the last named mill, which has been almost forgotten, as there are none left of kin to the family in the township. There came from the State of Missouri a large, powerful man, bearing the name of William Mathews. He was noted for his quiet, unobtrusive manners, and was industrious and devotedly attached to his only boy, a child of some six summers. One day he was cutting timber while the wind was blowing a perfect gale. He had chopped at the trunk of a tree as much as he thought prudent, and stepped back a few yards to take a view of the situation, when suddenly he heard a crackling noise, and saw the tree falling. His child was at his side. Between saving himself and his boy he hesitated not a moment. He grasped him and with one effort of his herculean arm, cast the child beyond danger. In an instant more that brave father's heart had ceased to beat, and he lay upon the earth a crushed and bleeding corpse. The widow sold the property and moved away; where, none in the neighborhood know.

On the 15th day of August, 1874, Galena was visited by a fearful storm of hail and wind, which did great damage to the standing crops. Thousands of fruit and forest trees were uprooted or broken, fences were blown down, barns were demolished and dwellings unroofed. The thunder kept up one continuous roar, heard above the rushing of the mighty winds and the crash of falling timber. The

lightning was one ceaseless blaze. Hail as large as pigeons' eggs came down in sheets, and cut the standing corn in pieces. It occurred at about five o'clock in the morning, and never since the first settlement of Galena, had such a storm, effecting such immense loss, visited the township.

Among those now living in the township or recently there, who came early to the county, are Wm. C. Cummins and E. W. Davis who came in 1833; J. H. Francis, Luke Francis, W. W. Francis, Scipha Foster and Zachariah Teeter, who came in 1834; H. E. Smith, Charles Morrow, W. W. Fuller and Hiram Bement, Jr., who came in 1835; and Benjamin Brewer, Wm. W. Finley, Morrison Paddock, James Paddock and Samuel Wilson, who came in 1836. The township is now well settled, and among the well-known citizens are Enos Weed, who made a settlement in 1837, is a farmer, and has served as a county commissioner; McDonald Shead, who is a farmer, and served as a soldier in the forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the rebellion; Martin Bates, an old and respected citizen, a farmer who came from Hampshire county, Mass., in 1840; E. S. Cadwell, a farmer, who has been justice of the peace and trustee of the township; Oliver Marston who came from Erie county, New York, in 1843, and Alexander B. Austin who enlisted in the forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and served during most of the late war, attaining the rank of Captain.

When Galena township was first settled, it was almost entirely covered with timber. Its surface is rolling and in some places hilly. The soil is loamy, warm, and produces well. It is well adapted to the raising of fruit; and peach and apple orchards are very common. Some of the finest timber in the county may be found in this township. There are many fine farms in Galena, but to clear the land and make it available for cultivation has been the work of years.

There are great difficulties in getting at the facts relating to the early settlement of a township like Galena, which do not present themselves in one located upon a prairie, where it often happens that the settler can stand upon the top of his cabin and at a glance take in its entire boundaries. Citizens from its extreme parts rarely met except at general elections. No attempt has been made to lay

out a village, and the county records are unincumbered with any survey made for this purpose. There has been no common point for convivial meetings within its limits, where men have lounged away their hours in telling for the hundredth time the tale of their early trials and privations. It is the boast of the citizens that intoxicating liquors have never been sold as a beverage within their township. Crime and poverty have been almost entirely unknown. The inhabitants have nearly all been tillers of the soil, generally religiously inclined, hardy and industrious, frugal and honest.

The township has been slower of development than in the case of those townships located on the prairie; but when once man's labor has subdued the obstacles to cultivation, it receives a rich reward. Crops are more certain to yield a return; and the result is that Galena township having a soil naturally of great depth and richness, is becoming one of the wealthiest and most prosperous sections of the county.

CHAPTER XI.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

From the date of the organization of the county until March 9th, 1836, Clinton township was a part of New Durham; but on that date, at their March term, the following order was made by the Board of county commissioners: "Ordered that New Durham township be divided by the line dividing congressional townships thirty-five and thirty-six, north of range four west, and that all that part of said township formerly comprising congressional township thirty-five, north of range four west form a new township for judicial purposes, to be known by the name of Clinton township, and that there be an election held in this township on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace for said township, until the next annual election for township officers, and that the election for said township be held at Charles Eaton's shop."

There has been no change in the limits of the township since that time. The south side of Clinton was then the boundary of the

county, but it has since been extended to the Kankakee river by act of the legislature, and two more townships have been organized.

In its physical characteristics, Clinton township shows much diversity. The larger portion of its area is prairie, but there are groves of timber, and on the south and east are sandy "barrens" with oak, as the principal timber growth. Hog creek runs across the township from north to south, watering a large part of it; and most of the land is of an excellent quality, the prairie soil being similar to that in other parts of the county, and the "barrens" producing fine crops of grain. Taken altogether, it is regarded as one of the most desirable parts of the county, of great productive capacity and convenient to market. Three railroads, the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, Chicago and Lake Huron, and Baltimore and Ohio, passing across it, the first from north to south, and the other two from east to west.

Of the early settlers Isham Campbell is said to have been the first. He made his home on the west side of Hog creek in the year 1832, and in the Fall of the same year Andrew and Edmund Richardson made a settlement, taking land on section nine.

In 1833, Nathaniel Steel, R. Prather, Levi Reynolds, John Osborn, Wm. Niles, Lemuel Maulsby, Richard Williams, Thomas Robinson, and Stephen Jones, a Methodist minister, came into the township and became residents. John Warnock located his claim this year on section four, but did not move on it, on account of sickness in his family, until the ensuing spring.

In 1834, the list of settlers was quite large and embraced John Reynolds, T. J. S. Hixon, Simeon Tuley, John Small, Matilda Tuley, James Haskell, Jonathan Osborn, John Warnock, Phineas Small, John and Charles Eaton, Hezekiah Robertson, Daniel Robertson, Wm. Eaton, Jacob Iseminger, Wm. Wilson, John Small, James Reeves, Samuel Maulsby, Walter Livingston, L. Richardson, John Clark, John Lewis, Jesse Marshall, John Wilman, Orange Lemon and Benj. J. Bryant.

William Wilson who came this year, located Indian floats on section nine and ten. These floats were in the nature of land warrants, save that they contained no provision for the protection of actual settlers. They were issued to half-breed Indians, but being

made assignable, found their way for the most part, into the hands of speculators. Mr. Wilson honorably paid the settlers on the two sections for all the improvements they had made.

For the year 1835, we have the following record of settlers to present: Wm. T. Harding, Joseph Wright, Thomas Patterson, Richard Williams, Perrin Scarborough, Jonathan Williams, Herbert Williams, Horace Pinney, Sen., Horace Pinney, Jr., Wm. Pinney, David Pinney, Abijah Bigelow, David Congdon, Benjamin Maulsby, Luke Ashley, Mr. Heaton, Dr. Philander Loomis, John Bailey, Mr. Heath (deaf and and dumb), and Dr. Whitcomb, who is said to have been the first resident physician.

Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Johnson were early settlers, coming probably in 1834 or 35.

In 1837, Christian Richardson, Lemuel Brush, Richard Robertson, Sen., John Koontz, Gideon Long and Adam Iseminger, settled in Clinton; Wm. Snively came in 1839, and in 1840 John Robinson, Isaac Powell and Dr. Bement arrived. The year 1838 is somewhat memorable as the "sickly season." Bilious complaints were prevalent, and very few escaped. There were not enough remaining well, properly to care for the sick. E. S. Gardner moved into the township in this year.

In 1843, Nathaniel Davis, a Congregationalist minister, and well known as an ardent advocate of temperance, and an original Abolitionist, made the township his home. Dr. Cobb also arrived the same year.

A log church was built on section ten, in 1844, which afterwards caught fire and burned down. It was built by the Methodists and was called Hickory Chapel. Wiley B. Mack was the first minister who officiated within its walls. He was succeeded by Rev Mr. Oakes. Rev. R. Hargrave was also one of the earliest preachers here. This Hickory log chapel was succeeded by the present Clinton chapel, which was built in 1860.

The culture of mulberry trees and the raising of silk worms at one time engaged considerable attention in the township. The following will be found in book C, of the proceedings of the commissioner's court, page twenty-six:

"It is ordered by the board that Potter Doolittle be allowed the

sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents as a bounty on fifteen pounds of silk co-oons, as per the certificate of Wm. Moorman, a justice of the peace of LaPorte county." Potter Doolittle was a resident of Clinton, and the foregoing order was made in September, A. D. 1846.

HASKELL STATION.

In the year 1854, A. Culver purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in section twenty, in Clinton township. It being favorably located on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, he conceived the idea of laying out a town in case a sufficient number of persons were attracted to the locality to warrant it. He did not commence as many have done by having it platted and filed in the recorder's office before any evidence of a village was visible, and afterwards subject himself to the mortification of leaving upon the county records an enduring monument of a vanished air castle. From its location it seemed to be a good point for a store, and he gave to Samuel Brush an acre upon condition that he would open one. This Mr. Brush did in the year 1855, and he continued in the mercantile business at that place until 1863, when he died. John Ferris bought out the estate, both real and personal, of the administrator, continued the business until 1867, and sold to Wm. D. Crothers. It soon after passed into the hands of Mr. Sopris and from him to Thomas L. Hoadley, who discontinued the business in 1870.

In the year 1857, a postoffice was established at the station, and Samuel Brush was appointed postmaster. The present postmaster is Thomas L. Hoadley.

In 1858, David Carpenter commenced blacksmithing.

In 1861, a warehouse was built by Samuel Brush, and considerable grain was shipped from this point, but the construction of east and west roads has diverted the grain trade in a great measure from the south. In 1871 this warehouse was struck by lightning and burned. Haskell never ranked as a town. No plat of it was ever recorded. It is only a hamlet—having had a store, blacksmith shop, grain depot, postoffice, and being a railroad station.

BIGELOW.

Abijah Bigelow moved into Clinton township in the year 1835,

and soon after proceeded to put up a grist mill, which he completed in 1837. He brought a small colony with him who were mostly Canadians.

In the year 1836, Wm. T. Harding opened the first store in that place. After he had fairly commenced he took as a partner, a man named Bogart, and while Harding was attending to his farm Bogart sold the concern to one Bentley. A litigation ensued which resulted in Bogart's being sent to jail and Bentley's getting away with the goods.

During the year 1837, the town was recorded in the informal manner so common in those times. It embraced twenty-eight blocks, described as being in township thirty-five, range four west, in the southwest quarter of section twenty-one.

In 1837, a Frenchman who was known by the name of "Bushee," started a blacksmith shop. During the same year Arnold Sapp had a cabinet and jobbing shop, and in 1838, a postoffice was established and Wm. T. Harding had the contract for carrying the mail.

In the year 1848, the people became tired of their own organization, and among the records of the September term of the county commissioners' court of that year, we find the following :

"Now comes Hubert Williams and motions that his petition heretofore filed, to-wit: On the 21st day of July, A. D., 1848, for the vacation of the town of Bigelow's Mills be now taken up. Whereupon the board, upon due consideration, being satisfied from the affidavit of said Hubert Williams, that manuscript notices of the pending of said petition had been set up in three of the most public places in said town, thirty days previous to the present session of this board, containing a description of the property to be vacated, do order the said town to be vacated."

John Closser started a store at Bigelow's Mills in 1848, and afterwards sold out to Soper & Metcalf. They did business for a time, and then sold to Henry Brush. Samuel Hammond bought out Brush in 1861. Perrin Scarborough started a wagon shop in this year; in 1852, Frank Howell started a blacksmith shop near where Frank Knight's house now stands, and in 1854, Mr. Gordon had a gunsmith shop to which he added a stock of goods the ensuing year.

The Bigelow mill having been sold to John Closser, and by him to John Wright, passed into the hands of Henry Harding in 1854. He built a store also, and had a general assortment of goods. Mr. H. continued the business until 1874 when he died, and John War-nock, as administrator of the estate, sold the property to Abram Sovereign, who disposed of it to Mr. Boler.

In 1864, J. Jacobson carried on the business of harness making.

The postoffice at Bigelow was discontinued in the year 1868.

The following incident occurred in the year 1835. Wm. T. Harding and A. G. Webster of Noble township, were brothers-in-law, and put in crops together, some corn on Webster's claim, and buckwheat on that of Harding. After the corn came up the ground squirrels commenced digging it, and some arsenic was obtained to destroy them. A part of it was used and the remainder was laid away in Webster's clock. During the following summer, Harding procured some calomel and after having used a part of it, put the remainder away in the same place where the arsenic had been stored. After this, Harding returned to Ohio, from whence he had migrated, for his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and three daughters, and returned with them in the latter part of September. The first day after his arrival, he went to Webster's house, who, with his wife, were absent visiting the newly arrived family. Harding's oldest daughter being unwell, he went to the same clock to procure the calomel to administer it to her. Going to his own home with it, he related to Mrs. Webster what he had done. After Mr. and Mrs. Webster had returned, the former went to the clock to wind it as he had usually done, and missing the arsenic, and being informed by his wife what had become of it, ran all the way to Harding's, hoping to arrive before any of it had been taken. He was too late. Fifteen minutes before he came, the oldest daughter had taken a dose, and Harding had also done the same a moment before his arrival. Lamp oil, being the only article at hand to serve as an emetic, was administered. The father was saved, but the daughter died before morning. This was the first death that occurred in the township.

At an early date in the settlement of Clinton, a hog dealer passed through the township, and in doing so, lost a number of his drove. They ran wild and multiplied. There were very few

enclosures, and the early settlers allowed their swine to run at large also, each preferring to have his own private mark upon his stock, and each desiring to have his share of the wild ones which were running about promiscuously. An old settler states that it was wonderful how soon a porker could be dressed and packed away by the residents on the creek after it was shot. They had a habit of first cutting off the ears, or of even skinning the animal when dead to avoid identification, and the crack of a rifle had scarcely ceased to echo over the prairie before this was all accomplished. Finally, an immense amount of litigation was the consequence, and one of the settlers expended all his means, involving one hundred and sixty acres of land, his stock, house and home, in lawsuits growing out of the uncertain proprietorship in swine. This circumstance probably gave name to the creek which flows through the township.

On the 27 day of November, 1865, James Woods shot and killed John Lohm, a German resident, in the west part of the township in the Osborn and Small neighborhood. Woods and Wm. Fulton had been drinking, and had just returned from Westville in a state bordering upon intoxication. When in the neighborhood we have described, they encountered a party of Germans who had been husking corn and were returning with loaded wagons. Woods ordered them to halt, to which no attention was paid. Fulton then said to him: "Why don't you shoot." Woods then drew a revolver and discharged it, the ball passing by those who were on the first wagon, and took effect in the body of John Lohm, inflicting a mortal wound from the effects of which he died in a short time. The men were said to be strangers to each other, and had had no previous difficulty. Both Woods and Fulton were indicted at the April term of the circuit court, 1866, and were tried in April, 1867. Woods was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary during the term of his natural life, and Fulton of manslaughter, and sentenced for thirteen years.

On the 14th day of March, 1869, Nicholas Aker, a boy fourteen years and eight months old, was playing with a gun with two younger brothers, when taking it up to blow into the muzzle, it accidentally went off, killing him instantly. On the 7th day of Nov. 1874, August Kopelsi, a boy fourteen years and eight months old,

who resided with his father, Frank Kopelsi, a resident of Bigelow, was out duck hunting. In walking along he held the muzzle of his gun under his arm. Striking the lock accidentally, the cap exploded and the contents of the gun nearly tore the arm from his body. He died in less than an hour afterward.

In the two cases above narrated of death from the use of fire-arms, both boys were nearly of an age at the time the accidents in the cases occurred, the difference being but one day.

On the 6th day of November, 1874, Frank Knight, a young man who resided at Bigelow, met with an accident at Mansfield, Ohio, which cost him his life. He was employed on the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne railroad, and while engaged in uncoupling cars, fell between them. One car passed over a leg cutting it off. He lived only three hours and a half after the accident occurred. He was a very promising young man, and his death was much deplored by a large circle of friends. His age at the time of his death was twenty years, ten months and twenty-seven days.

Among those who have recently lived in Clinton township or who now live there, and who came early to LaPorte county, are Wm. Steele, a native of the county, born in 1830; Thomas Garwood, born in the county in 1833; Wm. Snavely, who came to the county in 1833, emigrating from Virginia; R. R. Richardson who came from Washington county, Indiana, in 1833; Charles G. & Thomas L. Eaton, Benjamin V. Fogle and Jacob Iseminger, who came in 1834; W. C. Allen and John Iseminger, in 1835; Wheeler Bentley, and E. C. Reynolds a native of the county, in 1846; Wm. Pinney and Amenzo Mann in 1837; W. H. Beahm, a native of the county, 1839; and C. R. Burch, born in the county in 1840. These are, nearly all of them, successful farmers, agriculture being the chief industry of the township. The township is well settled with an industrious, intelligent and thriving people. The interests of education have not been neglected; there is a school house for each neighborhood, and the children of the pioneers' children enjoy advantages of schools and churches, and social and neighborhood intercourse, of which the early settlers were in a large measure deprived; but which they fully appreciated, and took measures to secure for those who should come after them.

CHAPTER XII.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

Noble was a part of Scipio township until the 9th day of March, 1836, when at the March term of the commissioners' court of that year the Board made the following order:

“Ordered, that Scipio township be divided by the line dividing townships thirty-five and thirty-six, north of range three west, and that all that part of said township formerly comprising congressional township number thirty-five north, form a new judicial township, to be known by the name of Noble township, and that there be an election held in said township on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing justices of the peace for said township, and that Arthur McClure be appointed inspector of elections for said township, until the next annual election of township officers, and that the election for said township be held at the house of John McLane.”

Since that time the east boundary of the township has been changed so that sections one and twelve, three-fourths of section thirteen, one-half of section twenty-four, and nearly one-half of section twenty-five, are now a part of Union township, a singular departure from the congressional township boundary, for which there does not seem to be any good reason. The first settlers in Noble township were Horace and Lane Markham, who came into the township in the Fall of 1831, and claimed land near Union Mills, Horace a short distance north of the town, and Lane a little to the west—both being on section eight. Little is known in regard to either of these families, as they moved away many years ago. Even the name of the creek, which was formerly called Markham's has been changed to Mill creek, and there seems to be nothing left to perpetuate the name of these pioneers. Bird McLane and John McLane purchased their land during the year 1832. Joseph Wheaton became a resident in 1832, and laid out the town of Union Mills.

In the year 1833, the McLanes settled in the township, and the same year came William, Samuel, Michael and Edward O'Hara, Admiral, Peter and Ira Burch, Wright and Silas Loving, Isaac Johnson, Warren Burch, Mr. Fowler, and Jeremiah Perkins. In 1834, Joseph Sterritt settled on Dormain prairie, having come to the county and stopped at Rolling prairie in 1833. In 1834 Richard Worrall and Samuel Mitchell came also. A settlement was commenced at the same time in the northwest part of the township. On the 7th day of November, A. G. Webster made a claim of the northwest quarter of section six, upon the banks of Spring creek and built a cabin. John Harding claimed the northwest quarter of the same section, and A. Logan the southeast. Horace Wood and Elizabeth McLane were married this year. This is said to have been the first wedding that took place in the township.

In 1835, Henderson Nickell, Dr. Everts, Timothy Everts, Gustavus Everts, Sidney S. Sabin, Theodore M. Wells, John Barclay, Israel Underwood, John Goldsmith, Richard Goldsmith, ——— Goldsmith, Sen., and Benj. Shaw became settlers. A. G. Webster, E. S. Harding and John Wakefield built a school house on Webster's farm in the Fall of this year, and Rachel Carter who taught the first school in New Durham township, filled a like position here. She commenced in January A. D., 1836. This school in early times, was very jealous of its reputation, and particularly in relation to the art of spelling correctly, and many were the attempts of the neighboring districts to excel in this respect. It was particularly distinguished for the number of teachers who fitted themselves for that profession in the little log structure. The furniture was made from logs split and planed off with grub hoes. From such material the seats and desks were manufactured. The fire place and doors occupied one entire side of the house. The floor was made of puncheons, manufactured in the same manner as the seats and desks. In this place many of the active business men of our county received the rudiments of their education.

In 1836, John C. Reed settled on section seven, and Asaph Webster on section six. The latter built a saw mill, which the division of the township brought a few rods over the line into Scipio. During the year a Baptist church was organized in the log school house

in the "Webster district." It was known by the name of "Spring creek Old School Baptist church." Elder A. Neal of Porter county perfected the organization. The following were the names of the members: Asaph Webster, E. S. Harding, John Harding, A. A. Cole, Ariel Wakefield, Ameluna Webster, Mary Harding and Polly Harding. A. A. Cole and E. S. Harding were the first resident elders of the church. A. G. Webster was church clerk from its organization until it ceased to exist in 1854. He was also one of the first township trustees, and filled the office of justice of the peace two successive terms.

Russell Harvey settled on section ten in 1837. John F. Allison was a teacher in this year, and afterwards justice of the peace.

In 1837, Dr. Everts commenced the practice of medicine. He had three sons who followed him in the profession. Their names were Eudorus, Orpheus, and Carroll; in 1838, Allen Cummings commenced carpentering, most of the time employing from eight to twelve hands; in 1839, a saw mill was built by John Johnson & Bro., about three-quarters of a mile below Union Mills, on Mill creek; in 1840, Jacob Early commenced building a large distillery on Mill creek. It was finished in 1842. He did a very large business. In 1852 it caught fire and was burned; in 1843, Logan A. Wakefield erected an ashery upon the farm of A. G. Webster, and entered into the business of manufacturing pearl and potash. It did not prove a successful undertaking and was abandoned in 1846; in 1847, a new school house was built by George Hall, on Mill creek; in 1873, the Free Methodists built a church at Indian Point. In the same year the Chicago & Lake Huron railroad was finished through the township; and in the year 1874, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was built.

It was at one time proposed to build a village about a mile from the site of Union Mills, and it was platted accordingly and called Belmont. The following record, without date, is found in book C, page one hundred and fifteen, of the county records. It was evidently filed in 1836, from its location in the book:

"Plat of the town of Belmont, LaPorte county, Indiana, laid off upon the northwest corner of section twenty-one, and the southwest

corner of section sixteen, township thirty-five, north of range three west, by Ward Blake and Abram Charles.”

In 1838, a blacksmith shop was started by John Decker who continued in business about five years.

In 1840, a store was opened by Samuel Smith and — Loverman. They continued to do business in that line about two years, and then gave it up. Belmont never made any very great strides towards being a point of importance, and when Union Mills began to develop in its growth, it went out of existence as a town.

UNION MILLS.

Joseph Wheaton built the first house on the site of this town in 1832. The plat of the village was not placed on record until 1849, on the 7th day of December. The record is as follows:

“The village of Union Mills represented by the annexed plat, is situated in the southeast corner of section eight, and the southwest corner of section nine, in township thirty-five, north of range three west of the second meridian. Surveyed June 14, 1849.

State of Indiana, }
LaPorte County. } ss.

Be it known that on the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, personally appeared before me the undersigned, a justice of the peace, within and for said county, by authority of law, duly commissioned and qualified, Robert Wierm, Geo. Butt, Chas. Fessenden, Lewis Stevenson, Allen Cummings, Russell N. Bennett, E. W. Fessenden, Michael O'Hara, B. Elliot, Eudorus Everts, Wm. J. Wheaton, proprietors of the town of Union Mills, and acknowledged the within plat to be their act and deed for the purpose of having the same recorded.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

JEREMIAH PERKINS,
Justice of the Peace.”

The grist mill at Union Mills was commenced in 1837, by Dr. Sylvanus Everts, and was finished in 1838. He continued to run it about three years, and then sold it to Bell & Gray. It afterwards reverted to Dr. Everts on account of a failure to make payment, and he, wishing to dispose of it, got up a stock company and sold the shares at fifty dollars each. George Butt bought up all the

shares, and sold again in 1856. In 1866 J. P. Teeple bought it. It is now carried on by Hamilton & Teeple.

In 1838, there were only five log cabins at the Mills. They were owned by Dr. Everts, Josiah Grover, Lewis Stevenson, Levi Smith and Joseph Wheaton.

Levi Smith put up a block house and used it as a store in 1839.

In 1840, William Bills put up a frame house on lot number five, and had a store in it. He built a frame house for a residence on the same lot. Lewis Stevenson erected a store, and put in it a general assortment of goods. It was upon the lot now occupied by F. A. Freeman as a store. During this year a man by the name of Clement had a cooper shop in the village and did a fair business. R. M. Bennett commenced blacksmithing.

A shoemaker shop was started by Elisha Thayer in 1841; also a drug store by Lewis Stevenson; Mr. Cowan opened a wagon shop in 1842. In 1843, William Winters and ——— Rogers carried on the business of tailoring. They were in business four or five years together. Isaac Johnson worked for them and continued in the business.

In the year 1844, the Presbyterian church was built—it having been organized by Rev. F. P. Cummins. The succeeding ministers have been Rev. Mr. Evans, McCrea, Fisher, McKinney, Elliott and Smith. In this year, Stephen and William Clement built a store and stocked it, James Westervelt acting as their agent. Some two years after, Michael O'Hara and A. Cummins bought it. After continuing in the business two years, Cummins sold out to Ben Elliott, and he sold to O'Hara at a later date. Thomas Allison bought a general stock of goods and entered into business, which he continued from ten to twelve years. Anson Harvey commenced harness making, and a postoffice was established with Lewis Stevenson for postmaster. At that time but one mail each week from LaPorte was afforded, and the department offered only seven dollars per quarter for its transportation. No one being desirous of securing the contract, some of the leading citizens, who were anxious to have mail facilities, drew lots as to who should perform the duty. The unfortunate person upon whom the lot fell was

Allen Cummings. A frame school house was erected during this year.

In 1848, Ben Elliott built a store and put in a general stock of goods. In 1860, Dr. Egbert commenced the practice of medicine. Peter Kannable started a wagon shop, and Wheaton a blacksmith shop. In 1852, Dr. Higley commenced the practice of medicine. In 1854, Morton & Booth built a shop and commenced the boot and shoe business. In 1857, Wheaton who had formerly been engaged in the same business at Union Mills, but had migrated to Missouri, returned and opened another shop. In 1858, Dr. Crumpacker commenced the practice of his profession at Union. The Advent church was built during this year. Rev. F. M. Berrick was the first pastor. Augustus Block started a wagon shop in 1860, and still continues in business. In 1864, Burdet Turner opened a meat market. Mr. Berridge opened a gun shop in 1866. In 1859, W. F. Williams commenced blacksmithing. Joseph Bailey bought out Morton & Booth and started in the boot and shoe business, which he still continues, and Miss Samantha Church opened a drug store. In 1872, Dr. Meredith commenced practice, and Mrs. Almira Turner opened the Turner house for the accommodation of the public. This is the first hotel the town has had.

In 1872, McClure & McClung built a store and stocked it with a general assortment of goods. Heron & Wilcox opened a drug store. H. Smith started a tin shop which he has since sold to N. D. McCormack. The Chicago and Lake Huron railroad was finished to the town in this year.

In 1874, Drs. Heron & Wilcox embarked in the practice of medicine in the town. Pope C. Weed and Henry Booth commenced harness making. Bennett & Moreland opened a meat market. In this year the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was finished close to the town, the crossing being but a few rods from its outside limits.

Since the completion of the two railroads, Union Mills has taken a new start and no town in the county outside of the cities, has to all appearance, a more encouraging prospect in the future.

The business of the town may be briefly stated as follows: One attorney; one banking agent for Ernest, Prussing & Co., of

Chicago; one barber; three blacksmith shops; two meat markets; two brick masons; seven carpenters; one cider mill; three dry goods, grocery and clothing stores; two drug stores; two dress-makers; one well driver; one express agent; one general shipper and dealer in butter, eggs, etc.; one grain buyer and freight agent; one grist mill; one hotel; two harness shops; two insurance agents; two justices of the peace; one livery stable; one milliner; one notary public; five physicians; two painters; two plasterers; one saw mill; one telegraph operator; one tin shop; and three wagon shops. There are also two churches, Presbyterian and Advent.

Stimulated by the railroads the following additions have been made to the town: Deets' addition, laid off on the east side of Union Mills, and recorded April 23, 1875; and the addition of Fredrickson, Hamilton, Way and Deets, recorded on the 18th day of May, 1875.

A new town has also been laid off at the junction of the railroads, by Charles F. Wells, and Theodore H. Wells, which was recorded on the eighth day of April, 1875, and is called Wellsboro.

Noble township holds one of the finest bodies of land in the county; chiefly consisting of prairie, with a soil rich and exceedingly productive. No other portion of the county has been more prosperous. Advantageously located for market conveniences, since the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago and Lake Huron railroads through its limits, its developement and prosperity must be greater in the future than in the past. It is watered by Mill creek, which passes diagonally across the township from the northwest to the southeast, by a smaller creek or two, and by several small lakes. To the advantages of the soil and location, the people have added facilities for education, and have erected a sufficient number of good school houses to supply the needs of their children.

CHAPTER XIII.

COOLSPRING TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in Coolspring township, was a part of the original township of New Durham. By the subsequent division it became a part of Michigan township, remaining thus until the 9th day of March, 1836, when the following order was made by the Board of county commissioners :

“Ordered that Michigan township be divided by the line between towns thirty-seven and thirty-eight, range four west, and that part of Michigan township comprising town thirty-seven, range four west, form a judicial township to be known by the name of Coolspring township, and that there be an election held in said township on the first Monday of April next for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace for said township, and that Nathan Johnson is appointed inspector of elections for said township, and that the elections for said township be held at the house of Nathan Johnson.”

It has been very difficult to ascertain who was actually the first settler of Coolspring township, or precisely in what year he came. Those who have been consulted differ in regard to the matter. Some state that Nathan Johnson was the first settler, others that it was a man by the name of John or Isaac Luther, while still others claim Arba Heald as the first settler. It is probable that these all settled in the same year, which must have been the year 1833, and having gone into different sections of the township, the parts of which were not readily accessible to each other in those early times, each neighborhood believes its own first settler was first of all. Arba Heald went from Scipio township, of which he was one of the earliest settlers, into the southwest part of Coolspring, and erected a saw mill not far from Beatty's corners. Nathan Johnson made his improvements at Waterford, which it is said that he laid out as a village, and Luther settled nearer the central part of the township. Mr. Wm. Forrester states that he has often seen the remains of the Luther cabin in the neighborhood of where he resides. But

whoever may have been foremost in making a settlement, it is certain that there were very few inhabitants in the township prior to 1836. In that year there were in the township, Maj. Eliphalet Pattee, Thomas Forrester, John Jacobus, Thomas Sharp, George Smith, George Bentley, John F. Decker, Abram Langdon, Nathan Johnson, Arba Heald, John Van Meter, John Dysard, John Beatty, Purdy Smith, the Whitakers, Daniel Reed, John Glime and Ebenezer Palmer. Palmer was the first justice of the peace in the township. Beatty had been engaged in the Black Hawk war, passed through the county on his way to Chicago in 1832, and made his settlement in 1833. Arba Heald preceded Beatty in the timber of the southwest part of the township, and, in connection with Daniel Reed, erected a saw mill, the first in that locality, probably in the year 1833. John Dysard must have come in 1835. He still lives in the township, and is a farmer and stock raiser, also a successful fruit culturist. George Bentley, the father of Ambrose Bentley, who resides on the old homestead, and of Dr. G. J. Bentley, of Michigan City, ran a saw mill for General Joseph Orr, which was one of the earliest erected in the township. Elisha Mayhew owned an interest with Orr in this mill, and afterwards Orr and Standiford owned it in company. This mill was built in 1833, but Arba Heald's had been erected a few months previously. Orr and his partner put up a wool carding machine also. This afterwards passed into the hands of Samuel Weston, who built a grist mill in the same place, which is now owned and run by James Mason and his father. Nathan Johnson built a saw mill at Waterford, which some claim to have been the first erected in the township; and in 1836 he built another. Gen. Orr thinks the first saw mill in the township was built at Waterford by Walker & Johnson. A man by the name of Bowen bought the Waterford property, and put up a distillery, which was run several years very successfully. The property passed through several hands, a grist mill was erected and run in connection with the distillery. This was finally closed and the grist mill continued to run until about 1870, when it was burned. Then Casper Kuhn bought the site, erected another mill, and has run it successfully ever since.

Asa Harper made improvements in the township in 1835, but

was then living at Michigan City and did not move into the township until several years after. John F. Decker lived at or near Waterford, and died in 1844. He was the father of John F. Decker now of LaPorte.

The first store in the township was at Waterford. It was opened by Mr. Bowen, and in about six weeks thereafter was closed by his creditors. This was probably in 1836. Since that time there have been several in the place, which have all been successively closed up. A postoffice was opened at Waterford in 1838, and kept by a man named Sears. This was afterwards moved to the hotel about a mile south of Waterford, and was discontinued in 1865.

The great amount of timber in Coolspring township early invited the erection of saw mills; and there were others built besides those already named. John Beatty and Purdy Smith put up one in 1833 or 34, in the southwest part of the township. In 1836, Aaron Stanton built a flouring mill in the township which his son Alfred purchased and managed from 1838 to 1842, when he sold it and went to Oregon. Orr's mill and Stanton's also, were on Spring creek, a branch of Trail creek. The mill which Nathan Johnson built later now belongs to the Timm brothers.

Schools were opened early, probably in 1835 or 36; and Ebenezer Palmer is supposed to have been the first teacher. Rachel Jacobus also taught very early, and Wm. Forrester remembers Maria Sharp as his first teacher. In 1837 or 38, Wm. C. Talcott went into the township, and taught a school near Waterford. He was a Universalist preacher, and probably the first to preach in the township. There have been services by other denominations, especially the Methodists and Presbyterians, usually held in the school houses, until about 1855, when a church was built, a very good one, near Waterford, by the Presbyterians, which is really a union church, being occupied by various denominations in common. This is the only church edifice in the township.

The villages of the township are Waterford and Beatty's Corners. But little business has ever been done at either place, the most important business enterprise being the flouring mill at Waterford. At Beatty's Corners there are now no indications of a town; and the

site is a part of the farm of George R. Selkirk. The place was laid off as a town in 1842 by James Whitem, who divided two acres into town lots. A black smith shop was opened by a man named Collins, and one Dr. Bosley worked at wagon making. A hotel was built, and kept by Enoch Brewer about two years. He afterwards removed to Pulaski county, and kept a hotel at Medaryville. A. B. Wolf kept the hotel at Beatty's Corners for a time, but it has long been closed. Only one lot was ever sold in the town, and finally George R. Selkirk bought the whole plat, an instance not very common, of the purchase by one man, of an entire town.

Coolspring is well watered by small creeks in nearly every part of it, affording many excellent mill privileges; and good timber being abundant, these opportunities have been largely improved: and although a vast amount of timber has been cut off, yet there is still large quantities remaining. The entire township is timbered, no prairie land being within its limits. The timber consists of oak, ash, maple, walnut, poplar, beech, hickory and other varieties.

There is a great deal of good land in the township, and some also that is thin and poor, consisting of the sand originally, perhaps, thrown up from the lake. But most of the soil can be made to produce very good crops of corn, wheat and potatoes; and for fruit it cannot be surpassed in the county. Farmers have been generally successful and are quite prosperous. Educational privileges have not been neglected, and there are at the present time five good school houses in the township.

When the township was first settled, it was one of the wildest parts of the county. There was abundance of game, consisting of deer and turkeys, and even wild bears. The latter sometimes carried off pigs and hogs at night. The Indians were still in the country, and came freely to the huts of the settlers, but never molested them in any way, either in person or property. On one occasion Mr. John Beatty, when out hunting came near shooting an Indian, supposing the red-skin to be a deer. The Indian rose up and exhibited himself unmistakably, just in time. Had the accident occurred it might have resulted in arousing the hostility of the savages, and placing in peril the lives of the settlers.

In the year 1836, a sad accident occurred, resulting in the death of Amos Smith, son of Purdy Smith, a lad about ten years of age. His father, with others, was chopping trees in the forest, and the boy was engaged in carrying water to the men, when just as he came to where the laborers were engaged, a falling tree struck a high stub or body of another tree, which sprang back, and in falling, struck down the lad, and killed him instantly.

Among those who now live in the township, and who came early to the county are Hiram and N. W. Blackman, farmers, and the latter a cooper; A. L. Booth, a farmer; Richard Cross and Amos Thorpe, farmers and cider makers; Reuben Chapin, fruit grower and farmer; John Dysard, a farmer and stock raiser; Wm. Forester, farmer and grain buyer; Elder L. Fogle, Christian preacher and farmer; Robert Curran and C. G. Dalgren, farmers; Asa Harper, Augustus C. and M. J. Hubner, Wm. Lombard, S. C. Perry, and John Zahrn, farmers and stock raisers; Joseph Eddy, tailor and farmer; John Ebert, mason and contractor; A. B. Hunt, farmer; D. L. Jackson, farmer and cooper; Casper Kuhn, proprietor of Waterford flouring mill; Daniel Low, farmer and fruit grower, and for many years trustee of the township; F. M. Taylor, proprietor of flouring mill; James L. Monahan, farmer and dealer in fruit trees; Albert Mudge, a farmer, and several years township assessor; Z. W. Palmer, farmer and speculator; A. B. Wolf, farmer and carpenter; Dennis Purvis, G. R. Selkirk, G. W. Van Dusen, Wm. Sohn and John Windland, farmers; B. N. Shreve, township trustee and lumberman; Eli Smith, farmer and cooper, and Jacob H. White, physician and surgeon, residing at Waterford, the first and only resident physician in the township.

The township has quite a large population. It is even more thickly settled than some portions of the prairie, for the farms are not so large, and neighbors are brought more closely together. The New Albany and Chicago railroad passes across the west side of the township, the Michigan Central cuts the northwest corner, and the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago, the northeast corner, but there is no railroad station within the limits of the township. Otis furnishes the market for the southwest part, LaPorte for the southeast, and Michigan City for all the north side. With markets all around,

with a soil reasonably productive, excellent for fruit, and abundance of choice timber, the inhabitants of this township may expect continued prosperity.

CHAPTER XIV.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Hudson was included within the limits of the original township of Kankakee, and on the organization of Wills was a part of that township, and so remained until the 11th day of May, 1836, on which day at the May term of the commissioners' court the following order was made:

“Ordered by the board, that all that tract of country formerly belonging to Wills township, that lies in township thirty-eight, north of range one and two west, in LaPorte county, constitute a township for judicial purposes, to be known by the name of Hudson township—that the elections for said township be held at the house of James F. Smith—that John L. Ross be, and is hereby appointed inspector of elections, and that John Baker be, and is hereby appointed constable of said township, until the next annual election of township officers.”

Hudson is the smallest township in the county, containing only twelve sections and three half sections. Adjoining Michigan on the north, and St. Joseph county on the east, the six northern sections of congressional township thirty-eight, range one, and one-half the next tier of sections are in the State of Michigan; and the eastern half of the congressional township is in St. Joseph county. Thus Hudson township contains considerably less than one-half the congressional township in which it lies. In sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, is Hudson or Du Chemin lake, a beautiful little sheet of water, not far from two miles in length, and averaging half a mile in width, the shores of white sand, its borders surrounded by mighty forests, luxuriant with vegetation, its waters pure and clear, and filled with the finest fish. The western side of Terre Coupee prairie extends into Hudson township on the east; but the

larger part of it consists of land formerly well timbered. With the progress of settlement a great deal of the finest timber has been cut off.

To Joseph W. Lykins, a Welshman, is generally accorded the honor of being the first white settler, though there is some doubt upon this point, for Joseph Bay was found to be a resident at the same time with Lykins, by the first white inhabitants. Lykins was connected with the "Cary Mission," the headquarters of which were at Niles, Michigan. He came from that place when the branch was established on Du Chemin lake. The first heard of him however, he was boarding with Joseph Bay, who was keeping house, and had a squaw for his wife. Bay had come from the Wabash country with a drove of cattle, and herded them in the vicinity. Lykins would, under the circumstances, be more likely to have obtained the reputation of being the first white settler than Bay, even were it the fact that the latter came first, for the reason that he was engaged in a more public business, and had no alliance with the Indians, with whom Bay would be likely to be classed.

Asa M. Warren states that he found the parties as described, in 1829, and that the mission house had already been erected of hewed logs, and was situated within twenty feet of where Andrew Avery's mill now stands, and close to the lake. There is some doubt as to whether Warren is not mistaken in regard to the date of his coming, but none are found to dispute it with any tangible evidence, except an old gentleman named Barzilla Druliner, who resides on the road between Hudson and Hamilton. He says that Warren came from Warren county, Ohio, in the Fall of 1830, and he, himself, came from the same place in the Spring of the same year. Upon the other hand, Warren does not claim to be the first white settler—an object of ambition which might be an inducement to antedate the time of his arrival; and furthermore, he kept accounts of his blacksmithing with the Indians, for whom he made tomahawks and other implements. The dates reach as far back as 1829. There is a mistake somewhere between these old gentlemen, both of whom are honest and intelligent.

To accept the statement of Asa Warren, during the Fall of 1829 there were as residents of the territory now known as Hudson town-

ship, Joseph W. Lykins, Joseph Bay, Asa M. Warren and family, and the Indians, one of whom, "Jack Jones," kept a small trading establishment. The buildings erected consisted of the branch mission house and Bay's cabin, both of which were upon the present site of the village of Hudson.

It will be remembered that the name of Asa M. Warren is connected with the early settlement of Wills. This is accounted for by the fact that Hudson was originally a part of that township, and also because Warren's farm is situated in both. He at first resided in what is now Hudson, then moved to the bank of a lake on the same farm in what is now Wills. This was done because he had struck no water in digging for a well where he now resides. Upon this lake he put up a blacksmith's shop, and was known by the Indians as "Wishtean Bish," The Blacksmith by the Lake. When he had succeeded in getting water in Hudson, he moved back to his first home. It is thus that he becomes associated with the early settlement of both townships.

In 1830, Nathan Haines settled in the township not far from the lake. The mission school was taught by Robert Simmerwell, an Indian, who was assisted by his wife, a white woman. Indian children and whites attended together, and among the latter were some of the elder children of Mr. Haines.

The Indians who inhabited the country around Hudson, were composed of various tribes. They were principally Pottawatomies, Menominees, Chippewas, and Ottowas. Topanebee, the head chief, lived on the St. Joseph river, where the great proportion of them wintered. A few years after the advent of the whites, this chief died and was succeeded by his son, who bore the name and title of his father.

The Indians had many petty chiefs, among whom were Sogganee and Micksobbee, the latter of whom lived in the woods, on the south side of the lake. When the Indians were removed, Sogganee went to southern Kansas with them, but soon returned, saying that he could not live there—there was no sugar tree. He had been in the habit of making maple sugar. He was a strict Roman Catholic, and when given anything to eat, would never touch it until he had made the sign of the cross. In his latter days, he was taken care

of at the Catholic institution of Notre Dame, near South Bend. There the old chief died and was buried. Sogganee had been a great brave in his day. He was at the battle of Tippecanoe, and upon one occasion he became very angry at Benjamin Hicks, Esq., for alluding to the Indian defeat upon that occasion. The Indians were all very kind, and seemingly well disposed toward the early settlers of Hudson.

In 1831, W. W. Cleghorn visited the vicinity of the lake. He did not come with the intention of settling, but buying furs. No change had taken place, and he describes the state of things in the township just as related above. He knew only the settlers named, and pronounces the appearance of the country extremely primitive.

In 1832, many of the Indians were removed to the Osage river country, in southern Kansas. Cleghorn accompanied them, having obtained a license from the general government to trade with them. He did not return to this country with the intention of making his permanent home until 1853, though he owned property on the banks of the lake where he now resides.

By the year 1833, many settlers sought homes in Hudson township, and a village, known at the time as Lakeport, but the name of which was afterwards changed to

HUDSON,

began to be recognized in the surrounding country as a place of importance. There is not a town in the county more pleasantly located. It is situated on the east side of Hudson lake, sloping gently towards the shore, and under more favorable circumstances, might have become a town of considerable importance. This place was once the rival of LaPorte, and indeed, a formidable one, for the trade of the north part of the county. In 1833 its growth commenced. In that year the first school house after the mission, was built there. The school was taught by a man named Edwards. Charles Egbert opened a very respectable store in the same year. John D. Ross and a man named Jewett, started a blacksmith shop; Samuel Elliott carried on the business of coopering, and James F. Smith commenced keeping a tavern—the first one in the township.

In 1834, Garret Bias built the first steam saw mill that had been put in operation in the town, and James F. Smith erected the first frame house. Bias run his mill until 1838, when he traded it for seven acres of land inside the corporate limits of Chicago, which were sold for taxes. The machinery went to Rockford, Illinois. During this time a postoffice was established, and A. L. Wheeler, who had become a merchant in the place, was the first postmaster.

In 1835, the town was in the full tide of prosperity. It had two taverns, for Garret Bias had opened one; stages were arriving and leaving at all hours, the streets were filled with an eager and busy throng, farmers came to buy and dispose of their produce, and it seemed as though no town in the vicinity of Hudson could ever compete with it in its steps towards commercial prosperity and growth.

Among those who were settlers in the township at the time were Benj. Hicks, Wm. Conner, Evan Hobson, James Bailey, Mr. Shay, Mr. Gould, Elmore Emmons and Asher White.

During the year 1836, A. L. Wheeler sold his store to Foster & Reynolds. Alexander Cassiday opened his blacksmith shop; Dr. Jared Chapman established himself as physician; a pottery was built by Samuel Rowe, and one of those speculative bubbles which at the time, crazed the heads of the wisest men had culminated. It was the building of a canal from the city of Toledo, Ohio, to New Buffalo on Lake Michigan. When the news came that this enterprise had been chartered, and there was a probability of its success. Hudson was wild with excitement. The people from the surrounding country assembled in the town, all the musical instruments of which the country could boast were brought into requisition, tar barrels were burned and speeches made. But alas for poor Hudson. Even if such a canal had been practicable, the financial crash of that year put a quietus upon all their hopes and expectations. The excitement produced had caused property owners to charge the most unreasonable prices for their lots, and those who would otherwise have been earnest and industrious workers for the settlement, were driven to other parts to establish themselves in business. During this year the postoffice was discontinued, to the great indignation of

the citizens, who laid the matter to the trickery of their neighbors in the village of New Carlisle.

In the year 1837, Andrew Avery commenced building a saw mill. The power used by him was of rather a novel kind. On the east bank of Du Chemin lake, the land is quite high for some sixty rods, it then sinks below the level of the lake. Through this mound it was proposed to dig a ditch. A large force of men were employed, and after an immense amount of work, a canal was perfected through which the water ran to the depth of four feet. With this power he contrived to run a wheel. For a while he succeeded very well, but like all the lakes in the country, it became less in volume as the land was cleared up, the timber cut off and the sod broken, until two years after, the project was entirely abandoned. The lake is now at least four feet below its former level. During this year Robert Stanfield opened a tailoring establishment, and four large stores were in operation, not little trading posts, but they were well stocked with all kinds of goods, and an immense trade was carried on. The monetary crash had impeded the growth of the town, but the people were not disheartened. They still believed in the Michigan canal, and that its construction was only a matter of time, and the panic of temporary duration.

In 1838, Andrew Avery's saw mill commenced operations, Wm. Sheridan embarked in the business of cabinet making and Richard Smith had a shoe shop. Garret Bias organized a full independent military company, of which he was made captain, and Andrew Avery lieutenant. They carried government muskets with flint locks. During the same season, Dr. Chapman opened a general store.

During the year 1839, Hon. John Reynolds went to Washington and had the postoffice re-established. A grist mill was attached to the Avery mill, and a firm formed, consisting of Andrew Avery, Salem Huntington, Richard Hicks and James F. Smith. Smith did not long continue connected with it, but retired, and the business was continued under the firm name of Huntington, Avery & Co. It was during this year that the water running from the lake into the canal became insufficient for propelling the machinery. In the same year a distillery was started by John Hobart.

In 1840, Andrew Avery bought out the saw and grist mill, and moved it to near where it now stands. Ox power was used as a motive power. Thos. Wood started a tailor shop and continued in business the next four years.

In December of the same year, there occurred a murder at this town, which for a time created a great deal of excitement, not only in the town of Hudson, but in the county. Charles Egbert had formerly been a merchant in Hudson, and an active business man. He had a tavern stand at one time on the road which runs along the south part of the township line. This hotel had done a good business, but Smith had made efforts to get a direct road through to LaPorte, cutting off all travel from Egbert's place, and was successful. The parties had disputes at different times thereafter. On the evening of the 5th of December, Egbert went into Smith's bar room. He had on the same day purchased a dirk-knife at the store of John Reynolds. After sitting near the door for a time, he arose and turned as if to go out, but really to open the knife, and then advanced towards Smith, who raised a chair to defend himself. Andrew Foster, who afterwards said he did not see the knife, caught Smith's chair, while Egbert inflicted two stabs, one in the left arm, the other penetrating Smith's heart, who died in a few minutes.

There is much misunderstanding in relation to the facts of this case, especially as to dates, even among those who witnessed the tragedy, and hence there is copied here, the following record from the docket of the justice who heard the case:

STATE OF INDIANA,)
 vs.)
 CHARLES EGBERT.) On charge of Murder.

"On the 5th day of December, 1841, Andrew Foster a Justice of the Peace of LaPorte county, on view issued a State warrant, returnable before said Foster or any other justice of said county, and on the 6th day of December, 1841, John C. Hale, constable of said county, returned the said warrant before me, R. Munday, a Justice of the Peace of said county, and also the body of said Charles Egbert, and on motion of Defendant's counsel, the examination is continued until the 7th day of December, 1841, at one o'clock p.m. At the time set for the examination, comes the plaintiff, by Wm. C. Hannah, M. H. Orton, and G. Hathaway; and the defendant in

person, and by his counsel, J. A. Liston and G. A. Everts, and after hearing two of the witnesses on the part of the State. the examination was continued until the 8th day of December, 1841, at nine o'clock a. m. At the time set forth, December 8th, 1841, the defendant is brought into court and after hearing more testimony on the part of the State, the examination is continued until the 9th day of December, 1841, at nine o'clock a. m. At the time set the defendant is again brought into court, and after hearing the balance of the testimony on the part of the defendant, the cause is continued until December 10th, 1841, at nine o'clock a. m., for the argument of the counsel. At the time set, to-wit: December 10th, 1841, the defendant is brought into court, and after hearing all the testimony and fully examining all things touching this case, it is considered that the defendant give bail in the sum of five thousand dollars and himself in the like sum, for his appearance on the first day of the next circuit court, or in default thereof to be sent to the common jail of said county, and thereupon the defendant gave bail in the sum required, by giving Elisha Egbert, Paul Egbert and Jacob Egbert. Whereupon the defendant was discharged.

Given under my hand and seal.

R. MUNDAY, J. P.

Egbert never appeared. He fled to Texas—then not a part of the United States—where he lived until after the close of the rebellion, deeply regretting his rash act. He became a religious man and a Methodist class leader. In September 1844, a *scire facias* was sued out. Finally an arrangement was made with the governor of the State, by which the administrators of John Egbert, who had died, should confess judgment in the sum of \$1,000, after which the bond was canceled. The confession was made, and a stay of execution taken for one hundred and eighty days. In the meantime an appeal was taken to the supreme court. The case was not finally disposed of until 1853, when the judgment was set aside. The decision may be found in the fourth Indiana Reports.

In 1842, Andrew Avery's mill was burned. He went to work immediately and put up another, using ox power, often as many as five yoke of oxen. From this time the course of Hudson has been downward.

In 1845, Wm. Ferguson opened a boot and shoe store, and in 1851, Abel Whitlock bought a stock of goods and opened a very

respectable store, and in 1852, Avery's ox mill was turned into a steam mill. The railroad came through Hudson and made its depot at New Carlisle a mile and half distant, a town which Hudson a few years before, had looked upon with sovereign contempt. This was the last blow that was needed to destroy this once thriving village.

In 1854, Early & Avery built a steam saw and grist mill, and also opened a general store. Soon afterwards Early sold out to Solomon Stevens. This store successively passed into the hands of Perkins, Cassiday, Smith, and back again to Avery, who failed in 1857. It was during this year that the postoffice was finally discontinued.

In 1869, Ed. Perry started a shoe shop, and in 1870 Avery's steam mill was burned. Of course he built another immediately, where it now stands, and he has since added to it stones for a grist mill. In June 1874, the school house at Hudson was burned by an incendiary. Peter Harris was arrested for the crime, and after being tried in the September term of the circuit court was acquitted. A new brick school house is now being built. Hudson never had a church.

There is nothing more to tell concerning the village of Hudson, which can now scarcely be called a village. Railroads having destroyed the great stage routes, that town which is not on a railroad is abandoned by the world, and necessarily sinks to decay. Hudson has undergone this fate, and in an aggravated form. Daily, many trains thunder past the "deserted village," but none stop, and the few inhabitants who are left, and who remember the great expectations of Hudson can only sigh over what "might have been."

There are two churches in Hudson township, both built in 1867, one being Methodist Episcopal, and the other Methodist Protestant. The former is called the Maple Grove church.

A large part of the township is well adapted to agricultural uses, and farming is the leading industry. A few are engaged in stock raising, and there are several saw mills and a flouring mill, as already mentioned. Among those now living in the township are Andrew Avery who still runs the flour and saw mill; Fleming Rey-

nolds, who came from Wayne county in 1833, and is a successful farmer; Moses Emery, a successful farmer who came in 1845; Wm. Galbreath, a farmer who came in 1838; Jesse Haines, already named as one of the earliest settlers, now a farmer and stock raiser; Alexander Hicks a farmer and a saw mill owner; J. M. Miller, a farmer and stock dealer; Esquire Wm. Thomas, M. D. Solloway, Obadiah Walker, J. A. Davidson, G. W. Druliner, Alexander Cassiday, Daniel Cowgill, W. A. Dickey, Henry Brown, and several families of Hickses.

Lee Solloway came from England and settled here in 1850. He died August 12th, 1874. One of the county papers says of him: "It is with sincere regret that we record the death, on Wednesday night of last week, of Mr. Lee Solloway, who had been long a resident of Hudson township in this county. His death was wholly unexpected by his friends, up to within a few hours of its occurrence, though he had been sick for a few days previously. Mr. Solloway was fifty years of age, and settled in this county twenty-four years ago, in the township of Hudson, where he has since resided. He was a good and useful citizen, and his death will long leave a sense of loss in the community where he was best known."

Though the expectations Hudson village once had of becoming a large town, have been disappointed, yet there are in the township elements of prosperity which will still remain. Much of the soil is rich and productive, and there is still a great deal of very fine timber. The people are generally prosperous; a high degree of intelligence prevails, and it cannot be doubted that the future has in store greater rewards for the industry of the inhabitants than those which have been yielded them in the past.

CHAPTER XV.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The township of Union includes the whole of the Congressional township number thirty-five, range two west, the twelve southern sections of township thirty-six, same range, sections twenty-five and thirty-six, and part of sections twenty-six and thirty-five of township thirty-six, range three west, and sections one and twelve, and part of sections thirteen, twenty-four and twenty-five in township thirty-five, range three west. It thus contains fifty-two sections and five parts of sections, and is the largest township in the county. At the organization of the county the territory embraced within its limits was in the township of Kankakee as then constituted, with a narrow strip in Scipio. When Pleasant township was organized, most of this territory became a part of that township, and so remained until the 4th day of March, 1840, when the Board of commissioners' at their regular March session made the following order:

“On petition of sundry citizens of the townships of Pleasant, Scipio and Noble, for the formation of a new township:

It is ordered by the Board that a new township be formed by taking off a part of the above named townships, to be known by the name of Union township, and to be bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Centre or half mile stake on the north side of section twenty-six, in township thirty-six, north of range three west, on a road, thence south along said road on the open line of sections twenty-six, thirty-five, two, eleven, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-six and thirty-five to the south line of township thirty-five, thence east along said town line to the southeast corner of township thirty-five, range two west, thence north on range line to the northeast corner of section twenty-five, township thirty-six, range two west, thence west on the section line to the place of beginning.

Ordered that an election be held at the place of holding elections in Union township for the purpose of electing one justice of the

peace of said township on the first Monday of April next, and that Abraham Reynolds is appointed inspector of elections for said township of Union until his successor is elected and qualified, and that the elections for said township be held for the present at the house of George W. Reynolds in said township."

Since that time there have been several changes of boundaries effected, until now it occupies the territory already designated, and includes a part of the congressional township on the north in which Pleasant township is located, and on the west includes a part of the congressional townships naturally occupied by Scipio and Noble townships.

The Kankakee river passes diagonally across the southeastern part of Union township, so that a large part of it is Kankakee marsh. Two other smaller streams run southward across the westerly part of the township, which furnish several valuable mill sites. These creeks unite about two miles south of Kingsbury, and finally empty into the Kankakee in the northeast corner of Hanna township. Three railroads traverse Union township. The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad barely touches it in the northeast corner, less than one mile of the road being in the township; the Chicago and Lake Huron road passes diagonally across seven sections in the northwest part of the township, and has a station at Kingsbury; and the Baltimore and Ohio crosses the township from east to west near its centre, crossing the Kankakee river within its limits and near its eastern border. Door prairie extends into Union township from the west, and Stillwell prairie from the north; and thus some prairie land of as excellent a quality as any in the county lies in this township.

The Kankakee marsh lands will eventually become far more valuable than they are now, though at present they are valuable, for stock raising purposes. There is considerable timber in the township, chiefly oak, growing in sandy soil, strips of which lie alongside, and extend into, the marshes. This is the poorest land in the township, and aside from the timber is the least valuable. These sandy "barrens" and the marshes, occupy about three-fourths of the area of the township.

In the latter part of 1831, or the early part of 1832, the first

settler came to the township, and built a small cabin near the present residence of D. H. Norton. This was Thomas Stillwell, from whom the prairie takes its name. He was a "border man," and it is said that he loved the company of Indians better than that of the whites. He was some time without white neighbors in the township, for it was not until 1833 that John Winchell came with his family, and the township really began to be settled. John and Henry Vail came in the same year. Winchell built a small log grist mill, and the Vails erected one also. Several other settlers arrived during this year. Among them were Henry Mann, whose children still live in the township; Henry Davis, the father of Handy Davis who kept the first store in Kingsbury; Theodore Catlin, some of whose relatives still reside in the county; Daniel Finley; Mr. Kingsbury, from whom the village derives its name; Curtis and Joshua Travis; and probably also Daniel Low, who soon afterwards went to Michigan City, and now lives in Coolspring township.

In the year 1834, Charles W. and M. S. Henry, came from Geneva, New York, and settled in the township, and in the same year came Harrison Winchell, and Norris J. Winchell. Handy Davis came this year also, and some of the Catlins, Joseph G. and Mead Catlin, the latter of whom was an Advent preacher. David H. Norton arrived the same year. Norton and the two Winchells, Norris J. and Harrison, still reside in the township. Lyman Winchell, a son of John Winchell, and David Winchell went to California in an early day, and died there. Nathaniel Thurber arrived this year also and Darius Sayles. A Mr. Skinner, who afterwards came to Union township, made a settlement this year in Noble, on the place now owned by Ira Way. Joseph Callison, long a resident of the township, had arrived the year before, but made his settlement in the edge of Noble. Jesse Winchell also, was one of the settlers of 1834. He occupied a place which was afterwards owned by Mr. Travis; but he left the township and now lives in Wisconsin. There were still other settlers in this year, among them, Wm. Walbridge, who now lives in Wisconsin; Col. Josiah Grover, now of Valparaiso; Gustavus Everts, who was the second Judge of the Circuit court; Wesley and John Diggins; and two brothers named Page, who were both old bachelors.

In the year 1835, there were so many arrivals that it would be quite impossible to note them all. Among them were Jacob Early, who lived many years in the county and until his recent death in the city of LaPorte; and Dr. Sylvanus Everts who was the first physician in the township. Timothy Everts arrived in the same year, but settled in the edge of Noble township, and afterwards removed into Union. In this year a man by the name of Farmer arrived and opened a blacksmith shop in the township. He died in 1838, during the "sickly season." His was the first blacksmith shop opened in the township. Ephraim Barney also, who now lives in the "South Woods" came in 1835, and George W. Reynolds who now lives in Kingsbury, and is a justice of the peace. He settled in Kingsbury May 4, 1835, when there were but two others in the place, Farmer, the blacksmith, and Davis, the merchant. Reynolds worked at the carpenter trade, and put up the first buildings erected in Kingsbury. The store building now occupied by L. D. Brand, was built by him in 1836, and in the same year he put up four other frame buildings.

George W. Reynolds' father, Abram A. Reynolds, came to Union township in 1836, arriving in the month of June. He died in March 1874. In the same year there came among others, Jeremiah Hiser, whose widow still lives in the township; Daniel Shaw, now in Michigan City; Rensselaer Shaw, who died in 1873; Jacob Fravel, who still resides in the township; Isaiah Atkins, still living on his original location; and John Evans, whose widow and daughter are still in the township.

In 1834 or 1835, David Winchell built a saw mill, which was the first one erected in the township. In the Spring of 1835, Jacob Early bought Winchell's mill, and moved to the township in July. Early replaced the log grist mill with a frame structure, which stood about thirty years. This was finally pulled down, the property having been sold to H. P. Lans, who built the present mill. This is the one at Kingsbury, and is now owned by Mrs. Bodley, of Cincinnati, a sister of the Butterworth brothers.

As already mentioned Henry and John Vail built the first mill in the township. This was in 1833. It was a log structure and in 1837, they replaced it with a frame. Then they added to it a

fulling mill and distillery, and in 1838 a wool carding machine also. John Vail died of apoplexy, the property passed into the hands of Lot and Edward Vail, and they sold it to Moses Butterworth about eight years ago. He still owns the property, but the carding machine, fulling mill and distillery were long ago discontinued.

The only village in the township of Union is

KINGSBURY.

This village was laid out in 1835. The following is the record as shown in the office of the county recorder:

State of Indiana, }
LaPorte County, } ss.

“Personally came before me, the undersigned, recorder of deeds, within and for the county aforesaid, Henry Davis, the proprietor of the town of Kingsbury, and acknowledged the filing of the above plat for record, February 6. 1838.

B. SPURLOCK, R. L. C.”

The first store in Kingsbury, as already mentioned, was opened by the father of Handy Davis. Theodore Catlin clerked for him, and managed the business of the store. After the death of Davis, Jacob Early opened a store in the village, and a man named Paul Clay was his clerk. Afterward, Polaski King opened a general store. Fred'k West of LaPorte, was his clerk, and managed the business for him at Kingsbury.

This store was sold to Preserve'd Wheeler, then it passed into the hands of Hiram Burlingame who sold to McClung & Reynolds. They sold to John Page, and he sold to Albert S. McLane. He died in 1871, and Timothy McLane kept a store awhile. He afterwards removed the most of his stock to Union Mills, and sold the remainder to L. D. Brand, who opened his store January 1, 1871, and has kept it ever since. Another general store was opened by Chapman & Craft in the Spring of 1874. McLane & McClung were also engaged a short time in selling goods in partnership.

Theodore Catlin was the first postmaster, and George W. Reynolds carried the mail to and from LaPorte twice a week, at a dollar a trip. The route was afterwards extended from Kingsbury to Union Mills, Bigelow's Mills, and Tassinong in Porter county, and when the Bigelow postoffice was discontinued, the mail route was

changed from Union Mills to Hanna, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. The entire route has since been discontinued, all the postoffices located upon it, now being supplied by the railroads. Albert S. McLane was postmaster at Kingsbury during the time he sold goods there, and upon his death in 1871, L. D. Brand was appointed and still holds the office.

Farmer was the first blacksmith in Kingsbury, and there are now two, Robert Mecum and Charles H. Ingram. Besides the two blacksmiths at Kingsbury there are three others in the township, one at Catlin's corners, one at Chatauqua corners, and one at Big Island.

John W. Dexter kept the first tavern, in the same building now called a hotel. It has always been known as the Kingsbury hotel.

The first school house in the township was built at Kingsbury in 1834. It stood where the Baptist church now stands, and the first church was built just across the street where the school house is now located, they having since changed places.

A drug store was established in the place January 1, 1875, by W. W. Wilcox. A two story frame building was erected in 1860 or 61, by the Masonic fraternity, the second story of which is occupied as a Masonic Hall and Lodge room. In 1872, a two story school building was erected, under the superintendence of Edward Hawkins, who was then township trustee. The upper story of this building is used as a town hall. The village church belongs to the Baptist denomination which held meetings in the township probably earlier than any other church organization. Meetings were held at school and private houses until the erection of the church edifice at Kingsbury, which occurred about 1852. Besides this Baptist church, there is a Methodist church building at Mann's corners which was built about 1860, and the Lutherans (German), have erected a church edifice during the present year.

What has now been mentioned, including the two grist mills, a repair shop for guns, clocks, etc., several carpenters, and the shipping interest at the railroad station, constitutes the present business of the village. The people of the vicinity had long been anxious to secure the passage of a railroad through Kingsbury; and in 1873, their wishes were gratified by the completion to and through

the town, of the Peninsular Railroad of Michigan, now called the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad. This has given a much brighter outlook to the business prospects of Kingsbury, as it has already become quite a shipping point for grain from the surrounding farms.

George W. Reynolds was the carpenter who built the first frame house in Kingsbury, and it is now occupied as a dwelling by his son-in-law, Mr. D. P. Grover. Grover succeeded Edward Hawkins as trustee of the township in 1872, and in 1874, H. P. Ellsworth was elected to this position. There are five school houses in the township, all of them good and comfortable buildings. One of the first school teachers in the township was Joel Butler who was elected County Auditor in 1843. Rev. Phineas Culver was the first Baptist preacher, and Elder Holmes the first Christian preacher. Rev. James Armstrong, who was sent as a missionary to LaPorte county, and who settled on a farm near Door Village, preaching in all the country round about, was probably the first Methodist to preach in the township.

Some of the celebrated "Indian Mounds" are found in this township on section twenty-one. Considerable excavations have been made in them through the efforts chiefly of Dr. T. Higday of LaPorte; and a number of interesting relics have been found which are on exhibition in the rooms of the Natural History association. The relics obtained must be of a very remote date, as on some of the mounds trees were found growing, nearly two feet in diameter. They are undoubtedly of Indian origin, but when they were made, by what tribes, or for what purpose, are problems whose solution cannot readily be given.

Agriculture is the leading industry of this township, which together with that of stock raising constitutes nearly the whole employment of the people, the township being well adapted to these two connected branches of industry.

Among the prominent farmers of the township, most of whom have lived here many years, are Abel Vail, W. W. Travis, W. H. and N. J. Winchell, Isaiah Atkins, J. A., G. W. and E. Travis, Wm. L. McDonald, Wm. Reynolds, Wm. P. Page, Joseph Schoff, Moses Vandermark, H. E. and S. J. Norton, F. B. Miller, Henry

W. Miller, Joseph Hiser, S. S. Hay, Daniel N. Hay, Thomas Hiser, Hugh Glasgow, Wm. H. Geer, James Good, Theodore Hupp, A. E. Barney, R. D. Craft, O. H. Chapman, Daniel B. Collings, Wm. Crow, Wm. S. Cox, J. Dudley, W. W. Demyer, D. P. Closser, E. S. Ellsworth, W. Ewing, and Franklin S. Grover.

Among those who are farmers and stock raisers are Hosea Barnes, Wm. Demyer, Charles Donicheck, A. P. Lilly, John Moyer, and others. Noah Travis is a farmer and a saw mill owner; George W. Reynolds is a farmer and a justice of the peace; Moses Butterworth is a farmer, miller and grain buyer; E. J. Dicks is a farmer and stock dealer, and D. P. Grover a farmer and former township trustee. The only physician in the township is Dr. H. N. Ellsworth.

Union township has scarcely begun to be developed. Its productive capacity might be increased far beyond its present measure; and when the marshes are drained as they will be in time, they will unfold a body of land of wonderful productiveness. With a convenient market for grain and hay, these products must continue to increase from year to year, while the raising of stock also will become a more and more important and profitable pursuit. With a continuance of the enterprise already exhibited by the inhabitants, the growth of the township in wealth and influence is sure.

CHAPTER XVI.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in the present townships of Cass, Dewey and Hanna, was originally a part of Stark county; but the inhabitants living north of the Kankakee river, were put to great inconvenience to reach their county seat, being obliged to go around by the way of Lemon's bridge near the centre of the east side of the county. To remedy the difficulty an appeal was made to the State legislature, and that body passed the following act, approved January 29, 1842, "for the attachment of a part of Stark county to the county of LaPorte."

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That all that part of Stark county which lies north of the Kankakee river be, and the same is hereby attached permanently to the county of LaPorte.

SEC. 2. This act to be in force from and after its passage."

Thus all the territory named was made a part of LaPorte county. While it formed a part of Stark county it was known as Van Buren township; and this name was retained upon the whole of it until the organization of Cass, which took place on the 12th day of June, 1848, the Board of county commissioners having on that day made the following order:

"It is ordered by the Board upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Van Buren township that said township be divided by running a line north and south upon the range line dividing ranges three and four, and that the part west of said line, and south of the township line dividing townships thirty-four and thirty-five, and in LaPorte county, be called Cass township, and be numbered sixteen upon the tax duplicate, and

It is ordered by the Board that Alexander Campbell, be and he is hereby appointed inspector of elections in Cass township, that Clark Meeker be and is hereby appointed constable of said township, and that Moody Kimball and W. McLane be and are hereby appointed

fence viewers of said township to serve until the next annual election for township officers and until their successors are duly qualified.”

As thus organized, the township embraced also the present township of Dewey; and the limits of VanBuren township were reduced to that portion lying east of the designated line between ranges three and four. This part of VanBuren contained very few inhabitants, not enough to make it advisable to hold elections, and they applied to the Board of commissioners to be attached to and made a part of Noble township, and accordingly that body on the 11th day of March, 1850, made the following order :

“Now come sundry citizens of VanBuren township and present their petition to be attached to Noble township. It is therefore ordered by the Board that said VanBuren be so attached to the said Noble township, and that the boundaries of the said Noble township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of section number six, in township number thirty-five, north of ranges three west, and running south on the range line to the Kankakee river, thence up the said river to the township line between township number thirty-four and township number thirty-five, thence west on said last mentioned township line to the southeast corner of section number thirty-five in township number thirty-five, north of range three west, thence north to the township line between townships number thirty-five and number thirty-six, thence west on said township line to the place of beginning.” The territory thus added to the township of Noble afterwards was organized as Hanna township. VanBuren township ceased to exist with the passage of the order above quoted.

When the question of a name for the new township arose, those of the inhabitants who were of the Whig faith in politics desired it should be called Harrison, while the Democrats preferred the name of Cass. It was decided to draw lots, and Walter Livingston and John Wills were selected for the drawing. Wills, who was a Democrat, won, and Cass became the name of the township.

The very wet condition of Cass township at an early period, rendering a large portion of its territory little less than a marsh, hindered settlement, and it was not until 1839 or 1840, that any

settlers made their homes here. Peter Wooden, and Abraham Eahart were foremost in the settlement of Cass, coming about the time named. Jeremiah Wilson also was one of the earliest, but finally made his home in the edge of Clinton township. Nimrod West was an early settler in VanBuren township, but by the division was left in that part which is now Hanna township. The Con-cannons, James and Thomas, also came early, and Wm. Smith, Wm. Batterson, John Wills, and his sons, Charles, John and David; Isham Campbell, Adam Leeper, Alexander Campbell, Bishop Brockway, E. V. Waters, Dr. John F. Tilden, and James and Richard Cannon. Augustus W. Vail settled at Morgan Station or Callao in 1844, and Hon. Edward Evans, the present representative to the State legislature has been a resident of the township more than twenty-five years. Sixteen years ago, John Harris arrived, and population has gradually increased from that time forward. A large German population has settled in the township, and their industry has made them a very useful class of inhabitants.

In addition to those already named, the following persons are successful farmers in the township; Henry Bowman, who is a native of Prussia, and came to this county in 1853; L. M. Shurte, from Butler county, Ohio, and A. J. Shurte, from Cass county, Michigan, who came to the county in 1846; S. B. Rundlett, a native of this county; and J. H. Cannon, who came from Porter county in 1843. Mrs. M. M. Beckley is a farmer and stock raiser; J. O. Burner is a druggist and grocery dealer, and J. T. Sanders is a railroad agent, telegraph operator and dealer in Agricultural implements.

There have been three villages in Cass township; Callao, Rozelle and Wanatah.

CALLAO.

This village is known also as Morgan Station. It is situated on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and was laid off in 1859, by Wm. Taylor.

The following is the record: "Field notes of survey of the town of Morgan, situated in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section two, township thirty-four, north of range four west, commencing at a point five hundred and eighteen feet north of half

mile stake on south line of described section, thence east eight hundred and sixty-eight feet, thence north one hundred and sixty-one feet, thence eighty-four degrees and twenty minutes, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, thence south three hundred and twenty-eight feet to place of beginning. Surveyed and platted by W. A. Taylor, May 29, 1859."

The first merchants in this village were Wm. A. Taylor and Wm. McLane; they also put up warehouses and purchased considerable grain. An attempt was made to build a steam mill, but the proprietor dying, his work was never completed. Some years ago, August Gruening started a blacksmith shop, and still follows that occupation. Three years ago, Charles Scarborough opened a store, and continued in business two years. Wm. A. Taylor was the first postmaster of Callao. In 1864, A. W. Vail was appointed, and resigned in 1872. He was succeeded by Charles Scarborough who still holds the office. In 1862 or '63, Mrs. Batterson kept a hotel, and Dr. John F. Tilden has been located there as a physician since 1846. A Methodist church was erected at Callao about 1858 or 59.

ROZELLE.

This village was laid out by its proprietor, Joseph Unruh, and the plat was recorded in 1859. The following is the record:

"State of Indiana, }
LaPorte County, } ss.

Before me Daniel W. Long, justice of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of January, 1859, appeared Joseph Unruh, and acknowledged the execution of the within plat and that he filed the same in the recorder's office for record. The same is the west half of the northeast quarter of section number eight, in township thirty-four, north of range number four west.

DANIEL W. LONG, J. P.

Filed January 24, 1859."

The village was located about a mile south of Wanatah, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad. There never was much business done in the place, nearly all of it by Unruh, who was a merchant there, and grain buyer; and when he removed his stock and buildings to Wanatah the rest of the town followed; and there now remains only a railroad water-house.

WANATAH.

The town of Wanatah was laid out by T. A. E. Campbell, Ruel Starr, Joseph Unruh and Wm. Unruh; the survey was made by T. C. Sweeney and the town plat was recorded September 7, 1865. Its growth commenced a few months prior to the time when the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. was completed which was in the year 1857. The business of the place now consists of one hotel; one flouring mill; seven dry goods and grocery stores; one drug and grocery store; two boot and shoe shops; five blacksmith and wagon shops, three of which manufacture new wagons, the other two being repair shops; one tailor shop; one millinery store; two harness shops; one carpenter shop and furniture store; one lumber yard; two hay presses, one of which pressed in 1874, one thousand tons of hay; one agricultural, and agricultural implement store; two saloons; two butcher shops; one produce shipper and general dealer; one grain dealer; three physicians, one of whom is a lady; one plasterer; one real estate and insurance agent; three telegraph operators, and two railroad stations.

The first general store was kept by Joseph Unruh who moved from Rozelle, a mile south of Wanatah, at the time of the completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. Unruh's building was used as a store and dwelling house also, and he afterwards opened it as a hotel which he kept until about four years ago when he sold out to Mitzner & Conitz, who still keep the store, and removed to Chicago. Unruh also built a flouring mill in the year 1867. It was erected for a warehouse, but concluding to make of it a mill, he put in three run of stones, and it is now one of the best flouring mills in the county. Emil L. Keil, the present owner, was for some time in Unruh's employment in the management of the mill, and purchased it in 1870.

The first house in Wanatah was erected by a man named Hyde, for a dwelling house. A Mr. Protsman built the first hotel, some time before the town was surveyed and platted. This building is now Gallert's saloon. A hotel was also kept a short time by a man named Louderback. Frank McCurdy built the McCurdy house in 1865. He sold it in 1874 to Robert Whitlock, and on the 9th day of January, 1875, it was burned. It was immediately rebuilt by

Whitlock, and was opened July 22, 1875, under the name of the Wanatah House.

The first physician in the village was Nelson Ward. After having been in Wanatah some time he removed to LaFayette, but afterwards returned. His wife has since studied medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and now practices with him. Dr. B. F. Janes afterwards settled in the place.

The German Lutherans have built a very good church edifice in Wanatah, but other denominations have held services of late years in the "Enterprise" school house, which was built by a company of citizens in 1870. It was a stock company and most of the shares are now owned by F. McCurdy. An effort is at this time being made to induce its purchase by the township.

Wanatah is situated on Hog creek, at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroads. It is in the open prairie, which a few years ago, it would have been difficult to cross on horseback or with a team without sticking fast in the mire. Now the land all around is dry, much of it is under cultivation, and is very productive. As the surrounding country becomes more developed, the trade of Wanatah must increase, furnishing as it will, the market place for all the grain and hay of the southwest part of the county. Even now its business is considerable, but is certain to advance just in proportion to the growth of the country around about.

In the township outside of Wanatah, there are two churches, the German Methodists having built one two and a half miles south of the village. The Lutherans also have erected a church building at the same place.

There are seven school houses in the township, showing a good degree of interest among the people in the matter of education. When Dewey was organized, the trustee of Cass was left in the new township, and Augustus W. Vail was appointed to fill the vacancy, and at the succeeding election, Edward Evans was elected trustee. Richard Cannon has been trustee of the township; and James Cannon also for several successive years. Emil L. Keil is the present trustee. Hog creek passes through the township across the western side running out of this township into Porter county. The land is

generally of an excellent quality, perhaps two-thirds of the township consisting of rich, deep prairie soil. On the north and east, there are groves of timber, chiefly oak. Some portions of the Kankakee marsh lands reach up into the township from the south, and southeast, and these arms of the prairie are intermingled with sandy "barrens;" but the marsh is excellent mowing land, and is becoming each year more capable of cultivation. The sandy portions take readily to clover, and can thus be made rich and valuable lands. The most successful grain crop is corn, though wheat and oats do well, and it may be said that Cass township is likely to become one of the richest agricultural districts of the county. The population is enterprising and industrious, is increasing year by year, and a bright future for the township is promised.

CHAPTER XVII.

DEWEY TOWNSHIP.

The territory of this township was a part of that which formerly belonged to Stark county. It was then in VanBuren township, and when Cass township was organized, was a part of that township, and so remained until June 8, 1860, when the Board of county commissioners directed its organization into a new township. The following is the record, made at the June term, 1860:

"In the matter of the Erection }
of Dewey Township. }

And now comes Patrick Huncheon, and files the petition of himself and others, citizens of this county and residents of congressional township thirty-three, north of range four west, praying that so much of Cass township in said county as lies south of the north line of said congressional township, be set off from said Cass township, and erected and organized into a separate township for civil purposes, and it appearing to this Board of commissioners that the convenience of the inhabitants residing in said part of said township, requires that the same be so set apart, and erected into a township for civil purposes, do hereby set the same off and detach it from the

said township of Cass, and do hereby erect and organize the same into a township for civil purposes by the name and style of Dewey township of LaPorte county, with the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said congressional township number thirty-three, and running thence westward along the north line of said township to the west line of LaPorte county, thence southwardly along the west line of the county to the south line of the county, thence eastwardly along the south line of the county to the east line of said congressional township, thence along the east line of said congressional township to the place of beginning, and that the same now is and henceforth shall be a body politic and corporate by the name and style aforesaid, and all elections held in said township shall be held at the school house on section three in said township, and whereas the office of township trustee for the township of Dewey in this county, is now vacant, it is hereby ordered that Patrick Huncheon be and is hereby appointed trustee for said township, to hold said office until the next annual township election and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and that he be required to give bond and security to the acceptance of the auditor, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and it is also further ordered that upon demand after the execution of said bond, the trustee of Cass township, and all other officers who now have or into whose hands shall come any funds arising or accruing from school lands in said township, or any monies arising from assessments for road purposes upon lands in said township of Dewey, or any other funds properly belonging to said township, for school, road or other township purposes, shall pay the same and every part thereof to the said trustee of Dewey township."

Thus Dewey township embraces all of township thirty-three, range four west, lying north of the Kankakee river, and part of three sections of town thirty-two, in the same range, being bounded on the south by the river, on the west by Porter county, on the north by Cass township, and on the east by Hanna township.

Two railroads cross the township. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago crosses it from north to south, and the Chicago and Great Eastern, or Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, enters the township near the southeastern corner and curves through it so as

to pass out not far from the centre of the west side. The railroads cross each other in the northeast corner of section seventeen; and here there is a station, a freight depot, telegraph office, etc., and a few business houses.

A large part of this township is Kankakee marsh, and was formerly, at every rise in the river, inundated as far north as LaCrosse where the railroad crossing is; but hundreds of acres of these wet lands have been redeemed by drainage, and each year from natural as well as artificial causes, the reclamation is going on, and once under cultivation, the land will prove exceedingly fertile. At present there are thousands of acres of good mowing land, which alone renders it valuable, owing to the increasing demand for hay.

The township is settled chiefly by Germans. George P. Schimmel is probably the first one who made a settlement. He arrived on the first day of January, 1854, though Jacob Schauer came about the same time, and possibly was foremost. Lewis and Michael Besler were among the first settlers in the township. Patrick and Richard Huncheon have been in the township eighteen years, and are large landholders, farmers and stock dealers. James Lougee has been in the township seventeen years and is a farmer and heavy stock dealer. Elias Osborn, also an early settler, is a farmer and stock dealer. He resides about half a mile west of LaCrosse, and has been postmaster since 1868, when the postoffice was established. In the same year the depot was removed from old to new LaCrosse. The Great Eastern railroad was finished fifteen years ago, and in 1862, a German Catholic church was built. Philip Schimmel opened a store in 1874. The first school house was built on Hog island eighteen years ago, and the first teacher was a Miss White. Patrick Huncheon was the first trustee, and holds that office at present. James Lougee has been trustee during several of the intervening years, one or the other of them having held that position ever since the township was organized.

A large part of the land in Dewey township is held by non-residents, which will probably result in retarding settlement, and thus prove an injury to the township. With the reclamation of the marsh lands this township will become exceedingly productive, but its full capacity will be developed only by actual settlers, occupying

small tracts of land. Among the large holders of land in this township who are non-residents, are J. W. Glidden, A. Long, S. M. Lockwood, and J. C. Lattimer.

The principal industry of the township is farming and stockraising combined. James S. Long is thus engaged; and Orville Adams, who is also a teacher. Among the leading German inhabitants are the Beslers, J. A. and Wm. Rosenbaum, George P. Schimmel, C. W. Rudolph, F. W. Kruger and C. Wagner.

The present population has exhibited much enterprise in the work of bringing the land into cultivation, and their reward has been such that the people are fast becoming prosperous.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HANNA TOWNSHIP.

Hanna township comprises all that part of townships thirty-three and thirty-four that lies in LaPorte county, and with the single exception of Union, is the largest township in the county. It is a part of the territory which was detached from Stark county, as related in a preceding chapter. It then formed a part of VanBuren township, and upon the organization of Cass township out of the limits of VanBuren, was attached to and made a part of Noble, which was its condition until the 11th day of March, 1861, when, on the petition of the citizens, the Board of county commissioners made the following order:

“In the matter of Petition }
for New Township. }

And now come sundry free holders, residents of LaPorte county, and present their petition in these words, to-wit: To the Honorable, the Board of commissioners of LaPorte county, Indiana. The undersigned citizens and resident free holders of the part of Noble township comprised within the boundaries of congressional townships number thirty-three and thirty-four, north of range number three west, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that it would be for the interest and convenience of the citizens of said

townships to have the following described district of country formed into a new and distinct civil township, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of congressional township thirty-four, north of range number three west, and running east along the township line between towns thirty-four and thirty-five, of ranges number three and number two, till said line strikes or intersects the Kankakee river, thence along the channel of said Kankakee river, in a south-westerly direction to a point where the township line running north and south between towns thirty-three range three, and thirty-three range four west, strikes or intersects said river, thence north along said township line between said towns thirty-three and thirty-four range three, and towns thirty-three and thirty-four range four west, to the place of beginning. Your petitioners would also further ask, that the name of said civil township be "Hanna." and your petitioners will ever pray. *Signed,*

CHANDLER PALMER, and others.

And the Board after due consideration of the matter, grant the prayer of the petitioners, and order that the above district of country be formed into a new township, to be called Hanna, and the Board appoint Charles H. Rowley as trustee of said township.

The earliest settlers on the territory which is now Hanna township were Emanuel Metz, Nimrod West, Wm. West, Sen., Amsterdam Stewart, Andrew J. Chambers, Wm. Tyner, Charles Strong, Thomas Hunsley; the two sons of Metz, Isaac and Joseph; and the three sons of Chambers, Preston, Obadiah and Andrew J. These all came to the township in, or prior to 1839. At that time Hanna township was a part of Stark county, and formed part of the township of VanBuren. When these men settled here, the prospect could not have been very inviting, although they made their homes beyond the limits of the Kankakee marshes. They were on the upland across which the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad now passes, but out towards the river it was one continuous marsh, subject to overflow whenever the river was high, and which was so miry that it was almost impossible to cross it with a team or on horseback. But they had faith in the future and resolutely went to work to make homes for themselves and their children. The locality of their settlement was an isolated neighborhood, and

neighborly ties were strong among them. Even tenderer ties arose and Amsterdam Stewart and Susan Metz were married, which was the first marriage that occurred in the township. Settlement has not been rapid in this township, but there has been a gradual increase of population until, at the present time, the inhabitants number between five and six hundred. Noah S. Rowley and his sons, Charles H. and Samuel settled in the township twenty-two years ago. John Lawrence came in 1843, and bought out Charles Strong. Hyatt and Austin settled at an early period at Chamber's Landing. More recently the brothers Charles, David and John E. Wills moved into the township from Cass. The Lloyds have been here not far from twenty years. Geo. Lawrence came probably in 1843. He and John Lawrence both came from England. Other leading citizens of the township are C. J. Bunnell, present township trustee; Thomas Mitchell, George Trimmingham, Erasmus Whitney, James Bellmore, Wm. Wilson and Hiram N. Wilson, who are farmers, that being the leading industry of the township, in connection with stock raising. William Brown is a farmer and stock dealer; Julius T. Keil is a farmer and stock raiser, and also has a store in the village of Hanna; B. F. Moore, John Pratt, Clark R. Richards and E. F. Whitney are farmers and stock raisers; Stephen Frechette is a boot and shoe maker; Charles Frechette is a manufacturer of wagons, sleighs and agricultural implements; David Wills carried the mail from 1865 to 1871, between LaPorte and Hanna Station by way of Kingsbury and Union Mills, and is now a dealer in agricultural implements; W. H. West is a farmer and carpenter; Charles Wills is county commissioner; Z. T. Horine and E. N. Spahr are physicians; George S. Dennison, and Lucius Avery are merchants; Isaac T. Lloyd is express and freight agent, postmaster and telegraph operator.

The only village in the township is

HANNA.

It is situated on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and contains a population of about two hundred. There are three merchants, two blacksmiths, one shoe shop, one wagon factory, one cooper shop, two hay presses, one saloon, two warehouses, and depot and station house and other railroad buildings.

The town plat of Hanna was laid off and surveyed in 1858, and contained forty-two acres and eighty one-hundredths, in section eight, township thirty-four, north of range three west, and was filed for record by N. and J. West. The following is the record:

“State of Indiana, }
 LaPorte County, } ss.

Before me the recorder in and for said county, Nimrod West, one of the proprietors of the within named town acknowledged that he filed this plat for record on the 17th day of December, 1858.

A. HUPP, R. L. C.”

In 1859, Young's addition was laid off in the west half of the northeast quarter of section eight, town thirty-four, range three west.

Clark R. Richards and Charles Fessenden opened the first store at Hanna in 1858, directly after or at the time of the completion of the railroad to the town. Wm. H. Bowers was the first postmaster, but did not hold it a great while, when Isaac T. Lloyd was appointed, and has held it ever since. George S. Dennison opened a store on the first day of September, 1865, and is still engaged in the business of merchandising. The merchants are all grain buyers, and Hanna is quite a market for grain in the southern part of the county, situated, as it is, on one of the main trunk lines to the east. There is one school house in the village, and here all religious meetings are held, there being no church edifice in the township. The Methodists and Free Methodists hold frequent services, and a movement is at present on foot for the erection of a church building.

There are three school houses in the township, the oldest being the one at the town of Hanna. The first trustee was Charles H. Rowley, by appointment of the commissioners when the township was organized. The first one elected to the place was Noah S. Rowley. He was succeeded by Adam Vinnedge, who has since removed to Plymouth. T. W. Allison was the next trustee, and he was succeeded by C. J. Bunnell, who still holds the office.

Three-fourths of the land of the township is Kankakee marsh, though much of this is now under cultivation, and is becoming fine, rich land. The drying out process is going on each year, aided by

some ditching, and the area of tillable land is enlarging year by year; while that portion of the marsh which is not yet dry enough to cultivate is mostly excellent mowing land, and with the constant and increasing demand for hay, is becoming valuable. Hanna township is just beginning its development, and the outlook is favorable for its future prosperity and wealth.

CHAPTER XIX.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON TOWNSHIPS.

These two townships with the exception of the strip of territory which formerly belonged to St. Joseph county, formed a part of the original township of Kankakee, and upon the organization of Pleasant township were included within its limits. During this time and until 1850, the centre of range one formed the boundary between LaPorte and St. Joseph counties; but by an act approved January 14, 1850, a strip of territory described as follows: "Beginning at the present county line, at the northwest corner of section twenty-two, township thirty-seven, north of range one west, thence with the north line of said section and that of section twenty-three to the northeast corner of said section twenty-three, thence south with the section line, until it shall strike the Great Kankakee river, thence with said river to the present county line," was taken from St. Joseph and attached to LaPorte county. Subsequently at the June term of the commissioners' court in the same year, by an order of the Board, that part of the designated territory, which lay east of the township of Wills, consisting of six sections was attached to that township, and the remainder was made a part of Pleasant township, the latter being a part of the present township of Lincoln. The territory embraced in these two townships extends from the north line of township thirty-six, southward to the southern boundary of the county, and from the line which divides ranges one and two, to St. Joseph county on the east, being five sections in width on the north, four sections in the centre, and three sections in width in that part which lies south of the Kankakee river.

This territory was detached from Pleasant township in 1861, the Board of commissioners having on the 12th day of March of that year, made an order for the erection of Anderson township, as follows:

“In the matter of Petition of }
George Bosserman and others }
for a New Township. }

And now come sundry free holders residents of LaPorte county and present their petition in the following words, to-wit: To the Honorable Board of commissioners of the county of LaPorte, and State of Indiana, Greeting: We the citizens and free holders of town thirty-six, north of range two west. would represent to your honorable body, that they have labored under great inconvenience in consequence of the present geographical condition of said township; we therefore ask you to make the following change, to-wit: To set off all that part of towns thirty-five and thirty-six, range one west, that is now attached to town thirty-six, range two west, and form a new township out of the same, and also to set back all that part of town thirty-six, range two west, that is now attached to town thirty-five, range two west, and also that part of the same that is now attached to town thirty-six, range three, or Centre township, and we will ever pray. *Signed.*

GEORGE BOSSERMAN, and others.

The Board after due consideration of the matter, grant the prayer of the petitioners, and order that J. B. Lewis be appointed trustee of said new township which township will be known by the name of Anderson township, and their elections will be held at Maples' school house.”

This order proved unsatisfactory to many of the people affected by it, and they immediately took steps to have it set aside. Much feeling was aroused on the subject, and the sentiment against the changes effected would seem to have been well-nigh universal. A special session of the commissioners' court was called to meet on the 23d day of March, and when they met, petitions poured in upon them not only from the old townships whose territory was diminished, but also from the new township, asking for the vacation of the obnoxious order. No less than nine petitions were received, all of them largely signed; from R. Shaw, and others; Isaac Butterworth, and others; M. Moyer, and others; Joshua Layman, and

others; Geo. W. Woodburn, and others; Ash Burdick, and others; Isaac Livengood, and others; John B Travis, and others, and Joseph Ewing, and others. With such an overwhelming expression against the former action of the Board, it was deemed advisable to vacate the order, and accordingly the following action was had on the 23d day March, 1861:

“In the matter of Vacation of }
Order creating Anderson township. }

Now come Isaac Butterworth and others and file their petition for the vacation of the order made at the last regular term of the Board creating a new township called Anderson, and changing the boundaries of Union, Pleasant and Centre townships; and after hearing the evidence and due inspection of said petitions, the prayer thereof is granted, and said order in all things vacated.”

The boundaries of the townships remained as thus determined until the year 1866. In that year, on the 13th day of March at the regular term of the Board, the following orders were passed:

“In the matter of the forma- }
tion of Lincoln Township. }

It was ordered by the Board, that township thirty-six, north of range one west is hereby set apart for a civil township, and shall be entitled to all the privileges as such, and the same is hereby called Lincoln township.”

“In the matter of the forma- }
tion of Johnson Township. }

It was ordered by the Board that township thirty-five, north of range one west, is hereby set apart as a civil township and shall be entitled to all the privileges as such, and the same is hereby called Johnson township.”

The Board then made further orders directing that Joseph B. Lewis should be appointed trustee of Lincoln township, and Jared McDaniel trustee of Johnson township. There were other orders made at the same time, affecting the boundaries of Union, Scipio and Pleasant townships, and to these the same opposition arose that has been noted in the case of the formation of Anderson township. These latter orders were finally repealed; but the orders directing the formation of Lincoln and Johnson townships have remained in

force; and as the people are well satisfied with the present arrangement, no further change is likely to take place.

The townships of Lincoln and Johnson embrace all of township thirty-six, range one, (Lincoln), and township thirty-five, range one, (Johnson), that lies in LaPorte county. The Kankakee river forms part of the eastern and southern boundary of Lincoln and runs diagonally across the northern end of Johnson from northeast to southwest. Mud lake, which is really but a spreading out of the river borders both the townships near the boundary line between them, and Fish lake lies wholly in Lincoln near the centre of the township; and Little Kankakee river passes through it, and empties into the Great Kankakee near its southern boundary. The Chicago and Lake Huron railroad crosses Lincoln township in an easterly and westerly direction; and the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad crosses the northeast corner of Johnson, and the Baltimore and Ohio runs east and west across its central part. Fish lake, near the centre of Lincoln, is of very peculiar shape. It is divided into four parts connected by narrow passages or straits, each of which have received distinctive names. The extreme upper part is called Upper Mud lake, and is nearly circular in form with the outlet towards the northwest into Upper Fish lake. This part is much larger, and curves so as almost to double back upon itself, and has its outlet towards the southwest into Fish lake, which is about one mile in length, and is connected by a narrow passage with Lower Mud lake. The outlet of the entire body is into the Little Kankakee. Upper Mud lake is on the south side of section sixteen; Upper Fish lake is in sections sixteen and seventeen; Fish lake is mostly in section twenty, Lower Mud lake is in sections twenty and twenty nine. There are several other smaller lakes in Lincoln, isolated and having no outlet.

The first settlement made in Lincoln township seems to have been by a man named Mutz, and Levi Little who settled on the north side of Fish lake about 1834, but John Vickory came about the same time. George Sparrow entered land in the township in 1835; and sold out in 1840 to John Lingard. A man by the name of Smith had come in early and sold in 1838 to a Dr. Losey. Carson Siddles was an early settler, and Newlove Laybourn came

in 1835. A man by the name of Saunders also came this year. E. Arbergast settled in 1836; John Davis and John Dare in 1838; Samuel Stevenson, a former township trustee. Sharp, Bronson, Maple, Warren, Canada and Wrightman in or about the year 1841. George W. Woodburn settled on section eighteen in 1847; John, Andrew, Peter and James Harness and their father, came to the township about 1840, and John Divine in 1841. John B. McDonald came in 1836, and was one of the first teachers in the township. The first lady teacher was Miss Elizabeth Vickory. The first saw mill was built on Spring run, which is now called Mill creek, a small stream coming down from the northward and emptying into Upper Fish lake. A postoffice was established during the present year, near where the railroad crosses this creek; it is called Mill creek, and Wm. H. Collom is the postmaster.

There is in this township considerable swamp and Kankakee marsh land: but a large part of the township is dry, and contains some excellent farms. Among the farmers of Lincoln township are James Waxham, E. Thompson, Frederick Steelo, Jacob Snyder, F. M. Rowell, James H. Davis, Jacob S. V. Burton, and Robert V. Armstrong. Armstrong came to the county of LaPorte in 1832. Davis is a blacksmith as well as farmer, and came to the county in 1834.

One of the first settlers in Johnson township was Major John M. Lemon. He rebuilt the bridge over the Kankakee river about 1846, and kept it as a toll bridge many years. The first bridge was built by John Dunn as early as 1831 or 32. Samuel Smith came to this township, and settled south of the Kankakee in 1842; Edward Owens made improvements on the school section, and sold to Samuel Harmison about 1843: Martin Smith arrived in 1843; Wm. Mapes, and Charles Palmer settled here about 1846; and Landon Carlyle came in 1851. He has been trustee of the township. The first school house in Johnson was built on section sixteen about a mile and a half south of the river; and a church was erected in 1874, on what is called the "Island." Among the farmers of this township are Geo. W. Corner, Jr., P. Flaherty, Wm. Robinson, Asa Jackson, Henry George and B. F. and Ira F. Place. They own the old Lemon property at the bridge, and a great deal

of surrounding marsh land, some of which they have brought into cultivation, and of the rest have made excellent mowing land. They are large stock raisers, and also put up, press, and ship large quantities of hay. B. F. Place has for several years been the township trustee.

Johnson township embraces one-half only of Congressional township thirty-five, the other half being in St. Joseph county. It lies almost wholly on the south side of the Kankakee, but two whole sections and three parts of sections being on the north side of that river. As in the case of Lincoln, and all the townships bordering on the Kankakee, much of the land is marsh: the remainder consists mostly of oak "barrens," and is too sandy for the highest producing capacity. The marsh land will eventually be the best: and every year the arable area is increased. When once dried out, and brought into cultivation these lands will have no superior for the production of corn and grass.

With this survey of Lincoln and Johnson, the history of the townships, separately and in detail, is concluded. What follows will be applicable to the county as a whole.

CHAPTER XX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

As stated in a former chapter, LaPorte country was organized in 1843, the act of incorporation for the county having passed the State legislature and been approved January 9th of that year. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That from and after the first day of April next, all that tract of country included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name and style of LaPorte county, to-wit: Beginning at the state line which divides the State of Indiana and Michigan territory, and at the northwest corner of township number thirty-eight, north of range number four, west of the principal meridian; thence running east with said State line to the centre of range number one, west of said meridian; thence south twenty-two miles; thence west, parallel with the said state line, twenty-one miles; thence north to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2 That the new county of LaPorte shall, from and after the said first day of April next, enjoy all the rights and privileges, benefits and jurisdictions which to separate and independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

SEC. 3. That Samuel Lewis of the county of Allen, Isaac Coleman of the county of Fountain, Andrew Ingraham of the county of Clinton, Levi Thornton of the county of Tippecanoe, and Merritt S. Craig of the county of Ripley, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners agreeably to the act entitled "An act fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The commissioners aforesaid shall meet on the second Monday in May next, at the house of David Pagin, in said county of LaPorte, and shall immediately proceed to the discharge of the duties assigned them by law. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Carroll county to notify said commissioners, either in person or by writing,

of their appointment, on or before the first day of April next. And for such services he shall receive such compensation as the board doing county business in said county of LaPorte may, when organized, deem just and reasonable, to be allowed and paid as other county claims.

SEC. 4. The Circuit Court and the board doing county business, when elected under the writ of election from the executive department, shall hold their sessions as near the centre of the county as a convenient place can be had until the public buildings shall have been erected.

SEC. 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the county of LaPorte shall receive ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, 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.

SEC. 6. The county of LaPorte shall be attached to the county of St. Joseph for representative purposes.

SEC. 7. The board doing county business may, as soon as elected and qualified, hold special sessions, not exceeding three during the first year after the organization of said county, and shall appoint a lister, make all necessary appointments, and do and perform all other business which might have been necessary to be performed at any other regular session, and take all necessary steps to collect the State and county revenues, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under this act a writ of election was issued, and Chapel W. Brown, Elijah H Brown and Jesse Morgan were elected commissioners, Benjamin McCarty sheriff, and George Thomas clerk. The commissioners met on the 28th day of May, 1832, and organized by the election of Chapel W. Brown as president of the Board, and George Thomas clerk. They also appointed John Wills inspector of elections for Kankakee township; A. P. Andrew, Jr., inspector for Scipio, and Elijah Newhall inspector for New Durham. Benjamin McCarty, the sheriff, was appointed commissioner of the three per cent. fund: Wm. Clark, county surveyor: Aaron Stanton, county treasurer, and Jesse Morgan, lister of the taxable property. At the July term Nathan B. Nichols was appointed collector

of the State and county tax for the year 1832. At this term the commissioners selected grand and petit jurors as follows, which were the first selected in the county. Those selected for grand jurors were. Andrew Burnside, Leonard Cutler, George W. Barnes, Samuel Weston, John Melville, Wm. Phillips, John W. Cole, Joseph Orr, Arthur Irwin, Nathaniel Steele, Arba Heald, Robert Simmerwell, John Whittaker, Joseph Osborn, Richard Harris, Ira Richardson, David Stoner, Joseph W. Lykins.

The petit jurors were, Wm. Morgan, Alfred Stanton, Charles Campbell, Adam G. Polke, Jeremiah Sherwood, Myron Ives, Lewis Shirly, Wm. Bond, Sen., Jesse Morgan, Jacob Coleman, James Nixon, Charles West, Samuel Harbinson, Stephen Brayton, Arthur McClure, Daniel Jessup, Ezra Tyler, Asa Warren, Adam Keith, Charles Egbert, Henry Clyburn, Samuel Smallwood, Basil Sperry, John Wills.

The jurors thus designated were not called on to serve. The first grand jury that actually served, was composed of the following citizens: Arthur McClure, John Stanton, Emery A. Brown, Noble McKinstry, Gaines Munger, John Carter, Jonathan Sherwood, Peter White, Josiah Bryant, Martin Baker, Elijah Stanton, Aaron Stanton, Wm. Thomas, Wm. Stanton, James Highly; and the first petit jury that served was composed as follows: Philip Fail, Ezekiel Provolt, Peter Lowe, Elisha Newhall, Henry Carpenter, Roswell Muncie, Wm. C. Thrall, John Garrard, Absalom Rambo, Wm. Garrard, John Garwood and Jonathan Morgan.

The Clerks of the county, and the years of assuming the duties of the office have been as follows: George Thomas, 1832; William Hawkins, 1835; Thomas P. Armstrong, 1846; Volney W. Bailey, 1853; James Moore, 1857, re-elected, 1860; James H. Shannon, 1865; Charles Spaeth, 1873.

The Sheriffs have been Benjamin McCarty, 1832; Adam G. Polke, 1834; Sutton VanPelt, 1836; Wm. Allen, 1840; John M. Clarkson, 1842; Harrison F. Hinkley, 1844; Joshua S. McDowell, 1846; Herman Lawson, 1850; Wm. Allen, 1852; Wm. H. H. Whitehead, 1854, re-elected, 1856; Joshua S. McDowell, 1858, re-elected and died in office; Stephen P. Mead, 1861, and re-elected,

1863; Ithamar D. Phelps, 1865, re-elected, 1867; Daniel L. Brown, 1870, re-elected, 1872; Edward Hawkins, 1874.

The collectors down to the year 1840, were Nathan B. Nichols, 1832; Adam G. Polke, 1833; Wm. Hawkins, 1834; C. W. Brown, 1835; Abram Hupp, 1836; N. W. Saxton, 1837; Alfred Lomax, 1838; Wm. Allen, 1839, and Willys Peck, 1840. The Treasurers for the same period were Aaron Stanton, 1832; and others.

The Treasurers since 1840, combining both Treasurer and Collector, have been Willard A. Place, 1840; John M. Lemon, 1847, and re-elected, 1850; Edmund S. Organ, 1852, and re-elected; Abel D. Porter, 1857, and re-elected; Reginald H. Rose, 1861, and re-elected; D. C. Alexander, 1865, and re-elected; Mark Allen, 1869, and re-elected; George Mecum, 1873, and re-elected.

The Recorders have been George Thomas, January, 1832; Wm. Hawkins, 1835; Burwell Spurlock, 1842, and re-elected; Willard A. Place, January, 1856; Anderson Hupp, April, 1856, and re-elected, 1860; Wm. Copp, 1864; Henry C. Brown, 1868, and re-elected, 1872. John H. Organ was elected Recorder in 1874, but has not taken possession of the office, the four years of the preceding Recorder not having yet expired.

The Auditors have been John D. Collings, 1841; Joel Butler, 1843; Andrew J. Wair, 1848, and re-elected, 1852; Reuben Munday, by appointment of commissioners, 1858; John Walton, 1858, and re-elected, 1862; Jasper Packard, 1866, resigned 1869; Harvey R. Harris, appointed by commissioners, March, 1869, and elected 1870; Edward J. Church, 1874.

The county Surveyers have been Wm. Clark,——; James Bradley, ——; J. H. Wilson, 1847; Elam Clark, 1849; John P. Cathcart, 1852; Daniel M. Leaming, 1854, and re-elected; Elisha L. Bennett, 1858; E. H. Leaming, 1860; John P. Cathcart, 1866; Daniel Kennedy, elected, 1872, but never qualified; Hiram Burner, 1874.

The Coroners have been John G. Newhouse, 1842; Jesse Was-son, 1846; Andrew J. Wair, 1848; Francis A. McDowell, 1849; Edmund S. Organ, 1850; Henry W. Fox, 1854; Robert G. James, 1856; Luther Brusie, 1858; Ludwig Eliel, 1860, and re-elected, 1862; held the office until 1874; Darwin T. Brown, 1874.

The Assessors or Appraisors of Real Estate, have been Wm. K. Anderson, 1846; Joseph B. Lewis, 1848; Abram Hupp, 1851; Joseph Orr, 1849; Abram Westervelt, 1863; Edmund S. Gardner, 1868; Jacob Folant elected 1872.

The following are the names of those who have been Judges of the various courts held in this county.

Judges of the Circuit Court: Gustavus A. Everts, Samuel C. Sample, John B. Niles, Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, Robert Lowry, Thomas S. Stanfield, Albert G. Deavitt, Andrew L. Osborn, Thomas S. Stanfield. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas: Herman Lawson, Wm. C. Talcott, Elisha Egbert, Edward J. Wood, and Daniel Noyes. Probate Judges: Chapel W. Brown, Jabez R. Wells, Gilbert Hathaway and M. K. Farrand. Associate Judges: Jacob Miller, Judah Leaming, Charles W. Henry, Clinton Foster, Gustavus A. Rose, Willard A. Place, Abner Bailey and William Andrew.

The Boards of county commissioners from the organization of the county in 1832, have been constituted as follows: Chapel W. Brown, E. H. Brown and Isaac Morgan; C. W. Brown, E. H. Brown and Daniel Jessup; E. H. Brown, Daniel Jessup and Alexander Blackburn; Daniel Jessup, Alexander Blackburn and Aaron Stanton; Daniel Jessup, Aaron Stanton and John Clark; Daniel Jessup, Andrew Burnside and Thomas J. Foster; Daniel Jessup, Thomas J. Foster and Willard A. Place; Willard A. Place, Eliakim Ashton and Stephen G. Hunt; Aaron Stanton, Stephen G. Hunt and Eliakim Ashton; Aaron Stanton, Stephen G. Hunt and Henly Clyburn; Henly Clyburn, Benjamin Beard and Phineas Hunt; Benjamin Beard, Phineas Hunt and James McCord; Benjamin Beard, Abiel Lathrop and Abijah Bigelow; Charles Vail, Abiel Lathrop and Hezekiah Robertson; Hezekiah Robertson, Benjamin Butterworth and Abiel Lathrop; West Darling, Christopher McClure and Abiel Lathrop; Abiel Lathrop, Christopher McClure and Alfred Stephens; Christopher McClure, Alfred Stephens and Samuel Burson; Christopher McClure, Samuel Burson and Joel Butler; Chistopher McClure, Samuel Burson and John F. Allison; Chistopher McClure, Samuel Burson and Mark Allen; Christopher McClure, Mark Allen and George C. Havens:

Mark Allen, Jackson Hosmer and James Drummond: James Drummond, Jacob R. Hall and Jackson Hosmer; Jackson Hosmer, Aquilla W. Rogers and Orlando F. Piper; Aquilla W. Rogers, Henry J. Rees and Asa M. Warren; Asa M. Warren, Elam Clark and Henry J. Rees; Henry J. Rees, Isaac B. Coplin and Sidney S. Sabin; S. S. Sabin, Isaac B. Coplin and John Warnock; S. S. Sabin, Isaac B. Coplin and John P. Cathcart; Isaac B. Coplin, Wm. O'Hara and John P. Cathcart; Isaac B. Coplin, Wm. O'Hara and Reynolds Couden; Isaac B. Coplin, Sidney S. Sabin and R. Couden; Enos Weed, John Sutherland and Simon P. Kern; Enos Weed, Simon P. Kern and Benajah Stanton; Enos Weed, Simon P. Kern and Charles Wills; Charles Wills, B. S. Fail and Hazard M. Hopkins; Charles Wills, B. S. Fail and Wm. Schoeneman. Mr. Schoeneman was appointed at the September term 1875, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hazard M. Hopkins.

CHAPTER XXI.

POLITICS.

Like all other intelligent communities in the United States, the people of LaPorte county have participated with earnestness in the various political contests that have agitated the country at large, and have had also their own local political agitations. The county was organized in the same year in which Andrew Jackson was a candidate for a second term of the Presidency, but the population was so sparse at the time that very little strife was engendered. The attention of the pioneers was concentrated on a more pressing necessity—that of obtaining a livelihood, and establishing homes for themselves and families. An election was held under the special act for the incorporation of the county, but it does not appear that political questions arose. There was then no paper published in the county, and no political leaders had arisen to effect an organization of the parties, which were Democrat and Whig. In the year 1835, the Democrats secured an organ by the establishment of the *Michigan City Gazette*, and that year was one of extraordinary political

activity, and seems to have been the first during which there was much agitation of this kind in LaPorte county. The questions were partly local, and partly State and national. Some of the settlers had settled on and improved government lands in 1834, but not securing a pre-emption right, the lands were about to be bought at the approaching sales, by those who would bid higher than the government prices, thus securing the lands already settled upon, and compelling the settlers to pay more than the sum at which they were held by the government. This aroused a strong feeling, and public meetings were held by the citizens in different parts of the county to take such action as seemed to them expedient. The proceedings of one of these meetings, for a better understanding of the subject, is here presented entire, as it appeared in the *Michigan City Gazette*, of July 22. 1835:

·TOWNSHIP 35, N. RANGE 4 WEST, July 15, 1835.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of township number thirty-five, north of range four west, convened for the purpose of devising some measures for the purpose (which is intended by settlers), of protecting what they consider to be their honest claims. R. J. Moody was called to the chair and Ephraim Safford appointed secretary.

After a spirited discussion as to the most proper manner of proceeding, it was on motion,

Resolved. That a committee of two be appointed to meet the convention of the whole on the 5th of September next at LaPorte.

Resolved. That James Haskell and Marcena Clark be said committee.

Resolved. That a committee of one be appointed to receive the number of each settler's claim and make them known at the day of sale.

Resolved. That Ephraim Safford be the committee for that purpose.

Resolved. That no man is justified in claiming more than one quarter section: that being the quantity given by the pre-emption law, and that the committee be not permitted to enter more than one on his list.

Resolved. That all settlers shall make known their claims previous to the first Monday in August next, to the committee.

Resolved, That this meeting abide the decision of the general convention at LaPorte, on the 5th of September next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Michigan City *Gazette*."

EPHRAIM SAFFORD,

RANSOM G. MOODY,

Secretary.

Chairman."

The same paper contained this editorial comment :

"The settlers, it will be perceived, who improved government lands in 1834, and who have not the benefit of a Pre-emption Right. are holding meetings in their different townships for the purpose of appointing two delegates therefrom, to meet in convention at La-Porte on the 5th of September, previous to the land sales. The object of which is, to secure to them, the rights which their neighbors now enjoy—their lands at government price."

That this question was carried into the county politics is indicated by the following from the *Gazette* of the date mentioned :

"We were somewhat surprised, not long since, to hear a gentleman, in a public meeting, express his utter *abhorrence* and *contempt* that the people should take it upon themselves to call, and organize primary meetings in their different towns and counties, for the purpose of choosing whom it should be to take the management of their public affairs. As for ourselves, we can see no impropriety in the matter at all—but on the other hand we think them to be of essential service. We see notices of meetings on every side of us, for the purpose of securing to individuals, who came to this county when it was a mere wilderness, their lands at government price—and which we think is all right. The main argument, however, with the gentlemen, why they should not be held, is, because it has not been the practice heretofore; it must be confessed that it is a powerful one, and one which the good sense of this community will not pay much regard to, however injuriously *he* may think them to be."

Though the national election could not have been held until the next year, yet the *Gazette* which was a Democratic paper, displayed at the head of its columns, the names of Martin VanBuren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President. It contains also the following announcements of candidates in connection with

a notice that the election would be held on the first Monday in August :

“ We are authorized to say, that the Hon. E. A. Hannegan, our present and worthy member in congress, is again before the people of this district, composed of the counties of Vermillion, Parke, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, White, Parker, LaPorte, St. Joseph and Elkhart for re-election.”

“ We are authorized to say that David H. Colerick is a candidate for the State senate from the district composed of the counties of Allen, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, LaGrange, Huntington and Wabash.”

“ We are requested to state that William G. Ewing, is a candidate for the State Senate from the counties of Allen, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, LaGrange, Huntington and Wabash.”

“ We are authorized to say that Jonathan A. Liston is a candidate for member of assembly from this and St. Joseph counties.”

Besides these, there were announcements for county offices; Hiram Wheeler and Joel Butler, for Register; George Swope, Joseph F. Reynolds and Burwell Spurlock for Recorder; James M. Scott for Associate Judge; and Eliakim Ashton for Commissioner. On the 18th of July, Mr. Samuel Miller of Michigan City was nominated for representative to the State legislature, by a Democratic convention held at the village of Lakeport, or Hudson, of which Charles Egbert was chairman, and Benjamin Woodward, secretary. There were two other candidates, who came up before the people without submitting their claims to a convention. On this matter the *Gazette* remarked:

“ *Fellow Citizens:* You have now before you, three candidates for representative in the next legislature of this state, two of which are what is called, stump or self-nominations, and one nominated by the people. Samuel Miller was nominated by the unanimous vote of a respectable meeting, believing him to be the most efficient man, and best qualified to represent the interest of this community in the next legislature, which nomination was again submitted to a convention of the electors of the two counties, convened at a considerable distance from his and the other candidate's residence, where he

again received the nomination for representative in the next Assembly.

In selecting Mr. Miller for their candidate, they think they have presented to the public a person worthy of their votes—one who has the confidence of the people—one whom the people know and have known for a long time to be a friend to his country, constitution and laws. Mr. Miller's avocations have been such, that probably few persons have the practical knowledge of the situation, location, and wants of the country that he has, while his business habits, and Republican predilections, render him worthy the suffrages of a free people."

The two other candidates alluded to in the address were Jonathan A. Liston and Charles W. Cathcart. Mr. Cathcart issued an address to the people of LaPorte and St. Joseph counties, and because of its frank statement of the position which he occupied on public questions, and the lucid exposition given of the subjects of political discussion at the time, it is here presented entire, as it was published in the *Michigan City Gazette*:

“TO THE VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT COMPOSED OF ST. JOSEPH AND
LA PORTE COUNTIES.

Fellow Citizens: By the request of a very respectable number of my friends, I was induced during the last spring, to suffer my name to be used as a candidate to represent this district in our next legislature, and at the first opportunity which occurred, the meeting of the circuit court in LaPorte county, I, in conformity with the custom of the country, mounted the stump and informed my fellow citizens then assembled, that they might consider my services at their disposal.

Thus, having appeared before the public, it is my duty as well as a pleasure, to express my views upon such prominent matters as may be subject to legislative action, claiming for them only that consideration, which the honest convictions of one individual may entitle him to—for our whole scheme of government being founded on the principle that all power is inherent in the people, and as the representative agency is made use of merely on account of the difficulty, indeed even the impossibility of the affairs of the public being

acted upon deliberately, by the people, *en masse*, it is evident that the representative should suit his course to the wishes of his constituents, according to their views of the manner in which they may see proper to have their interests attended to, and that as near as he does this, so near will he come to the fulfillment of the trust reposed in him.

Having thus, fellow citizens, acknowledged the entire dependence of the representative upon the instructive power of his constituents, I will give you my views as frankly and as freely as possible.

A bill commonly called the 'ad valorem bill,' which passed during our last session, is, I conceive unjust, and partial in its operation, bearing with peculiar hardship, upon this part of the State, and is but a mocking of its title, which is made use of, apparently, to impose a disagreeable potion under a palatable name: but I am convinced that a system of taxation, based upon the principle that every man must pay to the government that protects him and his, in proportion to the value of his estate, is one which is entirely reasonable and just.

Another bill, commonly called the 'mammoth bill,' making vast and indeed unlimited appropriations to works of internal improvement, only failed^d during the last session, after a warm and protracted debate—after which a bill 'to provide for the further prosecution of the Wabash and Erie canal,' and for other purposes, and an act supplemental, passed and received the signature of the governor, which provides for the survey of a vast scheme of canals, railroads, etc., as well as for the prosecution of the Wabash and Erie canal, to the navigable part of the Wabash river.

The cost of those works, should they all be completed, must overgo \$29,000,000, and of this sum, not one cent is contemplated to be expended on this side of the Wabash river; and though it is more than probable, that but a part of those works, may be expected to be completed, still it must be evident, that many of the routes which were ordered to be surveyed, are of comparative insignificance, when compared with a route or routes, which would have connected our northern waters, with a southern thoroughfare, and that the neglect of the interest of the north part of this State, in the provisions of that bill, was a gross instance of partial legislation.

The experience of other States has demonstrated the advantages to be derived from a judiciously disposed system of internal improvements, and the policy that would dictate the abandonment of such a scheme, would be as fallacious as the late act is partial and extravagant.

The disposal of the three per cent. fund will continue to require the utmost attention, on the part of the members from the new counties. It is no doubt known to all, that the three per cent. fund originates from an agreement with the general government, upon our entering the Union, as a free and sovereign State, that the public lands shall not be subject to taxation, until the expiration of five years after they have been sold by the general government, in consideration of which the United States make grants sundry to this State, among which are five per cent upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands within this State, which is to be applied to works of internal improvement, three per cent. being subject to the control of our legislature. Now, this being the case, what plan of distribution among the different counties, so just, as to appropriate to each, the amount accruing upon the sales of land within that county?

Thinking, fellow citizens, that we should all know at least enough of the law, to keep clear of it, I am in hopes of seeing our common as well as statute law put into such a form, that it may be more commonly diffused and known among us. Such a project has been in agitation before our legislature, and believing it would save half the litigation amongst us, it has my heartiest wishes for its success.

The next apportionment will also be a matter requiring the deepest consideration, and attentive care of your representatives with an increased representation, our claims will of course be in a more commanding position, and we who are of the north, as well as we unite with the south in all judicious schemes of internal improvement, will be in a situation to prevent such glaring instances of partial legislation, as our last session presented.

In regard to our roads, or rather our want of them, I need say less to say much here, as so many monuments of our neglect, and as the condition in that respect, present themselves, most loudly of the difficulty of legislative interference, the public being

There are many other subjects, fellow citizens, which are no doubt of importance, but believing I have touched, though slightly, those subjects most generally interesting to the citizens of this district, I shall detain you no longer with the enumeration of matters of less general interest.

With feelings of peculiar delicacy, I must, fellow citizens, here remark that as regards national politics, I have ever been the unwavering friend of the leading principles of the present administration: I look upon them as the emanation of the purest patriotism, and while I disdain the low bickering of party strife, still I must exercise the right of every freeman, to avow his sentiments. This avowal, fellow citizens, I make, not with a view of enlisting the partiality of a single voter: I do it merely because if silent on this point, I may probably be charged with want of frankness, a charge I must be indulged in saying, to me, peculiarly painful.

Fellow citizens, I have but to offer to your acceptance such common place qualifications as a life of much vicissitude has engendered, and an assurance that the good of the district, the *whole district*, shall be my aim, should I be so fortunate as to gain your preference. But fellow citizens, if in your better judgment you should prefer another, I must take this opportunity to assure you, and him, that he has my warmest wishes for his success in the furtherance of the welfare of this district.

CHARLES W. CATHCART.

LaPorte, July 20, 1835."

The campaign was waged vigorously throughout, and resulted in the election of the candidates of the Whig party, in this county.

The illustrating the newspaper tone of the time and the terms overgo use of by political opponents we take some extracts from the to be papers then published in LaPorte. On the 28th day of more thber, 1839, the Whigs held a convention, and the next issue to be ecLaPorte *Herald*, published by Joseph Lomax and edited by which wnow of the Chicago *Times*, contained the following comments cance, wh

“ARISTOCRATIC CONVENTION.

connected c
that the negvday, 28th December, the Aristocrats of this county, provisions of onvention in this place. They previously made many

loud calls, both through their papers, and also through the medium of hand bills. And when the great day arrived, it turned out, as many of their great things do—a poor shabby convention.

When the convention was organized, Mr. J. Bigelow, one of the leading Abolition fanatics of this county, was appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting. This is a fact that is worth being remembered by the people. It shows that the boasted patriotism of the Aristocrats of LaPorte county, is capable of courting the Abolition faction, for the purpose of adding some little to their strength. Was the ancient republican virtue, and the law-abiding principles of the American people, ever more grossly outraged than the cherishing of such inhuman and insurrectionary principles, as those advocated by the Abolitionists, which were approved and sustained, in a measure, by this Aristocratic convention, in the selection of one of its officers? This shows that in this county, there is a close connection, reciprocity of feeling, and identity of sentiments, between the opposition party and the Abolition faction—if not an entire amalgamation and identity.”

There is much more of the article, and in it occurs such terms as “black-hearted falsifiers,” “ignorant brawlers,” “long-faced hypocrites,” and “foul mouthed slanderers.” The LaPorte county *Whig*, edited by A. P. Andrew, Jr., replies, and says, among other things: “We would ask in all candor, if it is looked upon as a necessary qualification that an editor of a party newspaper should indiscriminately abuse all who do not agree with him or his party in politics;” and closes with the pungent query, “Does the editor of the *Herald* use such epithets by order of the party, or does he do it the natural way?”

The year, 1840, was a warm campaign year. Martin VanBuren and Richard M. Johnson were again the candidates of the Democratic party for President and Vice President. The Whig party had nominated Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison and John Tyler. Tilghman A. Howard was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Samuel Bigger the Whig candidate. Other candidates of the Democratic party, as their names appeared in the LaPorte *Herald* were Edward A. Hannegan, for Congress: Charles W. Cathcart, for State Senator: Willard A. Place, for Representative: Wm. M.

Patterson, for Sheriff; Abram Fravel, for School commissioner; Dr. DeWitt Strong, for County commissioner. At the head of the columns of the LaPorte county *Whig*, stood the names of the Whig candidates for President, Vice President and Governor; and for Congress, Henry S. Lane; for State Senator, Sylvanus Everts; for Representative, Daniel Brown; for Sheriff, Wm. Allen; for School commissioner, Abel Lomax; for County commissioner, Henly Clyburn.

While in this campaign most of the voters delighted to call themselves either Whigs or Democrats, or rather Democratic Whigs, and Democratic Republicans, there were a few who boldly took upon themselves the then odious name of Abolitionist. It required considerable moral courage to do so. In this county there was but a mere handful, apparently not enough to induce either party to court their favor. Had their numbers been greater it is probable there would have been efforts made by one party or the other to secure their votes. It is amusing to see how shy of any possible taint on this score both parties were. An Abolitionist was a political leper, whom it was dangerous to touch. In this general feeling of the country toward them, the parties as they existed in LaPorte county shared. One week in March, 1840, the LaPorte *Herald* has a thrust at the Whig newspaper in these words: "The LaPorte county *Whig* says not one one word condemnatory of Abolition;" and the next issue of the *Whig* replies in these words: "Nor one commendatory of Abolition." The one party was an open and avowed enemy; the other refused to be a friend.

Between the two great political parties, the feeling became sharp and stirring. The LaPorte county *Whig* secured a "log cabin" wood cut, and from that time on, the *Whig* was illustrated with a log cabin. Dr. Fosdick's ingenuity was called into requisition to make the cut, and it illustrated not only the newspaper, but the campaign as well. Some bitterness also arose between individual men of the two parties. On Saturday previous to the 4th of July, 1840, Hon. Henry S. Lane spoke in LaPorte, which was the occasion of some remarks in the *Herald* of a personal nature, and which were declared afterwards by the *Whig* to be a reflection on the ladies who attended the speech. On the morning of the 4th,

just as the audience were leaving the court house, after hearing an oration, Mr. Joseph Lomax, one of the editors, and the publisher of the *Herald*, was attacked by a prominent member of the Whig party with a cane because of the asserted insult published in the *Herald* in regard to the ladies who attended the Lane speech. Mr. Lomax drew a knife and stabbed twice, when the parties were separated, without any serious injury to either. Doubtless the affair never would have occurred except under circumstances of high party spirit and rancor. In the *Herald* of the 11th of July, Mr. Lomax published a long statement concerning the affair over his own signature, one sentence from which will serve to show the political nature of the quarrel. After recounting several reported instances of the mobbing of Democratic editors, he adds: "In this place, LaPorte, the Federalists are the most abandoned, reckless, hypocritical, murderous, and lost to every noble, honorable, virtuous feeling, of any other community with which I am acquainted; and within the last few years I have traveled through nine States of the Union." All which can now only excite a quiet smile, but then no doubt was highly commended by one party, while it embittered the already aroused feeling of the other.

The Senatorial convention which nominated Sylvanus Everts was held at Valparaiso on the 28th day of March, and was presided over by Solon Robinson, then of Lake county, with James Blair of Porter and Alexander Blackburn of LaPorte, Vice Presidents, H. S. Orton and Samuel I. Anthony, Secretaries. Among other resolutions the following was adopted: "That we have our political log cabin already raised, that next August we will roof it in, that next November we will chink Locofocos into the cracks, and that next March we will move into it." This resolution was printed in the *Whig* in large capitals. On the 11th of April the Whig county convention was held, and as matter of local history, its proceedings are here given in full, as reported in the *Whig*:

"WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

According to previous notice the delegates from the several townships of this county, met in convention at the court house, in LaPorte, on Saturday the 11th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

The convention was called to order by Oscar A. Barker, when on

motion of Gen. Joseph Orr, the Hon. Gustavus A. Rose, was elected President, and Abel Lomax Vice President of the convention, and Andrew L. Osborn of Michigan City, and Elijah Mayhew of LaPorte, were appointed Secretaries

The president then proceeded to the calling of delegates by townships, when the following gentlemen appeared and produced their credentials, and took their seats as members of the convention, to-wit:

From Centre Township.—John C. Reid, Joseph Orr, Jehiel Wasson, Stephen Holloway, John Hobson, Gustavus A. Rose, Jacob P. Andrew, William Clark, Edmund B. Woodson, George Swope, Clinton Foster and Elijah Mayhew.

From Michigan Township.—William H. Goodhue, Jonas Clark, Warren Cole, Samuel Booth, Samuel Mower, Oscar A. Barker, Horace Burr, Andrew L. Osborn, Chauncey C. Blair and Eliakim Ashton.

From New Durham Township.—James McCord, Henly Clyburn, Holland Benedict, Lemuel Robinson and James M. Ray.

From Scipio Township.—Daniel Closser, Lewis C. Andrew, Elnathan Gregory, Thomas W. Sale, John M. Barclay and David G. Rose.

From Noble Township.—William A. Webster, Horace Pratt, Theodore H. Wells and Josiah Grover.

From Pleasant Township.—George C. Havens, Jacob M'Casky, Abel Lomax and James Webster.

From Springfield Township.—Mr. Atwater, J. F. Jones, Phineas Hunt and Jesse Jones.

From Hudson Township.—John Reynolds and Andrew Avery.

From Union Township.—Patrick S. Weed, N. M. Catlin, Charles W. Henry and Miles S. Henry.

From Kankakee Township.—Jacob Wagner, Myron Ives, Ezekiel Provolt, Michael Brand, Chapel W. Brown and Daniel Murray.

From Wills Township.—Jasper S. Hunt, Henry Williamson, Charles Carmichael and William H. H. Whitehead.

From Clinton Township.—William S. Harding, Abijah Bigelow, T. B. Patterson and E. Williams.

From Coolspring Township.—Nathan Johnson.

No delegates appearing from Galena township,

On motion of Chapel W. Brown, it was resolved that Byron Cadwallader and James Catterlin represent said township in this convention.

On motion of Gen. Joseph Orr, it was resolved, that in all cases where townships are not fully represented in this convention, that the delegates present from such townships, be authorized to fill such vacancies by the appointment of individuals from the same townships, or that they may be authorized to give the whole number of votes to which said townships are entitled.

On motion of Gen. Orr, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the convention now proceed to nominate by ballot, a suitable person to run for Representative, each delegate voting as his name is called.'

Whereupon, Daniel Brown, of Scipio township, having received on the first balloting a majority of all the votes, it was on motion of Gen. Orr,

Resolved, (unanimously), That Daniel Brown, be recommended to the Whigs of this county, as a suitable person to represent them in the next legislature.'

On motion of William Clark, it was

Resolved, That the convention now proceed to nominate by ballot a suitable person to be run for Sheriff, at the ensuing August election, each delegate voting when called. Whereupon, William Allen having received a majority of all the votes, it was on motion of Gen. Orr,

Resolved. That William Allen be recommended to the Whigs of LaPorte county, as a suitable man for Sheriff of said county.'

The convention then proceeded to nominate a suitable person to be supported for County commissioner, Whereupon, Henly Clyburn, having received a majority of all the votes given, it was on motion of James Clark,

Resolved, (unanimously), That Henly Clyburn be recommended to the Whigs of this county, as a suitable candidate for the office of County commissioner, for district number three.'

The convention then proceeded to nominate a suitable person to be run for the office of School commissioner, Whereupon, Abel Lomax, having received a majority of all the votes given, it was.

‘Resolved, (unanimously), That Abel Lomax be recommended to the Whigs of this county, as a suitable candidate for the office of School commissioner, at the next August election.’

The nominations having all been made, on motion of Warren Cole, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

‘Resolved, That all the Log Cabin boys present be invited to take part in this convention.’

Edmund B. Woodson, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

‘Resolved, That a committee of six citizens of LaPorte county, be appointed to address an invitation to Gen. Harrison, to meet the young men of Indiana, at the Tippecanoe battle ground, on the 29th of May next, and to request his attendance there, if he can possibly do so, consistently with his public and private duties, and that said committee report the result of their correspondence, by publication in the Whig papers of this county, as soon as possible. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, Abram P. Andrew, Jr., Charles W. Henry, Edmund B. Woodson, James M. Stuart, Gen. Joseph Orr and John Walker.

The convention was then favored with a short but spirited and eloquent speech by Charles W. Henry, Esq., which being concluded, on motion it was resolved, that the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Whig papers of this county.

On motion the convention then adjourned.

G. A. ROSE, President.

ABEL LOMAX, Vice President.”

A. L. OSBORN, }
E. MAYHEW, } Sec'ys.

On the 13th, the Monday following, the Democratic county convention was held, and its proceedings as reported in the *Herald*, were as follows:

“LAPORTE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On Monday the 13th of April, 1840, the Democrats of this county met pursuant to previous notice.

On motion, Col. John Moore was called to the chair; Dr. S. Pulford and Mr. Samuel Treat, Vice Presidents; and Joseph Lomax Secretary.

On motion of Thomas D. Lemon, the convention nominated the following committee, to choose officers for the convention:

Abner Bailey, of Centre; John Wills; of Wills; William Wright, of New Durham; Jabez R. Wells, of Michigan; Isaac Jessup, of Kankakee; Ephraim Barney, of Union; John I. Crandall, of Pleasant; A. Foster, of Hudson; Day Jones, of Coolspring; Niles Gregory, of Scipio, and Gilbert Rose, of Springfield.

The committee retired, consulted, returned, and reported the following officers:

John I. Candall, President; Schuyler Pulford, Samuel Treat, Vice Presidents; Joseph Lomax, Charles H. Averill, Secretaries.

The convention adopted the report, and the officers took their seats.

Mr. Enos stated the object of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Enos the convention appointed the following committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the delegates of this county; viz:

Alonzo W. Enos, Gilbert Hathaway, Robert Stewart, Wilber F. Storey, William Wright, John Wills, A. A. Reynolds, Nathan B. Nichols, John Moore, and Thomas Norris.

On motion of Mr. Storey the convention adjourned for one hour.

The convention met.

On motion of W. F. Storey, all Democrats present, were invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Hathaway, the convention resolved to nominate candidates for this county at this convention.

Mr. Enos commenced reading the resolutions, reported by the committee, when, on motion of Mr. Stewart, it was resolved that a vote of the convention should be taken upon each resolution, as it should be read. The following resolutions were then read and adopted, viz:

Resolved. That the Federal party of 1840, is the same identically with the Federal party of 1798 and 1800. To prove it let facts answer. Alexander Hamilton, the founder and head of the Federal party, openly avowed and publicly maintained, that the people were not capable of self government—that the people were ‘turbulent and changing, and seldom judged or determined right, and that nothing but a permanent body of life legislators could check the impudence of Democracy.’ The Federal party have always been in favor of a National Bank—they maintain that a national debt is a national

blessing, and acting upon this principle, the present Federal party openly advocate the assumption of the State debts by the general government, thereby creating a debt of two hundred millions of dollars—they are in favor of an extensive system of internal improvements to be carried on by the general government—they are in favor of a high tariff, and monopolies of every grade and character—they support the old Alien and Sedition laws, and at a recent date they were clamorous for the odious and proscriptive gag-law, introduced into the Senate of the United States by a Federal champion—they are opposed to the safe keeping and disbursements of the public revenue in the only safe and constitutional way, to guard the people against great loss, and the government from irresponsible depositories—in short the Federal party oppose every measure of relief, proposed by a Democratic administration—but, propose nothing themselves to mitigate the evils of which they complain.

Resolved, That the Democratic party repudiate all of these Federal doctrines and oppose them as being dangerous to constitutional freedom and the existence of Republican institutions.

Resolved, That as Democratic Republicans of the old school, we feel deeply impressed with the great importance of the approaching elections; conscious of the zeal, power, and untiring efforts of the Federal party, their combinations of individual and corporate wealth—their lavish expenditures of money, and reckless course to accomplish their object, however base, their dishonest and dishonorable attempts to create panics and circulate falsehoods—their attempted deceit to palm themselves off as ‘Democratic Whigs.’ while they support all of the old Federal doctrines—conscious of their immense power for doing evil, we have become alarmed for the safety of our government and the perpetuity of our free institutions, and deem it our highest privilege and first duty, thus early, to assemble, in order to adopt such measures as will be most likely to produce union, concert of action, and a vigorous effort for the contest of 1840.

Resolved, That our confidence in the ability and integrity of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, remains unimpaired. His decided stand in favor of true Democratic principles, his open and frank avowal of opinions, upon all subjects of deep interest to the people, entitle him to the continued confidence and support of every Democrat.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Independent Treasury Bill, recently passed by the Senate of the United States, and recommend it to the careful perusal and candid reflection of every Repub-

lican in this county, as the only safe and constitutional method of collecting and disbursing the government revenue.

Resolved, That the unfounded assertions and miserable party slang of the Federalists, that 'the present administration, by its wicked and ruinous policy, has deranged the currency—destroyed the commerce, and brought distress and ruin upon the country,' is as false as it is infamously base; such idle declamation and false clamor is designed for party effect, to make early impressions, corrupt the public mind, and gratify depraved party feeling.

Resolved, That the cry of the Federal party against 'office-holders,' can have no effect in this county or elsewhere, and illy becomes the self-styled Whig party of this State. For eight long years or more, the Federalists have been in power in this State, and during the whole of that period, they have most faithfully acted upon the principle, that to the 'victor belong the spoils.' They have clutched every office within their reach, and fattened upon the spoils thereof, to the removal and exclusion of Democrats who were honest, faithful and capable. No opportunity has been permitted to pass unimproved, to hurry from office the most capable men of the Republican party, to make room for Federal demagogues, and the cormorant cravings of incompetent brawling partisans. Still this same Federal party, is constantly crying out against the 'office holders.'

Resolved, That when the Federal party came into power in this State, there was an overflowing treasury, the credit of the State was unlimited, and unimpaired, taxes were light, and cheerfully paid: industry received an ample reward, and our young and rapidly growing State was advancing steadily, and prudently onward, to that high rank among her sister States, to which she was justly entitled. But in an evil hour, the siren song of Federalism won its way to the heart, and gained the support of many a true Republican. The reign of Federalism commenced, and its progress for the last eight years, has been onward, until the last cent is drained from the treasury. The State has become bankrupt, and her credit wholly destroyed; a wild and reckless spirit of legislation has involved us in a debt of millions, increased our taxes until they are exorbitantly high, and plunged the State in debt to carry out a system of improvements, that will cripple the energies, eat up the wealth, and destroy the prosperity of the State for the next half century.

Resolved, That the people are too intelligent, not to perceive the danger into which Federal misrule has led them. Now is emphati-

cally the time for the people to arise in their might, and hurl from office those who have basely deceived them—sacrificed their dearest interests, and sold their right inheritance for a miserable mess of pottage, and put in their place, men of long experience and tried integrity, men who are imbued with Democratic principles, wise in counsel, energetic, yet prudent in action, and who will stay the torrent that threatens to overwhelm us in irretrievable ruin.

Resolved, That as the friends of free government, we feel it to be our duty to oppose the election, to any important office, of every person whose notions of government and public policy are not founded in the fundamental principles of Democracy, and that in the future, in the exercise of the rights of freemen, we will be more particular in selecting the sentiments of all individuals for office, as to the cardinal doctrines of Republicanism.

Resolved, That in Tilghman A. Howard, as a candidate for Governor of this State, we have an honest man, a prudent statesman, an inflexible and consistent Democrat, and one who is well qualified to stand at the helm of our State affairs, at a time so peculiarly difficult, and trying as the present.

If we wish to redeem our State from the depths of degradation to which she is already sunk, let us make one bold and determined effort, and rallying around the standard, whereon is subscribed 'Howard and Reform,' march boldly on to victory in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That we approve of the convention to be held at Delphi in this district, on the 18th day of April inst., for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable person to fill the vacancy soon to occur in the seventh congressional district, by the resignation of the Hon. T. A. Howard, our present representative.

Resolved, That although we are willing to abide by the nomination that will be made at the congressional convention, to be holden at Delphi on the 18th inst., and to cheerfully cast our votes for the same, yet we are decidedly in favor of the nomination of the Hon. E. A. Hannegan, and earnestly recommend him to the support of said convention, believing him to be eminently qualified to discharge the high duties of the office of congressman.

Resolved, That it is the imperious duty of every Democrat to see that there is a perfect and thorough organization in every township in the county. We well know, that it is by constant and untiring vigilance only, that we are enabled to guard our liberties, and protect our civil rights; why then slumber at our posts, and remain inactive, when both are violently assailed by Federalism, and danger

threatens us on every side? Democrats! awake to a sense of duty, organize in every township, and take a bold stand for reform and constitutional liberty at the coming election.

Resolved, That we consider the notion that 'solvency of a bank does not depend upon the amount of specie in its vaults' and that 'the banks suspend to relieve the sufferings of community,' as great discoveries in political economy, well worthy the consideration of the wise and good, and that the inventors are justly entitled to the honor of knighthood.

Resolved. That we heartily approve the nomination of our worthy and faithful late Senator, the Hon. Charles W. Cathcart, for re-election, and that we will use all reasonable endeavors to insure his success.

During the consideration of the resolutions, the convention was addressed by Messrs. Enos and Cathcart.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Representative from this county to the State legislature. On the first ballot it appeared that Willard A. Place had a majority of all the votes given. So he was declared duly nominated for that office. The convention then unanimously chose William M. Patterson for Sheriff. Abram Fravel for School commissioner, and Dewitt Strong for County commissioner.

On motion of W. F. Storey, the convention proceeded to the appointment of delegates to the congressional convention. The following were appointed:

Wilber F. Storey, William W. Taylor, Joseph Lomax, Nathan W. Low, Lawson Hough, John M. Lemon, Thomas D. Lemon, Gilbert Hathaway, John Cissne and Ithream Taylor.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, all delegates who could not attend, were authorized to fill their vacancies, provided they should do it with good Democrats.

Messrs. Enos and Wells, addressed the convention.

On motion of Mr. Enos,

Resolved, That Federal principles are like Harrison victories, few and far between—and made to suit party customs; and that Harrison's battles, so gloriously won, according to the tactics of the Federal party, are like his principles, wholly unknown and unheard of.

On motion of Mr. Storey, the following Central committee for this county, was appointed.

Samuel Treat, Abner Bailey, Joseph Lomax, Daniel Frye and Lawson Hough.

On motion of Mr. Enos.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention, be tendered to the presiding officers thereof, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. Enos, it was resolved that the proceedings of this convention shall be signed by the officers, and published in the *LaPorte Herald*.

The convention adjourned.

JOHN I. CRANDALL, President.

JOSEPH LOMAX, } C. K. AVERILL, }	Secretaries.	SCHUYLER PULFORD, } SAMUEL TREAT, }	Vice Pre's."
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The *Herald* contained the following comment on the proceedings of the convention:

"LaPorte county Democratic convention. On last Monday we had the largest political convention that probably was ever held in the county. The Democrats have commenced operations in the right spirit. We have great hopes of overturning the oppressive bank aristocracy of this much abused county. The people are tired of the wretched management of our public affairs. If large conventions are indicative of the strength of parties, then the Democrats of LaPorte county have great reason to rejoice. The names of the nominees may be found at the head of this column. We had a numerous, a spirited, a well-conducted, a real, genuine, first-rate, glorious convention. And what is still better, every thing passed off in the most harmonious feeling, that could have been wished. Without further comment, it is enough to say the convention was Democratic, in every sense of the word. The oppositionists cannot, in truth, speak thus of their last Saturday's convention."

On the 16th of April there was a meeting of the Whig young men of Centre township held at the court house, and to show the enthusiasm for "American liberty burning in their bosoms," the proceedings of the meeting are here given. The resolutions were probably drawn by Myron H. Orton.

“The meeting of the Whig young men of Centre township, pursuant to public notice, was held at the Court House on the 16th day of April and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the assembly was large and respectable.

On motion of Mr. M. W. Patton, M. H. Orton, was called to the chair, and M. A. Allen appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, on motion of M. A. Allen, a committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. Jesse Wasson, Jeremiah Early, Jason Holloway, John W. Reid, M. W. Patton, and H. Rodifer. who after retiring a few moments, reported the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, We, the Whig Young men of Centre township, do most candidly lament the present depressed state of the times, rendered doubly lamentable by the suddenness of the transition from a state of prosperity, unparalleled in the history of nations, to the verge of bankruptcy; a state of prosperity presenting a spectacle of wonder and astonishment to the old world, of an infant colony shaking off the shackles of tyranny, assuming in the short space of sixty-four years a standing among the first nations of the old world, vying with them in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, in the promotion of manufactures, and the extension of commerce: far surpassing them in mineral and agricultural resources, and in being blessed with a government better adapted (when properly administered), to secure the happiness of the people than any other that has ever existed; from being seated upon the pinnacle of national prosperity, at once the pride and envy of the world, we have been hurled headlong down the treacherous cliffs of experiments, and are now groveling in the valley of ruin and despondency. We have become objects of contempt and derision to foreigners, and the slaves and vassals of those whose legitimate sphere is the service of the people; and, whereas, in this great revolution, which has taken place in our national condition, we recognize the fruit of the present imbecile and corrupt administration; and whereas, we deprecate the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States, as the finishing stroke of a political scheme that will sap the citadel of liberty; and whereas in the Prætorian band of office holders which infest our land, the sworn vassal of the lord of the manor, we recognize a system of bribery and corruption calculated

to destroy the purity of the elective franchise, and to render the votes of freemen a merchantable commodity; and, whereas, actuated by sentiments of gratitude to the immortal achievers of our independence, and to the illustrious framers of our constitution, we consider ourselves bound by the mutual ties of honor and consanguinity to transmit, unimpaired, this glorious inheritance to posterity; and whereas we consider the course of the present administration opposed to the spirit and tenor of the constitution, and pregnant with consequences disastrous to our prosperity, ruinous and destructive to our interest, and subversive of civil liberty; And whereas, being heartily tired of experiments and experimenters, we most heartily desire to return to the old and tried method of administering the government upon the principles laid down in the constitution, and upon which the administration of Washington and Jefferson were modeled: Therefore,

Resolved, That the young men of the United States are to be the future props of the American Republic, and upon their intelligence and patriotism will depend the security of the ark of our political liberty and the dearest interests of the civilized globe, and that in order to give our minds and our feelings a thorough training preparatory to one of the first political battles we shall be called upon to fight next August and November, we will visit and participate in the object of the thousands who will meet on the battle field of Tippecanoe, on the 29 of May next, and that even now in contemplating the scene that will be there exhibited, our minds expand, and our bosoms dilate with emotions of pride and patriotism, and we congratulate ourselves upon the fact, that there is virtue enough among the people to purge the Republic of swindlers, robbers, spoilsmen and all corruption.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the present is a period in the history of our country in which every young man who feels the least spark of American liberty burning in his bosom, ought to come manfully forward to the support of the people's log cabin candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we place implicit confidence in the Hero of Tippecanoe for a speedy deliverance from the present embarrassments of our country, and a just compensation for the produce of the farmer, and the labor of the mechanic.

Resolved, That we, the young men of LaPorte county, in our humble sphere, will use all honorable means within our power, to elevate to the Presidency the Cincinnatus of America, trusting that he will not, in the evening of his days, obscure the splendor of his

former actions: and that by his known honesty, integrity and patriotism, he will elevate us to our former prosperity and enhance our glory among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, that we heartily approve of the plan of holding a convention on the Tippecanoe battle ground on the 29th of May next, and also recommend a general turn out of the Young Men of this county on said occasion.

Resolved, That on the 29th of May next, the Tippecanoe Club of LaPorte will proceed to the battle field of Tippecanoe; that we will take our bread, bacon, hard cider and our tents, and all the paraphernalia of the camp along with us, together with a large banner upon which shall be inscribed, Retrenchment and Reform, Log Cabin, Hard Cider, and No Quarter.

Resolved, That the Tippecanoe Club will meet again on the 26th day of April, at the Court House, and that a general attendance of the young men of this county is requested.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the LaPorte county *Whig*.

M. H. ORTON, President,
M. A. ALLEN, Secretary."

In April, a charter election was held at Michigan City, which resulted in a Whig victory; and the *Gazette* of the 15th, gave an account of the rejoicings on the occasion, which were of the most enthusiastic character, the Democrats having carried the previous election. The following quotation from that paper is given as illustrative of the demonstrative proceedings:

“THE BALL IN MOTION.

Yesterday was a proud day for the friends of Harrison and Reform in this city. At an early hour, before the opening of the polls, the Brig Constitution passed through our streets appropriately decorated with banners and mottoes, and manned by a hardy set of brave Whig tars, under the command of Mr. James P. Pendill. From the foremast streamed the broad banner of ‘W. H. Harrison,’ and from the mainmast streamed a flag bearing the motto ‘Harrison and Tyler.’ At the stern of the Brig was a flag bearing the words, ‘United we stand, divided we fall.’ ‘Go the straight ticket.’ The stars and stripes waved proudly over all, and as the Brig passed through our streets, the citizens sent up long and loud huzzas, whilst the brass band enlivened the scene by the various tunes which

they played on board the Brig in the true Whig spirit. In the rear of the boat followed a host of true Harrison voters; and when the poll was opened, proceeded to the place and deposited their votes in order, which made our opponents look rather streaked. As the Brig passed along we noticed a brave son of the ocean heaving the lead, and singing out the soundings; and as the Brig approached the poll, we could hear him singing out 'Land Ho.' To the tempest-tossed mariner this is always a welcome shout, and to the friends of the constitution it was doubly so. For years a proud and haughty dynasty has lorded it over the rights and interests of the people, and we have never been cheered by the sight of a safe anchorage until the gallant Harrison was selected as Pilot with the prospect of promotion to Commander of the next voyage. Since then from all quarters we have the cheering news, 'Land Ho.' Let us push forward to victory and success.

The entire Whig ticket was elected by handsome majorities. The following is the ticket:

Mayor, John Francis; Recorder, William H. Goodhue; Aldermen, Chauncey B. Blair, James McAdoo, George R. Selkirk Daniel E. Garnsey, Reynolds Couden; Treasurer, Fisher Ames; Assessors, Horace Burr, Wyllis Peck, Henry C. Carter; Collector, Joshua S. McDowell; Constable, Joshua S. McDowell.

Let us 'keep the ball in motion.'"

It will be observed that while the Democratic convention presented fully its platform of principles, the Whig party did not. The reason of this is probably found in the fact that a meeting of the Whigs had been called in the preceding December, at which the views and principles on which they entered the campaign of 1840 were fully set forth. The proceedings of that meeting were published in the *Whig*, and they are here given in full, that the precise position of each party may be seen, as in this county they contended for supremacy in that most famous of all our political contests.

"WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the Whig Central Committee, a meeting was held at the Court House in LaPorte on Saturday the 28th

instant. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Mr. John C. Reid, as President, J. M. Barclay and J. Bigelow as Vice Presidents, and J. M. Stuart, Secretary.

The object of this meeting having been stated by Mr. John B. Niles, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting; whereupon the Chair appointed J. H. Bradley, J. M. Stuart, O. A. Barker, Garland Rose, A. P. Andrew, Jr., D. Closser and Charles W. Henry, said committee; who, after having retired a few moments, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Whig citizens of the county of LaPorte, now assembled in county meeting, in pursuance of a call of our Central committee, deem it proper again to express ourselves in relation to the matters which prompt our political action; and about which, as freemen of the Republic, we are soon to be called on to act. We have seen, with regret, the course pursued by our rulers for several of the past years, a course demonstrating, as it develops itself, its own fatal effects upon the prosperity of our common country. The wide felt depression of all the energies of business, the prostration of trade, the utter worthlessness of the products of agriculture, and the consequent ruin now depending above the head of almost every business man, heretofore by us so often warned of and foretold, as sure results of the late conduct of our general administration, are now unfortunately too obvious, to even the most uninquiring mind, to need any remark from us.

Experiments, which in their results, prove so deleterious to a whole community should never be tried. They cause always great confusion and much distress in the trial, and the gain from them, when successful, scarcely ever compensates for the loss sustained in producing that success. But a few years ago, within the memory of almost the youngest here, the path of the business man was even and unobstructed. The currency of the Union firm, stable, and built upon a foundation not easily shaken; fluctuated only under the slight influence of our foreign trade. Our labor and the products of the soil, then not only found a market, but their price,

when realized was of certain and definite value. Now from the general derangement of money matters, not only have we no market, no price of certain availability, but even in the uncertain one, sometimes presented, we are not sure that we shall receive any equivalent for what we sell. That which is money and valuable at one point of the Union, is valueless, or nearly so at another.

What has produced this state of affairs is now easily answered. Who has brought about the production is not more difficult to designate.

A restless, ruleless disposition not to be content with enough of good, to take prosperity in its common even disposition, to follow in any beaten track, plain and proven safe and of easy passage, and a bold adventurous determination in the executive of the Union, unguided by reason and unrestrained by law, are the causes to which all these evils owe their origin. When, by the overwhelming force of public opinion, President Jackson became the executive of the Union, that public opinion owed its origin to a deep seated belief that a reform was necessary in the expenditures of the country, and that proper economy had been lost sight of by former rulers. How far this great desideratum of those times has been achieved, now every one knows. Instead of retrenchment and reform, we have been compelled to witness a most profligate and unwarrantable waste of the public money, mad schemes of finance and obstinate persistence in them after failure has been evident, a loose administration of public affairs having for its object, more to reward partisans than to protect the public, and a consequent loss of millions to the country by entrusting it in the hands of men wholly irresponsible, and in many cases, notoriously dishonest, are matters that have successively developed themselves for the last eight years, until it is feared that as a nation, we have suffered in our character for morality and integrity, much more under the present dynasty, independently of any other loss or evil than under all former administrations. We have seen the whole fabric of political principle upon which Andrew Jackson mounted into power, entirely swept away. The internal improvement of the Union, an object first in importance in all other countries is here, by his fiat an abandoned and forbidden thing. The protection of the industry, the produc-

tion and manufactures of our own citizens has followed in its wake, and so far as the last measure is concerned, our people and their resources, are thrown prostrate before, and completely subservient to, the production of foreign and servile countries.

The destruction of the tariff allows England to compete with us in our own market, and with the labor of its slaves to undersell our citizens, while that same country will not permit us to land an article of our agricultural products (other than cotton which it cannot produce), upon its shores.

Measures like these marked the administration of Andrew Jackson, and their effects are written unfortunately, too legibly in the present condition of a groaning people.

Martin Van Buren, his chosen and appointed successor, came into office avowedly to follow in his predecessor's footsteps. How well he has done so, let the continued derangement of the currency, the daily appointments of purchased partisans, the hundreds of defaulters, the notorious insolvency of the treasury, and last and greatest, the utter disregard of the wants and interests of the people, in the leading measures of his administration, answer.

When we see an unhallowed distinction made in the payment of equally just debts, when the office-holding partisan demands the gold for himself, but pays to his laboring man what he calls rags, we are led to ask if it is Republicanism that prompts him?

When by daily annunciations, dishonesty and crime are charged upon public agents and public men, and when investigation is feared, we see the administration by a traitorous and destructive usurpation of power, attempt, aye, almost succeed, to disfranchise, to trample upon, to strike from the Union a faithful patriotic state, whose very field is saturated and red with the blood of the revolution, whose every valley teems with the memory of victory and freedom; we are led to ask if it is in the hearts of freemen longer to let such things be. We answer, and we do hope and believe our whole country will join us in the answer, No. We think we see in the flag of the opposition, so triumphantly unfurled, bearing the honored names of Harrison and Tyler, a unanimous and unequivocal answer, No.

Let us then once more unite ourselves for an effectual and radical change. Let us show by the unanimity of our action, that we have at

heart the common good, and that all other and minor considerations have yielded to a deep determination to hurl the present administration from power, and that object and that only we will unceasingly pursue.

In the nomination of William Henry Harrison, we hail a harbinger of better times. He comes before us for our suffrages fresh from the ranks of the people, unpolluted and uncorrupted by power, untrammelled by any pledges.

He is now as he has always been, one of the people—mingling with them in their common affairs—estimating by personal experience their wants and their enjoyments; and possessing by these means, one of the greatest requisites for a ruler. For more than forty years he has been subjected to the ordeal of public opinion, and in all that time, in whatever station he was placed, whether as governor or governed, we find no charge of corruption or dishonesty attached to him, even by his enemies.

As the Governor of the Northwestern territory he has conferred more benefit upon the West, than all other rulers besides, and in his whole career in that official capacity under the successive appointments of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, his whole aim was to increase the power and prosperity of his country, to render it a peaceable, happy and profitable home to its people, without in one solitary instance, looking towards his own personal aggrandizement.

Of his conduct as a soldier in defence of his country, it is not necessary for us here to speak. We live upon the ground where his battles were fought, and if any shall seek information of him there, we refer them to the hundreds around us, who shared those battles with him. Go ask of them, and if there can be found one solitary brave man who bared his bosom at the side of Harrison, in that strife, whose blood at a charge of dishonor against his general, will not boil, and his spirit leap to hurl back the charge in the teeth of the slanderer, then let his character rest upon the opinion of that single man.

The battle fields of Tippecanoe, of Fort Meigs and of the Thames, present to the world unperishable monuments of his fame as a soldier, and upon that evidence he may safely rest.

As a statesman, he stands the admitted equal of those with whom

he has acted. and calumny itself has never dared to assail him there.

The latter part of his life has been occupied in agricultural pursuits—retired from the world, a private man, seeking no place or power, he has devoted himself to the business of agriculture, and in that position he is found when now called upon by the unanimous voice of the largest convention ever assembled in the Union, to assume the office of President of the United States. With the decision of that convention we most cordially agree. To the candidates then presented to us, we pledge our undivided support: Therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens of Indiana, we know no man to whom we are under greater obligations as a people than to Wm. Henry Harrison. nor any one whose virtue and talents more entitle him to our undivided support for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of the Hon John Tyler of Virginia, for the office of Vice President of the United States, as a covenant between the North and the South, and we shall look upon his election as evidence that our government will be administered upon the principles of the times of Washington and Jefferson, when patriotism held the place, now usurped by party. With such candidates as Harrison and Tyler we shall not only achieve, but we shall merit success.

Resolved, That the letter of Senator Foster of Tennessee, in answer to the instructions of a party legislature of his State, is just such a response as we hope every Whig would make to such instructions. 'Tis a fit answer from a patriot to such servile panders, for their official masters.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan of holding a State convention at Indianapolis, on the 16th of January, 1840, for nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and an electoral ticket, and that W. W. Higgins, J. M. Barclay, Dr. S. Everts, S. Stewart, M. Osborn, S. Vanpelt, C. W. Henry, Miles J. Henry, J. H. Bradley, William Clark, J. M. Stuart and W. J. Walker, be appointed delegates to represent the county of LaPorte in said State convention, with power to supply any vacancy in their own body.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State convention be instructed to present the name of Abraham P. Andrew, Jr., to the convention as a candidate for elector of President and Vice President, for northern Indiana.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a convention of delegates from the several counties, in March next, at Valparaiso, in Porter county, to nominate a Whig candidate to be supported by us for Senator, from this senatorial district, and that Josiah Grover, of Noble township, O. A. Barker of Michigan, W. H. H. Whitehead of Wills, John Reynolds, of Hudson, Gilbert Rose, of Springfield. A. Blackburn, of Kankakee, Dr. Whitcomb, of Clinton, D. G. Rose, of Scipio, James M. Ray, of New Durham, Samuel Stewart, of Pleasant, Wm. Allen, of Centre and David Harmon of Galena, be appointed delegates to represent LaPorte county in said convention.

Resolved. That a committee of three residing in LaPorte county be appointed to correspond with other counties in relation to holding the said senatorial convention, with authority to agree upon the exact time for holding the convention: whereupon, the chair appointed Dr. S. Everts, C. W. Henry and Reuben Munday, Esq., said committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Jacob Early, John B. Niles, D. Closser, Wm. Andrew, John H. Bradley, Joseph Orr, Aaron Stanton, M. H. Orton and Henry Fredrickson, be appointed a central committee for this county, for the ensuing year.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and countersigned by the clerk, and published in the LaPorte County *Whig* and Michigan City *Gazette*.

JOHN C. REID, President.

J. BIGELOW.
J. M. BARCLAY. } Vice Presidents.

J. M. STUART, Secretary."

The feeling towards those who were opposed to slavery, and were hence called "Abolitionists" has already been alluded to; and it is thought advisable to present here further evidence of the feeling that existed towards these sincere and conscientious men. In the LaPorte *Herald* of March 7, 1840, there appeared a long article entitled "Abolitionism," written by Wilber F. Storey, one of the editors, and now the editor-in-chief, and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*. The following passages are copied from that article:

"During two weeks past considerable excitement has existed in this county in consequence of the presence of two emissaries or missionaries sent from some hot-bed of Abolitionism to enlighten the benighted inhabitants of Indiana on this nefarious subject.

Pursuant to notice previously given a few (there are but few in the county), of these "friends of the poor negro," met at the Court House in this place, on Monday the 26th inst.

The notice of this meeting we are sorry to say, was published in this paper. When we published the *Herald* we did not admit any of their notices or proceedings into our columns, for the reason that we believed the Abolitionists to be no better than traitors to their country. Mr. Lomax, however, admits them when a subscriber to the paper requests it. For our own part, if we published a paper we would not wish to have a single abolition subscriber; and we hope the Democratic party will use every means to drive them out of the ranks, if there be any in. But an Abolitionist cannot consistently be a Democrat.

We have heard the question frequently asked why such a swarm of abolition lecturers are overrunning the country, and how they support themselves? We think we can satisfactorily answer the question. There is a society in existence which is styled the 'American Anti-Slavery Society.' By some means this society obtains large amounts of money. Well, for money, a large number of loafers, who are too indolent to earn their bread honestly, can be found who will travel about the country and lecture on abolitionism. Their salary is usually about four or five hundred dollars per year, and their expenses paid. But it must be recollected their expenses are very trifling, as they are instructed to practice a system of sponging wherever they go. Our readers will therefore observe that it is from no honest motive that they lecture on abolition.

We hope that if we are again troubled with abolition loafers, the people of the county will meet in convention, pass resolutions on the subject, and appoint a committee to request them to leave town. We think it a very proper course to pursue. If they do not obey the will of the people, coercive measures will be proper.

W. F. S."

Thus is presented as fully as the facts can be obtained from original documents, the principles and attitude of parties in La-Porte county in the year 1840. Party feeling was up to fever heat. The Democrats held the national administration, and the prestige of official power, the President, Martin Van Buren, being

a candidate for re-election. The greater degree of enthusiasm was called out by the Whigs, whose candidates "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were the theme of song and shout and many a log-cabin display. The candidate for congress in each party was a man of brilliant parts. E. A. Hannegan, candidate of the Democratic party, was a captivating speaker, and a lawyer who at the bar had few superiors. Henry S. Lane the Whig candidate was then in the vigor of his manhood and a popular speaker of great eloquence, swaying an audience almost at his will. These two candidates made a thorough canvass of the district, speaking at all available points. Col. Lane spoke at various points in LaPorte county, as did also his Democratic competitor, evoking the highest enthusiasm of their respective retainers. Senatorial, representative and county candidates all worked with a vigor and earnestness that had never before been equaled. The election for State and county officers came on in August, and the Whigs were victorious.

The county vote in detail at the election in August was as follows for each candidate:

Whig.	Vote.	Democrat.	Vote.
Governor, Samuel Bigger,	1004;	Tilghman A. Howard,	778
Lt. Governor, Samuel Hall,	1009;	Benjamin S. Tuley,	770
Congress, Henry S. Lane,	1015;	Edward A. Hannegan,	760
State Senator, S. Everts,	1013;	Charles W. Cathcart,	765
Representative, Daniel Brown,	963;	Willard A. Place,	809
Sheriff, William Allen,	941;	Wm. M. Patterson,	832
Commissioner, Henry Clyburn,	994;	DeWitt Strong,	774
School Com. Abel Lomax,	577;	Abram Fravel,	481
		Independent, John B. Fravel,	692

At the Presidential election in November, the Harrison electors received one thousand and sixty-nine votes, and the Van Buren electors six hundred and thirty-nine votes.

Having now presented very fully the position of parties in 1840, and shown the efforts put forth by each to win success, there is here exhibited a rapid glance at the state of parties in the county from the date of the first election for President ever held in the county, the 7th day of November, 1832. In the August preceding, an election was held for the purpose of electing a State Senator. a

Representative in the State legislature, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Probate Judge, one justice of the peace and one school commissioner. Seventy-seven votes were cast at this election, and where party lines were drawn on any candidates it resulted in a slight majority for the Whig, Samuel Hanna having received a few votes more than his competitor, Pleasant Harris. At this election Elisha Egbert and George Crawford were the opposing candidates for Representative to the State legislature. At the presidential election in November, one hundred and fifteen votes were cast, and the following are the names of the persons who voted:

George Cline, Wm. C. Thrall, James Holder, John Morgan, Isaac Morgan, John Carter, John Barnet, Wm. Garwood, Gaines Munger, Wm. Morgan, Jesse Sherwood, Wm. White, Josiah Bryant, Charles Campbell, Samuel Weston, Charles West, Joseph Orr, Nathaniel Steele, Levi Garwood, Alden Tucker, John Davis, Elisha Newhall, Jonathan Sherwood, John Broadhead, James Hutchins, Jeremiah Sherwood, Ezekiel Provolt, Myron Ives, Daniel Murray, Asa M. Warren, Elias Brown, Michael Brand, Jacob Miller, James McCormick, Absalom Holder, John Miller, Wm. Miller, Jesse Willetts, Amos Dyer, Arthur Irwin, John Wills, Basil Sperry, Aurea Sperry, Levi Brown, John Ireland, Joseph Lykins, Wm. Ireland, Alexander Blackburn, Andrew Shaw, James Nixon, Emery A. Brown, Philip Fail, Sanford Utley, Jesse M. West, Henry F. Jones, John Jones, Nathan B. Nichols, James Highley, Gamaliel Druliner, Wm. Thorp, Edmund Luther, Barzilla Druliner, George Thomas, A. P. Andrew, Jr., Benjamin McCarty, Adam Thornton, Jacob Coleman, John Sailor, Richard Harris, Christopher McClure, Wm. F. Horton, Absalom Rambo, Orra Morse, Ira Robinson, Wm. McCarty, Joseph Osborn, Wilson Malone, Elijah H. Brown, Wm. Phillips, James Andrew, John Whitaker, John Stanton, Arba Heald, Elijah Stanton, Joseph P. Osborn, Adam G. Polke, Joshua Wilson, Adam Keith, Charles Morley, Wm. Thomas, James Thomas, Samuel Harmon, Samuel Hoover, Stephen Brayton, John Coleman, R. S. Morrison, Lewis Shirley. In Kankakee township, John Wills was inspector; Ezekiel Provolt and Myron Ives were the clerks, and Nathan B. Nichols and Asa M. Warren the judges. In Scipio township, the inspector was A. P. Andrew, Jr.; the judges were

Charles Morley and Ira Richardson, and the clerks were Samuel Hoover and R. S. Morrison. For New Durham township, the inspector was Elisha Newhall; the clerks were James Hutchins and Joseph Orr, and the judges were Wm. Morgan and Wm. Garwood. Of the votes cast fifty-nine were for the electors for Henry Clay, and fifty-six were for the electors for Andrew Jackson.

The next annual election was held on the 5th day of August, 1833. Edward A. Hannegan and Albert S. White were candidates for congress, and White received a small majority in this county. There were several candidates for Representative to the State legislature, among them George Crawford, who led all the rest.

The tally paper for the election held in LaPorte county on the 4th day of August, 1834, shows that Noah Noble received three hundred and twenty-eight votes for the office of Governor, and James G. Reed one hundred and fifty, which probably exhibits the relative strength of the two parties at the time. The largest vote cast for any candidate was for the candidate for Governor, and the vote could not have been controlled by local influences, as in the case of the county candidates, the result on whom was divided between the two parties.

At the annual election in 1835, while the Whig candidates for county offices were elected, the county went Democratic on candidates for Congress, State Senator and Representative to the State legislature. For Congress, E. A. Hannegan received six hundred and twelve votes, and James Gregory one hundred and sixty-three: for State Senator D. H. Colerick received two hundred and ninety-three votes, and Wm. G. Ewing two hundred and seventy-seven; for Representative in the State legislature, Charles W. Cathcart received four hundred and thirty-three votes, Samuel Miller two hundred and twelve, and J. A. Liston one hundred and thirty-four.

The annual election of 1836, was held on the first day of August, and the Whig candidates were generally successful in the county, though the vote was very close, Gustavus A. Everts receiving four hundred and sixty-eight votes for State Senator, and David Evans four hundred and sixty-seven. There were six candidates voted for, for Sheriff, and Sutton VanPelt received three hundred and twenty-four votes and Dudley Avery three hundred and one, while the vote of others was small.

Another presidential election occurred in November of this year. The candidates were Martin Van Buren and Gen. Harrison. The VanBuren electors received four hundred and ninety votes, and the Harrison electors four hundred and fifty-two votes. A. P. Andrew, Jr., was one of the electors on the Whig ticket. The returning board for LaPorte county at this election consisted of Adam G. Polke, Ezra Tyler, C. W. Brown, Jacob DROLL, Gale Martin, John Mather and Wm. Ruby. There was also an election this year for associate judge, at which Elisha Newhall received one hundred and sixty two votes and Gustavus A. Rose, two hundred and eight votes.

At the August election of 1837, the Whigs were victorious. David Wallace received seven hundred and thirty nine votes for Governor against two hundred and two for John Dumont. For Congress Aibert S. White received seven hundred and one votes against two hundred and twenty three for Nathan Jackson. For State Senator John H. Bradley received five hundred and seven votes against four hundred and sixty-seven for Charles W. Cathcart. For county offices, the Whigs, with one or two exceptions, were elected.

In 1838, the Whigs were again successful, and in 1840, the elections all resulted in their favor, as already shown in detail.

The contest of 1840, was one of the most excited campaign years the country has ever witnessed. This county was aroused in full proportion to the vehement state of public feeling elsewhere; and never before in the county, had there been so active a political conflict. With one exception, that of the independent candidate for school commissioner, the Whigs elected all their candidates, and as LaPorte county went, so went that year, the State and the Nation. If there was any rejoicing over the result, when it was known that there was victory all around the sky, and if there was any profuse drinking of hard cider, which is highly probable, the fact must be left to rest within the knowledge of those who participated.

CHAPTER XXII.

POLITICS.—Continued.

On the 3d day of May, 1841, an election for Representative in Congress was held in the District of which LaPorte was a part, then the seventh, and the candidates were Henry S. Lane and John Brice, the former the Whig candidate, and the latter the Democratic. LaPorte gave three hundred and ten majority to the Whig candidate, the total vote being seven hundred and seventy-nine for Lane, and four hundred and sixty-nine for Brice. Of the townships, Centre, Michigan, Scipio, Noble, Pleasant, Wills, Clinton, Union, Galena and Kankakee gave Whig majorities, and Springfield, Hudson and New Durham Democratic majorities. At the following August election some of the Democratic candidates were elected. At that time the county elected two Representatives to the State legislature, and for the different candidates the vote was as follows: J. W. Chapman, eight hundred and fifty-one; J. H. Bradley, six hundred and ninety-eight; A. Blackburn, five hundred and six; G. A. Everts, three hundred and twenty-three. For Probate Judge the vote stood, for J. R. Wells, seven hundred and fifteen; S. Stewart, six hundred and fifty-four. For County Auditor, J. D. Collings received four hundred and seventy votes; J. M. Barclay, four hundred and forty-seven; S. G. Hunt, two hundred and thirty-three; and Abram Fravel, two hundred and fifteen. For County Treasurer, W. A. Place received eight hundred and forty votes, and Wyllis Peck five hundred and seventy-seven. For County Commissioners in the first and second Districts, P. Hunt and B. Beard were elected by handsome majorities. P. S. Weed was elected Assessor without opposition, J. G. Newhouse was elected Coroner over J. Bigelow by six majority, and S. Treat, J. C. Reid and John B. Niles were elected county Seminary Trustees.

The county was evidently still Whig in politics as was manifest by the vote on the candidates for Representatives.

The August election of 1842, was again for county offices only, and the vote for the leading candidates was as follows: For Representatives, J. H. Bradley, eight hundred and thirty-nine; John Francis, eight hundred and fifty-four; John Chapman, seven hundred and seventy; A. B. Brown, twenty-nine. For Sheriff, J. M. Clarkson, seven hundred and ninety-five; Wm. Allen, seven hundred and eighty. For Commissioner first District, Phineas Hunt, one thousand and twenty-eight; Jacob V. Heckman, two hundred and ten. For Recorder, Burwell Spurlock, one thousand two hundred and one; J. F. Reynolds, one hundred and fifty-six; J. W. Teeple, fifty-one.

The election of 1843, was for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Congress, State Senator, Representatives, County Auditor, County commissioner, School commissioner, Assessor, Coroner, and Prosecuting attorney. The parties having candidates in the field were Democrat, Whig and Abolitionist. The Whig candidate for Governor, Samuel Bigger, received eight hundred and thirty-nine votes to six hundred and ninety-nine for James Whitcomb, and fifty-four for Elizur Deming. The Abolitionist candidates throughout received about fifty votes each. For Lieutenant Governor, John H. Bradley, received seven hundred and ninety-two votes and Jesse D. Bright seven hundred and sixteen votes. For Congress, Samuel C. Sample received eight hundred and forty-one votes and Ebenezer M. Chamberlain six hundred and ninety-six votes. For State Senator Sylvanus Everts received eight hundred and twenty-one votes and J. W. Chapman seven hundred and seventeen votes. For Representatives Wm. Allen received eight hundred and twenty-eight votes, Ferdinand Roberts seven hundred and ninety-seven votes, Charles W. Cathcart seven hundred and thirty-six votes and James Bradley six hundred and ninety-three votes. James McCord and Hezekiah Robertson were candidates for County commissioner, and McCord was elected; Joel Butler and Joseph Lomax were candidates for County Auditor, and Butler was elected; Thomas B. Cole and Samuel Treat were candidates for Assessor, and Treat was elected; E. B. Woodson and D. M. Leaming were

candidates for School commissioner, and Woodson was elected; Orrin J. Minor and John Closser were candidates for Coroner, and Minor was elected; Reuben L. Farnsworth and Michael C. Dougherty were candidates for Prosecuting attorney, and Farnsworth received one hundred and thirty-two majority. With few exceptions, the Whig candidates were elected, the average majority being one hundred.

The abolitionist candidates were, for Governor, Elizur Deming; for Lieutenant Governor, Stephen S. Harding; for Congress, Jacob Bigelow; for State Senator, Robert Stewart; for Representatives, Theodore Catlin and Herbert Williams; for County commissioners, Jonathan Williams; for School commissioner, Elnathan Gregory; for Assessor, Mead Catlin; for Coroner, Judson Sawin; for County Auditor, A. Bigelow.

At the August election of 1844, J. M. Barclay and A. L. Osborn were elected Representatives to the State legislature, over Samuel Treat and Thomas P. Armstrong by small majorities. W. A. Place was elected County Treasurer over David G. Rose by two hundred and forty majority. Harrison Hinkley was elected Sheriff over Wm. Allen by twenty-eight majority. George H. Havens was elected Assessor over Foster by forty-four majority. J. S. McDowell was elected Coroner over John Closser by thirty-four majority. A. Lathrop, Charles Vail and H. Robertson were elected County commissioners, over J. V. Hickman, Mark Allen and A. Bigelow. The Abolitionist or Liberty candidates were, for Representatives, Jesse Jones and Wyllis Peck; for Sheriff, Joshua R. Shedd; for County Treasurer, Ingraham Gould; for Assessor, Theodore Catlin; for Commissioners, Joel Lewis, Judson Sawin and Herbert Williams; for Coroner, Jonathan Williams. In this year political strife ran high. A President of the United States was to be elected and the electoral tickets were before the people to be voted on in November. Besides the two great parties, the Abolitionists also presented an electoral ticket. Among the electors were many well known names. Henry S. Lane and Joseph G. Marshall were electors at large on the Whig ticket, and among the District electors were George G. Dunn, Richard W. Thompson and Horace P. Biddle. The Democratic electors at large were Graham

N. Fitch and James G. Read; and among the District electors were Samuel E. Perkins, Paris C. Dunning, Henry W. Ellsworth and Charles W. Cathcart. They all canvassed actively, making numerous speeches for their respective chiefs, Henry Clay and James K. Polk. If the result of that great combat had depended on LaPorte county, Henry Clay would have been numbered among the Presidents of the United States, for the Whig electors received in this county a vote of one thousand and nine, to eight hundred and thirty-one votes for the Democratic electors, and fifty-three votes for the Abolitionist electors, whose candidate was James G. Birney.

At the August election of 1845, LaPorte county went Democratic on candidates for Congress, Charles W. Cathcart receiving a majority of thirty-nine over Samuel C. Sample. For Representatives Andrew L. Osborn and J. S. Carter were elected over W. W. Higgins and William M. Patterson. For Associate Judges William Andrew and Abner Bailey were elected. For Clerk, Thomas P. Armstrong was elected over John M. Barclay. For Coroner, Jesse Wasson was elected over A. J. Wair, and for County commissioner, Abiel Lathrop was elected over Whitman Goit. all by small majorities.

At the August election of 1846, Joseph G. Marshall was the Whig candidate for Governor, and James Whitcomb, the Democratic, and the vote of LaPorte county was nine hundred and forty-three for Marshall, and eight hundred and sixty-seven for Whitcomb. For Lieutenant Governor, Alexander S. Stevenson received nine hundred and forty-three votes, and Paris C. Dunning eight hundred and sixty-one. For State Senator, Andrew L. Osborn received nine hundred and ninety-seven votes and John M. Lemon seven hundred and ninety-eight. For Prosecuting attorney, James Bradley received eight hundred and ninety-four votes, and Joseph H. Mather, nine hundred and one votes. For Representatives, Samuel Stewart and F. W. Hunt were elected over William Wright and Jacob G. Sleight, by less than one hundred majority each. West Darling and Christopher McClure were elected commissioners over John Wills and Samuel Treat; Joshua S. McDowell was elected Sheriff over H. F. Hinkley by ninety-one majority, and W. K. Anderson was elected over Mark Allen for

Assessor by fifty-three majority. The Liberty party, with wonderful courage kept up its organization and had a full ticket in the field, and polled this year an average of sixty-three votes in the county, the largest vote yet given. The candidates of that party for county officers were, Representatives, George Sawin and T. N. West; for County commissioners, Alva Mason and Jonathan Williams; for Sheriff, A. H. Mathews, and for Assessor, Jesse Jones. The Liberty party candidate for State Senator was Robert Stewart.

At the election of 1847, held on the 4th day of August, the county went Democratic on candidates for Congress. Daniel D. Pratt, was the Whig candidate and received in this county nine hundred and thirteen votes to nine hundred and ninety-seven for Charles W. Cathcart, the Democratic candidate. F. W. Hunt and Myron H. Orton were elected Representatives to the State legislature over J. G. Sleight and William Taylor by majorities of about one hundred each. John M. Lemon was elected Treasurer at this election, receiving nine hundred and seventy-seven votes, to nine hundred and sixty-one for Willard A. Place. Alfred Stephens was elected County commissioner by a small majority over West Darling; and A. J. Wair was elected Coroner over John F. Decker, by a majority of eighty-seven.

The year 1848, brought with it a lively campaign. It was the year when General Taylor was the candidate of the Whig party for President, and General Lewis Cass candidate of the Democrats. Martin Van Buren was the candidate of the Free Soil party. Of course party lines were more closely drawn than in other years when national interests were not at stake; but in LaPorte county, local considerations affected the result in August to such an extent that some candidates were elected from each of the two leading political parties, the Democrats generally leading. Willard A. Place and F. W. Hunt were elected Representatives over A. Ainsworth and A. H. Robinson, Place receiving a majority of one hundred and forty-six and Hunt a majority of five. Andrew J. Wair was elected Auditor over Joel Butler by a majority of one hundred and thirty-three. J. R. Wells was elected Probate judge over William C. Hannah. James Bradley was elected Prosecuting attorney over

Myron H. Orton. J. S. McDowell was elected Sheriff over W. D. Shumway by four hundred and eighty-nine majority. Samuel Burson was elected County commissioner over A. Lathrop and Joseph B. Lewis was elected Assessor over R. Shaw by nineteen majority. The political excitement did not terminate with the local election in August, but increased until the Presidential election in November. Perhaps the most significant circumstance attending this campaign and election was the growth of the Free Soil sentiment, the county giving two hundred and twenty-six votes for the Van Buren and Adams electors, the candidates of that party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The Whig electors received one thousand and twenty-seven votes, and the Democratic eight hundred and eighty-three votes, the county going for Taylor and Fillmore by one hundred and forty-four majority over Cass and Butler. On the electoral ticket of each party these were men who have become distinguished in the history of the State. Among the Democratic electors there were Robert Dale Owen, Cyrus L. Dunham, Charles H. Test and Graham N. Fitch; among the Whig electors were Joseph G. Marshall, Godlove S. Orth, Lovell H. Rousseau and Daniel D. Pratt; among the Free Soil electors, were H. L. Ellsworth, James H. Cravens, George W. Julian and John H. Bradley. The canvassing of the whole State was constant, thorough and able. Passions were deeply stirred, for more and more were questions arising out of the institution of slavery coming to the surface, and although both the old parties endeavored to ignore such questions, yet, like the ghost of murdered Banquo, they would not "down."

At the August election in 1849, the county went Whig by an average majority of one hundred and fifty. The vote on candidates for Governor were, for John A. Matson, Whig, one thousand one hundred and two, and for Joseph A. Wright, Democrat, nine hundred and fifty-nine; for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas S. Stanfield, Whig, one thousand one hundred and five, and James H. Lane, Democrat, nine hundred and fifty-four; for Representative in Congress, Williamson Wright, one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven, Graham N. Fitch, nine hundred and fifty-seven; for State Senator, Abram Teegarden, Whig, one thousand one hundred

and sixty-one, and William W. McCoy, Democrat, nine hundred and one; for Representatives in the State legislature, Alex. H. Robinson and William Millikan, Whigs, were elected over W. A. Place and Jacob R. Hall; for Probate judge, Mulford K. Farrand, Whig, was elected over Gilbert Hathaway, Democrat: for County commissioners, John F. Allison and Christopher McClure were elected over Wm. Fry and Alfred Stephens; for Recorder, Burwell Spurlock was the only candidate: for Coroner F. A. McDowell was elected over R. K. Crandall.

The election of August, 1850, resulted in the election of some of the candidates of each of the two parties. For delegates to the constitutional convention, John B. Niles, Alexander Blackburn, Charles W. Cathcart and E. D. Taylor were the candidates, and they received votes as follows: Niles, nine hundred and ninety-three; Taylor, one thousand and two; Cathcart, nine hundred and thirty-one, and Blackburn, eight hundred and thirty-nine. For Representatives in the State legislature, William Millikan and James Bradley were elected over Alexander H. Robinson and Jacob R. Hall; for Treasurer, John M. Lemon was elected over William Taylor; for Sheriff, H. Lawson was elected over Jesse Mathis by twenty-nine majority only; for County commissioner Mark Allen was elected over John F. Allison; for Coroner, E. S. Organ was elected over F. McCollum, and for Assessor, Joseph B. Lewis was elected over John S. Jessup.

At the regular election held on the first Monday of August, 1851, the Whigs carried the county by a small majority, averaging less than one hundred. The candidates for Congress, were Schuyler Colfax and Graham N. Fitch, and the former received of the votes of LaPorte county, one thousand and seventy-three, the latter one thousand and sixty-six. For the Legislature, F. W. Hunt was elected over James Bradley; for Clerk, Volney Bailey was elected over A. W. Henley: for County commissioner, George C. Havens was elected over James Drummond by ten majority; for Assessor, John S. Jessup was the only candidate. At this election the new constitution was voted upon, and LaPorte county gave one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine votes for its adoption, to one hundred and thirty two votes against it. That section of this

constitution which provided for the exclusion of "negroes and mulattoes" from the State was submitted to a separate vote, and although it is not pleasant to write it, yet the truth must be told that for this barbarous measure there were one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight votes, and only six hundred and thirty-five against it. And yet perhaps there should be a feeling of gratification that so large a vote was cast against it, for it was certainly much larger in proportion to the whole vote than in many other parts of the State, and indicated that the grand idea of freedom for all men, was taking root, and giving promise of a golden harvest. How men have grown since that day! grown in the knowledge of the meaning of Liberty, in the knowledge of human brotherhood, and of a genuine political manhood. Let us be glad for that six hundred and thirty-five votes.

This was the year when Schuyler Colfax was a candidate for Congress the first time. The convention by which he was nominated, was held at Plymouth on the 28th day of May. The Democrats of the District had met a few days previously, on the 22d day of May, at the same place, and nominated Graham N. Fitch for re-election to Congress. To show the position of parties on public questions at this time there is here presented the resolutions adopted by the two conventions held at Plymouth. The Democratic convention adopted as its platform of principles, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the cardinal principles of the Democratic party are to be found in the resolutions of 1798, drawn by Jefferson and Madison, and reaffirmed by the National conventions of 1836, 1840, 1844 and 1848; that we regard them as the touchstone of our political faith; that we will be governed by them in our political action, and that we place our nominee for Congress upon the broad platform thus erected.

Resolved, That we abide by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and that we will stand by each and all of its compromises, and therefore recognize the binding force of every clause, (the delivery of fugitives from labor included), and we regard any action from any quarter, North or South, that tends to weaken or estrange our high allegiance to its solemn provisions, as equally faithless and treasonable.

The Whig convention adopted a much longer platform of principles. Their resolutions were as follows :

Resolved, That the Whigs of the ninth Congressional District, in convention assembled, tender to each other their pledge of fidelity to the cause, and devotion to the principles for which they have so long labored.

Resolved, That our position remains unchanged; no interference with the domestic policy or peculiar institutions of sister States; no extension of slave territory; no diffusion of an institution which it is believed tends to degrade labor and blight industry, over more of National soil than it now covers; no countenancing of disunion sentiments whether at the North or South; but devotion, unfaltering and unconditional devotion to our glorious Union, in any event, under all circumstances, despite all contingencies.

Resolved, That although we may not agree upon each and every one of the measures passed by the last Congress, known as the compromise measures, yet we regard them as designed to settle the questions specified in them, and that we are of the opinion that the good of the country requires that the settlement should remain undisturbed until time and experience shall show that a change or modification of them is necessary to avoid evasion or abuse; and that we hold, in the language of Henry Clay, on making his report from the committee of thirteen, that "Congress ought, while on the one hand securing to the owner the fair restoration of his property, effectually to guard on the other against any abuse in the application of the remedy," being satisfied that it is not unsafe for either individuals or nations to rectify wrong by the substitution of right, and that the crowning glory of law is its protection of the rights of the weak as well as its enforcement of the just claims of the strong.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due Millard Fillmore and his Cabinet for the promptness and efficiency with which they have maintained the public faith, and for their determination to execute the laws at every hazard, and preserve unsullied the honor and integrity of the Nation; and that this administration deserves the confidence and support of the Whig party.

Resolved, That so far from the prosperity so confidently predicted by our opponents being realized by the working of the present tariff, we see, instead of the high prices for grain that were promised, a depression in rates almost unparalleled; instead of an increase in the rewards of labor, factories and mills all over the land stopping, and thus operatives ceasing to purchase of the farmer,

compelled to resort to agriculture themselves, and becoming rivals in producing instead of being consumers, thereby tending still further to depress prices by the superabundance thus created: and instead of the wealth of the world pouring in as was prophesied, a balance of trade against us of \$50,000,000 in a single year, and the shipment of over \$3,000,000 per month in hard coin from but one port to Europe, saying nothing of the millions upon millions of bonds and loans negotiated abroad, all hereafter to be paid for in cash and nothing else, attest to every man willing to see, that all the avails of our hardy miners in California, with an amount equally large in addition is taken from us for the benefit of foreign manufacturers, who rejoice and thrive over the prostration of our industrial enterprises.

Resolved. That Congress should, in arranging the details of a tariff, not only seek to raise sufficient revenue for the support of Government, but at the same time discriminate so judiciously in the duties upon foreign imports, as to promote all the industrial interests of our own country: that all legislation which tends to the development of our own resources, or the diversification of labor into different pursuits, or the building up of a home market for agricultural products on our own soil, or the carrying out of the emphatic declaration of Jefferson that "to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves: we must place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist," is eminently beneficial in its character and conduces to the prosperity, the progress, the wealth and the real independence of the Nation: and that the present tariff should be so modified, as recommended by President Fillmore and Secretary Corwin, as to make it conform to the above principles, and render it what the tariff of the United States should be—incidental protection to our own labor.

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of the Rivers and Harbors of the West as well as for those of the South and East: that our internal commerce floating on fresh water, should have equal benefits and equal protection with that extended so liberally to the external, or salt water commerce of the country, and that no false excuses about a bill including works of a local character will be any justification with the people of the West, for denying them that, which, though long and justly claimed, has been so often defeated by the vetoes of Democratic Administrations, or the more recent wilful factiousness of Democratic Senators. That this District has peculiar claims upon the National Legislature in this respect, being directly inter-

ested in the Harbors at Michigan City and St. Joseph: and that it should send a member to represent their claims who can have personal influence with his colleagues sufficient to procure for them, the vote of at least one other member of his own party from his own State.

Resolved, That we deprecate all those contrivances, whether under or without the cover of law, which wink at the pilfering of the Government treasury under the pretense of constructive mileage, long mileage, Ritchie claims and other kindred absorbents; that constructive mileage should be abolished totally and forever; the present exorbitant rate of mileage, so greatly disproportioned to the expense of travel, reduced at least one-half, and computed, not by the easiest but the nearest route; and public contractors compelled to live up to their obligations without importunate appeals to be allowed hundreds of thousands of dollars in addition.

Resolved, That we are in favor of reducing letter postage to a low rate, and the entire abolition of the franking privilege, leaving the government and congressmen to pay their own postage the same as private citizens.

Resolved, That as Whigs, we sympathize with the struggles of the masses now going forward in the old world, to throw off the shackles which have so long bound them; and to assert that equality and independence which we regard as man's birthright.

Resolved, Unanimously, that we recommend to the voters of this Congressional District, Schuyler Colfax, the candidate this day nominated, with the assurance to all that he is honest, and would scorn to betray them, or violate pledges which he may make, capable, possessing talents and a zeal in their exercise which must be valuable to the district, and creditable to the councils of the Nation, should he be elected, and faithful to the constitution of the country, regarding its observance as the bond of our union, the guarantee of our national welfare, and the means of promoting internal peace, and hushing the voice of faction and discord amongst our jarring members."

The resolutions of the two parties given above, exhibit the issues which divided them this year and also in the Presidential campaign which was soon to follow. The Whig convention at Plymouth was presided over by Andrew L. Osborn; Wm. Millikan was one of the Secretaries. Mr. Treadway was on the committee to report permanent officers of the convention, and Mulford K. Farrand was made chairman of the District Central committee.

The convention seems to have been a most harmonious one. Mr. Colfax was nominated unanimously, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. On the 4th day of June, the *LaPorte Whig* contained the following call for a county convention:

“RALLY WHIGS! COUNTY CONVENTION!!

In consequence of there being but few in attendance at the convention on Saturday the 25th, the nomination of candidates for State and county officers for this county, was postponed. The central committee have therefore appointed Saturday, the 14th day of June next, as a day upon which to hold a Mass County Convention in LaPorte, to nominate a candidate to represent this county in the next legislature, and also to nominate candidates for county officers. Every Whig in the county is requested to attend. Let the townships all be fully and fairly represented.

The meeting will be organized at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. G. ROSE,

J. B. FRAVEL,

EDWARD VAIL,

WM. MILLIKAN,

Whig Central Committee.

LaPorte, May 27, 1851.”

The result of the election which followed has already been given. The year 1852, was fraught with much deeper interest politically. Franklin Pierce was the Democratic candidate for President. Gen. Winfield Scott the Whig candidate, and John P. Hale the Free Soil candidate. The candidates for Governor, were Joseph A. Wright, Democratic, and Nicholas McCarty, Whig, and the full complement of State officers was voted for. For Congress, Norman Eddy was the Democratic candidate, and Horace P. Biddle, the Whig. The candidates for Judge of the ninth judicial circuit, were James Bradley and Thomas S. Stanfield; for Judge of the court of common pleas, Herman Lawson and Mulford K. Farrand were the candidates; for Prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, D. J. Woodward and John M. Wilson were the candidates; for Prosecuting attorney of the common pleas, the candidates were Daniel Noyes and A. Dickson; for Representative, the candidates were John C. Walker and Franklin W. Hunt; Samuel Burson and Wm. Allen were candidates for Sheriff; Ambrose W. Henly and Volney W.

Bailey were candidates for Clerk; Mark Allen and Edmund S. Organ were candidates for Treasurer; Jackson Hosmer and Wm. H. Goodhue were candidates for Commissioner; John P. Cathcart and Elam Clark were candidates for Surveyor; Henry Fox and E. E. Annis were candidates for Coroner. The new constitution was in force and the general annual election was for the first time held in October. At this election the Democrats succeeded in revolutionizing the county, giving a majority to nearly all their candidates. They held the county also at the Presidential election in November, giving a majority of one hundred and eleven to the Democratic electors. But at this election the Free Soil party cast one hundred and thirty-six votes for the Hale and Julian electors. Among the Whig electors were Schuyler Colfax, Richard W. Thompson, John Coburn, David Kilgore, Nathan Kimball, Pleasant A. Hackleman and Henry S. Lane; and among the Democratic electors, Wm. Grose, Ebenezer Dumont, James H. Lane and John A. Hendricks. There were a few exceptions to the general Democratic victory at the October election. Thomas S. Stanfield received a majority of one hundred and sixty-eight over James Bradley; Mulford K. Farrant received a majority of sixty over Herman Lawson; William Allen was elected Sheriff over Samuel Burson by twenty-six majority; Volney W. Bailey was elected Clerk over A. W. Henly by one hundred and twenty-six majority; and Edmund S. Organ was elected Treasurer over Mark Allen by one hundred and eighty-one majority. All the rest of the Democrats received majorities ranging from forty to one hundred. When it was ascertained that as LaPorte county went, so went the State, it was not strange that the LaPorte *Commercial Times*, edited by John C. Walker and John W. Holcombe, should insert at the head of its columns, the traditional rooster. The rooster occupied his place but looked as though he was waiting for the result of the November election before he ventured to crow. When that came it gave him the opportunity. The *Times* expressed itself in these words over the result in October;

“NINE GUNS FOR PIERCE AND KING!!

Sufficient returns have come in from the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to indicate the greatest victories ever won

by the Democratic party. Each of the States has rolled up overwhelming majorities, ranging from twelve to twenty thousand. Let the Whigs shut their eyes as they will, and ostrich-like, thrust their heads in such twigs of comfort as they can find; let them discover as many local issues as they choose, and contrast the present majorities with past votes for Governor; let them reduce the figures as low as they will, and count the votes on steamboats and railroads, the great fact cannot be blinked, that the prestige of victory and all the omens of triumph cluster around the banner of Democracy. No one will believe the miserable subterfuge that the Whig party regarded the late elections as of no importance, and made no efforts to win the battle. Were it so, such shameful abandonment of the post of duty would most surely prove them unfit to be trusted with the destinies of the nation. But they did work, with all the frenzy of desperation, and their labors were all fruitless: the aspirations of the age and the instincts of the people were against them. Maine and North Carolina, Iowa and Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, Florida and South Carolina have taken their posts in the line of battle, and will not alter in November, the glorious war cry, which they have so proudly flung on the breeze in August and October.

Indiana is the banner State. Governor Wright's majority is probably near twenty thousand. In 1849 it was less than ten thousand—clear gain of ten thousand. Ten Democrats and only one Whig elected to Congress. In the Legislature there is probably on joint ballot a Democratic majority of fifty members.

Dr. Norman Eddy, Representative elect in our own District, received a majority in every county.

Herman Lawson, our present Sheriff, is elected Judge of the court of common pleas in this District, consisting of LaPorte, Porter and Lake counties. Majority two. One hundred and fifty-three ballots containing the name of James K. Farrand, were thrown out as informal.

In the late election, LaPorte county polled two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight votes, distributed as follows among the various townships, Michigan; two hundred and eighty-eight: Springfield, seventy-four: Galena, seventy-three: Hudson, eighty: Cool

Spring, eighty-three; Centre, seven hundred and forty; Kankakee, one hundred and forty-five; Wills, one hundred and twenty-one; Pleasant, four hundred and twelve; Scipio, one hundred and fifty-five; New Durham, one hundred and sixty-four; Clinton, one hundred and twenty-four; Noble, two hundred and ten; Union, one hundred and sixty; Cass, twenty-nine."

It seems quite evident that in 1852, there was a Democratic tidal wave which rolled over not LaPorte county alone, but the whole country. The result sounded the knell of the Whig party. It was broken up and never again rallied. New departures were taken, and out of the disorganized material of which the Whig party was composed, augmented by numerous accessions from the anti-slavery sentiment of the Democracy, the Republican party was at length formed; and parties became divided squarely upon issues growing out of slavery.

At the election of October, 1853, only a few more than one thousand and six hundred votes were polled in LaPorte county. The field seems to have been yielded to the Democrats without a struggle. The only officers to be elected were Reporter of the supreme court, County Auditor and two Commissioners. The vote stood as follows: For Reporter supreme court, A. G. Porter, nine hundred and ninety-nine votes and James W. Gordon six hundred and thirty votes; for County Auditor, Andrew J. Wair, one thousand and fifteen votes. John S. Allen four hundred and three, and Abram Fravel two hundred and twenty votes; for Commissioners, James Drummond, nine hundred and ninety-six votes, Jacob R. Hall, one thousand and seven votes, Phineas Hunt, six hundred and seventeen votes and Joseph Orr six hundred votes.

The election aroused no political feeling; and very little was said about it in the press. The following mild utterance is from the LaPorte *Times*, and is about all that was said concerning the election of 1853:

"OCTOBER ELECTION.

For some weeks we have had the name of Albert G. Porter at the head of our columns as the Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Reporter, and we would now call attention to the importance of that office, and the election of a fit and competent man to dis-

charge its duties. Mr. Porter, as appointee of the Governor, has already manifested his entire capacity, and if elected, will do credit to the position. There is but one fear on the subject of the October election, and that is that the Democracy will not think this matter of electing a Reporter of sufficient importance to induce them to the polls. This should never be! Let the people show their will on every occasion of this kind, for if they do not, there are opportunities left open for now and then a most shameful defeat. We shall notice this election again."

New questions now arose, growing out of the Know-Nothing excitement and the agitation which attended the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and repeal of the Missouri compromise, and at the October election of 1854, the average majority against the Democratic party was three hundred. The election was for State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Representative in Congress, Prosecuting attorney for the circuit court, and also for the court of common pleas, Representative to the State legislature and several other county officers. The candidates for Congress, were Schuyler Colfax, and Norman Eddy, and Colfax received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, votes to one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine for Eddy. The candidates for Prosecuting attorney in the circuit court, were Morgan H. Weir and Don J. Woodward, and Weir received three hundred and nine majority. James A. Thornton was the Democratic candidate for common pleas Prosecutor against Wm. C. Talcott, and Talcott received a majority of two hundred and forty-five votes. Jacob R. Hall was elected Representative to the State legislature against John C. Walker; Edmund S. Organ was elected County Treasurer against Orpheus Everts; Wm. H. H. Whitehead was elected Sheriff over H. P. Lans; the candidates for County commissioner, were O. F. Piper and James Drummond, and Piper was elected; the candidates for County Surveyor, were Daniel M. Leaming and John P. Cathcart, and Leaming was elected; and Henry W. Fox was elected Coroner against Wm. Fry.

Not much interest was manifested by the people of the county in the election of 1855, as there were no officers to be elected except a Recorder and three Commissioners. Only about one thousand and

nine hundred votes were cast, although there were probably thirty-two or thirty-three hundred voters in the county. The Democrats were successful and elected all their candidates by majorities ranging from ninety-one to two hundred and fifty. Anderson Hupp was elected Recorder against Burwell Spurlock, and Asa M. Warren, Aquilla W. Rodgers, and H. J. Reese were elected Commissioners against Samuel Harvey, Abram Westervelt and George Crawford.

Prior to 1856, the anti-slavery sentiment of the country had become consolidated. It took the form of opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States, and resulted in the organization of the Republican party. The larger portion of the Whigs found themselves naturally in the new party, most of the Free Soilers united with it, and also the large anti-slavery element of the Democratic party. The first national convention of the new party met early in 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont for President and Wm. L. Dayton for Vice President. The candidates of the Democracy were James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. Oliver P. Morton was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, and Ashbel P. Willard, the Democratic candidate. W. Z. Stewart was the Democratic candidate for Congress and Schuyler Colfax had been nominated by the Republicans for re-election. M. H. Weir was the Republican candidate for State Senator, and Herman Lawson, the Democratic candidate; and for Judge of the court of common pleas, the candidates were William C. Talcott, Republican, and Daniel Noyes, Democrat. The candidates for county officers were as follows, the Democratic candidate for each office being first named: For Representative to the State legislature, William R. Bowes and George Crawford; for Clerk, C. W. Mead and James Moore; for Treasurer, Seth Eason and Abel D. Porter; for Sheriff, Nathan Kell and Wm. H. H. Whitehead; for Surveyor, John P. Cathcart and Daniel M. Leaming; for Coroner, Wm. Fry and R. G. James, and for Commissioner, A. W. Rogers and Elam Clark.

The Republicans were victorious. The vote was the largest that had ever been cast in the county, the total number being four thousand five hundred and sixty-three; and the Republican candidates were all successful by majorities ranging from fifty, to one

hundred and forty-nine. On State officers the average majority was one hundred and five. The majority of Mr. Colfax was one hundred and thirty. Morgan H. Weir's majority was one hundred and twenty-two. Whitehead's majority was one hundred and forty-nine.

The canvass for the Presidential nominees was still kept up, and in November, LaPorte county cast a still larger vote than in October, the whole number of votes being four thousand eight hundred and nineteen. Of these the Republican electors received two thousand five hundred and thirty-three votes, the Democratic electors two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine votes, and there were forty-five votes cast for a third electoral ticket. Daniel D. Pratt was the Whig elector for the ninth District, and Orpheus Everts the Democratic elector. The whole campaign was one of intense interest and excitement, and although the Republican party was defeated in its first national contest, and in most of the States, yet the large vote it cast, and its many local victories, served to consolidate it and prepare it for future success.

The election of 1857 was without especial incident. It included county officers and Judge of the circuit court, Andrew L. Osborn being elected to the latter position by a heavy majority. The candidates for county officers, were for Clerk, James Moore and John B. Fravel: for Sheriff, Wm. H. H. Whitehead and Nathan Kell: for Treasurer, Abel D. Porter and Seth Eason: for Auditor, John G. Laird and Thomas Pryce: for Commissioner first District, Isaac B. Coplin and Wm. W. Garrard: for Commissioner second District, Sidney S. Sabin and Henry P. Lans. Moore, Whitehead, Porter, Laird, Coplin and Sabin, all Republicans, were elected by majorities ranging from one hundred and fifty to over four hundred. In the case of Laird and Pryce there was a contest on the ground that Laird had been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, within four years, which would under the constitution prevent his holding any but a judicial office within that time. It was finally adjudged that neither party was entitled to the office, and Reuben Munday was appointed by the commissioners to serve until the next general election.

Political excitement became warm again in 1858. The terms

that were heard most in the party language of the day were "Lecompton Constitution," "Kansas," "Border Ruffianism," "Freedom of the Territories," "Non-Extension of Slavery," "Dred Scott Decision." All the State officers except Governor were to be elected, a member of Congress, and county officers. The Republicans carried the county on State officers by from five hundred and twenty to five hundred and sixty majority in a total vote of five thousand and twenty-six. Schuyler Colfax and John C. Walker were the opposing candidates for Congress, and the former's majority in the county was five hundred and sixty-five. Wm. B. Biddle and James A. Thornton were the opposing candidates for Prosecuting attorney in the circuit court, and Biddle received a majority of five hundred and two. John Walton and Theophilus Fravel were the opposing candidates for Auditor, and Walton was elected. Abel D. Porter was elected Treasurer over Truman T. Harris: Joshua S. McDowell was elected Sheriff over Levi Ely: Elisha L. Bennett was elected Surveyor over Munday Allen: Luther Brusie was elected Coroner over Henry Ellsworth: John Warnock was elected Commissioner over J. W. Butterfield, and Wm. H. Scott and M. G. Sherman were elected Representatives over James Bradley and James Orr. The officers elect were all Republicans, and the majorities were generally over five hundred.

The "off year" of 1859 brought out a very light vote, the whole number cast being only two thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. There were but three offices to be filled: Prosecuting attorney common pleas court, Recorder, and Commissioner for the second District. Joseph M. Dow and Daniel Noyes were the candidates for Prosecuting attorney: and Dow, Republican, received a majority in this county of one hundred and eighty-four. Luther Mann, Jr., was the Republican candidate for Recorder and Anderson Hupp the Democratic candidate for re-election. Hupp was elected by sixty-six majority. Sidney S. Sabin was elected Commissioner against Harvey Truesdell, Democrat.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri

compromise; the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feeling of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed so as to arouse and heat the people of the South. That the territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North: and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted, but should have enlarged privileges. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. In this state of the public mind, the Republican party met in national convention in Chicago, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President. The Democratic party met at Charleston in South Carolina, and the "fire-eating" element of the South, the better to secure their object, the dissolution of the Union, broke up the convention. The party afterwards met in the city of Baltimore, and there the same turbulent element divided the convention, and the result was the nomination of two Democratic tickets, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice President on the one side, and John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane on the other. Henry S. Lane stood at the head of the Republican State ticket, as candidate for Governor and Thomas A. Hendricks, at the head of the Democratic ticket. In the ninth District Schuyler Colfax was again the Republican candidate for Congress and the Democrats pitted against him the veteran Charles W. Catheart. Daniel Noyes and Elisha Egbert were the opposing candidates for Judge of the court of common pleas. The candidates for county offices were as follows: For Clerk, James Moore and C. C. Morrill; for Sheriff, Joshua S. McDowell and Richard Huncheon; for Treasurer, Reginald H. Rose and Truman T. Harris; For Coroner, Ludwig Eliel and Robert Friedel; for Surveyor, Edward H. Leaming and John P. Catheart; for Commissioner, Isaac B. Coplin and Ephraim Barney; for Representatives to the State legislature, Samuel Harvey and Mason G. Sherman, Republicans, and Irwin S. Jessup and Henry P. Lans, Democrats. The candidates for State Senator, were Abraham Teegarden and Henry Higgins.

The position which the Republican party maintained on slavery questions may be seen in the following resolutions found in the State Republican platform of that year:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the new and dangerous doctrine advocated by the Democratic party, that the Federal constitution carries slavery into the public territories, and that we believe slavery cannot exist anywhere in this government; unless by positive local law, and that we will oppose its extension into the territories of the Federal Government by all the power known to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved. That we are opposed to any interference with slavery where it exists under the sanction of State law, that the soil of every State should be protected from lawless invasions from every quarter, and that the citizens of every State should be secured from illegal arrests and search, as well as from mob violence."

They also embodied the following in the platform:

Resolved, That we regard the preservation of the American Union as the highest object and duty of patriotism, and that it must and shall be preserved, and that all who advocate disunion are, and deserve the fate of, traitors."

Other questions formed issues between the parties, but the chief and most important by far, the overshadowing ones, were those growing out of the institution of slavery and the attitude of the South with respect to it, and also towards the Union. Threats of secession in case of the election of Mr. Lincoln were freely made, and the leaders in the violence which characterized the proceedings in the South, were more deeply in earnest than the people of the North generally supposed. The campaign was distinguished, besides the usual processions and speeches, by a Republican organization known as Wide Awakes, which adopted a simple uniform, and were provided with torch lamps, fixed on poles, and thus added much to the interest of night meetings. The company of Wide Awakes which existed in LaPorte, was drilled by Gen. Newell Gleason, in the manner of handling their lamp sticks according to the manual of arms. In one year from that time many of the same persons were drilling with arms, preparatory to fighting the battles of the nation against a section of country which had wantonly risen

in rebellion. The political pulse beat high in both parties, great political gatherings were frequent, and processions and enthusiasm filled up the days and the nights. At length the day of the October election came, and the Republicans were completely successful. The average majority which the county gave on the State ticket was nine hundred and eighty-five. Colfax's majority for congress was one thousand and five. Egbert's majority for Judge was four hundred and seventy. Teegarden's majority for the State Senate was one thousand and three. The Republican majority on county offices was from seven hundred to one thousand majority. The whole number of votes cast was five thousand and fifteen. But the great event was still to occur—the Presidential election in November. At this election there were four electoral tickets in the field, those headed by the candidates already named, and the Union party ticket, headed by John Bell and Edward Everett. Each of them were voted for in this county. The county filled three places on electoral tickets. John C. Walker was on the Douglas Democratic ticket for the State at large, James Bradley was on the Breckenridge Democratic ticket for the ninth District, and John P. Early on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket for the ninth District. The Lincoln electoral ticket received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven; the Douglas ticket, one thousand six hundred and six; the Bell and Everett ticket, twenty-seven, and the Breckenridge ticket, four hundred and seventy-four, the number of votes cast being five thousand and seventy-four. The Republican majority over all was eight hundred and sixty; and over the Douglas-Democratic ticket, one thousand three hundred and sixty-one. On the next day after the election, the LaPorte *Union* had this to say:

LaPorte county is entitled to the Banner. Lincoln's majority in this county is probably one thousand four hundred over Douglas. The Breckenridge vote in the county is about five hundred.

In this city the vote was as follows: For Lincoln nine hundred and twenty-seven; for Douglas, three hundred and eighty-nine; Breckenridge, ninety-five, and Bell, seventeen.

St. Joseph county gives Lincoln nine hundred majority.

The result is better than we had hoped for: but we are none the

less delighted with it. We are anxious to spread the good news as soon as possible, and will not wait for further details."

The night of the election day, the Republicans of the city of LaPorte met in Huntsman Hall, to receive and read the despatches, determining not to go to their homes until they should learn the general result. About eight o'clock the news began to arrive. Mishawaka reported Republican gains, and Calumet sent word that they had given Lincoln a majority of nineteen. Calumet, now Chesterton, had always before gone Democratic. These results started the cheers, and speeches were called for; but no one felt like speaking then; as one expressed it, they "were too full for utterance and felt too good." Some news came from other portions of this State, from western Ohio and from Michigan, all bearing tidings of large Republican gains. This was all received with much glee; but the State which all were anxious to hear from was New York. The despatches began to drop in from small towns, and as it was not known how they had previously stood, there was no information conveyed. But at last the decisive despatches came showing that New York was safe for Lincoln, and that Pennsylvania's majority for him would be seventy thousand. This news created an enthusiasm such as it would be difficult to describe. Men were lifted up and carried around the hall on the shoulders of the multitude, there were shouting and singing, and a perfect shower of flying hats: strong men wept for joy, and laughed and shouted alternately. The news from New England and other States that had been received meantime, settled it that the national victory was with the Republicans. Then about one o'clock in the morning, they departed to their homes. Men do not indulge in these enthusiasms now, and the men of 1860 may be thought to have been grotesquely extravagant, but we should pardon something to the spirit of liberty, and to the new-born zeal for the young party which was enkindled by its first national victory.

The vote of 1861 was light. None but county officers were to be elected, and the whole number of votes cast was two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. Of these, for Sheriff, S. P. Mead received one thousand four hundred and thirty-five, and Wm. Everhart one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight; For County

commissioner, John P. Cathcart received two thousand five hundred and eighty-one votes and John Garwood, Sen., one hundred and seventy-five; for Representative to the State legislature, H. H. Roberts received nine hundred and thirty-eight votes, J. P. Dunn, eight hundred and thirty-nine, and Wm. B. Webber, five hundred and fifty. The attention of the whole people was concentrated on the war; and how well LaPorte county bore her part will be shown in a succeeding chapter.

The election of 1862, was a more important one. The Union arms had met with reverses, and a somewhat gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people. When the election came each party stood firmly by its candidates, for the campaign had aroused party feeling intensely. County and State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were to be elected, and a Representative in congress. For the latter office Schuyler Colfax and David Turpie were the candidates. They were both fine speakers, as the people of the District had already learned in the case of Mr. Colfax; and it was perhaps the ability of Mr. Turpie in this respect that led the Democrats to nominate him as their candidate. They both canvassed the District very thoroughly, speaking separately as well as in joint discussions, and the result was a close drawing of party lines. A great many of the young men of the county had enlisted, and were now absent, and Mr. Colfax had made many speeches in the District urging enlistments. By these enlistments, the number of votes cast was considerably diminished, the total vote being but four thousand five hundred and sixty-four. On candidates for Secretary of State, the county gave the Republican candidate, Wm. A. Peele, three hundred and sixty-two majority. Colfax's majority was three hundred and fifty-eight in the county. James Bradley and D. T. Phillips, were candidates for Prosecuting attorney, and Phillips received a majority in this county of three hundred and one. John Walton received a majority over Andrew J. Wair for Auditor of four hundred and one. The other Republican county candidates were elected by majorities of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred. L. Eliel was elected Coroner over A. K. Webster; R. H. Rose was elected Treasurer against Thomas Larkin; E. H. Leaming was elected Surveyor against Mortimer Nye; S. S. Sabin

was elected Commissioner against R. Shaw; and W. W. Higgins and James Forrester were elected Representatives against J. W. Butterfield and John C. Walker. For Prosecutor in common pleas court, William Andrew received a majority of three hundred and sixty-nine over R. L. Farnsworth.

In the year 1863, the people of LaPorte county, gave more thought to the war and its prosecution than to any other subject. It filled all hearts and minds, and political questions were such as grew out of the great rebellion, and the method the government was pursuing to crush it out and restore the peace and unity of the nation. A county convention of the Republican party was held at the Court House on the 27th day of June, and it expressed the popular feeling in the following resolutions, reported from the committee on resolutions, by Hon. Charles W. Cathcart:

Resolved, That the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon this nation by the infamous doctrines of nullification and secession, promulgated by Calhoun and denounced by General Jackson in 1832, as incompatible with the unity and integrity, power and glory of the American Republic.

Resolved, That the war must go on with the utmost vigor, till the authority of the National Government is re-established, and the old flag floats again securely and triumphantly over every State and Territory of the Union.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of the Republic, we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices, and henceforth till the war is ended will draw no party line, but the great line between those who sustain the government and those who oppose it—between those who rejoice in the triumph of our arms and those who rejoice in the triumph of the enemy.

Resolved, That immortal honor and gratitude are due to our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and everlasting shame and disgrace to any citizen or party who withholds it; that, sympathizing with the army and its hardships, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers of the Union will stand by it, and will remember, aid and support those who are disabled, and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty, patriotism and good sense of the President, we pledge to him our support of his earnest efforts to put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That the present Governor, O. P. Morton, is an honest, able public servant, and that his official conduct deserves and receives the approbation of all loyal people."

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates, which resulted in the selection of Stephen P. Mead, as the candidate for Sheriff; Wm. Copp for Recorder; Abram J. Westervelt for Real Estate Appraiser, and Isaac B. Coplin for Commissioner. The Democratic candidates were, for Sheriff, Wm. Everhart; for Recorder, James Overholtz; for Real Estate Appraiser, Willard A. Place, and for Commissioner, Jesse Coleman. Andrew L. Osborn was candidate for Circuit Judge, but had no opposition. The election resulted in the success of the Republican candidates. Mead's majority was one hundred and seventy; Copp's majority was eighty-six; Westervelt's majority was two hundred and ninety-six; and Coplin's was two hundred and ninety-seven. The whole number of votes cast was four thousand four hundred and fifty. Judge Osborn received the entire vote.

The campaign of 1864, was one of much earnestness and depth of feeling. Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate for re-election to the presidency, and associated with him as candidate for Vice President was Andrew Johnson, the distinguished Unionist of Tennessee. Oliver P. Morton, elected by the Republicans Lieut. Governor in 1860, had become Governor by the election of Henry S. Lane to the United States Senate; and was now the Republican candidate for re-election. Gen. George B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton were the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President; and Joseph E. McDonald for Governor. Colfax and Turpie were again the candidates of their respective parties, for congress, and there was also full State and county tickets. Edwin G. McCollum was the Democratic candidate for Prosecuting attorney, circuit court, against Aaron Gurney of Porter. Wm. Andrew was the Republican candidate for Common Pleas Prosecutor against George L. Bittinger. Mulford K. Farrand and John B. Niles were candidates for State Senator, and Lawrence A. Stimpson, and E. Morgan Davis were Democratic candidates for Representatives to the State legislature against W. W. Higgins and John H. Willis. Jacob S. Martin and James H. Shannon were candidates for Clerk;

Ellis Michael and Durand C. Alexander for Treasurer; R. O. Crandall and Ludwig Eliel for Coroner; J. W. Leaming and E. H. Leaming for Surveyor, and Jackson Hosmer and John P. Cathcart for Commissioner.

The Republican candidates at the October election were all successful, and by nearly uniform majorities, showing that in those war times there was very little scratching of tickets. Morton's majority was four hundred and seventy-five, Colfax's majority was four hundred and fifty-eight, and the majority on county candidates varied no more than from four hundred and fifty-nine to four hundred and seventy-three. The whole number of votes cast was four thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, showing that a large number of voters were absent from the county. At the Presidential election in November the whole number of votes cast was four thousand eight hundred and eleven. Of these the Republican electors received two thousand six hundred and sixty-six, and the Democratic electors two thousand one hundred and forty-five. Jame B. Belford was the Republican elector for the ninth District. Many of the leading men of the county were in the army, and the majority of the families of the county had one or more representatives there fighting in the nation's defense. Under such circumstances, war questions formed the politics of the day, and the county newspapers were filled with the doings of the army, with discussions on the manner of conducting the war, on the policy of emancipation, and whether or not the war should be fought out to a successful termination, until the last rebel in arms had yielded, or whether peace should be sought through negotiation, and cessation of hostilities on the part of the government. The verdict of this county was unmistakably in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, until victory, complete and final, should rest with the nation.

The election of 1865 did not possess much public or political interest, as there were but three officers to be elected, all of them for county offices. Ithamar D. Phelps and Amos Johnson were candidates for Sheriff, and Phelps, Republican was elected by a majority of seven hundred and twenty-eight. Johnson had been a Republican, but on this occasion had accepted a Democratic nomination. Newell Gleason and Herman P. Lans, were candidates for Representative to the State legislature, and Gleason, Republican

was elected by a majority of six hundred and nineteen; William O'Hara and George Hall were candidates for County commissioner, and O'Hara, Republican was elected by six hundred and nineteen majority. The whole number of votes was four thousand and forty-three.

In 1866, the issues which divided parties arose from the work of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. The election was an important one, and party spirit once more ran high. State officers except Governor and Judges were to be elected, a member of congress, and county officers. Colfax and Turpie, a third time, were presented against each other by their respective parties as candidates for congress; and they made a very thorough canvass of the District, part of the time in joint discussion. Wm. H. Calkins, then of Porter county, was the Republican candidate for Prosecuting attorney, circuit court, against Edwin G. McCollum. Jasper Packard and Seth Eason were the candidates for County Auditor; Durand C. Alexander and John Druliner were the candidates for Treasurer; Ludwig Eliel and Richard O. Crandall were candidates for Coroner; John P. Cathcart and S. A. Van Dusen were candidates for Surveyor; Isaac B. Coplin and James Drummond were candidates for Commissioner; James B. Belford and Wm. W. Higgins, Henry H. Walker and A. G. Standiford were candidates for Representatives; Wm. Andrew and George S. Seymour were candidates for Prosecuting attorney, court of common pleas. The Republican candidates for county offices were all elected by majorities of from one hundred and seventy-one to three hundred and sixty-five, in a total vote of five thousand six hundred and thirty-five. The average majority of other candidates was three hundred and twenty.

The election of 1867, was for four county officers alone. The candidates were as follows: For Representative, Orpheus Everts and Simon Wile; for Sheriff, Ithamar D. Phelps and John M. Clarkson; for Recorder, Henry C. Brown and Charles S. McClung; Commissioner, Reynolds Couden and Jackson Hosmer. The Republican candidates were all successful. Everts by a majority of five hundred and eighty-six, Phelps by a majority of eight hundred and sixty-one, Brown by a majority of six hundred and fifty-

three and Couden by a majority of six hundred and fifty-six, in a total vote of three thousand six hundred and eighty-five.

The year 1868 brought with it another presidential campaign. The Republican national convention met in Chicago, and nominated the General of the army, Ulysses S. Grant, associating with him on the ticket, as the candidate for Vice President, Schuyler Colfax, who had for so many years represented the ninth District in congress. The nomination of Colfax rendered necessary the nomination of a new man for congress. A District nominating convention was held at Westville, and the choice fell on Jasper Packard, then the Auditor of LaPorte county. The Democratic national convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice President; and the District convention of that party met at Wanatah and nominated Mulford K. Farrand as the candidate for congress. Each party had in the field a full State ticket, Conrad Baker, who had become Governor by the election of Oliver P. Morton to the United States Senate, was the Republican candidate for Governor, and Thomas A. Hendricks was the Democratic candidate. The campaign was one of great activity. Each party was well organized, and both had great hopes of success. The issues between the parties were still such as arose from the work of reconstruction, especially as it affected the condition of the colored race so lately manumitted; and others arising out of the proposed taxation of the bonds of the United States and their cancellation with legal tender notes instead of gold. Discussions on these questions took a wide range, and involved the attitude assumed by each toward the rebellion, during its progress. There were public speeches innumerable; the candidates for Governor canvassed the entire State; and in this District the candidates for congress held thirty-three joint discussions, speaking much oftener than that singly. When the election came on in October, it was found that the Democrats had made large gains in all parts of the State, LaPorte county, in like manner experiencing Republican losses. Yet the Board of canvassers having thrown out the vote of Dewey and Johnson townships, it still gave a Republican majority, the average of which was forty eight on the State ticket. The Republican county candidates were all elected

with two exceptions, and they received majorities ranging from four to forty-five. The Republican candidate for congress received eleven majority in the county. The candidates, besides those already named, were Daniel Noyes and Elisha Egbert, for Judge of common pleas; Thomas J. Wood and Wm. H. Calkins, for Prosecuting attorney, circuit court; for State Senator, James Bradley and LaFayette Crane; for Representative, Simon Wile and James L. Moody; for Clerk, Charles Spaeth and James H Shannon; for Real Estate appraiser, Jacob Folant and Edmund S. Gardner; for Treasurer, Truman T. Harris and Mark Allen; for Coroner, Walter R. Godfrey and Louis Eliel; for Surveyor, James E. Bradley and J. P. Cathcart; for commissioner, George Hall and Wm. O'Hara. There were two exceptions to the general Republican majorities; Simon Wile was elected Representative by twenty majority, and Truman T. Harris was elected Treasurer by four majority. There were of course, doubts as to the propriety of rejecting the votes of Dewey and Johnson townships. Including these votes, the county gave a small Democratic majority; but there were many accusations of fraud, and notices of contest were filed by Allen against Harris for the Treasurership, by Thornton against Wile, by Crane against Bradley, by Hall against O'Hara and Shannon against Spaeth. Some of these cases were withdrawn before final decision, one was settled by compromise. Harris died before decision was finally rendered, and except in the case of the Treasurer, all of them remained as at first returned by the Board of canvassers. At the November election which followed, the vote of both parties was increased, the Democratic electors receiving two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six votes and the Republican three thousand and sixty-four, making a total vote of five thousand nine hundred and forty, and giving the county to the Republicans by one hundred and eighty-eight majority.

The next general election did not occur until October, 1870, when a full State ticket except Governor and Lieut. Governor, candidates for congress, and for county officers were to be voted for. At this election Andrew L. Osborn was one of the candidates for Judge of the Supreme court, Jasper Packard was candidate for congress against Samuel I. Anthony, Democrat, of Valparaiso;

J. Bradley was the Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge against Thomas S. Stanfield; Wm. Schoeneman and Simon Wile were the opposing candidates for Representative in the State legislature, and the other candidates were, for Sheriff, Daniel L. Brown and Amenzo Mann; for Auditor, Harvey R. Harris and Charles Spaeth; for Treasurer, Mark Allen and Edmund S. Organ; for Recorder, Henry C. Brown and Francis Hobart; for Commissioner first district, Enos Weed and Eugene W. Davis; for Commissioner second district, John Sutherland and Andrew J. Rogers; for Commissioner third district, Simon P. Kern and John M. Clarkson; for Coroner, Louis Eliel and Bowen C. Howell; for Surveyor, John P. Catchcart and James E. Bradley. The total vote cast was five thousand three hundred and twenty-six, and every Republican candidate received a majority. The average Republican majority on the State ticket was two hundred and twenty-eight; the Republican candidate for congress received two hundred and fifty majority, and the majority on county candidates was from one hundred and twenty-eight to four hundred and eighty four.

The next general election was held on the 8th day of October, 1872. Candidates for all the State offices except Judges of the Supreme court, for Judge of the court of common pleas, for Prosecuting attorney of both courts, for State Senator, for two Congressmen-at-large, for Representative in congress for the eleventh District, for Representative in the State legislature and joint Representative, and for all the county offices were to be voted for. The whole number of votes cast in the county was six thousand one hundred and seventy-two, the largest ever polled, and the Democrats were completely successful, the average Democratic majority being one hundred and fifty. On the candidates for Governor, the vote was, for Thomas M. Browne, two thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight, for Thomas A. Hendricks, three thousand one hundred and seventy-three; on the candidates for Representative in congress the vote was, for Jasper Packard, three thousand and five, for John A. Henricks, three thousand one hundred and forty-five; for Judge of common pleas court, the vote was, for Edward J. Wood, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, and Daniel Noyes, three thousand two

hundred and forty-three: for State Senator the vote was, Mason G. Sherman, two thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, and John H. Winterbotham, three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine; for Representative in the State legislature, the vote was, Sidney S. Sabin, three thousand, George H. Teeter, three thousand one hundred and sixty-six; for Clerk, the vote was, Henry C. Shannon, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight, and Charles Spaeth, three thousand one hundred and sixty; for Sheriff, the vote was, as reported, Daniel L. Brown, three thousand and fifty-four, and DeWitt C. McCollum, three thousand and sixty; for Treasurer, John T. Sanders received three thousand and nine votes and George W. Mecum, three thousand one hundred and fifty-one: for Real Estate appraiser, Edmund S. Gardner received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one votes and Jacob Folant three thousand one hundred and seventy; for Coroner, Ludwig Eliel received two thousand nine hundred and ninety votes and Wm. F. Standiford three thousand one hundred and sixty-three; for Surveyor. John P. Cathcart received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine votes and Daniel Kennedy three thousand one hundred and forty-five; for Commissioner first District, Enos Weed received two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six votes and Benajah S. Fail three thousand one hundred and ninety-one; for Commissioner second District, Aaron Foster received two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five votes and Charles Wills three thousand two hundred and thirty-six; for Commissioner third District, Jacob Thornburg received two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six votes and Hazard M. Hopkins three thousand one hundred and thirty-three. Daniel L. Brown contested the election on the candidates for Sheriff and upon final adjudication was declared entitled to the office, a sufficient number of errors having been discovered to give him a majority of all the votes cast.

The movement known as the Liberal Republican had this year a large influence politically, having virtually dictated the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was conducted. But in the vote the power of the Liberal Republicans was felt chiefly at the October election. At the November election the

defections among Democrats were so numerous as to more than counterbalance the votes of the Liberal Republicans. The latter, in May, had nominated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as their candidate for President and Vice President; and when, later, the Democracy met in national convention, they adopted the nominations and the platform of the Liberals. The Republicans re-nominated President Grant, and associated with him Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts as a candidate for Vice President. It is the exact truth to say that neither the ticket nor the platform furnished to the Democracy by the Liberal Republicans was at all such a ticket or platform as that party would have chosen for itself, had it pursued an entirely independent course. The disaffection was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. This third ticket had very little strength in this county, or in the State, the disaffection among Democrats taking the form at the Presidential election of a refusal to vote at all. This is shown by the fact that the vote in LaPorte county for the Democratic electors in November, was three hundred and ninety less than for Hendricks in October. Wm. W. Higgins of this county was the elector on the Liberal Democratic ticket for the eleventh District. This ticket received in this county two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three votes; the Republican electors received two thousand nine hundred and three votes and the O'Connor electors seventeen votes.

A special election was held in October, 1873, for Prosecuting attorney to fill a vacancy occasioned by the reorganization of the courts of the State. The candidates were James A. Crawley and William E. Pinney of LaPorte, and George Ford of South Bend. Ford received one hundred and thirteen votes, Pinney two hundred and twenty-five, and Crawley one thousand one hundred and eighty.

The election of 1874 was for State, county and township officers, and Representative in congress. There were three tickets in the field, Democratic, Republican and Independent, and the Democrats carried everything by very large majorities, except F. Nebelthau for Trustee of Centre township, and Julius P. Linard for Constable. At the head of the State ticket were Wm. W. Curry, Republican, John E. Neff, Democrat, and Isaac C. Stout, Independent; and the

vote stood, for Curry, two thousand three hundred and twenty-four, for Neff, three thousand two hundred and thirty-one and for Stout two hundred and thirty-four. The candidates for congress, were William H. Calkins, Republican, and Wm. S. Haymond, Democrat, no Independent running for Congress in this District; and the vote of this county was, for Haymond, three thousand two hundred and nine, and for Calkins two thousand four hundred and seventy-five. Andrew L. Osborn was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme court, and received two thousand five hundred and seventy votes, the largest given for any Republican candidate on the State ticket. For Prosecuting attorney, the candidates were James A. Crawley, Republican, and George Ford, Democrat, no Independent candidate running. The vote of the county was for Crawley, two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight, and for Ford, three thousand two hundred and thirty-one. Each party had its candidate for Representative to the State legislature. They were Edward Evans, Democrat, Sidney S. Sabin and Amos Thorp. Evans received three thousand two hundred and sixteen votes, Sabin two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight, and Thorp two hundred and sixty-three. For the other county officers, the candidates and their votes were as follows :

FOR SHERIFF.

Edward Hawkins, Democrat,	2996
Ithamar D. Phelps, Republican.	2347
John N. Fail, Independent,	367

FOR AUDITOR.

Edward J. Church, Democrat,	3123
John D. Stewart, Republican,	2378
John R. Stewart, Independent,	247

FOR TREASURER.

George W. Mecum, Democrat,	3328
Charles S. Winship, Republican,	2059
John D. Hoover, Independent,	339

FOR RECORDER.

John H. Organ, Democrat,	3223
Wm. P. Yarger, Republican,	2252
Ambrose P. White, Independent,	284

FOR CORONER.

Darwin T. Brown, Democrat,	3242
George J. Bentley, Republican,	2320

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Hiram Burner, Democrat,	3196
John P. Cathcart, Republican,	2581

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Jacob Folant, Democrat,	3276
Joseph H. Francis, Republican,	2242
Wm. E. Creighton, Independent,	327

FOR COMMISSIONER.

Charles Wills, Democrat,	3218
Benajah Stanton, Republican,	2068
George Mill, Independent,	243

This closes the review of the political history of LaPorte county, except to supply the omission of the year 1839, in which year, there was cast a total vote of one thousand two hundred and forty-six, and the Whigs were successful by an average majority of one hundred and twenty, Great pains have been taken to make the record as complete as possible, and it closes with the following recapitulation of the total number of votes cast at each election since the organization of the county:

Year	Month	Election	Votes
1832	April	Election,	55
1832	August	"	77
1832	November	"	115
1833	August	"	—
1834	"	"	478
1835	"	"	775
1836	"	"	935
1836	November	"	942
1837	August	"	941
1838	"	"	1094
1839	"	"	1246
1840	"	"	1782
1840	November	"	1709
1841	August	"	1248
1842	"	"	1693
1843	"	"	1592
1844	"	"	1730

1844	November	Election,	.	.	.	.	1893	Votes.
1845	August	"	.	.	.	.	1756	"
1846	"	"	.	.	.	.	1873	"
1847	"	"	.	.	.	.	1910	"
1848	"	"	.	.	.	.	2011	"
1848	November	"	.	.	.	.	2136	"
1849	August	"	.	.	.	.	2061	"
1850	"	"	.	.	.	.	1920	"
1851	"	"	.	.	.	.	2139	"
1852	October	"	.	.	.	.	2588	"
1852	November	"	.	.	.	.	2961	"
1853	October	"	.	.	.	.	1629	"
1854	"	"	.	.	.	.	3128	"
1855	"	"	.	.	.	.	1900	"
1856	"	"	.	.	.	.	4563	"
1856	November	"	.	.	.	.	4819	"
1857	October	"	.	.	.	.	2999	"
1858	"	"	.	.	.	.	5026	"
1859	"	"	.	.	.	.	2835	"
1860	"	"	.	.	.	.	5015	"
1860	November	"	.	.	.	.	5074	"
1861	October	"	.	.	.	.	2869	"
1862	"	"	.	.	.	.	4564	"
1863	"	"	.	.	.	.	4450	"
1864	"	"	.	.	.	.	4969	"
1864	November	"	.	.	.	.	4811	"
1865	October	"	.	.	.	.	4043	"
1866	"	"	.	.	.	.	5635	"
1867	"	"	.	.	.	.	3685	"
1868	"	"	.	.	.	.	5760	"
1868	November	"	.	.	.	.	5940	"
1870	October	"	.	.	.	.	5326	"
1872	"	"	.	.	.	.	6172	"
1872	November	"	.	.	.	.	5703	"
1873	October	Special	.	.	.	.	1548	"
1874	"	Election	.	.	.	.	5789	"

CHAPTER XVIII.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

It will not be uninteresting to preserve here the record complete, of some of the first elections ever held in the county; the names of those who voted then will be familiar to many still living, and their appearance will serve to revive many pleasant recollections of the days gone by.

The following is the notice issued by the acting Sheriff of the county, calling the first election and appointing it to be held on the second Monday in April, 1832:

“Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of LaPorte county, Indiana; That by virtue of a late act of the legislature, laying off said county, and also a commission to me directed as Sheriff *pro tem*, as well as that of a writ of election from his excellency, N. Noble, Governor of the State of Indiana, commanding me as Sheriff of said county, to hold an election at such place or places, as I may appoint in said county, on the second Monday in April next, giving ten days notice thereof. Therefore be it known that an election will be held at the house of Nathan B. Nichols, and also at the house of Arba Heald in said county on the second Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two Associate Judges, one Clerk of the circuit court, a Recorder for the county and three County commissioners. Said election is to be held and conducted as general elections are, and the return of said election will be made to me at the house of Jacob Miller, on the Wednesday succeeding said election.

The west half of Range one, west of the second principal meridian and all of Range two, will constitute one District, and the election is to be held at the said house of Nichols; and Ranges three and four west, will form the second District, and the election will be held at A. Heald’s at the Door prairie.

Given under my hand this 29th day of March, A. D. 1832.

BENJAMIN McCARTY.

Appointed Sheriff.”

Under and in pursuance of this notice, elections were held at the two designated places in the county, the records of which are as follows:

“At an election begun and held at the house of Arba Heel [Arba Heald is intended,] in the county of LaPorte, and State of Indiana, on the 9th day of April, 1832, for the purpose of electing two Associate Judges, a Clerk of the circuit court, a Recorder for said county and three County commissioners, being one of the election districts appointed by the Sheriff of said county by virtue of law, at which time and place the following number and named persons voted:

William Morgan, Jesse Morgan, Elisha Newel, Alden Tucker, Adam Keith, John Welsh, Jonathan Morgan, Stephen Brayton, Horace Markham, Wm. Phillips, Joseph P. Osborn, John White, William Thrall, Daniel Jessup, Isaac Morgan, Charles West, John Barnet, John Whitaker, Judah Leaming, Joseph Osborn, Elijah H. Brown, Wm. Garwood, Lewis Shirley, James Huckins and Henly Clyburn.”

The returns are signed by James Hutchins and Judah Leaming, clerks.

“At an election begun and held at the house of Nathan B. Nichols in the county of LaPorte and State of Indiana, on the 9th day of April, 1832, for the purpose of electing two Associate Judges, a Clerk of the circuit court, a Recorder for said county and three County commissioners, being one of the election Districts appointed by the Sheriff of said county by virtue of law, at which time and place the following number and named persons voted:

Charles Egbert, Lyman Robbins, Joseph Bay, Wm. H. McCarty, Asa M. Warren, Nathan B. Nichols, Jesse N. West, George W. Barnes, Arthur Irwin, Levi Brown, James Highley, John Wills, Peter Low, John Garrard, Ezekiel Provolt, Alfred Stanton, Wm. Clark, Elijah Stanton, Philip Fail, Amos Stanton, John Stanton, George Thomas, Joseph Lykins, Aaron Stanton, Wm. F. Stanton, Michael Billings, Richard Harris, Aurea Sperry, Jacob Miller and Chapel W. Brown.”

The returns^s are signed by Jacob Miller, Alfred Stanton and John Wills, clerks.

After which the following return was made:

“ At an election held pursuant to a writ of election directed to me, as Sheriff of La Porte County, Indiana, on the ninth day of April, 1832. It appears from the returns of said election made to me at the house of Jacob Miller, the proper place as appointed by me, and on the day recognized by law and within the proper hours. Jacob Miller for Associate Judge, received forty-two votes; Judah Leaming, twenty-three votes; Daniel Jessup, twenty-three; Elisha Newel, eight; Elijah H. Brown for County Commissioner, received forty-two votes; Chapel W. Brown, twenty-nine; Aaron Stanton, twenty-nine; Isaac Morgan, thirty-five; John Wills, four; Joseph Lykins, fifteen votes. For Clerk and Recorder, George Thomas received forty-one votes; and for Clerk, Jesse Morgan received twelve votes, and for Recorder he received thirteen votes; Judah Leaming and Daniel Jessup having an equal number of votes for Judge, and casting lots the lot went in favor of Leaming. Chapel W. Brown and Aaron Stanton having an equal number of votes for County Commissioner, lots being cast the lot went in favor of Brown. Such appears from the certificates of election as returned. Therefore Jacob Miller and Judah Leaming are elected associate Judges for said County of LaPorte. Elijah H. Brown, Isaac Morgan and C. W. Brown are elected Commissioners for said County, and George Thomas is elected Clerk and Recorder.”

Other elections were held in 1832, as follows:

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.

On the sixteenth day of June, an election was held for the first Justice of the Peace in Scipio Township. The following were the votes cast: A. P. Andrew, Judah Leaming, Joseph Osborn, Benjamin McCarty, Christopher M. McClure, Ira Richardson, Elijah H. Brown, James Hutchins, Wm. M. Cort, Benjamin Dewitt, John Mann, Wm. Powers, I. M. Wilson, Jacob Coleman, Arthur McClure, Samuel Hardiston, Absalom Rambo, Stephen Brayton, Richard Harris, John Stanton, Arba Heald. Arthur McClure received sixteen votes and was declared elected Justice of the Peace. Absalom Rambo received three votes. The returns were signed by James Hutchins, Joseph Osborn and Elijah H. Brown, Judges, and Judah Leaming and Wm. Gibson, Clerks.

NEW DURHAM TOWNSHIP.

The following is the first record of an election in New Durham township, after the County was organized :

• Poll book of an election begun and held at the house of Elisha Newell, on the sixteenth day of June, 1832. The following persons voted in the following order for Justice of the Peace for New Durham Township, La Porte County, Indiana: Alden Tucker, Peter Lowe. Chas. West, John W. Cole, John Barnett, Wm. Thrall, William Garwood, Isaac Morgan, Jonathan Morgan, Joseph Orr, Nathaniel Steel, William Morgan, Daniel Jessup, Henly Clyburn, Elisha Newell.

We the undersigned judges of the above election do certify the above to be a true poll book of the above election.

ELISHA NEWHALL, }
DANIEL JESSUP, } Judges.
HENLY CLYBURN, }

J. BARNETT, }
JOHN W. COLE, } Clerks.

Not on the face, but as filing to the above returns there is the simple announcement: "E. Newhall elected," signed by G. Thomas, C. L. C. C.' We are left in ignorance as to whether Mr. Newhall had a competitor, or how many votes he received."

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP.

The first general election in Kankakee Township of which there is any return on file is the one held on the sixth day of August, 1832, when the candidates voted for were, for State Senator, Samuel Hanna. Pleasant Harris and Jeremiah Smith: for Representative, Elisha Egbert, George Crawford, and Wm. Bissell: for Sheriff, Nathan B. Nichols, and Adam G. Polke; for Coroner, John Garrard: for School Commissioner, Wm. Clark; for Probate Judge, Benj. McCarty and Jesse Morgan: for Justice of the Peace, Ezekiel Provolt. The names of the voters at this election are James Highley, E. A. Brown, Judah Leaming, H. F. Janes, John Garrard, John Wills, Andrew Shaw, James McCormick, Charles Egbert, Asa M. Warren, Joseph Lykins, Joseph Bay, Jesse Willets, Lyman Robbins, Samuel Webster, George W. Barnes, Jacob Miller, Alexander Blackburn, Aurea Sperry, Ezekiel Provolt, Levi Brown,

Wm. Clark, Noble McKinstry, Chapel W. Brown, Jesse N. West, Martin Baker, N. B. Nichols, Michael Billings, Amos Stanton. At this election, John Wills was inspector, Ezekiel Provolt and H. F. Janes were Clerks, and Lyman Robbins and C. W. Brown, Judges.

The first election held in Michigan Township occurred on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1833, at which twenty votes were cast for Justice of the Peace. The names of the voters are as follows:

“Elijah Casteel, Willis Hughes, James Laughlin, George Olinger, Joseph C. Orr, James Knaggs, I. C. Elston, Wm. Conant, J. Bartholomew, Amos Dyer, Squire Clark, Eliakim Ashton, Samuel Masterson, Peter Ritter, Silas Gregory, B. Sims, James Waddle, Gilbert Baldwin, Caleb Nichols, Samuel Olinger. Of these votes James M. Scott received eight, and Samuel Olinger, twelve. The election was held at the house of Joseph C. Orr, who was the Inspector; and James Laughlin and Willis Hughes were Judges.”

SPRINGFIELD.

“At an election held on Monday, the sixth day of April, 1835, at the house of Judah Leaming in Springfield township, in LaPorte County, Indiana, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace, one Constable, one or more Supervisors of roads, two Overseers of the poor, two fence viewers, and one inspector of elections, where the legal votes given stand thus:

Erastus Quivy, David S. Murray, Robert Wilkinson, Levi Young, Geo. Sanford, John Griffith, Judah Leaming, Orrin Lewis, Harvey Leaming, John Brown, John Wilbur, Timothy Fosdick, Asa Pease, Samuel J. Havens, Alfred Stanton, William Cormack, Joseph W. Foster.

STATE OF INDIANA, LA PORTE, Co.,

We the undersigned, Inspectors and Judges of the within named election do certify that Joseph W. Foster, received fourteen votes for Justice of the Peace, and Harvey Leaming received twelve votes for Constable; David T. Murray, fourteen votes for Supervisor; Orrin Lewis, twelve; Hiram Griffith, eleven; Erastus Quivy, four; Alfred Stanton, three; and John Smith one vote for Supervisor.

For Overseer of poor, Judah Leaming, eleven votes: John Enos, ten: John Griffith, six: Wm. Cormack, two. Fence Viewers, Wm. Cormack, thirteen votes; Erastus Quivy, nine: Hiram Griffith, four: John Enos, one vote. For Inspector, Judah Leaming, fourteen votes: Timothy Fosdick, five votes for Constable.

Given under our hands and seals this sixth day of April, 1875.

JUDAH LEAMING, Inspector.

JOHN GRIFFITH.

DAVID S. MURRAY.

WM. EARMARK, } Clerks "
ORRIN LEWIS, }

NOBLE.

The first election held in Noble Township took place on the fourth day of April, 1836. There were to be chosen two Justices of the Peace, one Inspector of elections, two Constables, two Fence Viewers, two Overseers of the poor, and four Supervisors of highways. The following is the poll list in the order in which the votes were cast:

“John Pool, Arthur McClure, John S. Decker, Ward Blake, Abraham Charles, Martin Houseman, Edward Kennedy, Calvin Worrell, T. H. Wells, Horace Wood, Wright Loving, Edward O’Hara, Joseph Sterrett, Amos G. Webster, Silas Loving, John McLane, Samuel O’Hara, Timothy C. Everett, Wm. Callison, John Harding, Michael O’Hara, Samuel Sample, Ira Birch, Richard Worrell, Joseph Wheaton, Burton Sweringen, Nimrod Phillips, David Powers, Thomas Burch, Calvin Burch, Admiral Burch, Samuel Higley, John Pratt, John F. Allison, John Marford, John Underwood.”

The elections resulted in the selection of the following township officers:

Justices, John F. Allison, Josiah Grover, Inspector of Elections, Arthur McClure; Constables, John Pratt, Rezin Everts; Fence Viewers, John Pool, Horace Wood; Overseers of the Poor, Admiral Burch, Joseph Wheaton; Supervisors of Highways, David Powers, John Underwood, Joseph Sterrett.”

CLINTON.

“The first election held in Clinton Township was on the fourth

day of April, 1836, at the house of Charles Eaton. The officers to be elected were two Justices of the Peace, one Inspector of elections, two Constables, two Fence Viewers, two Overseers of the Poor, and one Supervisor of Highways. Twenty-six votes were cast by the following named persons in the order in which they are given: John Warnock. Daniel Robertson, Isham Campbell, John Eaton, James Tuley, John Bailey, Jeremiah Sherwood, Wm. O. Vicory, Jno. Harris. Jonathan Glimps. Jonathan Sherwood, Simpson Ray, David Ray, Peter Tuley. Joseph Morrison, Thomas Robinson, James Haskell. Ira Richardson, John Moorman, Jacob Iseminger, Archibald Moorman, Ransom Maddy, Francis Morrison, Joseph Osborn, Thomas B. Patterson. Benjamin T. Bryant. Hezekiah Robertson. Worcester B. Heath, Charles Eaton, Abram Eahart, Lykins Richardson, Nathaniel Steele. Jonathan Middleton, Marsena Clark. Jonathan Osman, and Aaron Wills." The following were the successful candidates :

"Justices, Charles Eaton. John Warnock; Inspector, Charles Eaton; Constables, Joseph Osborn, James Haskell; Fence Viewers, Thomas Robertson. Hezekiah Robertson; Overseers of the Poor, Jeremiah Sherwood, Wm. Ray; Supervisor of Highways, Daniel Robertson."

HUDSON.

Hudson township was organized in May, 1836, and an election was held on the eighteenth day of the following June. The following is the record:

"At an election held on the eighteenth day of June, 1836, at the house of J. F. Smith, in Hudson Township, La Porte County, and State of Indiana, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace for Hudson Township, where the legal votes stood thus: Daniel Cross, David Shay, Nathaniel Maynes, Enos Lewis, Elijah Phye, Jonathan Edwards, Royal Cuthbert, J. D. Ross, Joseph W. Lykins, Robert Davis, Benjamin Hicks, Benjamin H. Howell, John McCormick, Nelson Moody, John Caldwell, John McLaine, John S. Baker, Samuel N. Vance, Samuel Turner, Joseph Bay, Gabrielle Drulliner, A. L. Wheeler, Joseph Sisney, James M. Hepner, James Hatfield."

On the next page is the following:

"Tally paper for an election held on the eighteenth day of June, 1836, at the house of J. F. Smith, in Hudson Township, LaPorte County, Indiana, for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace, where the legal votes given stand thus: J. F. Smith, thirteen votes; Charles Egbert, twelve votes.

STATE OF INDIANA, LA PORTE COUNTY.

We, the undersigned judges of the foregoing election, do certify that James Smith received thirteen votes for the office of the Justice of the Peace, and Chas. Egbert received twelve votes for the same office.

Given under our hands and seals the eighteenth of June. 1836.

JOHN D. ROSS, Inspector.
 BENJAMIN HICKS, } Judges.
 JOSEPH W. LYKINS, }

WALTER LIVINGSTON. } Clerks.
 J. W. COLLINS, }

CHAPTER XIX.

POLITICS OF THE CITY OF LA PORTE.

The incorporation of LaPorte as a village or town took place in the year 1835, and the following are the records appertaining thereto:

On the fourth day of November, 1835, the Board of County Commissioners passed the following order: "Ordered that in pursuance of the statute, and the petition of the citizens of the town of La Porte for the incorporating of said town, this day legally presented, comprising in the opinion of the Board, two-thirds of the whole number of legal voters in said town, an election be held at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on Saturday the fourteenth day of November, inst. for the purpose of electing trustees of said incorporation."

This is afterwards followed on the record by the following certificate of the election of corporation Trustees:

"STATE OF INDIANA, LA PORTE COUNTY.

We the undersigned, President and Clerk of an election held at the house of Robert S. Morrison in the town of La Porte, in the County of La Porte, and State of Indiana, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the several wards or districts in the incorporation of the town of La Porte, do certify that, (after we were appointed President and Clerk of and for said election, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided,) Amzi Clark was duly elected Trustee for District No. 1; Jonathan M. Hacker for District No. 2; William Clement, District No. 3; Hiram Wheeler, District No. 4; and Jacob Haas, District No. 5; in the town of La Porte aforesaid:

Given under our hands and seals this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1835.

WM. DINWIDDIE, President, ss.
WM. ALLEN, Clerk, ss."

The incorporation took place under Whig auspices, and the Board of Trustees remained of this party during most of the years that intervened between this time and the date when the town became a city. In the year 1852 a city charter was granted, the place having then a population of about 5,000, and in August of that year a charter election was held which resulted in the election of Wm. J. Walker, first Mayor of La Porte. This was a victory for the Whig party, and that party or its successor, controlled the administration of the city until 1856, Wm. Millikan being elected Mayor in 1855. But in May, 1856, the Democrats succeeded at the municipal election, and Benjamin Kress was elected. The next year the Democrats were again successful, electing Frederic McCollum Mayor, and Benjamin Kress the City Judge. Prior to this time, the Republican party here, as elsewhere, had acquired great strength. Most of the former Whigs and many Democrats now gave it their support, and at the city election in May, 1859, Wm. H. H. Whitehead was elected Mayor; Asa A. Whitehead, Marshall, and the candidates for the other city officers were successful. A majority of the City Council was also Republican. The next election occurred in May, 1861, and resulted in the general success of the Democratic ticket, Daniel Noyes being elected Mayor, though Asa A. Whitehead, was re-elected Marshal, and a majority of the City Council remained Republican. On taking his seat Mayor Noyes made the following address:

“GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:

In entering upon the duties of the office of Mayor—although it may be somewhat of an innovation upon what has been the custom of my predecessors—I deem it not inappropriate to submit to you some suggestions in writing, forshadowing at least my own views in regard to our future policy. We come into office untrammelled by party ties—being the representatives of no party organization, we have no partisan friends to reward or political foes to punish. Never since the organization of our City Government has there been a more favorable opportunity than the present for the inauguration of that policy which shall redound to our common good, and bring about us those blessings which are the result of united and harmonious action.

The oaths which we have severally taken, require of us as our paramount duty, first: That we support and preserve inviolate the Constitution of our common country—next to that the Constitution of our State, and that last, though not least, we faithfully and honestly discharge the duties assigned us in our several capacities. For the accomplishment of those purposes let mutual forbearance and respect be mingled with all our deliberations—exercising towards each other that measure of kindness and good will which should always pervade those to whom are confided a common trust, and who are seeking the perfection of a common cause.

The present deplorable and distracted condition of our National and State affairs—the unfavorable progress of the present season—the distress in financial circles—the universal paralysis of all business pursuits, all appeal to us in accents which we cannot disregard, that our expenditures should be attended with prudence and economy. By this it is not intended to recommend a niggardly parsimony unbecoming an enlightened public policy, but rather that we check that reckless spirit of extravagance which is a continued drain upon our Treasury, merely that it may appear that we are doing something.

Our streets, with a few exceptions, are in very fair repair: and it is far better in my judgment to suffer what inconvenience must arise from them, in the situation in which they might be left after a judicious expenditure of the road fund, and perhaps a small outlay besides, than at the present crisis to burden our citizens with a heavy tax, and that, too, injudiciously expended. South Main and Monroe streets, undoubtedly need repairs, and possibly many others may; but I cannot dismiss this branch of the subject without enjoining upon the Street Committee that they see to it themselves—that the right thing be done in the right place, and that it be done in such a manner as to be of lasting benefit to our city. It is of no benefit to our streets that a large force may be concentrated upon them merely for the purpose of removing the earth from one locality to another, rendering them impassable for a time, or working them day after day without system, order or object; but let the most feasible plan for the accomplishment of the necessary repairs be first well matured by the committee in charge—let them

superintend the work themselves—know that the services are rendered, and certify to the bills themselves. If it be objected to this suggestion that it takes too much of the time of the committee, and is too great a tax upon them, I answer the objection by recommending that they be reasonably compensated for all their time devoted to such service.

It is highly probable also, that repairs to some extent, and of a substantial nature, will be required upon the public sewer. The importance of preserving this in substantial repair, and successful operation, must be evident to every one; but as that is within the jurisdiction of the Street Committee further comment upon it at this time is unnecessary.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of the Council as complete an organization and continuance of the Fire Brigade of the City as the circumstances of the case will admit. The importance of this subject must also be so apparent to every reflecting mind that it can scarcely need more to engage the attention of the Council, than barely to be brought to their recollection.

I also recommend to the immediate attention of the Council that some disposition of the property formerly purchased as a pest house site, and also of the City jail, be made for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the City, or that the proceeds be devoted to the repairs of the sewer or some other purpose which will be of permanent benefit to the City. The City has a contract with the county of La Porte by which she has the use of the county pest house guaranteed to her free of charge, and I am unable to see any good or sufficient reason why the lots which the City long ago purchased for that purpose, and are now of no use or practical utility to her, should not be disposed of and the proceeds be devoted to some useful purpose. I also recommend that the Council seriously consider the propriety of selling the City Jail building, and also of entering into a contract, if necessary, with the County Commissioners, for the use of the County Jail in all such cases as may be required for City purposes.

It is also in my opinion of great importance to the interest of the City, that the Council require that all the books and papers of the City, of whatever department, be kept strictly within the Coun-

cil room, and not be removed therefrom for any purpose like the accommodation of the officers of the several departments, or in fact, unless it be to obey some order of court. There can be no reason for removing any of the books or papers, unless it be merely to accommodate the officers, and the Council furnish convenient and suitable places for the transaction of all business—a receptacle for the preservation of their papers—and where their business is done is the proper place to keep the conveniences and necessities for doing it. Any other system will certainly entail upon us the loss of important papers, furnish an excuse for the non-performance of duty, by the simple act of removing the books and papers necessary to the discharge of such duty, and in all probability become the source of great and irreparable injury to the interests of the City. As there are no regulations of the Council at present touching this matter I hope it will engage their attention without delay.

I also desire to remind the Council of the necessity of requiring prompt and energetic action from officers and committees, that unfinished business may not accumulate upon our hands.

Other matters of equal importance with those already enumerated, but which time is not given me now to mention, will be hereafter made the subject of further communication.

DANIEL NOYES, Mayor.

May 13, 1861.”

In May, 1863, the Republicans carried the city, electing all the city officers and a majority of the council. The officers elected were as follows: Mayor, Wm. H. H. Whitehead; Treasurer, Thomas H. Phillips; Marshal, John Thompson, Jr.; Clerk, Richard G. Randall. The city government was again reversed in 1865. At the city election in May, Daniel Noyes was elected Mayor: Simon Wile, Treasurer; John Hinsey, Marshal; Wm. Whitman, Clerk, and J. H. Merrill, Assessor, by a majority varying from seventy-six to one hundred and twenty-six. At the election in May, 1867, Daniel Noyes was re-elected Mayor, and the city government continued Democratic. Simon Wile was re-elected as Treasurer: Thomas S. Cogley was elected Clerk; Andrew Saylor, Marshal, and Levi Ely, Assessor. This was an active and spirited contest. Morgan H. Weir was the Republican candidate for Mayor, and

the voters on both sides were thoroughly aroused. The victory remained with the Democrats, their candidates receiving majorities ranging from eighty to one hundred and sixty. The council including those holding over, consisted of the following citizens. Holding over—Charles Fravel, Geo. W. Mecum. II. Treusdell, Reuben Munday, and Jacob Wile. Members elect—Davidson Patton, C. Hausher, Fred. Steigley, H. Druliner, H. Hausher. In the third and fourth wards, H. H. Benton and Hart L. Weaver contested the seats of Steigley and Druliner, having received an actual majority of the votes cast, but they never obtained the seats.

At the election of May, 1869, a portion of each ticket was successful. For City Marshal, Andrew Saylor, Democrat, was re-elected by seventy-four majority; Levi Ely for Assessor, by thirteen majority; Dr. L. C. Rose was elected Mayor; Charles Peglow, Treasurer, and Nathaniel S. Paul, Clerk—all Republicans. Rose's majority was twenty-seven; Peglow's forty-three; Paul's twenty-three. The Democrats retained their majority in the council, electing their candidates as follows: from second ward, George W. Mecum; from fourth ward, Albert Ribbe and H. Peters; from fifth ward, D. Soutter. The Republicans elected Gavin Campbell in the first ward, and A. H. Robinson in the third ward, which together with those who held over, caused the council to consist of seven Democrats and three Republicans.

At the city election in May, 1871, the Democratic candidates were, for Mayor, Simon Wile; for Treasurer, Herman Hausheer; for Clerk, John H. Organ; for Marshal, John H. Ball; for Assessor, George Cochrane; and the Republican candidates were, for Mayor, Dr. Landon C. Rose, for a second term; for Treasurer, Charles Peglow; for Clerk, N. S. Paul; for Marshal, Oscar Mott; for Assessor, James Breen. The result of the election was such that neither party could claim a victory, a portion of the candidates on each ticket being elected. The contest was a very spirited one, both parties laboring for success with the greatest energy. The candidates were active, and the voters were generally aroused, and at the polls on the day of election; and though party spirit was considerably excited, yet it was, more than anything else the personal strength of the various candidates that affected the result. Rose was

elected Mayor by a majority of 18; Jas. Breen was elected Assessor, by a majority of thirty-seven. The largest Republican majority was given for N. S. Paul, he having received 764 votes to five hundred and ninety-six, for the opposing candidate. Of the candidates on the Democratic ticket John H. Ball was elected Marshal, by a majority of fifty-six, and H. Hausheer was elected Treasurer by four majority. Councilmen were elected as follows: first ward, D. D. Deffenbach, Republican; second ward, Washington Wilson, Republican; third ward, Reuben Munday, Republican; fourth ward, Edwin G. McCollum, Democrat; fifth ward, C. Cook, Democrat. This result made the council a tie, as in the previous year at the ward elections. two Republicans, Samuel B. Collins and Robert S. Morrison, and three Democrats, S. S. Baker, Albert Ribbe and W. W. Finley, were elected councilmen. Thus one of the most hotly contested election campaigns in which La Porte ever engaged, resulted in as nearly a tie all around as was possible, though the balance was somewhat in favor of the Republicans.

Passing over, as heretofore, the intermediate election, which was for councilmen alone, the city voting by wards, the next election to engage attention is that of 1873, when a full city ticket was again to be elected. The two were promptly in the field with their candidates, and every inch of ground was carefully canvassed. The candidates were, for Mayor, Mortimer Nye, and Capt. Abram P. Andrew; for Marshal, John H. Ball and Cyrus Shreeve; for Clerk, John H. Bradley and George M. Miller; for Treasurer, Herman Hausheer and Benj. Ash; for Assessor, Alexander Hunt and Reuben Munday; councilmen 1st ward, D. Thrush and Jno. B. Moulton; second ward, Wash. Wilson, Ras Fetzer, S. A. Robinson and Chris. Hauser; third ward, John D. Hoover and Jacob Wile; fourth ward, E. G. McCollum, William Koppin and G. W. Abbott; fifth ward, Henry Wales and Chas. Kasbaum. The Democrats were completely successful, electing the entire city ticket and three out of six councilmen. The lowest majority was that of Nye against Andrew for Mayor, which was twenty-five, the highest was that of Hunt against Munday, one hundred and eighty-nine majority. The Republicans carried the second and third wards and that was all. Dr. S. A. Robinson and Washington Wilson were elected in the

second ward by thirty-two majority, and John D. Hoover in the third by forty-four majority. The general result was to give the Democrats full control of the city government.

The next general city election was held in May, 1875, and resulted in a partial victory for the Republicans. The Democrats having held the city government for some years past, and the whole county having gone heavily Democratic at the general election of 1874, that party was very confident of a crushing victory and the Republicans correspondingly lacked confidence. It was somewhat difficult to find a prominent citizen who would consent to make the race for Mayor; but after much persuasion Polaski King accepted the arduous and unpromising place. The ticket having then been completed, the Republicans five days before the election, went to work with an energy rarely equaled. The Democrats had nominated the city officers for re-election with one exception, and they came to the work with an assurance begotten of former victories, and the admitted fact that on a straight party vote, they had a majority in the city. The result of the election was that while the Democrats elected the larger portion of the city officers, yet their expectations were not fully realized, the majorities being much lower than they anticipated, and their candidates for Clerk and Marshal being defeated. On the other hand the Republicans were so well satisfied with their work that it was an easy matter to regard it as a victory. The following schedule, copied from the La Porte CHRONICLE, gives in detail the vote cast for the several candidates, and it is here given because it is the report of the last city election, and presents the names of those who now compose the city government.

Mayor.—Total number of votes cast, 1,458. First ward—King, 147; Nye, 190; Nye's majority, 43. Second ward—King, 137; Nye, 131; King's majority, 6. Third ward—King 212; Nye, 123; King's majority, 89. Fourth ward—King, 88; Nye, 163; Nye's majority 75. Fifth ward—King, 71; Nye, 196; Nye's majority 125. Total, King, 655; Nye, 803. Nye's majority 148.

Clerk.—Total number of votes cast, 1,444. First ward—Dorland, 186; Becher 145; Dorland's majority, 41. Second ward—Dorland 158; Becher, 107; Dorland's majority 51. Third ward

—Dorland, 241; Becher, 90; Dorland's majority 151. Fourth ward—Dorland, 87; Becher 162; Becher's majority 75. Fifth ward—Dorland, 80; Becher, 182; Becher's majority 108. Total, Dorland, 752; Becher, 692. Dorland's majority, 60.

Treasurer.—Total number of votes cast, 1,450. First ward—Cochrane, 191; Hausheer, 144; Cochrane's majority, 47. Second ward—Cochrane, 130; Hausheer, 137; Hausheer's majority 7. Third ward—Cochrane, 229; Hausheer, 100; Cochrane's majority 129. Fourth ward—Cochrane, 95; Hausheer, 156; Hausheer's majority 61. Fifth ward—Cochrane, 65; Hausheer, 203; Hausheer's majority 138. Total, Cochrane, 710; Hausheer, 740. Hausheer's majority, 30.

Marshal.—Total number of votes cast, 1,457. First ward—Haverly, 192; Ball, 149; Haverly's majority 43. Second ward—Haverly, 165; Ball, 104; Haverly's majority 61. Third ward—Haverly, 232; Ball, 100; Haverly's majority 132. Fourth ward—Haverly, 114; Ball, 134; Ball's majority 20. Fifth ward—Haverly, 88; Ball, 179; Ball's majority 91. Total, Haverly, 791; Ball, 666. Haverly's majority 125.

Assessor.—Total number of votes cast, 1,441. First ward—Klockseim, 148; Hunt, 181; Hunt's majority 33. Second ward—Klockseim, 130; Hunt, 137; Hunt's majority 7. Third ward—Klockseim, 207; Hunt, 125; Klockseim's majority 82. Fourth ward—Klockseim, 101; Hunt, 147; Hunt's majority 46. Fifth ward—Klockseim 63; Hunt 202; Hunt's majority 139. Total, Klockseim, 649; Hunt, 792. Hunt's majority 143.

Councilmen first ward.—Total number of votes cast, 332. John F. Decker, Rep., 157; David Thrush, Dem., 175; Thrush's majority 18.

Second ward.—Total number of votes cast, 261. B. B. Arnold, Republican and Democrat, 214; Wm. Haferkamp, Independent, 47; Arnold's majority 167.

Third ward, long term.—Total number of votes cast, 259. Ed. Rathbun, Republican and Democrat, 259. No opposition—Rathbun's majority 259. Short term.—Total number of votes cast, 327; Fred West, Republican, 227; Jacob Wile, Democrat, 100. West's majority 127.

Fourth ward.—Total number of votes cast, 244. J. Curran, Republican, 86; A. Ribbe, Democrat, 158; Ribbe's majority 72.

Fifth ward.—Total number of votes cast, 265. Chas. Lundquist, Republican, 69; Chas. Bauer, Democrat, 196; Bauer's majority, 127.

This closes the review of the political history of La Porte. The elections of each alternate year have been omitted, as they were ward elections only and did not change the political complexion of the city administration proper. While yet a town, the Board of Trustees was generally Whig, and when the town became a city, it entered upon its city dignity under a Whig administration. Since the organization of the Republican party, the two existing parties have each borne a share in the administration of the city government, the Democrats being in power the larger number of years. Various public enterprises have been undertaken and completed during this time, the most important of which are the excellent public school buildings, and the Holly water works, the latter having been inaugurated and completed under the administration of Mayor Rose. Under all administrations the effort has been to keep the city clean and healthy, and this has been attended with a fair degree of success. It is not the province of this History to make political criticisms, and its author is glad to be able to say that under every administration much has been done that is worthy of commendation.

and sixty-one, and William W. McCoy, Democrat, nine hundred and one; for Representatives in the State legislature. Alex. H. Robinson and William Millikan, Whigs, were elected over W. A. Place and Jacob R. Hall; for Probate judge, Mulford K. Farrand, Whig, was elected over Gilbert Hathaway, Democrat: for County commissioners, John F. Allison and Christopher McClure were elected over Wm. Fry and Alfred Stephens: for Recorder, Burwell Spurlock was the only candidate: for Coroner F. A. McDowell was elected over R. K. Crandall.

The election of August, 1850, resulted in the election of some of the candidates of each of the two parties. For delegates to the constitutional convention, John B. Niles, Alexander Blackburn, Charles W. Cathcart and E. D. Taylor were the candidates, and they received votes as follows; Niles, nine hundred and ninety-three; Taylor, one thousand and two; Cathcart, nine hundred and thirty-one, and Blackburn, eight hundred and thirty-nine. For Representatives in the State legislature, William Millikan and James Bradley were elected over Alexander H. Robinson and Jacob R. Hall; for Treasurer, John M. Lemon was elected over William Taylor; for Sheriff, H. Lawson was elected over Jesse Mathis by twenty-nine majority only; for County commissioner Mark Allen was elected over John F. Allison; for Coroner, E. S. Organ was elected over F. McCollum, and for Assessor, Joseph B. Lewis was elected over John S. Jessup.

At the regular election held on the first Monday of August, 1851, the Whigs carried the county by a small majority, averaging less than one hundred. The candidates for Congress, were Schuyler Colfax and Graham N. Fitch, and the former received of the votes of LaPorte county, one thousand and seventy-three, the latter one thousand and sixty-six. For the Legislature, F. W. Hunt was elected over James Bradley; for Clerk, Volney Bailey was elected over A. W. Henley; for County commissioner, George C. Havens was elected over James Drummond by ten majority; for Assessor, John S. Jessup was the only candidate. At this election the new constitution was voted upon, and LaPorte county gave one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine votes for its adoption, to one hundred and thirty two votes against it. That section of this

constitution which provided for the exclusion of "negroes and mulattoes" from the State was submitted to a separate vote, and although it is not pleasant to write it, yet the truth must be told that for this barbarous measure there were one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight votes, and only six hundred and thirty-five against it. And yet perhaps there should be a feeling of gratification that so large a vote was cast against it, for it was certainly much larger in proportion to the whole vote than in many other parts of the State, and indicated that the grand idea of freedom for all men, was taking root, and giving promise of a golden harvest. How men have grown since that day! grown in the knowledge of the meaning of Liberty, in the knowledge of human brotherhood, and of a genuine political manhood. Let us be glad for that six hundred and thirty-five votes.

This was the year when Schuyler Colfax was a candidate for Congress the first time. The convention by which he was nominated, was held at Plymouth on the 28th day of May. The Democrats of the District had met a few days previously, on the 22d day of May, at the same place, and nominated Graham N. Fitch for re-election to Congress. To show the position of parties on public questions at this time there is here presented the resolutions adopted by the two conventions held at Plymouth. The Democratic convention adopted as its platform of principles, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the cardinal principles of the Democratic party are to be found in the resolutions of 1798, drawn by Jefferson and Madison, and reaffirmed by the National conventions of 1836, 1840, 1844 and 1848; that we regard them as the touchstone of our political faith; that we will be governed by them in our political action, and that we place our nominee for Congress upon the broad platform thus erected.

Resolved. That we abide by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and that we will stand by each and all of its compromises, and therefore recognize the binding force of every clause, (the delivery of fugitives from labor included), and we regard any action from any quarter, North or South, that tends to weaken or estrange our high allegiance to its solemn provisions, as equally faithless and treasonable."

The Whig convention adopted a much longer platform of principles. Their resolutions were as follows :

Resolved, That the Whigs of the ninth Congressional District, in convention assembled, tender to each other their pledge of fidelity to the cause, and devotion to the principles for which they have so long labored.

Resolved, That our position remains unchanged; no interference with the domestic policy or peculiar institutions of sister States; no extension of slave territory; no diffusion of an institution which it is believed tends to degrade labor and blight industry, over more of National soil than it now covers: no countenancing of disunion sentiments whether at the North or South; but devotion, unfaltering and unconditional devotion to our glorious Union, in any event, under all circumstances, despite all contingencies.

Resolved, That although we may not agree upon each and every one of the measures passed by the last Congress, known as the compromise measures, yet we regard them as designed to settle the questions specified in them, and that we are of the opinion that the good of the country requires that the settlement should remain undisturbed until time and experience shall show that a change or modification of them is necessary to avoid evasion or abuse; and that we hold, in the language of Henry Clay, on making his report from the committee of thirteen, that "Congress ought, while on the one hand securing to the owner the fair restoration of his property, effectually to guard on the other against any abuse in the application of the remedy," being satisfied that it is not unsafe for either individuals or nations to rectify wrong by the substitution of right, and that the crowning glory of law is its protection of the rights of the weak as well as its enforcement of the just claims of the strong.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due Millard Fillmore and his Cabinet for the promptness and efficiency with which they have maintained the public faith, and for their determination to execute the laws at every hazard, and preserve unsullied the honor and integrity of the Nation; and that this administration deserves the confidence and support of the Whig party.

Resolved, That so far from the prosperity so confidently predicted by our opponents being realized by the working of the present tariff, we see, instead of the high prices for grain that were promised, a depression in rates almost unparalleled; instead of an increase in the rewards of labor, factories and mills all over the land stopping, and thus operatives ceasing to purchase of the farmer,

compelled to resort to agriculture themselves, and becoming rivals in producing instead of being consumers, thereby tending still further to depress prices by the superabundance thus created: and instead of the wealth of the world pouring in as was prophesied, a balance of trade against us of \$50,000,000 in a single year, and the shipment of over \$3,000,000 per month in hard coin from but one port to Europe, saying nothing of the millions upon millions of bonds and loans negotiated abroad, all hereafter to be paid for in cash and nothing else, attest to every man willing to see, that all the avails of our hardy miners in California, with an amount equally large in addition is taken from us for the benefit of foreign manufacturers, who rejoice and thrive over the prostration of our industrial enterprises.

Resolved, That Congress should, in arranging the details of a tariff, not only seek to raise sufficient revenue for the support of Government, but at the same time discriminate so judiciously in the duties upon foreign imports, as to promote all the industrial interests of our own country; that all legislation which tends to the development of our own resources, or the diversification of labor into different pursuits, or the building up of a home market for agricultural products on our own soil, or the carrying out of the emphatic declaration of Jefferson that "to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves: we must place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist," is eminently beneficial in its character and conduces to the prosperity, the progress, the wealth and the real independence of the Nation: and that the present tariff should be so modified, as recommended by President Fillmore and Secretary Corwin, as to make it conform to the above principles, and render it what the tariff of the United States should be—incidental protection to our own labor.

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of the Rivers and Harbors of the West as well as for those of the South and East; that our internal commerce floating on fresh water, should have equal benefits and equal protection with that extended so liberally to the external, or salt water commerce of the country, and that no false excuses about a bill including works of a local character will be any justification with the people of the West, for denying them that, which, though long and justly claimed, has been so often defeated by the vetoes of Democratic Administrations, or the more recent wilful factiousness of Democratic Senators. That this District has peculiar claims upon the National Legislature in this respect, being directly inter-

ested in the Harbors at Michigan City and St. Joseph; and that it should send a member to represent their claims who can have personal influence with his colleagues sufficient to procure for them. the vote of at least one other member of his own party from his own State.

Resolved, That we deprecate all those contrivances, whether under or without the cover of law, which wink at the pilfering of the Government treasury under the pretense of constructive mileage, long mileage, Ritchie claims and other kindred absorbents; that constructive mileage should be abolished totally and forever; the present exorbitant rate of mileage, so greatly disproportioned to the expense of travel, reduced at least one-half, and computed, not by the easiest but the nearest route: and public contractors compelled to live up to their obligations without importunate appeals to be allowed hundreds of thousands of dollars in addition.

Resolved, That we are in favor of reducing letter postage to a low rate, and the entire abolition of the franking privilege, leaving the government and congressmen to pay their own postage the same as private citizens.

Resolved, That as Whigs, we sympathize with the struggles of the masses now going forward in the old world, to throw off the shackles which have so long bound them; and to assert that equality and independence which we regard as man's birthright.

Resolved, Unanimously, that we recommend to the voters of this Congressional District, Schuyler Colfax, the candidate this day nominated, with the assurance to all that he is honest, and would scorn to betray them, or violate pledges which he may make, capable, possessing talents and a zeal in their exercise which must be valuable to the district, and creditable to the councils of the Nation: should he be elected, and faithful to the constitution of the country, regarding its observance as the bond of our union, the guarantee of our national welfare, and the means of promoting internal peace, and hushing the voice of faction and discord amongst our jarring members."

The resolutions of the two parties given above, exhibit the issues which divided them this year and also in the Presidential campaign which was soon to follow. The Whig convention at Plymouth was presided over by Andrew L. Osborn; Wm. Millikan was one of the Secretaries. Mr. Treadway was on the committee to report permanent officers of the convention, and Mulford K. Farrand was made chairman of the District Central committee.

The convention seems to have been a most harmonious one. Mr. Colfax was nominated unanimously, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. On the 4th day of June, the *LaPorte Whig* contained the following call for a county convention :

“RALLY WHIGS! COUNTY CONVENTION!!

In consequence of there being but few in attendance at the convention on Saturday the 25th, the nomination of candidates for State and county officers for this county, was postponed. The central committee have therefore appointed Saturday, the 14th day of June next, as a day upon which to hold a Mass County Convention in LaPorte, to nominate a candidate to represent this county in the next legislature, and also to nominate candidates for county officers. Every Whig in the county is requested to attend. Let the townships all be fully and fairly represented.

The meeting will be organized at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. G. ROSE, J. B. FRAVEL,

EDWARD VAIL, WM. MILLIKAN;

Whig Central Committee.

LaPorte, May 27, 1851.”

The result of the election which followed has already been given.

The year 1852, was fraught with much deeper interest politically. Franklin Pierce was the Democratic candidate for President. Gen. Winfield Scott the Whig candidate, and John P. Hale the Free Soil candidate. The candidates for Governor, were Joseph A. Wright, Democratic, and Nicholas McCarty, Whig, and the full complement of State officers was voted for. For Congress, Norman Eddy was the Democratic candidate, and Horace P. Biddle, the Whig. The candidates for Judge of the ninth judicial circuit, were James Bradley and Thomas S. Stanfield; for Judge of the court of common pleas, Herman Lawson and Mulford K. Farrand were the candidates; for Prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, D. J. Woodward and John M. Wilson were the candidates; for Prosecuting attorney of the common pleas, the candidates were Daniel Noyes and A. Dickson; for Representative, the candidates were John C. Walker and Franklin W. Hunt; Samuel Burson and Wm. Allen were candidates for Sheriff; Ambrose W. Henly and Volney W.

Bailey were candidates for Clerk; Mark Allen and Edmund S. Organ were candidates for Treasurer; Jackson Hosmer and Wm. H. Goodhue were candidates for Commissioner; John P. Cathcart and Elam Clark were candidates for Surveyor; Henry Fox and E. E. Annis were candidates for Coroner. The new constitution was in force and the general annual election was for the first time held in October. At this election the Democrats succeeded in revolutionizing the county, giving a majority to nearly all their candidates. They held the county also at the Presidential election in November, giving a majority of one hundred and eleven to the Democratic electors. But at this election the Free Soil party cast one hundred and thirty-six votes for the Hale and Julian electors. Among the Whig electors were Schuyler Colfax, Richard W. Thompson, John Coburn, David Kilgore, Nathan Kimball, Pleasant A. Hackleman and Henry S. Lane; and among the Democratic electors, Wm. Grose, Ebenezer Dumont, James H. Lane and John A. Hendricks. There were a few exceptions to the general Democratic victory at the October election. Thomas S. Stanfield received a majority of one hundred and sixty-eight over James Bradley; Mulford K. Farrant received a majority of sixty over Sherman Lawson; William Allen was elected Sheriff over Samuel Burson by twenty-six majority; Volney W. Bailey was elected Clerk over A. W. Henly by one hundred and twenty-six majority; and Edmund S. Organ was elected Treasurer over Mark Allen by one hundred and eighty-one majority. All the rest of the Democrats received majorities ranging from forty to one hundred. When it was ascertained that as LaPorte county went, so went the State, it was not strange that the LaPorte *Commercial Times*, edited by John C. Walker and John W. Holcombe, should insert at the head of its columns, the traditional rooster. The rooster occupied his place but looked as though he was waiting for the result of the November election before he ventured to crow. When that came it gave him the opportunity. The *Times* expressed itself in these words over the result in October;

“NINE GUNS FOR PIERCE AND KING!!”

Sufficient returns have come in from the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to indicate the greatest victories ever won

by the Democratic party. Each of the States has rolled up overwhelming majorities, ranging from twelve to twenty thousand. Let the Whigs shut their eyes as they will, and ostrich-like, thrust their heads in such twigs of comfort as they can find; let them discover as many local issues as they choose, and contrast the present majorities with past votes for Governor; let them reduce the figures as low as they will, and count the votes on steamboats and railroads, the great fact cannot be blinked, that the prestige of victory and all the omens of triumph cluster around the banner of Democracy. No one will believe the miserable subterfuge that the Whig party regarded the late elections as of no importance, and made no efforts to win the battle. Were it so, such shameful abandonment of the post of duty would most surely prove them unfit to be trusted with the destinies of the nation. But they did work, with all the frenzy of desperation, and their labors were all fruitless; the aspirations of the age and the instincts of the people were against them. Maine and North Carolina, Iowa and Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, Florida and South Carolina have taken their posts in the line of battle, and will not alter in November, the glorious war cry, which they have so proudly flung on the breeze in August and October.

Indiana is the banner State. Governor Wright's majority is probably near twenty thousand. In 1849 it was less than ten thousand—clear gain of ten thousand. Ten Democrats and only one Whig elected to Congress. In the Legislature there is probably on joint ballot a Democratic majority of fifty members.

Dr. Norman Eddy, Representative elect in our own District, received a majority in every county.

Herman Lawson, our present Sheriff, is elected Judge of the court of common pleas in this District, consisting of LaPorte, Porter and Lake counties. Majority two. One hundred and fifty-three ballots containing the name of James K. Farrand, were thrown out as informal.

In the late election, LaPorte county polled two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight votes, distributed as follows among the various townships, Michigan: two hundred and eighty-eight: Springfield, seventy-four: Galena, seventy-three: Hudson, eighty; Cool

Spring, eighty-three; Centre, seven hundred and forty; Kankakee, one hundred and forty-five; Wills, one hundred and twenty-one; Pleasant, four hundred and twelve; Scipio, one hundred and fifty-five; New Durham, one hundred and sixty-four; Clinton, one hundred and twenty-four; Noble, two hundred and ten; Union, one hundred and sixty; Cass, twenty-nine."

It seems quite evident that in 1852, there was a Democratic tidal wave which rolled over not LaPorte county alone, but the whole country. The result sounded the knell of the Whig party. It was broken up and never again rallied. New departures were taken, and out of the disorganized material of which the Whig party was composed, augmented by numerous accessions from the anti-slavery sentiment of the Democracy, the Republican party was at length formed; and parties became divided squarely upon issues growing out of slavery.

At the election of October, 1853, only a few more than one thousand and six hundred votes were polled in LaPorte county. The field seems to have been yielded to the Democrats without a struggle. The only officers to be elected were Reporter of the supreme court, County Auditor and two Commissioners. The vote stood as follows: For Reporter supreme court, A. G. Porter, nine hundred and ninety-nine votes and James W. Gordon six hundred and thirty votes: for County Auditor, Andrew J. Wair, one thousand and fifteen votes, John S. Allen four hundred and three, and Abram Fravel two hundred and twenty votes; for Commissioners, James Drummond, nine hundred and ninety-six votes, Jacob R. Hall, one thousand and seven votes, Phineas Hunt, six hundred and seventeen votes and Joseph Orr six hundred votes.

The election aroused no political feeling; and very little was said about it in the press. The following mild utterance is from the *LaPorte Times*, and is about all that was said concerning the election of 1853:

"OCTOBER ELECTION.

For some weeks we have had the name of Albert G. Porter at the head of our columns as the Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Reporter, and we would now call attention to the importance of that office, and the election of a fit and competent man to dis-

charge its duties. Mr. Porter, as appointee of the Governor, has already manifested his entire capacity, and if elected, will do credit to the position. There is but one fear on the subject of the October election, and that is that the Democracy will not think this matter of electing a Reporter of sufficient importance to induce them to the polls. This should never be! Let the people show their will on every occasion of this kind, for if they do not, there are opportunities left open for now and then a most shameful defeat. We shall notice this election again."

New questions now arose, growing out of the Know-Nothing excitement and the agitation which attended the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and repeal of the Missouri compromise, and at the October election of 1854, the average majority against the Democratic party was three hundred. The election was for State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Representative in Congress, Prosecuting attorney for the circuit court, and also for the court of common pleas, Representative to the State legislature and several other county officers. The candidates for Congress, were Schuyler Colfax, and Norman Eddy, and Colfax received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, votes to one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine for Eddy. The candidates for Prosecuting attorney in the circuit court, were Morgan H. Weir and Don J. Woodward, and Weir received three hundred and nine majority. James A. Thornton was the Democratic candidate for common pleas Prosecutor against Wm. C. Talcott, and Talcott received a majority of two hundred and forty-five votes. Jacob R. Hall was elected Representative to the State legislature against John C. Walker; Edmund S. Organ was elected County Treasurer against Orpheus Everts; Wm. H. H. Whitehead was elected Sheriff over H. P. Lans; the candidates for County commissioner, were O. F. Piper and James Drummond, and Piper was elected; the candidates for County Surveyor, were Daniel M. Leaming and John P. Cathcart, and Leaming was elected; and Henry W. Fox was elected Coroner against Wm. Fry.

Not much interest was manifested by the people of the county in the election of 1855, as there were no officers to be elected except a Recorder and three Commissioners. Only about one thousand and

nine hundred votes were cast, although there were probably thirty-two or thirty-three hundred voters in the county. The Democrats were successful and elected all their candidates by majorities ranging from ninety-one to two hundred and fifty. Anderson Hupp was elected Recorder against Burwell Spurlock, and Asa M. Warren, Aquilla W. Rodgers, and H. J. Reese were elected Commissioners against Samuel Harvey, Abram Westervelt and George Crawford.

Prior to 1856, the anti-slavery sentiment of the country had become consolidated. It took the form of opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States, and resulted in the organization of the Republican party. The larger portion of the Whigs found themselves naturally in the new party, most of the Free Soilers united with it, and also the large anti-slavery element of the Democratic party. The first national convention of the new party met early in 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont for President and Wm. L. Dayton for Vice President. The candidates of the Democracy were James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. Oliver P. Morton was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, and Ashbel P. Willard, the Democratic candidate. W. Z. Stewart was the Democratic candidate for Congress and Schuyler Colfax had been nominated by the Republicans for re-election. M. H. Weir was the Republican candidate for State Senator, and Herman Lawson, the Democratic candidate; and for Judge of the court of common pleas, the candidates were William C. Talcott, Republican, and Daniel Noyes, Democrat. The candidates for county officers were as follows, the Democratic candidate for each office being first named: For Representative to the State legislature, William R. Bowes and George Crawford; for Clerk, C. W. Mead and James Moore; for Treasurer, Seth Eason and Abel D. Porter; for Sheriff, Nathan Kell and Wm. H. H. Whitehead; for Surveyor, John P. Cathcart and Daniel M. Leaming; for Coroner, Wm. Fry and R. G. James, and for Commissioner, A. W. Rogers and Elam Clark.

The Republicans were victorious. The vote was the largest that had ever been cast in the county, the total number being four thousand five hundred and sixty-three; and the Republican candidates were all successful by majorities ranging from fifty, to one

hundred and forty-nine. On State officers the average majority was one hundred and five. The majority of Mr. Colfax was one hundred and thirty. Morgan H. Weir's majority was one hundred and twenty-two. Whitehead's majority was one hundred and forty-nine.

The canvass for the Presidential nominees was still kept up, and in November, LaPorte county cast a still larger vote than in October, the whole number of votes being four thousand eight hundred and nineteen. Of these the Republican electors received two thousand five hundred and thirty-three votes, the Democratic electors two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine votes, and there were forty-five votes cast for a third electoral ticket. Daniel D. Pratt was the Whig elector for the ninth District, and Orpheus Everts the Democratic elector. The whole campaign was one of intense interest and excitement, and although the Republican party was defeated in its first national contest, and in most of the States, yet the large vote it cast, and its many local victories, served to consolidate it and prepare it for future success.

The election of 1857 was without especial incident. It included county officers and Judge of the circuit court, Andrew L. Osborn being elected to the latter position by a heavy majority. The candidates for county officers, were for Clerk, James Moore and John B. Fravel; for Sheriff, Wm. H. H. Whitehead and Nathan Kell; for Treasurer, Abel D. Porter and Seth Eason; for Auditor, John G. Laird and Thomas Pryce; for Commissioner first District, Isaac B. Coplin and Wm. W. Garrard; for Commissioner second District, Sidney S. Sabin and Henry P. Lans. Moore, Whitehead, Porter, Laird, Coplin and Sabin, all Republicans, were elected by majorities ranging from one hundred and fifty to over four hundred. In the case of Laird and Pryce there was a contest on the ground that Laird had been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, within four years, which would under the constitution prevent his holding any but a judicial office within that time. It was finally adjudged that neither party was entitled to the office, and Reuben Munday was appointed by the commissioners to serve until the next general election.

Political excitement became warm again in 1858. The terms

that were heard most in the party language of the day were "Lecompton Constitution," "Kansas," "Border Ruffianism," "Freedom of the Territories," "Non-Extension of Slavery," "Dred Scott Decision." All the State officers except Governor were to be elected, a member of Congress, and county officers. The Republicans carried the county on State officers by from five hundred and twenty to five hundred and sixty majority in a total vote of five thousand and twenty-six. Schuyler Colfax and John C. Walker were the opposing candidates for Congress, and the former's majority in the county was five hundred and sixty-five. Wm. B. Biddle and James A. Thornton were the opposing candidates for Prosecuting attorney in the circuit court, and Biddle received a majority of five hundred and two. John Walton and Theophilus Fravel were the opposing candidates for Auditor, and Walton was elected. Abel D. Porter was elected Treasurer over Truman T. Harris: Joshua S. McDowell was elected Sheriff over Levi Ely: Elisha L. Bennett was elected Surveyor over Munday Allen: Luther Brusie was elected Coroner over Henry Ellsworth: John Warnock was elected Commissioner over J. W. Butterfield, and Wm. H. Scott and M. G. Sherman were elected Representatives over James Bradley and James Orr. The officers elect were all Republicans, and the majorities were generally over five hundred.

The "off year" of 1859 brought out a very light vote, the whole number cast being only two thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. There were but three offices to be filled: Prosecuting attorney common pleas court, Recorder, and Commissioner for the second District. Joseph M. Dow and Daniel Noyes were the candidates for Prosecuting attorney: and Dow, Republican, received a majority in this county of one hundred and eighty-four. Luther Mann, Jr., was the Republican candidate for Recorder and Anderson Hupp the Democratic candidate for re-election. Hupp was elected by sixty-six majority. Sidney S. Sabin was elected Commissioner against Harvey Truesdell, Democrat.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri

compromise: the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feeling of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed so as to arouse and heat the people of the South. That the territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North; and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted, but should have enlarged privileges. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. In this state of the public mind, the Republican party met in national convention in Chicago, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President. The Democratic party met at Charleston in South Carolina, and the "fire-eating" element of the South, the better to secure their object, the dissolution of the Union, broke up the convention. The party afterwards met in the city of Baltimore, and there the same turbulent element divided the convention, and the result was the nomination of two Democratic tickets, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice President on the one side, and John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane on the other. Henry S. Lane stood at the head of the Republican State ticket, as candidate for Governor and Thomas A. Hendricks, at the head of the Democratic ticket. In the ninth District Schuyler Colfax was again the Republican candidate for Congress and the Democrats pitted against him the veteran Charles W. Cathcart. Daniel Noyes and Elisha Egbert were the opposing candidates for Judge of the court of common pleas. The candidates for county offices were as follows: For Clerk, James Moore and C. C. Morrical; for Sheriff, Joshua S. McDowell and Richard Huncheon: for Treasurer, Reginald H. Rose and Truman T. Harris; For Coroner, Ludwig Eliel and Robert Friedel; for Surveyor, Edward H. Leaming and John P. Cathcart: for Commissioner, Isaac B. Coplin and Ephraim Barney; for Representatives to the State legislature, Samuel Harvey and Mason G. Sherman, Republicans, and Irwin S. Jessup and Henry P. Lans, Democrats. The candidates for State Senator, were Abraham Teegarden and Henry Higgins.

The position which the Republican party maintained on slavery questions may be seen in the following resolutions found in the State Republican platform of that year:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the new and dangerous doctrine advocated by the Democratic party, that the Federal constitution carries slavery into the public territories, and that we believe slavery cannot exist anywhere in this government, unless by positive local law, and that we will oppose its extension into the territories of the Federal Government by all the power known to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any interference with slavery where it exists under the sanction of State law, that the soil of every State should be protected from lawless invasions from every quarter, and that the citizens of every State should be secured from illegal arrests and search, as well as from mob violence."

They also embodied the following in the platform:

Resolved, That we regard the preservation of the American Union as the highest object and duty of patriotism, and that it must and shall be preserved, and that all who advocate disunion are, and deserve the fate of, traitors."

Other questions formed issues between the parties, but the chief and most important by far, the overshadowing ones, were those growing out of the institution of slavery and the attitude of the South with respect to it, and also towards the Union. Threats of secession in case of the election of Mr. Lincoln were freely made, and the leaders in the violence which characterized the proceedings in the South, were more deeply in earnest than the people of the North generally supposed. The campaign was distinguished, besides the usual processions and speeches, by a Republican organization known as Wide Awakes, which adopted a simple uniform, and were provided with torch lamps, fixed on poles, and thus added much to the interest of night meetings. The company of Wide Awakes which existed in LaPorte, was drilled by Gen. Newell Gleason, in the manner of handling their lamp sticks according to the manual of arms. In one year from that time many of the same persons were drilling with arms, preparatory to fighting the battles of the nation against a section of country which had wantonly risen

in rebellion. The political pulse beat high in both parties, great political gatherings were frequent, and processions and enthusiasm filled up the days and the nights. At length the day of the October election came, and the Republicans were completely successful. The average majority which the county gave on the State ticket was nine hundred and eighty-five. Colfax's majority for congress was one thousand and five. Egbert's majority for Judge was four hundred and seventy. Teegarden's majority for the State Senate was one thousand and three. The Republican majority on county offices was from seven hundred to one thousand majority. The whole number of votes cast was five thousand and fifteen. But the great event was still to occur—the Presidential election in November. At this election there were four electoral tickets in the field, those headed by the candidates already named, and the Union party ticket, headed by John Bell and Edward Everett. Each of them were voted for in this county. The county filled three places on electoral tickets. John C. Walker was on the Douglas Democratic ticket for the State at large, James Bradley was on the Breckenridge Democratic ticket for the ninth District, and John P. Early on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket for the ninth District. The Lincoln electoral ticket received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven: the Douglas ticket, one thousand six hundred and six; the Bell and Everett ticket, twenty-seven, and the Breckenridge ticket, four hundred and seventy-four, the number of votes cast being five thousand and seventy-four. The Republican majority over all was eight hundred and sixty; and over the Douglas-Democratic ticket, one thousand three hundred and sixty-one. On the next day after the election, the LaPorte *Union* had this to say:

“LaPorte county is entitled to the Banner. Lincoln's majority in this county is probably one thousand four hundred over Douglas. The Breckenridge vote in the county is about five hundred.

In this city the vote was as follows: For Lincoln nine hundred and twenty-seven: for Douglas, three hundred and eighty-nine; Breckenridge, ninety-five, and Bell, seventeen.

St. Joseph county gives Lincoln nine hundred majority.

The result is better than we had hoped for; but we are none the

5. Regiments will, if time permits it, be formed of companies from the same Congressional District. If time will not allow, companies will be assigned to regiments according to the date of their report, as above designated.

6. Respect for the five regiments sent from Indiana to the Mexican war, and avoidance of historical confusion hereafter, require that regiments should be numbered in order beginning with the sixth.

7. Companies not already uniformed will take no step about uniforming until they know the regiment they are attached to.

8. Arms will be distributed to accepted companies as soon as possible. If not distributed before marching to the place of rendezvous, patience must be exercised.

9. If practicable, an inspecting officer will be sent to such companies, notice being given of the time of his coming.

10. Accepted companies must not wait for arms, but begin their drill immediately.

11. All communications touching arms, place of rendezvous, and organization, must be addressed to this office.

12. Notice of time and place of general rendezvous will be given in future orders.

LEWIS WALLACE, Adjutant Gen. Ind. Militia.

On the same day, President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men. But recruiting had already begun in La Porte; from all over the county they came, and in a very few days, two companies were ready to take the field. From the *Herald* we take the following account of the departure of the first Volunteer company from La-Porte:

“Last Monday morning was the time set for Capt. D. J. Woodward’s company of volunteers to leave La Porte for Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, and at an early hour our streets became thronged with both our citizens and those from the country, to witness the interesting spectacle. The various fire companies and the German Rifle company were out, accompanied by Frisbee’s silver band, and added much to the occasion. The company were drawn up in line in front of the Court House, and answered to the call of the roll, and received the warm congratulations of many sincere friends,

after which they marched to the depot and went aboard the special train provided for the occasion to take them to the Crossing. The crowd at the depot was really immense, many of whom manifested decided sadness and grief at the parting of near and dear friends, perhaps never to see them more. We saw many weeping bitterly as they pressed perhaps for the last time the hand of a husband, brother or son, and bid him God speed in his noble undertaking. Capt. Woodward was particularly affected, as well as many of his company. At about half after nine o'clock the train started, amid the cheers of the vast multitude. The fire companies and many citizens went aboard the cars and accompanied the volunteers as far as the Crossing. Frisbee's Silver Band continued with the company to Indianapolis, where they intend to offer their services to their country.

This company is finely officered and contains as brave and trusty men as our county affords. Capt. Woodward makes a splendid officer and commands the respect of the whole company. Lieuts. Patton, Carter and Richards, are also of the right stripe, and worthy of the positions they severally occupy."

This company united with the celebrated ninth Indiana Regiment under command of Col. R. H. Milroy, participated in the first campaign in West Virginia, and at the close of the three months' service returned to La Porte, and was reorganized for the three years' service. Before taking the field Capt. Woodward was made Major of the Regiment; Lieut. Patton, Captain, and Second Lieut. Carter. First Lieutenant. Michigan City was also on fire with patriotic fervor, and organized and sent forward a company under command of Capt. Wm. H. Blake, which reached the rendezvous in time to gain admission into the ninth for the three month's service. The complete roster of these two companies will be given elsewhere in this history. But far more than enough came forward to fill up these two companies, and another company was speedily organized, and called the La Porte Zouaves; with the intention of gaining admission into Lew Wallace's Zouave Regiment, the eleventh Indiana. It serves to show how thoroughly the war spirit of the people of the whole State was aroused, that notwithstanding the La Porte Zouaves were ready on the fifteenth, yet

they could not obtain acceptance. On Monday, the fifteenth of April, a telegram was sent to Gen. Wallace, to which the following reply was returned: "Zouave Regiment and requisition all full.

LEW WALLACE."

Another despatch was sent, and the reply came:

"*To A. Teegarden*:—No chance to get in—no more companies can be received.

LEW WALLACE."

The members of the company still did not despair, and on the same night, they met and elected officers: James H. Shannon, Captain; H. M. Brusie, first Lieutenant, J. E. Sweet, second Lieutenant; A. H. Dustin, third Lieutenant; B. F. Coleman, Ensign; E. S. Abbey, first Sergeant; David Seeholtz, second Sergeant; Hiram Stewart, third Sergeant; Simon P. Montgomery, fourth Sergeant; S. R. Culp, first Corporal; Charles M. Berrick, second Corporal; N. M. Kinsley, third Corporal; Joseph Sutton, fourth Corporal.

Much to their regret, they were unable to get into any regiment at the time, but most of them afterwards joined the twentieth regiment for the three year's service. The names of the members are here given in full:

"J. H. Shannon, J. E. Sweet, E. S. Abbey, G. W. Fosdick, C. Fradenburgh, N. McKinney, L. Woodworth, H. M. Kendall, B. F. Coleman, O. M. Harvey, A. B. Hendricks, W. H. Huntsman, L. M. B. Jones, Charles M. Berrick, John C. Holton, Mack Graham, Daniel S. Garlick, R. W. Comfort, Geo. R. Abbott, Harrison Stewart, Lewis Roberts, Willis Francis, Wm. Cannell, S. E. Harding, Wm. King, W. S. Stinchcomb, John W. Andrew, John C. Lloyd, Orson Howard, Wm. Hecker, Henry Hagenbuck, James D. Kent, Charles Clarkson, Michael Halsey, A. H. Lamb, Joseph Noll, Henry J. Weckerlin, Simon P. Montgomery, Samuel R. Culp, Dennis F. Vandusen, Clayton Price, J. D. Taylor, J. W. Carrier, Alonzo Sturges, G. J. Emery, John B. Catlin, T. C. Weed, Stephen K. Grover, Oscar Harris, Jesse B. Miller, Philetus Downing, Geo. Rodefer, Henry Guise, Thomas Hutchins, H. Austin, J. Biege, Wm. W. Weber, D. F. Beach, G. A. Whittaker, Wm. B. Smith, John H. Hendricks, Kenyon Hyatt, H. W. Brusie,

Lew J. Bryant, David Wright, Wm. H. Martin, Asher Proud, David Shultz, Timothy Mulqueen, Emulus Travis, John Montgomery, John T. Culp, Cornelius Vandusen, Henry Cramer, Thomas Sloane, Scott Whitman, Jno. A. Sloane, Jno. Miller, Jasper Rhodes, R. P. Miles, Allen C. Austin, H. Burford, Jesse F. Bagley, Samuel Dustin, Thomas Cunningham, Wm. E. Alsop, John Gaa, P. V. Husten, N. B. Easton, A. B. Austin, Orrin Moon, Joseph Sutton, Wm. M. Bennett, Samuel Huston, Henry Steffer, Joseph Lloyd, Oscar Bear, Samuel Moser, David Pealer, Jas. N. Marvin, Ezra H. Gould, Thomas E. Chamberlain, James Halpin, Theo. Romans, Chas. A. Davidson, J. Fradenburg, Hiram Crawford, Geo. Storrs, Jas. Andrew, Alfred Fradenburg, Benj. Matchett, Henry Miller, W. C. Hall, Andrew Saylor, Geo. Drawley, J. N. Cissna, E. J. Kelsey, C. D. Vanwagnen, Geo. W. Blackman, Chas. Barringer, Reuben Mapes, Wm. Shelley, Samuel Locker, John Blank."

Meanwhile the citizens were actively engaged in devising ways and means for the care of soldiers' families, and the wants and necessities of the men who were leaving home so suddenly, without the opportunity to make proper preparations for their own comfort or that of their families. The following account of a meeting of the citizens held on the twenty-fourth day of April will show how promptly and effectively they came into the great relief work, which continued during the entire war:

"At a public meeting at Huntsman Hall on Wednesday afternoon, twenty-fourth instant, to consult about the great crisis we are now involved in and how it had better be met, on motion of Gen. Orr, Hon. Chas. W. Cathcart was elected President. On taking the chair Mr. Cathcart responded to repeated calls in one of the most eloquent and patriotic speeches ever delivered in La Porte which was received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. The following named gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents: James Forrester, Jas. Bradley, A. L. Osborn, and Amzi Clark. John Millikan, C. G. Powell, and Wm. H. Scott were appointed Secretaries.

Patriotic and eloquent speeches were made by Judge Osborn, Wm. Frazier of Illinois, and Wm. J. Walker, all of which had the true ring in them. The following preamble and resolutions were offered and after being read were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In certain States in this Union, an armed rebellion has been organized, having for its avowed object the overthrow of the government of the United States; and, whereas, the authors and leaders of this rebellion have, by violence, seized several forts and arsenals belonging to the United States, and have plundered the government of large sums of money, arms and other property; and, whereas, Fort Sumter, belonging to the United States, and over which the government had exclusive jurisdiction, has been besieged by a large army of rebels, and assaulted by a destructive cannonade, until the heroic Maj. Anderson, and his little, but gallant band, exhausted by hunger and fatigue, were compelled to haul down the national flag and surrender the fortress into the hands of armed traitors; and, whereas, the President of the United States, in obedience to his constitutional obligations has called upon the loyal States to aid him in the enforcement of the laws, in the recovery of the national property and the preservation of the government; therefore,

Resolved, That we the citizens of La Porte County, now assembled, without distinction of party, will to the utmost of our ability aid the President of the United States, with men and means, in crushing this rebellion, in the recovery of the national property, in the preservation of our government and in the enforcement of its laws.

Resolved, That this meeting, in view of the unsettled and alarming condition of our national affairs, recommend that volunteer companies may be organized in every convenient district in La Porte County, and that they be officered, drilled and held in readiness to meet any call that may be made by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States for volunteers.

Resolved, That all patriotic citizens who are willing to contribute to the support of the families of our volunteers during their absence be invited to call on Harvey Truesdell, Sutton Vanpelt and Henry Lusk, the committee on the volunteer fund and subscribe such an amount as they are willing to give for such object.

Resolved, That all who are willing to contribute blankets, and comforts or clothing for the use of volunteers be requested to leave them with the Mayor of the city of La Porte, who will mark them and if not used will return them to the donors of said articles.

M. H. Weir read the following resolutions which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the State Legislature from this county be requested to use their utmost

endeavors, to procure the passage of a law, at the present extra session, so amending the act of 1852 pertaining to the duties and powers of the County Commissioners as to enable the Commissioners of the different counties of this State, in their discretion to appropriate money from the County Treasury, to aid in the support of the families of such of the Indiana volunteers of 1861, and during the present troubles, as shall stand in need of such aid.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to forward a copy of the above resolution to our Senator and each of our Representatives at Indianapolis.

At this stage of the proceedings Gen. Orr stated that the citizens here had authorized those volunteers who resided in the country and wished to remain in La Porte while preparing to go away, to board at the hotels of the city, and that in so doing there was an accumulated debt due to said hotel keepers of one hundred and sixty dollars, about half of which had been paid—the balance he proposed should be made up at once, which was done in a few minutes. This was independent of the relief fund for the families of the volunteers. The Union Mills band was present and discoursed fine music at times during the meeting." At a previous meeting, the following proceedings were had:

..MAYOR'S OFFICE. April 19th, 1861.

The subscribers to the fund for the support of the families of Volunteers to aid in the suppression of the Southern rebellion, met for the purpose of forming an organization in furtherance of the object of such subscription.

The Mayor was called to the chair. On motion, W. C. Hannah, H. Truesdell, Henry Lusk and S. Van Pelt were appointed a committee to report at a subsequent meeting a plan for the collection and disbursement of the funds that have been, and may be, subscribed.

The meeting then adjourned till tomorrow at ten o'clock A. M.

April 20th:—The meeting was called to order pursuant to adjournment. On motion, A. L. Osborn was elected Chairman, and W. B. Biddle was chosen Secretary.

The committee heretofore appointed to devise a plan for the collection and disbursement of funds, as a report, submitted the following propositions: That each volunteer be requested to report to the Mayor, the number, names, ages, sexes and place of residence

of his family; and in case they shall fail to furnish the same the information shall be obtained from other reliable sources.

That a committee of three citizens be appointed by this meeting whose duty it shall be to collect and expend the money which has been, or shall be, subscribed for the purpose aforesaid.

That said committee shall from time to time inquire into, and keep themselves advised of the situation and wants of said families, and to provide for and supply all such necessary wants during the absence of such volunteers.

That the said committee be authorized to make assessments *pro rata* upon the subscriptions, and to collect the same as often as may be necessary to defray the expenses of providing for such families in the manner aforesaid.

That the committee shall have general powers and discretion in the collection and management of said fund, and in the disbursement of it, and may appoint as many assistants as they may deem necessary.

S. VANPELT,
H. LUSK,
H. TRUESDELL,
W. C. HANNAH.

On motion, the report was concurred in. It was moved and seconded that Harvey Truesdell, Sutton Vanpelt and Henry Lusk constitute said committee, which motion prevailed.

A motion to empower said committee to fill all vacancies which may occur therein, was carried.

On motion, it was resolved that if any person who has subscribed to said relief fund shall enlist as a soldier, such person shall be released from his subscription.

On motion, J. A. Caldwell, C. Fredrickson, and John Sutherland, were appointed a committee to collect money to furnish volunteers with such clothing as may be necessary for their present use, and to pay other incidental expenses.

W. C. Hannah presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of this State be requested to enact a law at its special session about to convene, authorizing the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties of this State to make such appropriations of money from time to time,

to be paid out of their respective county treasuries, as they may deem necessary and proper for the support of the families of such citizens of their respective counties as shall enroll themselves as volunteers, and be mustered into the service of the United States, to aid in the suppression of the Southern rebellion.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting to the President of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives.

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. L. OSBORN, Chairman.

W. B. BIDDLE, Secretary.

Such was the spirit which animated the people of La Porte county, when the first notes of war broke upon the country. The great heart of the people was enlisted. The young and middle-aged came forward by hundreds, and stepped promptly into the ranks for the nation's defense. The women were aroused, and all over the county relief societies were organized, and from that time forward during all the months and years of the war, their solemn vigils were kept, and they refused to know relaxation or weariness in their noble work of supplying comforts to diseased, and wounded, and suffering men. Citizens whose age or circumstances prevented them from bearing a part in the heat and burdens, and dangers of the field, freely contributed of their means, to aid the families of those who went out and might never return, and many of whom left their bodies in the soil of the South. To all this, there were some exceptions. There were those, not many, but some, who expressed the hope that the soldiers might never return, who knew for them no better name than "Lincoln hirelings," and who refused to aid the grand cause by money, or work, or word. Their punishment has long since come. It is that they never can feel the pride which swells the heart of him or her who helped to prevent the nation's overthrow. They must always hold concealed within their breasts, the humiliating knowledge that the glorious triumph was achieved without their assistance, and in spite of their sympathy with a rebellion which had for its object the dismemberment of the nation.

It is quite impossible to follow each man who went from La Porte county into the service of his country. It would involve the whole

history of the war, of every campaign East and West, and of a large proportion of the battles that were fought, for in nearly every part of the great field of operations, the soldiers of La Porte county were to be found. The writer has thought best therefore, after detailing the first magnificent uprising of our people, not to indulge in many general remarks, but to give a list complete of the soldiers who enlisted from this county, with the military history of each, as far as it has been practicable to obtain it, together with a brief history of each regiment that was organized in this county, or contained as much as one full Company from the county. This will include the following regiments and batteries, the Ninth, Fifteenth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-eighth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, Twelfth Cavalry; Fourth, Fifth and Twenty-first batteries. This register will be made up from the report of the Adjutant General of the State, Gen. Wm. H. H. Terrell, to which work we are also largely indebted for the historical account of the regiments and batteries named. The residences of the men of the Batteries named are not given in the report, and hence it is possible that our list herein will not be as complete and accurate as is desirable, though very few, if any of the names will be omitted. It will be a surprise to many to see the long roll of names which indicate better than anything that could be said, how grandly La Porte county upheld the hands of the government, when bloody treason attacked the integrity of the Union. These lists of names are replete with eloquence greater than language can command, showing the power of a free people, and that La Porte county, in the nation's great crisis furnished no mean army in itself.

NINTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS SERVICE

COMPANY "B."

Nierner, Gus.	April 25, 61; 1st Serg't,	mustered out.	"
Jones, Byron C.	"	Sergeant,	"
Copp, Wm.	"	"	"
Fry, Robert	"	"	"
James, John	"	Corporal,	"
Ward, Wm.	"	"	"
Young, Henry	"	Musician,	"
Durham, James H.	"	"	"

Allen, Hiram	April 25, '61;	mustered out	July 29, '61.
Ashton, Simon	"	"	"
Baldwin, James	"	"	"
Bemiss George	"	"	"
Boothroyd, Edward	"	"	"
Brockway, Asahel	"	"	"
Brothers, Elisha	"	"	"
Butterfield, John	"	"	"
Burns, John	"	"	"
Crainer, John	"	"	"
Felt, Orson B.	"	"	"
Forbes, George	"	"	"
Fowler, John D.	"	"	"
Fraser, Wm. W.	"	"	"
Gline Nelson	"	"	"
Gluck, Louis	"	"	"
Gluck, Frederick	"	"	"
Hamilton, Robert	"	"	"
Hall, William	"	"	"
Harding, Joseph	"	"	"
Hainer, Daniel	"	"	"
Hieshler, Adam	"	"	"
Hildebrand, Francis	"	"	"
Jones, Henry	"	"	"
Lockwood James,	"	"	"
McCormick, James	"	"	"
McClurg, Thomas	"	"	"
Miller, Talcott	"	"	"
Noseworthy, Wm.	"	"	"
Ogden, George	"	"	"
Peabody, Samuel	"	"	"
to aid Morris	"	"	"
ment has William	"	"	"
which swell John	"	"	"
nation's overt ph	"	"	"
breasts, the huc	"	"	"
achieved withert	"	"	"
with a rebellio	"	"	"
the nation. in	"	"	"
It is quite imp	"	"	"
county into the serv	"	"	"

Smith, Henry	April 25, '61;	mustered out	July 29, '61.
Thompson, Nelson	"	"	"
Thornton William	"	"	"
Thornton Samuel	"	"	"
Vanostrand, Jerome	"	"	"
Vesper, Augustus	"	"	"
Wilcox, Wm. R.	"	"	"
Wilson, James	"	"	"
Wood, Henry H.	"	"	"
Young, Charles	"	"	"

COMPANY "F."

Stebbins, Frank	Apr. 24, '61;	1st Serg't,	mustered out	July 29, '61.
Andrews, John W.	"	Sergeant	"	"
Wing, Seneca	"	"	"	"
Wetherby, Chas. J.	"	"	"	"
Brashaw, Walter,	"	Corporal	"	"
Wilbraham, Joseph	"	"	"	"
Merritt, Wm. H.	"	"	"	"
Miner, David	"	"	"	"
Collins, James	"	Musician	"	"
Stanton, Alonzo B.	"	"	"	"
Anderson, Charles	"	"	"	"
Bailey, Lorene M.	"	"	"	"
Barts, John	"	"	"	"
Barnes, Jackson	"	"	"	"
Barnes, John	"	"	"	"
Baker, David	"	"	"	"
Boyd, George	"	"	"	"
Brink, John	"	"	"	"
Brisack, Judson F.	"	"	"	"
Brown, Calvin C.	"	"	"	"
Butler, Newton	"	"	"	"
Conant, Edwin C.	"	"	"	"
Conant, Albert S.	"	"	"	"
Cox, Samuel T.	"	"	"	"
Cubben, Edward	"	"	"	"
Finley, James	"	"	"	"
Fosdick, Aaron	"	"	"	"
Gast, Peter	"	"	"	"
Gates, Columbus	"	"	"	"
George, Amos	"	"	"	"

George, William Apr. 24, '61;		mustered out July 24, '61.
Hallock, Elias B.	"	" "
Hauserman, August	"	" "
Hendrickson, Cam	"	" "
Hosler, Harrison	"	" "
Holland, Stephen C.	"	" "
Holliday, William	"	" "
Johnson, Andrew	"	" "
Koon, Henry	"	" "
Kreighbaum, Edwin	"	" "
Lewis, Charles	"	" "
Low, Simon	"	" "
Lyman, Henry	"	" "
Lynn, Swen	"	" "
Maloon, George W.	"	" "
McCollum, Benj. F.	"	" "
Milliken, Jared L.	"	" "
Morenas, Burr	"	" "
Morehead, Samuel	"	" "
Munger, Ira A.	"	" "
Oaks, Eli	"	" "
Peterson, John M.	"	" "
Phillips, Lyman	"	" "
Pierce, Smith D.	"	" "
Reynolds, David B.	"	" "
Reynolds, Stephen	"	" "
Rollins, Stephen	"	" "
Rudd, William	"	" "
Sampson, Newland	"	" "
Soulter, John M.	"	" "
Shaw, Wm. H.	"	" "
Smith, Charles L.	"	" "
Snyder, John	"	" "
Sales, Charles A.	"	" "
Stokes, Clayton,	"	" "
Thornton, Robinson	"	" "
Turner, Perry	"	" "
Van Alter, William	"	" "
Van Acker, George	"	" "
Van Ostrand, Isaac	"	" "
Van Wert, William	"	" "
Walter, Henry	"	" "
Warner, Cyprian G.	"	" "

Sam'l O. Gregory, Served but was never mustered.
 Ed. L. Ephlin, April 27; Fife Major, mustered out July 29, '61.
 Don. J. Woodward, " 26; Major, mustered out with Regiment.
 Daniel Meeker, " 30; Surgeon, mustered out with Regiment.
 Mason G. Sherman, " 30; Asst. Surg. " " "
 Wm. H. Blake, " 25; Capt. B. " " "
 Thos. J. Patton, " " F. " " "
 Asahel K. Bush, " 1st Lieut. B. " " "
 George H. Carter, " " F. " " "
 Alson Bailey, " 2nd Lieut. B. " " "
 Joseph Richards, " " F. " " "

NINTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "B."

McCormick, James 1st Serg't, promoted 2d Lieut.
 Butterfield, John Sept. 5, '61; Ser't, dischg'd June 12, '62—wo'ds.
 Craner, John " " Promoted 2d Lieut.
 Leonard, Isaac N. " " Promoted 2d Lieut.
 Young, Charles " " Killed, Chiam'ga, Sep. 19, '63.
 Gluck, Lewis C. " Corporal; Reduced at own request;
 mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
 Vesper, Augustus Sept. 5, '61; " Vet.; must. out Sept. 28, '65.
 Bartlett, Jonas " " Wou'd Shiloh; dis. July 1, '62
 Dunham, George A. " " Dis. May 5, '62—disability.
 Roberts, Lewis " " Wou'd Shiloh; died May 8, '62
 King, Leverett E. " " App'd Serg.; Cap'd Chicamauga;
 must. out Aug. 27, '64.
 Franklin, Benj. Sept. 5, '61; " App'd 1st Serg.; died at Mich.
 City, Oct. 15, '63; wounds received at Chicamauga.
 Mills, Gordon, Sept. 5, '61; Wagoner, dis'd Aug 5, '62—disability.
 Andrews, Daniel W. Sep. 5, '61; Ap'd Ser.; must. out Aug. 27, '64.
 Barnes, James P. Sept. 5, '61; Veteran, must. out Sept. 28, '65, as
 absent sick at Indianapolis.
 Bales, Nathan W. " Discharged March 10, '63—disability.
 Beekman, August " Mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
 Bingham, Warren C. " Wo'd Chicamauga, mus. out Aug. 27, '64
 Blackman, Geo. W. " Wou'd Shiloh; Discharged July 8, '62.
 Bolton, Robert " Killed at Shiloh, April 7, '62.
 Butler, Calvin O. " Vet.; deserted New Orleans, July 12, '65.
 Clarkson, Julius L. " Wou'd at Shiloh; Dis. June 20, '62.
 Disbrow, Lemuel S. " Vet.; Killed at Kenesaw, June 20, '64.

- Donnell, Robert Sept. 5, '61; Veteran; mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
- Earle, George " Died, Cheat Mt., Va., Oct. 30, '61, disease
- Edwards, Gus. H. " Died June 4, '64; Wou'd rec'd at Dallas.
- Ensign, Richard P. " Vet.; app'd Corp.; must. out Sep. 28, '65.
- English, Carlos " Discharged July 8, '62.
- Fyler, Sheldon H. " Dis. Oct. 17 '62—disability.
- Galloway, Harry H. " Dis. May 5, '62—disability.
- Gordon, James " Vet.; app'd Corp.; mus. out Sep. 28, '65.
- Gluck, George C. " Mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
- Guenther, Henry " Discharged Aug. 5, '65.
- Harrold, David " Discharged, disability.
- Holmes, Peter D. " Vet.; mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
- Hunt, Otis " Died at Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 2, '62.
- Hall, Thomas " Discharged July 8, '62—disability.
- Jackson, Andrew B. " Vet.; mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
- Lanphier, DeWitt C. " Mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
- Lindley, James S. " Deserted at Louisville, Oct. 8, '62.
- Lyon, Amos A. " Cap. at Chiem'ga; mus. out Oct. 15, '64.
- Mack, James " Vet.; died July 4, '64; wo'd re. Kenesaw.
- Mason, Elmore S. " Mustered out August 27, '64.
- Maley, Dennis " App'd Sergt.; mustered out July 6, '65.
- McDonald, Alex. L. " Veteran; " " " "
- McGuigan Thos. F. " Vet.; app'd Serg., 1st Serg., Serg. Maj.;
must. out Sept. '65.
- Miller, George Sept. 5, '61; Discharged May 27, '62—disability.
- Mitchell, Isaac F. " Mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
- Murswick, Charles " Vet.; killed at Atlanta, Aug. 20, '64.
- Pettis, Morris E. " Woun'd Shiloh; discharged June 2, '62.
- Phelps, Eli F. " Wou'd Chica'ga; must. out Aug. 27, '64.
- Pierce, Allen L. " Veteran; must. out Sep. 28, '65.
- Pierce, Chester G. " Wou'd at Shiloh: dis. June 27, '62.
- Pollard Henry H. " Mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
- Replogle, John " " " "
- Ring, Joshua " Discharged Nov. 28, '61—disability.
- Rood, Leonard " Discharged June 28, '62—disability.
- Sanford, Albert " Died Cheat Mt., Dec. 20, '62—disease.
- Shawn, John R. " Discharged, October 28, '61—disability.
- Sutton Etsel A. " Mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
- Sutton, William L. " " " "
- Sweet, William " Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 29, '63.
- Teeple, Charles B. " Wou'd Shiloh; discharged June 20, '62.
- Thompson, Gus. A. " Veteran; deserted at New Orleans.

- Tozier, Reuben Sept. 5, '61; Transferred V. R. C., Feb. 19, '63.
 Trigg, James " Vt.; ap'd Hsp. Ste'd; mus. o. Sep. 28, '65.
 Trull, Andrew J. " C'p Chica'a; killed Indi'lis, by pro guard.
 VanWinkle, Levi " App'd Serg't; must. out Aug. 27, '64.
 Vesper, John " Mustered out Aug. 27, '64.
 Warnock, Chas. C. " Discharged Oct. 30, '61—disability.
 Webster, Wm. B. " Dis. May 26, '63; wo'd rec. at Sto. River.
 Wilcox, Stephen O. " Wou'd at Greenbrier; dis. Jan. 21, '62.
 Williams, Lewis " Veteran; mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
 Williams, Evan " Wou'd Shiloh; discharged July 8, '62.
 Williams, John " Died, Fetterman, Va., Jan. 29, '62—dis'e
 Williams, Wm. T. " Discharged June 3, '62—disability.
 Wilson, Canning " " Aug. 21, '62—disability.
 Bartlett, Jonas H. Jan. 15, '63; Wou'd, Chicm'ga; dis. July 25, '64
 Collins, Elijah March 26, '63; Desert. May 20, '63, ret. Apr. 5, '64,
 deserted April 29, '64.
 Donnell, John Feb. 20, '64; Mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
 Garland, Benjamin " " " as absent sick.
 Garland, Peter " " " "
 Harrold, Joseph Dec. 20, '61; Wou'd Shiloh; must. out Dec. 20, '64.
 Harrold, Thornton F. " Killed, Kenesaw, June 20, '64.
 Hart, Lewis A. Feb. 20, '64; Wounded Atlanta, August 20, '64;
 mustered out May 24, '65.
 Herbert, Clarence Feb. 20, '64; Mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
 Myers, Nelson E. " Ap'd Corporal; Sergeant; mustered
 out September 28, '65.

COMPANY "C."

- Peasley, Charles Sept. 5, '61; Veteran; deserted Nov., '64, returned
 Feb. '65, mustered out September 28, '65.
 Peasley, David Sept. 5, '61; Des. from June 26 to Aug. 29, '62,
 and Dec. '64 to March '65; veteran, must. out Sept. 15, '64.

COMPANY "D."

- Ottomeier, Ferd. Sept. 7, '61; Wo'd Kene'w; must. out Sep. 6, '64.
 Shannon, Thomas H. " Deserted October 24, '62.

COMPANY "E."

- Hamilton, James Sept. 5, '61; Capt'd at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 Harrel John " Deserted June 28, '62.

DRAFTED.

Lindley, John Oct. 7, '64; Mustered out June 20, '65.
 Pease, John F. Nov. 29, '64; " " July 24, '65.

COMPANY "G."

McCreery, Alvin O. Sept. 5, '61; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
 Robinson, Christo'pr " Wou'd and Captured at Chicamauga.
 Rust, Dennis M. " Dis. March 11, '62—disability.

RECRUITS.

Dingeman, Albert Feb. 10, '64; Vet.; must. out Sept. 28, '65.
 Paul, Nathaniel S. Feb. 20, '64; Dis. for pro. 128th Rg. Nov. 19, '64

COMPANY "H."

Hill, Elijah B. Sept. 5, '61; Woun'd Buffalo Mt.; app'd Wagoner,
 also Corporal; veteran; mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
 Matott, Fabian Sept. 5, '61; Mustered out Sept. 6, '64.
 Sleight, Matthew " Died Jan. 4, '63; wo'd rec. at Stone River.
 Sleight, Henry B. " Vet.; app'd Corpl., mus. out Sept. 28, '65.
 Woods, James " Mustered out Sept. 6, '64.
 Young, Wm. H. H. " Discharged Nov. 6, '61—disability.

RECRUITS.

Bloom, Henry March 2, '64; Mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
 Payne, William Feb. 20, '64; Discharged Dec. 29, '62—disability.

COMPANY "I."

Ames, Simon Sept. 5, '61; Vet.; trans. 1st U. S. Eng. July. 15, '64
 Sherman A. G. W.; " Mustered out Sept. 6, '64.
 Ephlin, Edward L. Jan. 25, '64; Unassigned Recruit.
 Storms, Sylvanus D. Sept. 26, '64; Unassigned Substitute.
 Stephens, Silas " " "
 Blake, William H. Sept. 27, '62; Major, promoted Lt. Col., Col.,
 and resigned April 16, 1863.
 Carter, George H. Sept. 5, '61; Cap. pro. Maj.; ms. out Jan 11, '65
 Patton, Thomas J. " Adj.: killed at Shiloh, April 7, '62.
 Meeker, Daniel " Sur.; res'd for pro.: com. by W. D.
 Sherman, Mason G. " Ass't Surgeon, promoted Surgeon.
 Gilmore, Alexander W. March 28, '62; Ass't Surg.; died at Camp,
 Harker, Tenn., March 13, '65.

Edward L. Ephlin, March 25, '65; 2nd Lieutenant.
 William Copp, Sept. 5, '61; Capt. res. Sep. 28, '62, w'd rec. Shiloh.
 Joseph W. Harding, " 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain; resigned
 April 22, '63; re-entered service as 1st Lieut. in 155th Reg.
 James McCormick, Sept. 29, '62; 2nd Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut.,
 and Captain; resigned June 2, '63.
 John Craner, March 4, '63; 2d Lt., promoted 1st Lt. and Captain.
 Isaac N. Leonard, May 24, '63; 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut.
 Lewis S. Nickston, Dec. 12, '61; 1st Lt.; killed, Chi'ga Sep. 19, '63
 Leonidas A. Cole, Sept. 5, '61. 1st Lieut., promoted Captain.
 Wm. H. Merritt, " 2nd Lt., pro'd 1st Lt. and Captain.
 Charles S. Morrow, " 1st. Lt., hono'bly dis. Aug. 21, '62.
 Edward Cribben, Sept 1, '62; 2nd Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut.
 Samuel Dustin, Dec. 17, '63; 1st Lieut., resigned Jan. 25, '65.
 Jacob Snyder, March 30, '65.; 2nd Lieut.
 Rev. Henry Smith, Nov. 4, 63; Chaplain; Resigned, July 28, '64.

COMPANY "F."—NINTH REGIMENT.

Brown, Moses C. Jr. Sept. 5, '61; 1st Serg.; App'd Sergeant Maj.;
 dis. April 8, '62.
 Crebbin, Edward " Ser.; promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
 Ball, Thomas L. " Wo'd Gr. Brier, dis. Nov. 22, '62
 Shepherd, Leander C. " Ap'd 1st Serg't; pro. 2d Lieut.
 Hosler, Harrison " Discharged Jan. 15, 63.

CORPORALS.

Dustin, Samuel Sept 5, 61; Ap'd Serg.; 1st Ser.; pro. 1st Lieut.
 Strong, William C. " Ap'd Corporal; disch'd Sept. 17, '62.
 Barnes, Charles A. " Ap'd Corp.; red'd; mus. o. June 6, '65
 Emery, George J. " Vet.; app'd Serg., red'd, dis.; wounds.
 Evans, Joseph " Ap'd Serg.; wo'd Chica'ga; mus. out
 Sept 6, 64.
 McDonald, Alex " Died, Nashville, March 31, '62.
 Snyder, John " Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 31, '63.
 Hollister, Walter D. " Vet.; captured; must. out June 26, '65
 Price, Alfred " Musician; disch. April 15, '62; dis'y.

PRIVATES.

Allsop, William E. Sep. 5, '61; Wo'd Chic'ga; mus. out Sept. 6, '64.
 Bailey, Loring N. " Died at La Porte, Ind., March 3, '63.
 Bell, James " Died, New Albany, Oct. 18, '62.

Beeson, Benj. F.	Sept. 5, '61;	Vet.; app'd Corp'l; mustered out.
Beeson, Willis	"	Vet.; died, Valparaiso, Feb'y 24, '64.
Berdine, David H.	"	Discharged Nov. 14, '61.
Billings, John D.	"	Mustered out Sept. 6, '64.
Borberg, Otto	"	Ap'd Corp.; killed, Chic., Sep. 19, '63
Burgher, Nelson	"	Mustered out Sept. 6, '64.
Burget, John	"	" " "
Bunnell, Nathaniel F.	"	Died, Tygarts Valley, Va., Nov. 3, '61
Carrier, John W.	"	Dropped from rolls as deserter.
Carr, William H.	"	Vet.; mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
Cotton, William S.	"	Died at Fetterman, Va., Jan. 30, '62.
Curtis, William L.	"	Mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
Curtis, Leander	"	Died, Fetterman, Va., Jan. 25, '62.
Culph, John T.	"	Mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
Doremus, James A.	"	Deserted, Murfresboro, Aug. 9, '62.
Douglass, George D.	"	Dis. April 15, '62; dis'y. [Sep. 24, '63
Edinger, Jacob	"	Died Oct. 11, '63; wo'ds rec. Chatt'ga
Elliott, Henry E.	"	Mustered out Sept. 5, '64. [28, '65.
Fields, Joseph	"	Vet.; ap'd Corpl., Ser.; mus. out Sep.
Garinger, Solomon	"	Dese'd Readyville, Ten., May 29, '63.
Gonyer, Ozias	"	Trs. to 4th U. S. Cavalry, Dec. 1, '62.
Graham, William H.	"	Died, Evansville, Ind.
Hammons, Charles	"	Deserted, Louisville, Oct. 1, '62.
Harris, Martin	"	Discharged June 21, '62; disability.
Harmon, William L.	"	" " " " [28, '65.
Hauseman, August	"	Vet.; ap'd Corp., Serg.; mus. out Sep.
Herrold, Henry	"	Mustered out Sep. 6, '64. [Sep. 6, '64
Hentz, Michael	"	Ap'd Corp.; wou'd Chicm'a; must. out
Hodges Sephen	"	Captured, Chicamauga.
Hulderman, John H.	"	Vet.; must. out Sept. 28, '65.
Jewitt, David N.	"	Vet.; died Blue Springs, April 13, '64.
Milroy, Edwin R.	"	Died at Naseville, Feb. 26, '63.
Miller, John	"	Deserted at Louisville, Oct. 1, '62.
Miller, William	"	Trs. to 4th U. S. Cavalry, Dec. 1, '62.
Myers, John	"	Died, Laurel Hill, Va., Sept. 24, '61;
sunstroke.		
Niles, Edwin R.	"	Mustered out Sept. 6, '64.
Nimerick, John	"	Discharged June 1, '63; disability.
Nugent, John	"	Veteran; must. out Sept. 28, '65.
Payne, Ansell F.	"	Discharged Sept. 10, '62; disability.
Palmer, Romaine H.	"	Mustered out Sep. 6, '64.
Pangborn, Walter H.	"	Killed, Buffalo, Mt., Dec. 13, '61.

Porter, James L.	Sep. 5, '61;	Discharged June 14, '63; disability
Prew, Allick	"	Died, Cheat Mt., Nov. 17, '61.
Pratt, William H.	"	Mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Reed, John	"	Discharged Nov. 13, '61.
Reed, Charles	"	Dis. April 15; '62; disability.
Reville, Charles	"	Dis. Sept. 17, '62
Rhear, John	"	Died, Cheat Mt., Nov. 21, '61.
Riker, John	"	Mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
Robey, James N.	"	Died, Fetterman, Va., Jan. 21, '62.
Roberts, Jacob F.	"	Mustered out May 8, '65.
Servis, George A.	"	Died, Fetterman, Va., Feb. 2, '62.
Snider, Jacob	"	Appointed Corp'l, Serg't, 1st Serg't;
pro'd 2d Lieut.		
Stork, John	"	Discharged April 15, '62; disability.
Statler, Jacob	"	Disch'd Jan. 27, '64; wounds rec'd at
Chicamauga.		
Strong, Levi	"	Captured at Chicamauga.
Surface, Samuel F. T.	"	Discharged Nov. 4, '61; disability.
Thompson, Alonzo	"	Died, Fetterman, Va., Feb. 5, '62.
VanAuken, George	"	Mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
VanTassell, John D.	"	Veteran; mustered out Oct 27, '65.
Vail, William T.	"	Vet'rn; app'd Corp'l, Sergt.; mustered
out Sept. 28, '65.		
Warwell, Dolphus	"	Discharged Jan. 9, '63; disability.
Watterman, Josiah C.	"	Died, Fetterman, Va., Jan. 24, '62.
Wagner, George	"	Mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
Wharhob, Henry D.	"	Died, Fetterman, Va., Jan. 18, '62.
Whipple, Abner S.	"	Mustered out Sept. 6, '64.

RECRUITS.

Craft, Edward	March 23, '62;	Discharged July 18, '62; disability.
Dolph, Joseph O.	April 30, '62;	Died Pittsburg Land'g, May 3, '62.
Layton, Charles H.	Feb. 17, '64;	" Nashville, March 13, '64.
Lane, Oliver	Feb. 25, '64;	Ap'd Corp.; des. N. Orleans, July 11, '65.
Louis, William H.	March 23, '62;	Des., Athens, Ala., July 15, '62.
Madden, Patrick	April 5, '64;	Ap'd Corp'l, red'cd, imp's'nd; must.
out March 14, '66.		
Rice, Vincent	Feb. 20, '64;	Mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
Shaw, Wm. H.	March 23, '62;	disability.
Stokes, Clayton	" 4, '64;	Mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
Turk, Timothy M.	Feb. 20, '64;	Mustered out Sept. 28, '64.
Vaughn, William C.	"	" " " "

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY "B."

White, Joseph Oct. 3, '64; mustered out July 26, '65.

COMPANY "H."

Wright, David Aug. 31, '61; Vet.; mustered out July 26, '65.

Smith, John Oct. 12, '64. Unassigned Recruit.

Thomas, Wm. " " " "

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

McBride, John Jan. 3, '65; Recruit; mustered out Sept. 5, '65.

COMPANY "K."

Sent, Martin March 17, '65; Mustered out Sept. 5, '65.

Whalen, Edward Feb. 17, '65; " " "

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY "G."

Foster, Joel W. June 14, '61; 1st Serg., promoted 2nd Lieut.

Smith, John H. " Sergeant, " "

Graham, Thomas N. " " " "

Park, Ervin H. " " mustered out June 25, '64.

Cole, William L. " " promoted 2d Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Blank, John " App'd Serg.: must. out June 25, '64

Burns, John L. " Discharged Oct. 10, '61—disability.

Westphal, Max " " Nov. 19, " "

Robinson, John L. " " Oct. 10, " "

McDonald, Sam'l B. " Appointed Serg.: vet.: trans. 17 Reg

May 31, '64.

Baer, Jacob June 14, '61; Discharged Oct. 22, '61—disabilit y.

Thompson, John W. " Mus. out June 25, 64 as private.

Zener, Calvin R. " Discharged, 1864.

Brookwalter, Wm. " Mus'n Des. Louisville, Oct. 1, '62 32.

Shelley, Jacob M. " " Vet.; trs. 17 Rg. May 31, '64

McDonald, Peter " Wag'n: disch. Oct. 22, '61—dis'y

PRIVATES.

Angier, H. N.	June 14, '61;	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Bennet, Daniel H.	"	Ap'd Q. M. Ser.; dis. Feb. 63—dis'y.
Black, John S.	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Bryant, Levi J.	"	" " "
Brookman, Charles C.	"	Died, Nashville, Feb. 14, '64.
Brown George H.	"	Killed, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Burns, Edward M.	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Burns, Israel F.	"	App'd Corp'l must. out June 25, '64.
Burns, Henry	"	Discharged June 16, '62—disability.
Burford, William H.	"	Deserted, Nashville, March 25, '62.
Burket George W.	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Casbier, Elmer	"	Discharged Aug. 9, '62—disability.
Carr, Samuel	"	Discharged June 25, '64.
Cox, Peter	"	App'd Serg.; mus. out June 25, '64.
Crawford, John	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Douglas, Robert	"	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Fagenbaum, John	"	Discharged Dec. 24, '62—disability.
Fisher, Isaiah	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Frankey, August	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 24, '64.
Garveston, John A.	"	" " " "
Gerdes, Frederick	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Hammond, Amos	"	App'd Corporal; dis. Feb. 4, '63.
Harmon, James G.	"	Des. Ind'ls, on furlough Apr. 29, '64.
Henton, George	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Hedges, John C.	"	Discharged;—disability.
Hogle, James B.	"	" " "
Isay, Egidius D.	"	Vet.; trsf'd. 17th Reg., May 21, '64.
Jackson, Marion	"	Ap'd Corp'l; must. out June 25, '64.
Jamison, Ninian	"	" " " "
Jones, David	"	Deserted Sept. 17, '61.
Kelly, William D.	"	Killed in action.
Krug, Robert	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Lamphire, Silas	"	Discharged Aug. 14, '61—disability.
Lastner, William	"	" Nov. 6, '62 "
Lewis, John	"	Discharged Dec. 12, '62.
Little, Cleaveland C.	"	" " 24, '62.
Lowry, Henry A.	"	Died, Louisville, July 18, '63.
Lucas, Calvin R.	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Marklin, Herman	"	Drowned, Nov. 29, '61.
Matchet, Benjamin	"	Discharged July 24, '61—disability.
Macher, Nicholas	"	Killed, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.

Maxwell, A. F.	June 14, '61;	Disch. Jan. 12, '63—disability.
McNess, James C.	"	Ap'd 1st Srg.; mus. out June 25, '64.
Miller, Jacob V.	"	Discharged Sept. 17, '61—disability.
Moser, Samuel	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Moon, John O.	"	Transfer'd V. R. C., April 10, '64.
Mudge, George P.	"	Discharged Sept. 11, '62—disability.
Murphy, John H.	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Myers, Jasper	"	Died in Hospital, Corinth, Miss., '62
Noyes, Charles	"	Deserted, Nashville, March, 25, '62.
Page, Lewis C.	"	Veteran; trans'd 17th R. May 31, '64.
Reed, Madison	"	Ap'd Corp.; must. out June 25, '64.
Reynard, William P.	"	Discharged Feby. 3, '63—disability.
Richards, Samuel	"	Died, Murfreesboro, '63.
Rowe, George H.	"	Discharged Aug. 11, '62—disability.
Rose, John	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Ruth, Martin	"	Discharged, July 14, '62—disability.
Saxon, Anthony M.	"	" " Nov. 19, '61 " "
Saxon, Charles W.	"	" " " " " "
Sayler, Alexander	"	Deserted, Louisville, Oct. 1, '62.
Schane, Charles	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Schausten, Herman	"	Ap'd Corporal; disch. July 10, '63.
Sheldon, Lemuel	"	Discharged, 1864.
Shehan, James	"	Discharged Dec., '61—disability.
Smith, Eugene L.	"	Deserted, Louisville, Oct. 1, '62.
Stone, James E.	"	Discharged, July 14, '62—disability.
Stein, Peter	"	Deserted, June 12, '62.
Sutton, Harvey	"	App'd Corp.; must. out June 25, '64.
Taylor, Charles L.	"	Missing, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Thomas, William	"	Discharged Dec. 30, '61—disability.
Tompkins, Daniel W.	"	" " '62 " "
Truax, Charles F.	"	Discharged, Feb. 4, '63.
Walters, Henry D.	"	Deserted, Louisville, Oct. 1, '62.
Wagner, Benjamin L.	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Weidabush, Henry	"	Killed, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Wheeler, Oscar	"	Transferred V. R. C., Aug. 5, '63.
Wilson, Daniel H.	"	Discharged Aug. 11, '62—disability.
Wilkes, Martin K.	"	Deserted, Chattanooga, Apr. 29, '64.
Williams, John W.	"	Mustered out June 25, '64.
Wilson, Alexander	"	" " " "
Wolever, John	"	" " " "
Wood, Lewis	"	Discharged, Nov. 19, '61—disabl'ty.

RECRUITS.

Green, Andrew J. June 14, '61; Deserted.
 Mudge, Leander Feb. 17, '62; Died, Evansville, May 20, '62.
 Maxwell, Robert Aug. 30, '62; Transfer'd 17th Reg., May 31, '64.
 Sheldon, Jonathan Oct. 31, '62; " " " "
 Thurber, Elmer Feb. 19, '62; " " " "
 Thurber, Joseph B. Sept. 16, '62; " " " "
 Vannote, Jonathan Feb. 8, '62; Dis. Dec. 16, '62—disability.
 Vannote, John Feb. 8, '62; Trs. 17th Regiment, May 31, '64.

OFFICERS.

William M. Webber, May 2, '62; 2nd Lieut.; promoted Quarter-
 master; mustered out June 29, '64.
 Rev. John M. Whitehead, July 15, 1862; Chaplain; mustered
 out June 29, '64; term expired.
 Gideon Wonsetler, Nov. 8, '62; Ass't Surgeon; must. out June 29,
 '64; term expired; re-ent. serv. Sur. 3d Reg. Hancock's Corps.
 Joel W. Foster, Sept. 10, '61; 2d Lieut.; pro. 1st Lieut. and Capt.;
 killed at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 John H. Smith, Dec. 2, '62; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lieut. and Capt.;
 mustered out June 29, '64; term expired.
 William L. Cole, Dec. 25, '62; 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut.
 Thos. N. Graham, March 9, '63; 2d Lt., ms. out June 29, '64; trm. ex.
 Reuben S. Weaver, June 14, '61; 1st Lt., resigned March 24, '62.
 Samuel Burns, " Captain, " Aug. 1, '62.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "C."

Heiser, Frederick W. June 12, '61; Vet.; mus. out Aug. 8, '65.
 Mackey, William H. " Discharged Oct., '61; disabil'y.
 Marvin, James N. " Veteran; must. out Aug. 8, '65.
 McGraham, McBrown " Vet.; must. out Aug. 24, '65.
 McKinstry, Nelson " Mustered out June 20, '64.
 Milner, Jesse B. " Vet.; must. out Aug. 8, '65.
 Weed, Theodore C. " "

COMPANY "D."

Martin, Henry J. April 2, '64; Mustered out Aug. 8, '64.

Smith, Thomas J. July 22, '61; Musician; Veteran.
 Bixby, Warren D. " " " transferred
 20th Regiment, re-org.
 Powers, John " Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Aldrich, Charles July 22, '61.
 Barkhurst, Amos " Mustered out July 29, '64.
 Bartow, John D. " Cap. Fredrk'bg; mus. out July 29, '64.
 Bingaman, John M. "
 Biser, Daniel "
 Briley, Elias F. "
 Bruch, Philip " Vet.; trans. 20th Reg.; re-organized.
 Burke, Michael "
 Burns, Royal S. "
 Carney, Matthew "
 Carr, Frazee "
 Drake, George " " " "
 Eberly, Jacob " Mustered out July 29, '64.
 Egan, Michael " " " "
 Farnsworth, Edward M. " Died in hospital, N. Y. Harbor July 9,
 '61; of wounds received in action before Richmond.
 Fraunberg, Chris. July 22, '61; Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
 Fuller, Warren "
 Gallegan, Michael " Vet.; transf. 20th Reg., re-organized.
 Griffin, Patrick " Killed, Gettysburg.
 Goodenough, Francis H. "
 Goodsell, Henry M. "
 Hackett, David "
 Hatfield, William C. " Vet.; wou'd North Anna; transferred
 20th Reg. re-org.
 Helmouth, Henry "
 Hendricks, John H. " Killed, Gettysburg.
 Hickman, Benjamin F. " Vet.; transf. 20th Reg., re-organized.
 Hollingsworth, Reuben " Cap. Mine Run; mus. out Mar. 18, '65.
 Johnson, George W. "
 Jones, Charles E. " Capt'd Chicomicomico Island; must'd
 out May 22, '62.
 Kennard, David "
 Kistler, John J. " Mustered out July 29, '64.
 Legyard, William B. "
 Lewalter, John "

Logan, William	July 22, '61,	
Louder, William H.	"	Vet.; transf. 20th Reg., re-organized.
Lytle, John T.	"	
Magnesun, Israel	"	
March, John	"	
McAnany, Peter	"	Vet.; transf. 20th Reg., re-organized.
McFey, Bernard	"	
Morrow, James	"	Mustered out July 29, '64.
Murphy, Edward	"	
Orb, Fernando C.	"	
Paddock, Harvey S.	"	Veteran.
Parker, George M.	"	Capt'd Chicomicomico Island; must'd
	out May 22, '62.	
Peeler, David	"	Veteran.
Phillips, Oscar	"	
Price, Salathiel C.	"	Killed, Gettysburg.
Raber, Samuel	"	Mustered out July 29, '64.
Reynolds, Christopher	"	" " "
Richards, Benjamin F.	"	
Richardson, Arthur	"	
Riley, Leonard	"	Capt'd at Chicomicomico Island; mus.
	out May 22, '62.	
Ruff, Lawrence	"	" " " "
	out May 22, '62.	
Sabin, Orlando W.	"	
Scanlan, Dennis	"	
Shay, Cornelius	"	Vet.; transf. 20th Reg., re-organized.
Smith, Andrew J.	"	
Smith, Frederick	"	
Smith, Stephen R.	"	
Smith, William	"	
Snyder, Eli	"	Capt'd Chicomicomico Island; mus.
	out May 22, '62.	
St. Clair, Nathan	"	
Swingle, John W.	"	Killed at Gettysburg.
Tappan, Noah M.	"	Mustered out July 29, '64.
Taylor, John D.	"	
Travis, Curtis	"	Vet.; transf. 20th Reg., re-organized.
Vandusen, Cornelius	"	Veteran.
Vandusen, Dennis F. F.	"	Mustered out July 29, '64.
Vandusen, Henry H.	"	
Verrel Stephen	"	

Washburn, G. W. July 22, '61; Mustered out July 29, '64.
 Watson, Frank " "
 Weed, Charles F. " "
 Whiteraft, Thomas " "
 Whitney, Henry M. " "
 Williams, Frank " "
 Wilson, Ellicott " Wo'd Wilder's; mus. out July 29, '64.
 Winch, Marquis R. " Mustered out July 29, '64.
 Young, William " "
 Zimmerman, Thomas " "
 Zimmerman, William " Vet.; promoted 2d Lieut., Co. "G."

RECRUITS.

Andrews, Abram C. Jan. 27, '62.
 Hannah, Andrew J. Dec. 2, '63.
 Layton, John Jan. 27, '62.

COMPANY "F."

Travis, Curtis Feb. 20, '64; Veteran; mustered out July 12, '65.
 Bruch, Phillip Jan. 2, " " " " "

COMPANY "H."

Bixbey, Warren D. Feb. 20, '64; Mus'n; vet.; mus. o. July 12, '65.

COMPANY "K."

Thorp, Love Jan. 7, '64; Vet.; must'd out July 12, '65; disability.
 Warner, William Feb. 21, '64 " " "
 Myre, John, Unassigned Recruit.

OFFICERS.

James H. Shannon, July 22, '61; Captain, prot'd Maj., Lieut. Col.;
 resigned June 5, '63; re-entered service as Col. 138th Regt.
 Orpheus Everts, July 22, '61; Trs. to re-org. Rg.; mus. out with Rg.
 John E. Sweet, " 2nd Lieut., pro. 1st Lieut. and Capt.;
 mustered out Oct. 8, '64, term expired.
 John W. Andrew, July 22, '61. 1st Lt., killed, Richm. June 20, '62.
 Hiram Crawford, July 1, '62; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lt., mus. out Oct.
 8, '64, term expired.
 Wm. R. Muir, Nov. 21, '62; 2d Lieut.; resigned Jan. 17, '63.
 Christoph Fraunberg, Jan. 18, '63; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lt.; must'd
 out Oct. 10, '64.

Wm. Brown, 2d Lieut.; must. out on consolidation Oct. 29, '64.
 Harvey S. Paddock, Dec. 14, '64; 2d Lieut. promoted 1st Lieut.,
 and mustered out with Reg.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Davis, David E. Sept. 23, '64.
 Golden, William " 22, '64.
 Goram, John " "
 Hashbacher, Leonard " 20, '64.
 Hall, Horace T. " 23, '64.
 Moran, Thomas " 23, '64.
 McGrath, Thomas " 23, '64.
 Reed, George " 24, '64.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "F."

Mills, Charles Oct. 16, '64; Recruit.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REG.—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

McKahin, John July 5, '62; 2d Lieut.: promoted Capt.; resigned
 March 14, '63; re-entered service as Capt. of 138th Reg.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

Morey, Ira S. Aug. 30, '61; Qua'r-master: discharged Dec. 8, '62.
 Tymeson, Cornelius " '61; Commissary Sergeant.
 Griffith, John C. Sept. 13; Hospital Steward; prot'd Asst. Surg.

COMPANY "A."

Berger, Nelson Jan. 3, '65; Recruit: mus. out Dec. 2, '65, substitute.
 Van Ankin, Geo. L. " " " " " "

COMPANY "C."

Cogley, Thomas S. Aug. 30, '61; 1st Serg.: dis. Dec. 30, '62.

Nevins, Walter Aug. 27, '61; Serg., died Nolin, Ky., Nov. 14, '61.
 Burch, Leroy S. " " Murfreesboro, May 14, '63.
 Gates, Columbus Aug. 26, '61; " mustered out Aug. 26, '64.
 Van Wert, William " " disch. Dec. 30, '62, disability.

CORPORALS.

Lock, Samuel L. Aug. 30, '61; Deserted April 30, '62.
 Beach, David F. Aug. 27, '61; Died May 26, '62, wo'd rec. Shiloh.
 Booth, Henry L. " " Reduced. disc. Nov. 6, '63.
 Shoemaker, F. A. Sept. 3, " Des. and ret'r, mus. out Sep. 2, '64.
 Matchett, Benjamin " 4, " Discharged Feb. 26, '63, disability.
 Williams, Davis Aug. 27, " " Nov. 10, '62 "
 Shoemaker, Daniel " " Must. out. Aug. 26, '64, as Serg't.
 Brink, James W. " 30, " Musician; discharged July 23, '62.
 Comfort, Richard W. Sep. 9 " " " " 16, "
 Chappell, John H. ——— Wagoner, transferred, Co. "I."

PRIVATES.

Backhaus, William Oct. 3, '61; Mustered out Oct. 2, '64.
 Barnes, Fernando C. Aug. 27, " " " 26 "
 Batch, Frank Sept. 2, " Vet.; must. out Dec. 2, '65, Sergt.
 Batch, John " " " " "
 Boardman, Sam'l H. Sept. 9, " Mustered out Sept. 8, '64.
 Bowen, Isaac W. Aug. 27, " Ap. Ser.; mis'g in action, Chiem'a.
 Bookhout, Chas. H. Sept. 16, " Vet.; mus. out Dec. 2, '65 as Serg.
 Burdick, John Sept. 26, " " " "
 Burdick, Loray M. Discharged June 11, '64.
 Budd, Henry C. Sept. 4, " Killed at Shiloh, April 7, '62.
 Burch, Gilford D. Aug. 30, " Veteran; mustered out Dec. 7, '65.
 Bryant, David P. Sept. 15, "
 Brown, Bergen H. Aug. 30, " Cap. Chi'm.; mus. out Feb. 20, '65.
 Corkins, Charles Sept. 4, " Discharged May 15, '62; disability.
 Crane, William H. Sept. 7, " Discharged Dec. 30, '62; "
 Crane, Alexander S. Sept. 19, " Discharged July 2, '62; "
 Dorland, George C. Sept. 19, " Mus. out with Regt. as Q. M. Sergt.
 Fessenden, Geo. W. Sept. 10, " Discharged July 12, '62; disability.
 Goodman, Jeremiah Oct. 15, " Mustered out Sept. 26, '64.
 Grover, Peter Aug. 27, " Veteran; mustered out Dec. 2, '65.
 Hendricks, August. Sept. 21, " Discharged — '62; disability.
 Holtorf, John C. Aug. 27, " Discharged July 23, '62 "
 Holmes, Harvey " " Veteran; deserted Aug. 2, '65.
 Huffman, James M. Sept. 18, " Veteran; mustered out Dec. 26, '65.
 Hull, Adam Sept. 19, " Mustered out Sept. 26, '64.

Johnson, John W. Aug. 31, '61; Vet.; mus. out Dec. 2, '65, as Corpl.
 Jessup, Benjamin F. Sept. 9, .. Discharged.
 Kish, Stephen Sept. 3, .. Killed at Shiloh, April 7, '62.
 Lawrence, George Discharged; disability.
 McLane, Alonzo Sept. 22, .. Died Sept. 21, '62.
 McLane, Richard Sept. 21, .. Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
 Mandeville, Jac. W. Aug. 30, .. Discharged; disability.
 Mandeville, R. S. Aug. 27, wounds rec. at Shiloh.
 Marr, Thomas Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
 Michael, John H. Vet.; mus. out Dec. 2, '65, 1st Serg.
 Miller, Alonzo Sept. 17, .. Discharged; disability.
 Nelson, James M. Sept. 20, .. Veteran; mustered out Dec. 2, '65.
 Preston, James H. Sept. 9, .. Discharg. July 12, '62; disability.
 Romans, Theo. D. Sept. 11, .. Mustered out Feb. 16, '65.
 Shafer, John Sept. 5, .. Must. out Feb. 20, '65, as Sergeant.
 Shoemaker, J. W. Aug. 27, .. Pro. Captain 7th Cavalry.
 Sigrider, Adam Killed at Stone River Dec. 31, '62.
 Taylor, Wm. W. Sept. 3, .. Vet.; mus. out Dec. 2, '65 as Corpl.
 Toyne, William Sept. 21, .. Discharged Dec. 12, '62; disability.
 Troxel, Jacob A.
 Vanderwalker, M. Aug. 30, .. Vet.; mus. out Dec. 2, '65, as Sergt.
 Wickham, C. J. Sept. 19, .. Discharged; disability.
 Winchell, F. M. Aug. 27, .. Veteran; mustered out Dec. 2, '65.
 Worden, Clinton F. Died at Nolin, Ky., Jan. 12, '62.

RECRUITS.

Burch, Philander C. Jan. 13, '62; Dis. 63; wounds rec, Stone River.
 English, William Feb. 13, '64; Mustered out Dec. 2, '65.
 Love, Albert P. Feb. 16, '65;

COMPANY "G."

Coffin, Griffin A. Sept. 5, '61; 1st Serg., promoted 2d Lieut.
 Sturges, Alonzo Feb. 21, .. Serg.; dis. June 24, '62; disability.
 Holland, John E. 23,

CORPORALS.

Bushnell, Orsamus Sept. 27, 61; Died Feb. 2, '63; wo'd rec. Sto. Riv.
 Beahm, James O. Oct. 1, .. Veteran; pro. 1st Lieut. (..)
 Harris, Oscar Aug. 27, .. Reduced; must'd out Aug 27, '64.
 Martin, Hiram H. Dischar'd June 24, '62; disability.
 Weed, Catlin Sept. 12,
 Steel, Austin Aug. 27, .. Musician.

PRIVATES.

Blackwell Chas. H.	Aug. 29, '61;	Vet.;	mustered out	Dec. 2, '65.
Billfer, John	Aug. 27, ..	..	..	..
Bennett, John A.	Sept. 15, ..	Missing	Chicmga.	Sept. 19, '63.
Baxter, Harrison	Sept. 17, ..	Disch.	Dec. 9, '62;	disability.
Bishop, Charles	Aug. 27, ..	Disch.	March 13, '63;	disability.
Clark, David C.	Oct. 1, ..	Deserted	Oct. 9, '62.	
Colins, George A.	Sept. 12, ..	Mustered out	Sept. 26, '64.	
Charlesworth, H.	Sept. 12, ..	Vet.;	must. out	Dec. 2, '65, as Serg.
Clymer, Henry	Aug. 27, ..	Mustered out	June 26, '65.	
Davis, Chris. L.	Sept. 21, ..	Promoted	2d Lieutenant.	
Dunn, Henry	Aug. 27, ..	Discharged	May 20, '62;	disability.
Eggenburger, Andrew	..	Vet.;	mus. out	Dec. 2, '65 as Corpl.
Evans, Sherry	..	..	..	..
Grice, David	Sept. 17, ..	Vet.;	died	Augusta Ga., Oct. 24, '65.
Hunt, Michael	Sept. 30, ..	Discharged	Feb. 22, '62;	disability.
Huntly, John F.	Sept. 7, ..	Mustered out	Sept. 26, '64.	
Hyde, Kenyon	Aug. 30, ..	Deserted	Aug. 1, '63.	
Lehman, John	Sept. 6, ..	Cap. Chicm.;	mus. out	Feb. 27, '65.
Lewis, Charles	Aug. 30, ..	Trans. to	V. R. C.,	Dec. 19, '63.
Lightfoot Simeon	Aug. 27, ..	Mustered out	Sept. 26, '64.	
Love, David M.	Sept. 2, ..	Dis.—, '64,	as exchanged	prisoner.
Love, James	.. ..	Trans.	U. S. Navy	Sept. 1, '63.
McCormack, —	Aug. 29, ..	Vet.;	must. out	Dec. 2, '65.
McDonald, —	Sept. 7, ..	Discharged	Dec. 12, '62;	disability.
Megraw, James C.	Oct. 1, ..	Died at	Nashville,	Jan. 8, '63.
Mackey, Philander	Aug. 27, ..	Mustered out	Aug. 27, '64.	
Maudlin, Benj. S.	Oct. 15, ..	Discharged	April 27, '62;	disability.
Morton, Geo. W.	Sept. 6, ..	Mustered out	Sept. 26, '64.	
Norwood, Edward	Oct. 15, ..	Died at	Nashville,	Sept. 18, '62.
Palmer, Sylvanus	Oct. 15, ..	Deserted	Oct. 19, '61.	
Plummer, John W.	Oct. 1, ..	Discharged	June 18, '62;	disability.
Popp, Conrad	Sept. 21, ..	..	.. 17 ..	..
Roberts, Hugh	Aug. 27, ..	..	.. 16 ..	..
Rollins, Stephen A.	Aug. 27, ..	Died at	Chattanooga,	Nov. 30, '63.
Rhodes, David	Aug. 27, ..	Vet.;	must. out	Dec. 2, '65, Serg't.
Saybould, William	Sept. 13, ..	Must. out	Sept. 26, '64,	as Serg't.
Sharpe, Benj. F.	Aug. 29, ..	Vet.;	deserted	July 27, '65.
Sent, Martin	Sept. 20, ..	Mustered out	Sept. 26, '64.	
Snyder, Michael	Oct. 15, ..	Transferred to	V. R. C.—	'63.
Trull, Willard	Sept. 17, ..	Died at	Nashville.	
Tennis, William	Sept. 28, ..	Deserted	Oct. 9, '62.	

Towleton, Henry Oct. 24, '61; Vet.; must. out Dec. 2, '65.
 Williams, Geo. W. Aug. 27, .. Discharged March, 11, '63; disab'y.
 Ward, James Aug. 27, .. Died, And's'ville. pris. Oct. 1, '64.
 Warnock, Allen W. Oct. 1, .. Discharged June 1, '63; disability.
 Watson, John C. Oct. 7, Dec. 1, '62; ..
 Wheaton, Joseph W. .. 9, .. Vet.; mustered out Dec. 2, '65.
 Woodard, George .. 12, .. Discharged Oct. 10, '62; disability.

RECRUITS.

Black, William Feb. 17, '64; Died at Chattanooga July 4, '64.
 Baker, John D. .. Must. out Dec. 2, '65, as Corporal.
 Batch, Joseph April 4, '64;
 Closser, Orren L. Feb. 17,
 Costello, James
 Culp, Shelton L. Mar. 10,
 Clarkson, Wm. T. Jan. 3, '65; drafted.
 Fogus, Jasper Feb. 17, '64; Died, Dec. 9, '64 at Nashville.
 Finley, Albert A. Must. out Sept. 21, '65, as Corpr'l.
 Firll, Thos. W. .. 18, Dec. 2, '65.
 Fields, John D. April 4,
 Humble, B. Jan. 3, '65; drafted.

Harding, H. G. Mar. 10, '64;
 Kramer, Andrew Jan. 3, '65; .. July 18, '65, drafted.
 Moore, John Feb. 16, '64; .. Dec. 2, ..
 Moore, Thomas Feb. 17, .. Deserted Oct. 15, '65.
 Moore, William Died, Chattanooga, July 10, '64.
 Norris, Artemas .. 18, .. Must'd out Dec. 2, '65, as Corporal.
 Wells, Americus .. 17, Musician.
 York, Robert J. June 20, '63:

COMPANY "H."

Brainard, Gilbert Sep. 12, '61; Sergeant; discharged July 23, '62.

PRIVATEES.

Barnes, John Nov. 7, '61; Discharged May 2, '62.
 Bowden, E. L. Sept. 12, .. Deserted Oct. 9, '61.
 .. W. J.
 Lehmer, Isaac Discharged April 19, '63.
 Moore, Andrew J. .. 25, .. Captured, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
 Noricks, William Aug. 27, .. Trs. Co. "I," dis. Sept. 13, '62; disy

Sulkman, Wm. Sept. 25, '61; Dropped from rolls Aug. 18, '62.
 Thompson, Phil. Aug. 27, .. Died at Camp Nevin, Ky.
 Wilber, Seth Sept. 25, Jan. 24, '62.

RECRUITS.

Barlett, Daniel Dec. 31, '61; Discharged May 15, '62; disability.
 Dixon, Richard H. .. 4, March 7, '63.
 English, William Jan. 1, '62; .. June 1, '62.
 Haskins, John A. .. 2, .. Transferred to "G."
 Liggett, Joseph Nov. 28, '61; Discharged March 7, '63.
 Meeker, Frank Dec. 10, .. Vet.; must. out Dec. 2, '65 as Sergt.
 Robinson, John W. .. 31, .. Discharged Aug. 5, '62; disability.
 School, Joseph .. 9,

COMPANY "I."

Flucard, John Aug. 29, '61; 1st Serg.; disch. Dec—, '61; disability.

PRIVATEES.

Conway, Patrick Aug. 27, '61; Deserted Sept. 28, '62.
 Eavers, John Died at Shiloh, April 26, '62.
 Tucker, Charles F. .. 30, .. Promoted 1st Lieut. Co. "A."
 Tennis, John Oct. 31, .. Recruit; mustered out Nov. 6, '64.

COMPANY "K."

Parker, Geo. W. Sep. 20, '61; Corporal; discharged Feb. 22, '62.

OFFICERS.

S. O. Gregory, Aug. 27, .. 2d Lieut.; pro. Capt. Co. "F.," trans.
 to Co. "C.," promoted Lieut. Col. and Colonel.
 James L. Angell, Aug. 30, '61; Adjutant, resigned, Aug. 20, '62.
 Griffin A. Coffin, May 16, '62; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lieut. and Adju.
 honorably discharged January 7, '65.
 Samuel A. Bagley, May 5, '65; Adju.; must. out with Regt., pro.
 from Sergeant 5th Cavalry.
 Asa H. Matthews, Aug. 27, '61; Quartermaster, died April '62.
 Lorenzo S. Keene, Oct. 24, .. Asst. Surgeon; promoted Surgeon;
 resigned Jan. 7, '63.
 Tompkins Higday, ————; Surg.; commissioned Jan. 29, '63.
 L. C. Rose, ————; Comis. Apr. 26, '62, ad. Ast. Surg.
 Theophilus Fravel, ————; Commiss'ed April 22, '65, as Asst.
 Surgeon, declined May 12, '65.
 Thomas Marr, March 27, '65; 2d Lieutenant.
 Charles F. Tucker, Jan. 17, .. 1st ..

- Patrick Hays. April 11, '64; 1st Lieutenant; promoted Captain.
 Fred. A. Clark, Aug. 27, '61; Capt., resigned April 10, '64.
 Silas F. Allen, " wo'd Shiloh, res. Feb. 11, '64.
 George W. Maloon, 2d Lieut. pro. 1st Lieut. and Capt.;
 honorably discharged Nov. 16, '64.
 John W. Vanderhoof, Feb. 6, '63; 2d Lieut., resigned 1863.
 Christopher L. Davis, May 2, promoted 1st Lieut.;
 resigned Nov. 14, '64.
 Frank Stebbins, Aug. 27, '61; 1st Lieut., promoted Capt.; killed
 at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, '62.
 John S. Fosdick, Aug. 27, '61; Capt., resigned May 16, '62.
 Oscar B. Rockwell, March 27, '65; Captain.
 John Cutler, May 17, 1862; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lieut. and Capt.;
 killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 Edwin Henderson, April 4, '63; 2d Lt., pro. 1st Lt., res. Nov. 13, '64
 Lafayette Keys, Jan. 17, '65; 1st Lieutenant, promoted Captain.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "C."

Joseph S. Murray, Jan. 12, '63; Wagoner; must. out Nov. 25, '65.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Jacob Langacher, May 1, '64; 2d Lieut.: prom'd Capt.; honorably
 discharged June 27, '65.
 Anton Sherman, Aug. 24, '64; 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.
 Edward Hecker, March " "

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "D."

RECRUITS.

Guthrie, David B. Feb. 6, '65; Mustered out July 21, '65.
 Jacobus, Francis Oct. 13, '64; "
 Smith, Lewis .. 15, " "

COMPANY "K."

RECRUITS.

Alexander, Andrew H. Jan. 4, '65; Must. out July 21, '65; subst.
 Newburn, William March 3, " " " "
 Dowdell, William " 9, " " " "

OFFICERS.

James H. Durham, Sept. 6, '61; Adjutant; resigned Oct. 17, '62.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "E."

Montgomery, Jasper M. Sept. 21, '63; Mustered out Feb. 3, '66.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "B."

Sherkey, John Dec. 12, '61; Corporal; mustered out Feb. 16, '65.

PRIVATEES.

Hays, Andrew Dec. 12, '61; Mustered out Nov. 6, '64.
 Murphy, James " " Died at Andersonville, Oct. 14, '64.
 Murphy, Francis " " " " " 31, "
 O'Donnell, Edward " Mustered out May 29, '65.
 Parkinson, Amasa " Killed at Stone River, Jan. 2, '63.
 Snyder, Adam " Mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
 Sheppard, John " Vet.; trans'd to U. S. Inf. Nov.—'62.

RECRUITS.

Burgess, James April 30, '62; Musterd out March 1, '65.
 Bell, Edward " Deserted———'62.
 Flinn, James Feb. 12, '62; " June 63.
 Scott, Timothy Jan 11, 65; " " 21, 65; Substitute.

COMPANY "C."

Smith, Thomas Dec. 11, '61; Serg.; Mustered out Oct. 16, '64.
 Barton, John " " disc. March 25, '63; disabil'y.
 Smith, Edward H. " Corp.; mustered out Oct. 16, '64.
 Brown, Thomas M. " " Disc. April 19, '63; disabil'y.
 Williams, Jacob Dec. 11, '61; Wagoner, disc. March 10, '62; dis'y.

PRIVATES.

Allen, William	..	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Bishop, Joseph	..	Mustered out Oct. 16, '64.
Briggs, Luther	..	Died at Louisville Feb. 12, '62.
Hart, Bartholemew	..	Dropped from rolls Aug. 18, '62.
Mush, Charles	..	Killed at Stone River Jan. '63.
Morrison James L.	..	Discharged Feb. 7, '63; disability.
McCollum, Frederick	..	“ Aug. 18, '62; “
Murphy, Henry	..	Dishonorably disc. April 8, '63.
O'Brien, Patrick	..	Discharged April 21, '64; disability.
Parker, Jesse	..	Died at Nashville May, '62.
Phillips, Albert	..	Vet.; mustered out Sept. 7, '65.
Ryan, Thomas	..	Discharged Sept. '63; disability.
Rickes, Richard	..	Discharged Feb. 22, '63; disability.
Riley, Thomas	..	Deserted Nov. 61.
Steuben, Matthias	..	Discharged Aug. 4, '63; disability.
Taber, Wm. D.	..	Died at Louisville, '62.
Wagoner, John	..	Discharged May, '62.
Whiteman, Charles	..	Vet.; mustered out Sept. 30, '65 as
Q. M. Sergeant.		

COMPANY "I."

Whiteman, William	Dec. 20, '61;	1st Serg.:	promoted 2nd Lieut.
Taylor, John W.	“	Serg.:	discharged: disability.
Lockard, Samuel	“	“	Vet.; promoted 1st Lieut.
Long, John	“	Transferred	V. R. C.,—, '62.
Armstrong, Aaron G.	“	Deserted	July 6, '62.

CORPORALS.

Pierce, Dennison S.	Dec. 20, '61;	Discharged	Aug. 21, '64; disab'y.
Scully, Andrew J	“	Promoted	2d Lieutenant.
Timmons, Robert	“	Died,	Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29, '62.
Carter, Charles	“	Mustered	out Jan. 12, '65.
Mackey, William M.	“	Vet.; trs.	U. S. Eng's Aug. 27, '64.
Herrold, Wesley L.	“	Discharged	—, '62; disability.
Wolf, Peter	“	Vet.; mustered	out Sept. 30, '65.
Whalen, James J.	“	Discharged	—, '62; disability.
Lyman, Porter	“	Musician:	app'd Sergt.; killed at
Stone River,	Jan. 2, '63		
Holmes, Harvey	“	Wagoner;	Dis. —, '62; disability.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Thomas	Dec. 20, '61; Died, Mumfordsville, Ky., —, '62.
Crance, Jacob	“ Discharged —, '62; disability.
Clark, John	“ Never reported to company.
Davis, Benjamin	“ Discharged —, '61; disability.
Fitzpatrick, William	“ Veteran; deserted Feb. 19, '64.
Gurnee, John	“ Died at Mumfordsville, Ky.—, '62.
Gauser, Christian	“ Mustered out Dec. 12, '64.
Graham Henry	“ Deserted Nov. —, '61.
Herrold, Joseph S.	“ Died at Mumfordsville, Ky.—, '62.
Havens, Kelsey	“ Veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, '65.
Hamilton, Luther	“ Vet.; dis. May 17, '65; disability.
Higgins, Joseph McK	“ Deserted from hospital, —, '62.
Kelley, William H.	“ Vet.; pro. 2d Lieutenant.
King, Lyman A.	“ Deserted —, '62.
Lyman, Henry	“ Vet.; mus. out Sep. 30, '65, 1st Srg.
Lawrence, Sidney R.	“ Died at Bardstown, Ky., —, '62.
Lemm, George	“ Discharged —, '62; disability.
Lennon, Daniel	“ “ “ “
Moore, Levick	“ Killed at Stone River, Jan. 2, '63.
Mecum, Samuel	“ Discharged —, '62; disability.
Owens, John	“ “ “ “
Parker, Lewis	“ “ “ “
Reed, Frederick	“ Vet.; mustered out Sept. 30, '65.
Ritenour, David C.	“ Vet.; transferred V. R. C.
Ritenour, Solomon	“ Vet.; mustered out Sept. 30, '65.
Riteman, George	“ “ must. out Sept. 30, '65, Corp.
Rose, Christopher	“ Sent to Insane Asylum, Wash., '62.
Romine, Sampson B.	“ Mustered out Dec. 19, '64.
Rhodes, Jasper	“ Discharged —, '62.
Shoup, Daniel F.	“ Vet.; mus. out Sep. 30, '65 as Serg.
Seyfong, Andrew	“ Died Feb.—, '63, wo'd Stone River.
Timmons, Martin	“ Deserted July 6, '62.
Wilbert, Reuben	“ Discharged —, '62; disability.
Walker, James	“ Never reported.
Whiteman, George	“ “ “ “
Zimmerman, Daniel	“ Discharged —, '63; disability.

RECRUITS.

Brown, Otto	Jan. 20, '65; Deserted June 16, '65; substitute.
Custer, John P.	“ 14, “ Died at New Orleans July 8, '65; subst.
Daily, James	June 17, '63; Deserted May 26, '65.

Schneider, Wm. Jan. 17, '65; Mustered out Sept. 30, '65; substitute.
 Tyrrell, Gilbert R. " 26, '64; Trs. to V. R. C. Oct. 8, '64; wounds.
 Wixon, Wm. S. July 15, " Mustered out Sept. 30, '65.
 Winsby, Joseph Jan. 28, " " " "

OFFICERS.

John C. Walker, Dec. 11, '61: Colonel.
 John W. Cummins, " 1st Lieut.; resig'd March 23, '63.
 William Allen, June 17, '63: 2d " pro. 1st Lieut. and Capt.
 resigned July 2, '65.
 William Hipwell, Dec. 11, '61; Capt.; resigned Nov. 26, '62.
 Sohn Scully, ———; 1st Lieutenant.
 Charles E. Galezio, Dec. 11, '61; 2nd Lieut.; resigned July 28, '62.
 William Whiteman, April 5, '63; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lt. and Capt.
 Samuel Lockard, July 19, '64; 1st Lieut., must. out with Regiment.
 William H. Patton, Dec. 11, '61; 2d "
 William Kelly, May 1, '65; " " " "
 Richard W. Cummins, Jan. 2, '62; " resigned April 8, '62.
 Thomas Price, Nov. 15, '61; Capt.; dismissed March 18, '63.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "C."

Selvage, Wm. II. Oct. 17, '64; Recruit; mus. out June 26, '65, draf.

COMPANY "D."

Huntly, Nehemiah Nov. 10, '64; Dis. June 9, '65; disability; draft.

COMPANY "E."

Kenzie, Isaac Nov. 10, '64; Mustered out July 15, '65; drafted.
 Miles, John Oct. 27, " Never reported to company.
 Michael, Abraham Nov. 10, '64; Mustered out July 15, '65; drafted.
 Matthews, John Oct. 27, " " " " June 26, "

COMPANY "I."

RECRUITS.

Buel, Edwin P. Sept. 28, '64; Mustered out July 15, '65; drafted.
 Kile, Ransom Nov. 10, '64; " " " "
 Russell, Thomas Sept. 28, '64; " " " "
 Trager, Charles Oct. 27, " Died at Washington, June 8, '65.
 Van Loom, Samuel M. Oct. 26, '64; Must. July 15, '65; drafted.

FORT SECOND REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "B."

Cole, Nelson V. Sept. 19, '63; Mustered out July 21, '65.

COMPANY "C."

RECRUITS.

Blocher, John H. Sept. 19, '63; Mustered out July 21, '65.
 Denny, Milton J. April 8, '64; " " drafted.
 Fletcher, Jesse Oct. 17, " " June 18, '65 "
 Husselman, John Sept. 27, " " " "
 Hissong, Jacob " " " "
 Kinneball, Jonas Oct. 9, " " " "

COMPANY "D."

Burdick, Francis M. Nov. 24, '64; Must out July 15, '65; substit.
 Grooms, Benjamin Oct. 18, " " " 21 "
 Grooms, James " 28, " " " "
 Moler, Andrew Nov. 22 " " " "
 Michler, Joseph Sept. 28, " " June 18, '65; drafted.
 Newcomer, Edward Nov. 17, " " " substit.
 Newer, John W. " 11, " " July 13, " drafted.
 Neel, Samuel " 23, " " June 18, " "
 Peach, Charles Oct. 11, " " " 27, " "
 Reynolds, John B. Nov. 22, " " July 21, "
 Shaur, John B. " " " " "
 Scroggs, Daniel C. " 23, " " " "
 Stellman, Solomon Oct. 29, " " " "
 Shero, Noah W. Sept. 24, " " June 18, " "
 Worthley, Albert H. Nov. 16, " " July 21, " substit.
 Zimmeth, John Nov. 11, " " " " drafted.

COMPANY "E."

RECRUITS.

Ackley, Jacob Sept. 19, '63; Mustered out July 21, '65.
 Bunnell, George B. Nov. 24, '64; " " "
 Eberly, Jacob " " " June 18 " substitute.
 Wells, Theodore H. Sept. 19, '63; " July 21 "

COMPANY "F."

Jones, Allen A. Nov. 12, '64; Mustered out June 18, '65; drafted.
 Knight, Joseph Nov. 20. " " " " "
 Kenneger, Philip Oct. 14, " " " " "
 Kroh, Michael Oct. 29, " " " " "
 Kettle, Peleg Nov. 14, " " " " "
 Mingos, Balsar " " " " " substit.
 Marion, Orson Nov. 23, " Deserted June 25, '65.

COMPANY "G."

Burgett, Philip Dec. 25, '63; Recruit. mustered out July 21, '65.
 Brown, William Feb. 15, '64: " " " "
 Jones, Aaron T. Aug. 13, '62; " " " "

COMPANY "H."

Big, John Dec. 30, '63; Mustered out July 21, '65.
 Bumstead, Wm. F. " " " "
 Brown, Wm. March 12, '64; " " "
 Brown, Daniel L. " 23, " " "
 Campbell, Benjamin F. Dec. 30, '63; " "
 Clark, Erskine C. " " "
 Carpenter, Daniel March 12, '64; " "
 Fessenden, George N. Sep. 19, '63; " "
 Grover, Stephen K. Dec. 30, " "
 Harvey, Anson " " "
 Merrill, Wallace Oct. 14, '64; " drafted.
 Mishler, Daniel " 26, " " substitute.
 Martin, William Sept. 20. " " June 18, '65; drafted.
 Nichols, John Oct. 26, " " " " substitute.
 O'Hara, Martin Nov. 26, " Never reported to company; substit.
 Price, James K. Nov. 16, " Mustered out July 21, '65; drafted.
 Purley, William Sep. 20, " " " June 18, "
 Ricker, George Nov. 11, " " " July 21. "
 Rayhouser, Messiah " 16, " " " "
 Stuntz, John Oct. 14, " " " " "
 Snyder, Philip Nov. 16, " " " " "
 Sneckenberger, John " " " " "
 Shell, John " " " " "
 Turner, Francis April 28, " " " "
 Titus, Horace W. Dec. 30, '63; " " " "
 Teeple, Charles B. " " " " "

Tinkham Lorenzo Nov. 16, '64; Mustered out June 18, '65; drafted.
 Wise, Barnard Dec. 30, '63; " " "
 Wilson, Milton H. Mar. 12, '64; " " "
 Warden, Charles G. Dec. 30, '63; " " "
 Wantzel, John Nov. 23, '64; " " " substitute.
 Whitmer, Adam Oct. 14, " " " drafted.
 Winnegar, George " 27, " " " "
 Wolf, Samuel Nov. 16, " " " "
 Wilson, Isaac " " " " "
 Ward, Philip J. " " " " June 25, '65; "

COMPANY "I."

RECRUITS.

Arbite Henry Feb. 19, '64; Mustered out July 21, '65; drafted.
 Coleman, Benj. F. Jan. 9, " " June 18, " as Serg't.
 Cross, Dallas P. Feb. 18, " " " " " as Corporal.
 Fradenburg, Spencer Feb. 27, '64; " July 21, "
 Richards, Clark R. Sept. 12 '63; " " "

COMPANY "K."

Leslie, John H. Dec. 16, '63. Mustered out July 21, '65.
 Pyle, Abraham C. Aug. 20, '63; " " "

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "A."

Crow, John T. Nov. 22, '61: Vet.; mustered out Sept. 14, '65.

COMPANY "H."

Elya, Orson Nov. 22, '61; Discharged.

THIRD CAVALRY—(FORTY-FIFTH) REGIMENT.

Brusie, Luther Oct. 22, '61; Ass't Surg.; resigned Nov. 29, '62.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Collins, Samuel B. March 16, '64; Recruit; must. out June 14, '65.
 Gaddis, John W. Jan. 3, " " " July 15, "

COMPANY "C."

Brand, Nelson S. Dec. 24, '61; 1st Sergeant; promoted 2d Lieut.
 Chambers, George N. " " Vet.; must. out July 15, '65; Serg.
 Richards, Daniel Oct. 8, '62; Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Waxham, Alfred Dec. 24, '61; Died at Paducah, Ky., Apr. 27, '62.

COMPANY "D."

Falk, Charles Jan. 1, '62; 1st Serg.; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
 Smith, Charles L. " " Serg't; died. St. Louis, Mo., July 15, '63
 Austin, Alexander B. " " promoted 2d Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Squier, Edwin V. Jan. 1, '62; Vet.; mus. out July 15, '65, Sergeant
 Warner, Willard " " " " " "
 Johnson, Andrew " " " " " "
 Winch, Flavius J. " " Died at Evansville, Aug. 8, '62.
 Haradon, Charles W. " " Killed at Corinth. Oct. 4, "
 Walker, Frank " " Musician; deserted Sept. '63.
 York, John " " Wagoner; Vet. mus. out July 15, '65.

PRIVATEES.

Brinkerhoff, Herman C. Feb. 1, '62; Died May 17, '63; wou'd rec.
 Champion's Hill.
 Brown, Elijah B. Feb. 11, '62; Died, Memphis, Aug. 7, '63; wou'd's.
 Clark, Lewis Jan. 1, " " Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 22, '63.
 Craig, Abel M. " 30, " " Died, Paducah, Ky., March 1, '62.
 Fogus, Abram " 1, " " Discharged Feb. 23, '63.
 Francis, Nath'l " 27, " " Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 22, '63.
 Frame, Noah Feb. 10, " " Vet.; mus. out July 15, '65, as Corp'l.
 Hutchinson, Jno. R. Jan. 1, '62; Discharged.
 Loomis, Chauncey " " Vet.; dis. Aug. 21, '64; disability.
 McCormick, William " " Discharged March 18, '63.
 Merrill, Alonzo " " Trs. to V. R. C., Nov. 22, '63.
 Nick, Jacob " " Killed at Iuka, Sept. 19, '62.
 Robinson, William " " Vet.; must. out July 15, '65.
 Scott, Zimri " " Died at home Jan. 1, '62.
 Shead, McDonald " " Vet.; mus. out July 15, '65.
 Shead, George W. " " " " " "
 Smith, Charles R. Feb. 1, '62; Discharged Aug. 8, '62.
 Spang, Joseph Jan. 1, '62; Vet.; must. out July 15, '65.
 Stockdale, William " " " " " "
 Tappan, Julius C. " " " " " " disch. May 26, '65; disability.

Taylor, Henry Jan 20, '62; Killed at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, '62.
 Teeter, Renwick Jan. 27, .. Vet.; must. July 15, '65, as Serg't.
 Teeter, Philip F. Feb. 17, .. Killed at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, '62.
 Teeter, William .. 19, .. Discharged May —, '63.
 Teeter, Walter Jan. 27, .. Died, Memphis, Tenn., July 22, '63.
 Warner, Cyprian, G. Jan. 1 .. Trs. to V. R. C. Sept. — '63.
 Warner, James Harvey Discharged Jan. 25, '63.
 Welch, Josiah Died on hospital boat, June 27, '63.
 West, Ebenezer C. Jan. 20, .. Discharged Jan. 21, '63.

RECRUITS.

Burgland, Olof March 18, '64; Must. out July 15, '65, princ. Musi.
 Brewer, John W. Feb. 24, Corporal.
 Hews, William H. Oct. 6, '62:
 Johnson, Andrew Mar. 18, '64;

OFFICERS.

Tompkins Higday, ———; Additional Assistant Surgeon.
 Daniel Crumpacker, Dec. 24, '61; Captain, resigned July 9, '62.
 Orson Wilson, Jan. 1, '62; Captain, resigned Jan. 22, '63.
 Derrick Brinkerhoff, 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lieut. and Cap.: res.
 July 22, '63.
 Jasper Packard, .. 1st .. Co. D., prom. Capt. Co. B.,
 and Lieutenant Colonel 128th Regiment.
 Peter J. Howe, May 20, '65; 1st Lieut.; must. out with Regiment.
 Alexander B. Austin, May 1, '64; .. Co. D., pro. Capt. Co. C.;
 mustered out with Regiment.
 Alvah H. Palmer, Dec. 17, '64; .. must'd out with Regiment.
 Nelson S. Brand, July 21, '62; 2d Lieut; resigned Dec. 10, 62.
 Charles Falk, ———; 2d Lieut.; died wounds, received at Corinth,

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "D."

RECRUITS.

Albert, Martin G., Oct. 21, '64; Discharged June 25, '65.
 Cramer, Jonathan Mustered out
 Chase, John H.
 Coleman, Stephen
 Cusick, David
 Freese, William

German, John W.	Oct. 21, '64:	Discharged	July 25, '65;	drafted.
Hegg, Eli	..	..	June	..
Helminger, Philip	..	..	July	..
Kreighbaum, Andrew	..	..	June	..
Miser, John	..	..	..	..
McDuffie, Henson	..	..	July	..
Meessersmith, Ephraim	..	..	..	..
Ryan, Joseph	..	..	June	..
Roning, Abraham	..	..	..	..
Riley, Absalom	..	..	..	..
Rice, Francis A.	..	..	..	..
Strohecker, Adam	..	..	..	..
Taylor, Jerrod	..	..	..	..
Warner, William	..	..	..	..

COMPANY "F."

Hindman, James	Oct. 21, '64:	Mustered out	July 6, '65.
Steele, Eli	..	..	.. 25, ..

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "G."

RECRUITS.

Bennett, Samuel	Feb. 15, '65;	Mustered out	July 17, '65;	drafted.
Chambers, Elias	Dec. 9, '64;	..	..	..
Dawson, George	..	..	..	..
Gallegan, Joseph H.	Jan. 21, ..	..	..	..
Rebstock, Samuel

COMPANY "H."

McLaughlin, Andrew	April 30, '62;	Vet.:	must. out	July 17, '65.
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RECRUITS.

Baker, Warren	March 15, '64;	Mustered out	July 17, '65.
Davis, Samuel D.	April 28, '62;	Mustered out	July 17, '65.
Heldrith, Daniel	March 15, '64;	..	..
Pease, Charles B.	..	..	.. Serg't.

COMPANY "K."

RECRUITS.

Blessing, Lewis	Jan. 6, '65;	Mustered out	July 17, '65;	substitute.
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Dawson, George Dec. 9, '64; Mustered out July 17, '65; drafted.
 Lunday, Frederick
 Mc Gee, Elisha .. '62:
 John E. Simpson, April 27, '62; Cap.: pro. Maj.: mus. out with Rg.

SEVENRY-THIRD REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "A."

Johann, Peter Aug. 16, '62; Mustered out July 1, '65.

COMPANY "B."

Monday, John W. Aug. 16, '62; 1st Serg.; pro. 2d Lieutenant.
 Penwell, Lewis T. .. Serg't; mustered out July 1, '65.
 Boyce, Lourine S. dis. Nov. 29, '92; disability.
 Kierstead, James H. promoted 2d Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Hoover, George Aug. 16, '62; Mus'erd out July 1, '65, as private.
 Powell, Walter Sergeant.
 Frazier, Thomas .. Died, Cincinnati, O., Jan —, '63.
 Bentz, Frank .. Mustered out July 1, '65.
 Graham, Charles E. .. Des'ted, Columbia, Ky., Oct. 25, '62.
 Walker, Obadiah .. Mus. out July 1, '65, as 1st Sergeant.
 Wells, Americus .. Mus'n; discharged June 9, '63.
 Wells, Hannibal died, Louisville, Aug. 26, '62.
 Mix, Elon .. Wag.; died, New Albauy, Ind.,—'62.

PRIVATEES.

Ballou, Ambrose Aug. 16, '62: Died, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, '63.
 Beuford, William Feb. 9, '63.
 Berkstahler, August .. Discharged March 27, '63.
 Bogardus, William B. .. Trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 30, '63.
 Bowen, Alexander .. Must. out July 1, '65, as Corporal.
 Bowen, Benton .. Discharged March 27, '63.
 Briggs, Francis W. .. Discharged Jan. 2, '63.
 Burllet, Joseph A. April 22, '63.
 Cassaday, William L. Nov. 4, '62.
 Clark, Horace .. Must. out July 1, '65.
 Colman, John as Corporal.
 Collor, Henry .. Died, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11, '62.
 Collor, Luther

Cooper, William	Aug. 16, '62;	Discharged Oct. 26, '63.
Coppock, Nathan W.	..	Discharged Nov. —, '62.
Cornelius, Ephriam C.	..	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 12, '63.
Cross, James	..	Discharged July 4, '64.
Davidson, Giles	..	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 14, '62.
Drown, John W.	..	Des. at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 10, '63.
Dolph, David	..	Died, Murfreesboro, T., Apr. 15, '63.
Easton, William P.	..	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 14, '63.
Fields, Lorenzo	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Frazier, Milton E.	..	Discharged Feb. 28, '63.
Freeze, Christopher	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Harris, Levitus	..	.. .. ..
Haynes, Francis D.	..	.. .. ..
Huntley, Henry E.	..	Discharged Dec. 26, '63.
Jeffreys, John	..	Des. at La Porte, Ind., June 16, '63.
Jennison, Charles	..	Trans. to V. R. C., June 30, '63.
Josling, Henry	..	
Kamble, Charles F.	..	Must. out July 1, '65, as Com. Serg't.
Lamb, Orrin C.	..	
Lamb, Jonathan E.	..	
Lay, Sebastian	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Lee, William S.	..	Discharged Nov. 19, '62.
Leanland, Victor W.	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Lenhart, Elias	..	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 24, '62.
Lucher, Samuel	..	Des. at Lexington, Ky., Sep. 1, '62.
Manderville, Daniel B.	..	Discharged Jan. 13, '63.
Marble, Miner S.	..	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Moore, Samuel	..	.. .. 1, .. as Corp'l.
Mott, Alva	..	Des. Oct. 25, '62; retur. March 3, '64.
McMellen, Matthew	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
O'Brian, James	..	
Olin, Clifford	..	Trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 3, '63.
Oliver, Albert	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Phillips, Christian	..	Discharged Jan. 21, '64.
Perry, Edward I.	..	.. Nov. 29, '62.
Rodgers, Willard D. S.	..	.. Feb. 15, '64.
Seymore, Mortimer	..	
Shade, William	..	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 24, '63.
Sherman, George	..	.. .. .. — ..
Sherwood, Albert	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Shultz, Henry	..	.. .. ..
Stanton, Judah L.	..	Discharged March 3, '63.

Styles, Hezekiah	Aug. 16, '62;	Died at Triana, Ala.,	Oct. 17, '64.
Stotts, Mayze	..	Died, Nashville, Tenn.,	Feb. 16, '63.
Smith, Alvin H.	..	Discharged July 22,	'63.
Warner, Croyden	..	Mustered out July 1,	'65.
Waxwin, Walter A.	..	Died at Nashville, Tenn.,	Dec. 7, '62.
Western, Charles B.	..	Must'd out July 1, '65,	as Sergeant.
Westbrook, Frederick	..	Mustered out July 1,	'65.
White, Benjamin S.	..	.. ..	..
Williams, Isaiah	..	.. ..	11, ..
Winchell, Ralph	..	Died at Nashville, Tenn.,	Dec. 8, '63.
Zimmerman, Jacob	..	Mustered out July 1,	'65.
Zell, Frederick J.	..	Discharged.	

RECRUITS.

Boyce, Laurin S.	Feb. 11, '64;	Transf. to 29th Regt.,	July 1, '65.
Dixon, Jacob	Oct. 7, ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hawley, Price W.	Feb. 11, ..	.. ..	.. ..
York, Robert J.	June 20, '63;	.. ..	.. ..
Young, Philip L.	Mar. 18, '64;	.. ..	.. ..

COMPANY "C."

Steele, Austin Aug. 16, '62; Mustered out July 1, '65.

COMPANY "K."

Reynolds, William Aug. 16, '62; 1st Sergt., promoted 1st Lieut.

SERGEANTS.

Fairchild, Ezra	Aug. 16, '62;	Trans. V. R. C.,	Oct. 4, '63.
Harding, Benjamin	..	Discharged May 20,	'63.
Reynolds, Silas H.	..	.. ..	15, '65.
Denny, Joseph	..	Mustered out July 1,	'65.

CORPORALS.

Halliday, William	Aug. 16, '62;	Discharged April 3,	'63.
Weston, Carey I.	..	Killed at Stone River,	Dec. 31, '62.
Hammond, John E.	..	Trs. Miss. Mar. Brig.,	Mar. 25, '63.
Beatty, Sidney	..	Mustered out July 1,	'65.
Kilburn, Henry	..	.. ..	.. as Sergt.
Clark, Jonathan D.	..	Died Huntsville, Ala.,	Nov. 26, '64.
Culver, John A.	..	Died Nashville, Tenn.,	Dec. 12, '62.
Linza, Andrew J.	..	Mustered out July 1,	'65.
Swinney, Charles	..	Mus'n; kil'd, Perrysville	Oct. 8, '62
Jernegan, Edward	..	.. discharged March 19,	'63.
Peck, Miles W.	..	Wagoner; killed at Stone	River.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Hiram F.	Aug. 16, '62 ;	Died at Silver Springs, Nov. 19, '62.
Augustine, Christian	..	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Bales, Thomas C.	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Barnard, Job	..	Must. out July 1, '65, as 1st Serge't.
Behan, Robert	..	.. ..
Bennett, Hiram M.	..	Discharged March 2, '63.
Bird, Henry	..	Miss'g Day's Gap, Ala. Apr. 30, '63.
Boothe, George	..	Must'd out July 1, '65, as Corporal.
Bowen, James	..	Discharged June 5, '65: wounds.
Cope, James	..	Discharged March 2, '63.
Carr, Shannon	..	Miss'g Day's Gap, Ala., Apr. 30, '63.
Clement, William H.	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Corser, True	..	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14, '62.
Corser, Anthony B.	..	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 8, '63.
Deeds, Leroy	..	Must. out July 1, '65; as Corporal.
Doing, James R.	..	Discharged Oct. 29, '63.
Donaldson, William	..	Must. out July 1, '65, as Corporal.
Donnell, William	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Donnell, Joseph	..	Died at Nashville, Dec. 6, '62.
Ferris, James J.	..	Dis. Oct. 19, '63, as Corpr'l; wounds.
Gibson, John W.	..	Discharged Dec. 29, '62.
Goodwin, Clayton S.	..	Discharged Aug. 11, '63; wounds.
Gordon, Galathia	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Halladay, John G.	..	Discharged Feb. 16, '63.
Hammond, James R.	..	.. .. 21, ..
Harsfield, James	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Hart, Franklin N.	..	.. ..
Herrington, Henry B.	..	Discharged Dec. 20, '62.
Herrold, John	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Houston, Rufus	..	Died at Danville, Ky., Oct. 24, '62.
Houston, John	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Howard, Thomas	..	.. ..
Jacobus, John G.	..	Discharged Jan. 21, '63.
Kettle, James J.	..	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Maulsby, Clark F.	..	Died at Nashville, Jan. 12, '63.
McAulife, Michael	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
McFadden, August	..	Discharged June 10, '65.
McNeil, Joseph	..	Discharged Aug. 25, '62.
Myers, Charles	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Myers, Frederick	..	Mustered out July 1, '65, as Serg't.
Neville, John	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.

Perly, George	Aug. 16, '65;	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Petro, John M.	.. ..	.. ..
Petersdorf, Julius	..	Deserted June 15, '63.
Petersdorf, Franklin	..	.. Nov. 4, '62.
Peterson, William H.	..	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Quinn, Michael	..	Discharged Feb. 27, '64.
Quirk, Thomas	..	Mis'g in act'n Lexington, Sept. 1, '62.
Reed, James V.	..	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Reynolds, Thomas	..	Died at Nashville, Jan. 1, '63.
Reynolds, John A.	..	Must. out July 1, '65, as Corporal.
Robinson, Robert L.	..	Discharged March 26, '63.
Romine, James A.	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Root, Hiram S.	..	Died near Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 5, '62.
Shanly, John	..	Deserted Feb. 20, '63.
Shreve, Franklin M.	..	Died at Nashville, Dec. 9, '62.
Smith, Andrew J.	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Stephens, Justice F. T.	..	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Thornton, Samuel	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Tuttle, Frederick H.	..	Died near Nashville, Dec. 6, '62.
Warren, Charles	..	Died at Nashville, March 4, '63.
Webster, William W.	..	Discharged April 20, '63.
Webster, Amos G.	..	Must'd out July 1, '65, as Corporal.
Welch, James	..	Transfrd. to V. R. C., April 6, '64.
Williams, Clinton	..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Williams, John	..	Deserted Dec. 1, '62.
Williams, John M.	..	Must'd out July 1, '65, as Sergeant.
Williams, Harrison H.	..	Must'd out July 1, '65, as Corporal.
Williams, Leander P.	..	.. .. Q. M. Serg't.

RECRUITS.

Birt, John M.	Oct. 27, '62;	Mustered out July 1, '65.
Denham, William	Mar. 5, '64;	Trs. to 29th Regiment, July 1, '65.
Finch, Silas	Sept. 21, ..	Mustered out July 1, '65.
McCray, James S.	March 5, ..	Trs. to 29th Regiment, July 1, '65.
Thornburg, Orlistus W.	Mar. 5, '64;	.. .. ..
Williams, Charles N.	.. ..	.. .. ..

OFFICERS.

Gilbert Hathaway,	Aug. 22, '62;	Col.; killed in action, near Rome, Ga., May 2, '63.
Ivin N. Walker,	.. 16, ..	Capt., pro. Major and Lieut. Col.; resigned July 4, '64, for disability.

- Joseph Hagenbuck, Aug. 16, '62; 2nd Lieut., prom'd 1st Lieut. and Adj.; must. out with Regiment.
- John A. Frazier, Feb. 26, '63; Chaplain, resigned April 1, '65.
- Wilson Pottinger, March 24, '63; Asst. Surg.; resigned Dec. 24, '63.
- George C. Gladwyn, Aug. 16, '62; Captain; resigned Feb. 5, '63.
- Theodoric F. C. Dodd. " 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain, resigned Nov. 14, '63.
- John W. Munday, March 6, '63; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lieut.; resigned May 26, '65; cause, business affairs.
- James H. Kierstead, May 12, '64; 2nd Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut. mustered out with Regiment.
- Albert A. Carley, Feb. 7, '63; Captain, wounded at Day's Gap, April 30, '63; supposed to be dead.
- Ithamar D. Phelps, Aug. 16, '62; 1st Lt. pro. Cap.; mus. out w. Rg.
- William Reynolds, Feb. 18, '63; " res. July 23, '64, disability.
- John Butterfield, Aug. 16, '62; 2d " " Jan. 9, '63.
- Leander P. Williams, March 1, '63; 2d Lieut. promoted 1st Lieut.; Brevetted Major; mustered out with Regiment.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "G."

Brown, Horace H. Aug. 9, '62; Deserted Sept. 11, '62.

FOURTH CAVALRY (SEVENTY-SEVENTH) REGIMENT.

COMPANY "E."

Hazelton, Sidney S., Jr. Aug. 3, '62; Co. Q. M. Ser.: died Sep. 1, '63.

SERGEANTS.

Hays, Thomas W. Aug. 6, '62; Promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Smith, George F. " 5 " Discharged Jan. 15, '62.

Collier, Charles " 6 " Mustered out June 29, '65.

Dunham, Edward A. " 9 " Died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 3, '62.

Woodley, Mahlon B. " 8 " Must. out June 29, '65, as private.

CORPORALS.

Chamberlain, Sylvester Aug. 7, '62; Discharged Jan. 20, '63.

Kell, Nathan Aug. 6, '62; Mustered out June 29, '65, as Sergeant.

Farley, Henry C. " 8, " " " " " " private.

Ray, James A.	.. 9, '62;	Discharged Feb. 8, '65.
Wilson, John K.	.. 9. ..	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 16, '63.
Clarkson, Julius	.. 6, ..	Died at Nashville, Tenn., March 19, '63.
Rhodda, William	.. 5. ..	Bugler; discharged March 13, '62.
McBride, Wm. B.	.. 6. ..	.. .. June 8, '64.
Spencer, Baldon G.	.. ..	Farrier and blacksmith; dis. Nov. 12, '62.
Halpin, William	.. ..	.. .. May 2, '65.
Lloyd, Henry T.	7	Saddler; Mustered out June 29, '65.
Platt, Eli	4	Wagoner:

PRIVATES.

Austin, Jedediah	Aug. 6, '62:	Discharged Dec. 22, '62.
Allen, Erasmus	.. 9. ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Beckman, Lewis	.. 6. ..	.. ..
Burgwedel, Herman	.. 6, ..	Discharged Dec. 9, '62.
Butterfield, Robert	.. 9, ..	Discharged Jan. 22, '63.
Bentz, Joseph W.	.. 6, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Barker, Levi M.	.. 13, ..	Died at Knoxville, April 25, '64.
Belden, Marshall	.. 8, ..	Discharged Feb. 10, '63.
Barnard, Uriah W.	.. 8, ..	Must'd out June 29, '65, as Corp'l.
Brown, John A.	.. 9, ..	.. ..
Coffey, John	.. 6, ..	Died at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, '64.
Conant, Edwin R.	.. 9, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Campbell, Thomas	.. 6, ..	.. ..
Downing, David	.. 6, ..	Killed near Knoxville, Aug. 14, '63.
Dunnington, W. H.	.. 9, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Delana, Thomas	.. 6, ..	.. ..
Dunn, Francis M.	.. 5, ..	Deserted Oct. 29, '62.
Fradenburg, Jas. T.	.. 7, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Freese, Henry	.. 9, ..	.. ..
Grice, James H.	.. 6, ..	.. ..
Harlow, Theodore M.	.. 7, ..	.. .. as Corp'l.
Hubner, August. C.	.. 6, ..	.. ..
Hite, Lewis	.. 8. ..	Trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 16, '64.
Herlihe, Daniel F.	.. 9, ..	Killed, Mt. Wash'n, Ky. Oct. 2, '62.
Hagenbuck, William	.. 7, ..	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27, '65.
Hanson, Oloff	.. 6, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65, as Corp.
Jenkins, Samuel	.. 7, ..	.. ..
Johnson, William	.. 6, ..	.. ..
Kull, Jacob F.	.. 4, ..	.. ..
Lyon, Dennis	.. 4, ..	.. ..
Lee, Elijah T.	.. 8, ..	.. .. blacksmith.
Lamphier, Edson H.	.. 6, ..	.. ..

Muck, Joseph	Aug. 3, '62:	Must out June 29, '65, as Sergeant.
Marsden, Wm. H.	.. 6. ..	Discharged Nov. 28, '63.
McKinney, Henry	.. 8. ..	Transf'd to V. R. C. Sept. 20, '63.
Ott, Jacob	.. 9, ..	Must'd out June 29, '65, as Corp'l.
Peabody, Wm. F.	.. 9, ..	Killed at Rutherford Creek, '63.
Reynolds, Elisha B.	.. 10, ..	Discharged Nov. 14, '62.
Riley, Isaac	.. 9, ..	Discharged Nov. 28, '63.
Rice, Augustus A.	.. 6, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Sawyer, Isaac	.. 9, ..	.. .. .. as Corp'l.
Sawyer, Horace	.. 9, ..	.. .. ..
Sheldon, Joshua W.	.. 9, ..	Discharged Nov. 11, '62.
Seekamp, Herman H.	.. 6, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Shreves, Cyrus D.	.. 9, ..	.. .. .. as Serg't.
Tuley, David	.. 9, ..	.. .. ..
Taggart, Eugene T.	.. 9, ..	.. .. ..
Vannote, James L.	.. 5, ..	.. .. ..
Witt, Isaac	.. 9, ..	.. .. ..
Waggoner, Milton	.. 5, ..	Died Bowling Green, Ky. Oc. 21, '62
Walton, Albert J.	.. 9, ..	Transferred, V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
Wilson, Wesley W.	.. 9, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Wilbraham, Jo. W.	.. 1, ..	.. .. ..
Willard, Henry H.	.. 13, ..	Discharged June —, '65.
Walkerton, Chas. G.	.. 4, ..	Killed, Mt. Washington, Oct. 1, '62.
Wilbraham, Wm.	.. 1, ..	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Wood, Edgar J.	.. 9, ..	Transf'd to V. R. C., Sept. 21, '63.
Zenor, Melville C.	.. 9, ..	.. .. .. May 1, '64.

OFFICERS.

Nathan Earlywine	Aug. 12, '62:	Capt., pro. Major, res. for good of service, Mar. 26, '63.
Wm. A. Woodward,	..	1st Lt., pro. Cap.; res. Apr. 29, '63
Gilbert H. Kneeland,	Sept. 5, '62:	2d mus. out with Reg.
Sidney S. Hazelton,	—————	.. .. died Sept. 1, '63.
Thomas W. Hays,	May 1, '64:	.. .. must'd out with Regiment.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "E."

Lynch, Owen	Oct 7, '64;	Trans. 48th Reg., May 30, '65: drafted.
Ludwig, Charles	.. ..	.. .. ..

COMPANY "F."

McGrah, John Oct. 19, '64; Mustered out Aug. 14, '65; substitute.

COMPANY "K."

RECRUITS.

Compton, Gilbert	Oct. 20, '64.						
Garner, David	" "	" "					
Graffis, Abraham	Oct. 17, "	"	Transf. to 48th Regt.,	June 1, '65.			
Harrington, Enos	" 20, "	" "	" "	V. R. C.,	May 31, '65.		
Pixter, Peter	" 20, "	" "	" "	48th Regt.,	June 1, '65.		
Snyder, William	" 18, "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Shively, Daniel V.	" 20, "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Stiver, Aaron	" 20, "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Stiver, John J.	" 20, "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Silence, James	" 18, "	"	Died, Jeffersonville, Ind.	Jan. 14, '65			
Vehlen, Peter	" 20, "	"	Transf'd to 48th Regt.,	June 1, '65.			
Yawky, John	" 20, "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Yarin, John	" 20, "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "A."

Blymer, Wm. S. Sept. 19, '63; Transf'd to 42d Regt. June 9, '65.

COMPANY "B."

Cole, Nelson V. Sept. 19, '63; Transf'd to 42nd Regt. June 9, '65.

COMPANY "C."

Bloker, John H. Sept. 19, '63; Recruit; trs. to 42d Rg. June 9, '65

COMPANY "D."

Grooms, Benjamin Oct. 28, '64; Recruit; trs. to 42d Rg. June 9, '65.

Grooms, James " " " " " " " "

COMPANY "E."

Ackley, Jacob, Sept. 19, '63; Transferred to 42d Reg. June 9, '65.

Wills, Philip H. " " " " " " " "

COMPANY "F."

VanAnkin, Charles Sept. 19, '63; Transf. to 42d Regt. June 9, '65.

COMPANY "G."

Harding Solomon E. Aug. 31, '62; 1st Seg.; kil'd, Chiem. Sep. 20, '63
 Stockman, Isaac S. .. Serg't: discharged Nov. 3, '63.
 Dowd, John H. must. out June 10, '65.
 Harding, Thomas D. discharged Nov. 13, '63.

CORPORALS.

Dunham, George A. Aug. 31, '62: Died, Manchester, Ten. July 4, '63
 Scholts, David .. Died at LaPorte. Ind. Dec. 7, '63.
 Dudley, Henry H. .. Mustered out June 10, '65.
 Miller, Jacob V. .. Discharged March 20, '63.
 Sales, Thomas A. .. Discharged April 29, '63.
 Burden, James .. Died, Tunnel Hill. Ga. Dec. 9, '62.
 Hooten Benjamin F. .. Music.; died, Indi'lis, July 15, '63.
 Culp, Johnson W. discharged July 30, '63.
 Closser, Jerome B. .. Wagoner; .. Jan. 29, '63.

PRIVATEES.

Berget, Charles Aug. 31, '62; Must. out June 10, '65, as Corporal.
 Billman, William .. Discharged.
 Baker, Henry .. Killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 Casgriff, Arthur .. Died at Nashville, Tenn. Feb. 18, '64.
 Croll, August .. Discharged March 17, '63.
 Cherry, Joseph .. Died, Richmond prison, Va. Jan.—'64.
 Cole, Andrew .. Died, Chattanooga, Tenn. Sep. 30, '63.
 Cannel, John F. .. Must. out June 10, '65, as 1st Serg't.
 Cloper, Joseph A. .. Trs. to V. R. C.; must. out June 30, '65.
 Chronister, Joseph A. .. Died at Nashville, Tenn. March 17, '63.
 Campbell, Charles .. Discharged Feb. 2, '63.
 Cruzan, William .. Discharged Feb. 28, '63.
 Cornell, Charles .. Discharged Jan. 20, '63.
 Dunn, Henry .. Died at Stevenson, Ala., Jan. 30, '64.
 Day, Alden E. .. Must'd out June 10, '65, as Corporal.
 Dauphin, Nicholas .. Discharged Dec. 6, '62.
 Dudley, Milton .. Mustered out June 10, '65.
 Davis, James H. .. Discharged Nov. 24, '62.
 Fogle, Jacob R. .. Discharged Jan. 17, '63.
 Fisher, Thomas .. Killed, Chattanooga, Ten., Nov. 25, '63.
 Fessenden, Major .. Discharged Feb. 1, '63.
 Gilfoyle, Michael .. Killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 Garner, John 20, ..
 Graves, William H. .. Discharged July 27, '63.
 Jacobus, Andrew J. .. Discharged Jan. 17, '63.

Jones, Adam B.	Aug. 31, '62;	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Jones, Aaron S.	..	Mus. out June 10, '65; absent, no leave.
Lightfoot, Enoch	..	Died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 10, '63.
Lightfoot, Eli H.	..	Discharged March 29, '63.
Moore, Robert	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
McNeal, Isaac	..	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, '64.
Moore, Thomas	..	Discharged Jan. 25, '63.
Montgomery, Thomas	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Moffit, Ephraim	..	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 25, '63.
McDonald, Ebenezer	..	Discharged Feb. 20, '63.
Powers, Lewis	..	Died at Chattanooga, Nov. 18, '63.
Prince, Lyman	..	.. .. Gallatin, Tenn. Dec. 10, '62.
Pointer, William	..	Killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Pointer, Thomas	..	Died at Chattanooga, Ten. Dec. 3, '63.
Rody, John	..	Killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Rogers, Amos	..	Trans. to Vet. Engineer Corps.
Roach, Michael	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Rice, George	..	.. .. ..
Siddles, John A.	..	Died at Danville, Va., Nov. 29, '64.
Smootzer, Charles	..	Died at Chattanooga, Sept. 25, '63.
Sharp, Benjamin	..	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, '62.
Stark, John	..	Deserted Oct. 6, '62.
Urquhart, George	..	Discharged July 13, '64.
Vantassel, Alonzo	..	Must. out June 10, '65, as Corporal.
Vantassel, Andrew	..	Discharged Dec. 17, '62.
Warburton, Peter	..	Killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 29, '63.
Wariner, Ory	..	Trs. to Marine Brigade, April 22, '64.
Young, Martin	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Ames, James S.	..	Recruit; trs. 42d Reg. June 9, '65; sub.
Burgett, Philip	..	.. .. ..
Miller, Jacob V.	..	Died, Lookout Mountain, Aug. 28, '64.

COMPANY "H."

Selleck, John E.	Aug. 31 '62;	1st Sergeant, pro. 2d Lieutenant.
Logan, Albert C.	..	Sergeant, pro. 1st Lieutenant.
Loomis, Henry B.	..	.. discharged Jan. 10, '63.
Martin, Alexander A.	..	Corp.; transferred to V. R. C.
Weed, Chancellor	..	.. .. ..
Brown, Henry C.	..	.. Arm amputated; mus. out June 10, '65, as Serg.
Way, Ira	..	Must'd out June 6, '65, as 1st Serg't.
Poston, John A.	..	.. discharged Dec. 29, '62.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Silas	Aug. 31, '62:	Mustered out June 10, '65, as Serg't.
Ash, James G.	..	Discharged January 6, '64.
Blackman, Homer O.	..	Transf. to Eng'r Corps, July 29, '64.
Blodgett, Henry H.	..	Died, Nashville, Tenn., March 31, '63
Bryson, Ephraim M.	..	Must'd out June 10, '65, as Corporal.
Carpenter, Leonard	..	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Carpenter, Emory	..	Discharged Jan. 27, '63.
Cutling, John B.	..	Promoted Captain Company "I."
Ewing, William A.	..	Dropped as a deserter.
Fierce, Henry	..	Trans. V. R. C.; mus. out June 29, '65.
Fierce, William W.	..	Discharged.
Finch, Eddy S.	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Fletcher, Franklin	..	Discharged Jan. 22, '63.
Gee, John F.	..	Discharged Feb. 27, ..
Hall, Charles H. G.	..	Died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, '63.
Hass, William	..	Discharged Feb. 22, '63.
Harsen, Sylvester D.	..	Discharged.
Jones, John M.	..	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Linard, Daniel J.	..	.. .. .. 15, ..
Lynch, Webster	..	.. .. .. 10, .. hosp. stew'd
Mahanny, Daniel	..	Discharged Feb. 17, '63.
Manderville, Ab. C.	..	Discharged March 29, '65, wounds.
Miller, Wm. S.	..	Died, South Tunnel, Ten. Nov. 19, '62.
Neihardt, William	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Nelson, Isaac N.	..	Transf. to Eng'r Corps, July 24, '64.
O'Brien, James	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Pierson, James W.	..	.. .. .. as Corporal.
Pitcher, Alonzo	..	Died, Chattanooga, Ten. Oct. 11, '63.
Posten, Elias B.	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Pratt, Eugene A.	..	Killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Richards, Orrin M.	..	Discharged Feb. 8, '63.
Schermerhorn, J. C.	..	Dropped as a deserter.
Taylor, John S.	..	Discharged Feb. 19, '63.
Titus, Nelson J.	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Weed, Pope C.	..	Trs. to V. R. C.; must. out July 7, '65.
Wellman, Wilson R.	..	Discharged Dec. 28, '63.
Wilson, Jonathan H.	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Willis, William C.	..	.. .. ..
Wooley, Samuel	..	Discharged Feb. 15, '63.
Young, Andrew	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.

RECRUITS.

Big, John Dec. 30, '63: Transf. to 42d Regt.. June 9, '65.
 Brooks, Jacob .. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 17, '64.
 Burnstead, Wm. T. Dec. 30, '63: Transf. to 42d Reg., June 9, '65.
 Brown, William March 12, '64:
 Brown, Daniel L. .. 23,
 Campbell, Benjamin F. Dec. 30, '63:
 Clark, Erskine C.
 Carpenter, Daniel March 12, '64:
 Dennison, George S. Sept. 19, '63:
 Fessenden, George M. Dec. 30, '63;
 Fessenden, Harrison C. Sep. 19,
 Grover, Stephen K. Dec. 30, 10..
 Green, Thomas ———: Mustered out Aug. 1, '65.
 Harvey, Anson Dec. 30, '63: Transf. to 42d Regt. June 9, '65.
 McKilven, William Sept. 24, '62: Mustered out June 10, '65.
 Morris, Morton P. Sept. 12.
 Teeple, Charles B. Dec. 30, '63: Transf. to 42d Reg., July 9, '65.
 Turner, Francis
 Titus, Horace W. April 8, '64; Trs. to 42d Reg. June 9, '65, draft'd
 Wise, Bernard Dec. 30, '63:
 Worden, Charles G. Dec. 30, '63: Mustered out Aug. 18, '65.
 Wilson, Mildred H. March 12, '64: Trsf. to 42d Reg't. June 9, '65.

COMPANY "I."

Billings, Elihu M. Sept. 12, '62: 1st Serg.; died, Danville, Dec. 6, '63
 McCollum, Dewitt C. .. Serg.: pro. 1st Lieut. Co. "A."
 McCasky, Isaac W. discharged, wounds.
 Fox, George G. P. M. mus. out June 10, '65, 1s Serg.
 Root, Edward discharged Jan. 2, '63.

CORPORALS.

Robinson, Asa S. Sep. 12, '62.
 Lowe, William F. .. Mustered out June 10, '65.
 Sabin, Orlando W. .. Died at Chattanooga, Ten. Nov. 2, '63.
 Learn, William .. Mustered out June 10, '65.
 Johnson, Samuel V. .. Discharged Jan. 20, '63.
 Allen, William C. .. Must. out June 10, '65, as Sergeant.
 Copelin, James .. Discharged April 1, '63.
 Bear, Benjamin E. .. Trs. V. R. C.; mus. out June 10, '65.
 Wilkinson, Clinton C. .. Music'n; discharged May 1, '63.
 McNally, Silas trsf. to V. R. C. Aprtl 28, '64.
 Christeou, Abram .. Wagoner; must. out June 10, '65.

PRIVATES.

Armstrong, J. W.	Sep. 12, '62:	Must. out June 10, '65, as Sergeant.
Carr, Sanford	..	Died, Bowling Green Ky. Dec. 31, '62.
Carr, Smith	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Caler, Peter	..	.. .. ..
Craig, Orrin	..	Died at Nashville, Nov. 5, '63.
Crawley, James	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Crosby, Lyman B.	..	Promoted 2d Lieut. Co. "K."
Heald, George F.	..	Mustered out June 10, '65, as Cop'l.
Homer, Isaac	..	Discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Irwin, James	..	Discharged March 2, '63.
Johnson, William	..	Trs. V. R. C. April 14, '64.
Jones, Calvin	..	Deserted Jan. 30, '63.
Jones, Erwin M.	..	.. .. ..
Kelly, Thomas	..	Discharged March 30, '63.
Lane, Alonzo	..	Trs. Pion. Cops; died Nash. Nov. 6, '63
Lienen, John	..	Discharged Jan. 1, '64.
Lowe, Lewis M.	..	Miss'g. action at Chicma. Sep. 29, '63.
Long, Wright	..	Discharged Dec. 13, '62.
Lyons, Jerome	..	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 23, '62.
Maple, Benjamin	..	Discharged March 14, '63.
Mason, Asa C.	..	Transf. to V. R. C., Feb. 15, '64.
Matsol, Jacob	..	Must'd out June 10, '65, as Corporal.
Martin, Henry	..	Died Oct. 6, '63; wounds.
McClellan, Hiram M.	..	Discharged Jan. 1, '63.
Mead, William H.	..	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Mills, Daniel S.	..	Discharged Dec. 2, '62.
Morris, Morton P.	..	Trans. to Co. "H."
Mayer, Charles H.	..	Deserted June 12, '63.
Pairot, David W.	..	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 4, '63.
Penoyer, Joseph	..	Died at Chattanooga, Oct. 24, '63.
Philip, Henry	..	Deserted Feb. —, '63.
Pike, William	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Proutsman, George W.	..	Transferred to V. R. C., Feb. 17, '64.
Robinson, John H.	..	Discharged March 11, '63.
Shelleville, Joseph	..	Discharged March 1, '64.
Shurte, Andrew J.	..	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 10, '64.
Smith, Wilson P.	..	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Smith, Samuel P.	..	Discharged Jan. 1, '63.
Taylor, John H.	..	.. .. 8, ..
Vail, Augustus W.	..	Died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 22, '63.
Vandusen, Enoch	..	Discharged Jan. 31, '63.

Vert, Nicholas Sept. 12, '62; Died at Nashville. April 1, '63.
 Wilson, William H. .. Deserted Feb. —, '63.
 Wilson, William .. Discharged Dec. 27, '62.
 Wilson, Henry M. .. Died at Nashville, Feb. 24, '63.
 Wilkinson, Chauncey C. .. Discharged Jan. 8, '63.
 Wood, George W. .. Discharged Feb. 3, '63.
 Xander, John .. Died at Gallatin, Tenn. Jan. 2, '63.
 Yost, Peter H. .. Discharged Jan. 1, '63.

RECRUITS.

Arheit, Henry Feb. 18, '64; Mustered out May 30, '65.
 Burnstead, John A. Aug. 20, '63; Trsf. to 42d Regt., June 9, '65.
 Coleman, Benjamin F. Jan. 7, '64; Trs. 42d Reg. June 9, '65, Serg't.
 Cross, Dallas P. Feb. 11, '64; Corp'l.
 Fradenburgh, Spencer Feb. 27, '64;
 Powels, Levi W. Sept. 12, '62; Discharged Jan. 29, '63.
 Richards, Clark R. Sept. 9, '63; Transf. to 42d Regt. June 9, '65.
 Woodburn, Lewis N. Feb. 29, '64; Died at Chattanooga, Sep. 5, '64.

COMPANY "K."

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

King, John, Aug. 22, '64.
 Lynch, Patrick,
 Salisbury, Alfred B. Sept. 19, '63.
 Wells, Theodore H.

OFFICERS.

Newell Gleason, Sept. 2, '62; Lieut. Col., prom't'd Col., Brevetted
 Brig. Gen.; mustered out with Regiment.
 Richard C. Sabin, Aug. 31, '62; Capt., prom. Major, Brevetted Lt.
 Col.; mustered out with Regiment.
 Henry Weller, June 4, '63; Chaplain, res. July 21, '64.
 Alanson T. Bliss, Aug. 31, '62; Capt.; resigned Feb. 15, '64.
 Theodore Woodward, 1st Lieut., resigned July 22, '63.
 Isaac S. Stockman, ———; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lt., res. Apr. 6, '64.
 George Urquhart, July 14, '64; 1st Lieut.; mustered out with Reg.
 David W. Pratt, Aug. 31, '62; 2d resigned April 15, '63.
 John F. Cannell, ———; 2d Lieut.; mustered out with Regiment.
 Wm. B. Biddle, Sept 12, '62; 1st Lt. Co. "I," pro. Capt. Co. "H"
 Brev. Major; mus. out with Reg.
 Sloan D. Martin, Aug. 31, '62; 1st Lieut.; killed, Chicm. Sep. 19, '63.
 Albert C. Logan, March 1, '64; mustered out with Reg't.
 John E. Selleek, Dec. 20, '62; 2d pro. Adj., res. Sep. 8, '64.

Ira Way. ———: 2d Lieut.: mustered out with Regiment.
 James A. Crawley, Sept. 12, '62: Capt.: resigned May 10, '64.
 DeWitt C. McCollum, April 8, '64; 1st Lieut.: must. out with Reg.
 Abram C. Andrew, Sept. 12, '62: 2d " " killed at battle of
 Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
 John W. Armstrong. ———: " " mus. out with Reg't.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY "F."

White, Crague Aug. 16, '62: Killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.

FIFTH CAVALRY—NINETIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY "K."

Bagley, Samuel A. Aug. 16, '62; Corp.: pro. Adjut. 29th Ind. Vol.

PRIVATEES.

Boyd, Isaac Aug. 15, '62: Muste'd out June 21, '65, as Corporal.
 Whorwell, Geo. W. 9, " " " 15, " Sergeant.
 Wright, Milton W. " " Died at Indianapolis, March 22, '65.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

COMPANY "A."

Sly, Gilbert Aug. 29, '62; Mustered out June 5, '65.
 Williams, Alex. " 12, " " May 23, "
 Vandervert, August Aug. 14, '62; Died March 19, '63.

COMPANY "K."

Stone, Henry H.

OFFICERS.

Richard W. Cummins, Nov. 1, '62; Adjutant.
 James L. Cathcart, Sept. 16, " Quarterm'r, mus. out with Reg.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—119 REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Crane, Nov. 26, '64; 2d Lieutenant

John W. Shoemaker, Sept. 3, '63; Capt.: discharged June 30, '64.
Thos. S. Coagley, Aug. 26, '64: 2d Lieut.: pro. 1st Lieut. and Cap.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—126 REGIMENT.

Vosburg, John, Bugler.

TWELFTH CAVALRY—127 REGIMENT.

COMPANY "A."

PRIVATEES.

Alyea, Andrew	Dec. 15, '63;	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65.
Aker, Jacob B.	..	Died at Columbus, Miss.,	June 4, '65.
Bradley, Franklin	..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65.
Brown, William	..	Deserted	Dec. 26, '63.
Blackman, George W.	..	Must. out	Nov. 10, '65, as 1st Serg't.
Batterson, John	..	..	..
Bennett, Sherman	..	..	.. .. Corporal.
Black, Isaac	..	..	.. .. Bugler.
Bickford, Thomas	..	Trs. V. R. C.; disch.	July 1, '65.
Culp, William S.	..	Died at Huntsville, Ala.,	June 26, '64.
Coulter, Marcus	..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65.
Castello, Thomas	..	Killed near Murfreesboro,	Dec. 7, '64.
Currie, James W.	..	Died at La Porte, Ind.,	April 16, '64.
Chipman, John D.	..	Discharged	July 6, '65.
Coulter, Asby R.	..	Mustered out	Sept. 2, '65.
Dowd, Isaac F.	..	..	.. Nov. 10, ..
Dyer, George	..	..	.. ..
Doty, Arthur	Jan. 12, '64;	..	.. Aug. 9, .. Q. M. Sergt.
Dyer, Jones	..	..	.. Nov. 10, ..
Dyer, John	..	..	.. May 28, .. as Corporal.
Edmundson, Wm. M.	Dec. 15, '63	..	.. Nov. 10, .. as Bugler.
Emigh, Jacob C.	..	..	.. Nov. 6, .. as Wagoner.
Fletcher, Franklin	..	..	.. Nov. 10, .. as Corporal.
Grey, William	..	Deserted	Dec. 20, '63.
Grey, John	..	..	.. ..
Gie, Frederick	..	Discharged	June 18, '64.
Geist, James S.	Ap. 28, '64;	Died at Tullahoma, Tenn.,	Nov. 18, '64.
Hendricks, A. B.	Dec. 15, '63	Died at Kendallville, Ind.,	May 8, '64.

Holmes, Phila.	Dec. 15, '63;	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65.
Hood, William M.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. Sep. 22, '65, Com. Sergt.
Hendricks, Calvin N.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. Nov. 10, .. as ..
Hensel, John	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..
Hensel, Adam	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..
Harrison, Wm. M.	.. ..	Deserted	Dec. 19, '63.
Hendricks, James J.	.. ..	Died, Willet's Point, N. Y.	May 20, '65
Hobert, Jas. J.	Jan. 12, '64;	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65, as Saddler.
Johnson, Jno. M.	Dec. 15, '63;	.. ..	.. ..
James, John	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kennedy, Thomas	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kennard, Perry	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. as Farrier.
Larson, Christopher	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Lyon, William	Jan. 12, '64;	.. ..	.. ..
Morris, William P.	Dec. 15, '63;	.. ..	.. ..
McDonald, Wm. S.	.. ..	Discharged	Oct 14, '64.
McElrath, Lafayette B.	.. ..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65, as Serge't.
Miller, Elmer	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morgan, George B.	.. ..	Discharged	Sept. 15, '64.
Maze, Alexander	.. ..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65, as Corp'l.
Mills, George B.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..
Marr, James	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Mitchell, Wm. M.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Massey, Lafayette	Jan. 12, '64;	.. ..	.. .. Aug. 22, ..
Nelson, Benjamin	Dec. 15, '63;	.. ..	.. .. Sept. 23,
Nelson, Nels P.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Newlen, Emmet	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. Nov. 2, ..
Price, Franklin E.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. July 10, ..
Pratt, John S.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. Nov. 10, ..
Pinney, John H.	.. ..	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.	
Parkinson, J. D.	.. ..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65.
Rambo, Wm. F.	.. ..	Died at Baton Rouge, La.,	May 7, 65.
Reese, Sam'l McR.	.. ..	Discharged	Sept. 19, '64.
Reynolds, John Q. A.	.. ..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65.
Shaw, Joseph H.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. Saddler Serg.
Sinclair, Wm. W.	.. ..	Deserted	Jan. 2, '64.
Smith, Charles W.	.. ..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65.
Tennis, John	.. ..	Died at New Albany, Ind.,	May 26, '64.
Thirkell, Francis M.	.. ..	Mustered out	Nov. 10, '65, as Serge't.
Tubbs, George M.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. July 7, ..
Turney, Harvey B.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. Nov. 10, ..
Tuley, Henry	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Tuley, David Dec. 15, '63; Mustered out Nov. 10, '65.
 Valentine, Henry M. Jan. 12, '64; Desert. Feb. 10, ..
 Webber, Mark A. Dec. 15, '63; Must. out Nov. 10, '65, as Sergeant.
 Webber, Frank C. Q. M. ..
 Williams, Davis E. .. Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
 Woodard, George Jan. 12, '64; Mustered out Nov. 10, '65.
 Zarr, Hiram Dec. 15, '63:
 Zarr, Charles .. Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 23, '65.

COMPANY "E."

PRIVATEES.

Griffin, Charles Jan. 12, '64; Must. out Nov. 10, '65.
 Green, Preston W. as Wagoner.
 Johnson, John L. Dec. 12, '63; Corporal.
 Madden, Wm. H. July 12, '64; Bugler.

COMPANY "F."

Glines, Nelson Dec. 15, '63; Must'd out Nov. 10, '65, as Corporal.
 Lowe, Benjamin F. Jan. 12, '64; Deserted Jan. 12, '64.

COMPANY "M."

Barto, Nathan S. Jan. 12, '64; Mustered out Nov. 10, '65.
 Drick, Christian June ..
 Graham, Henry S. Nov. ..
 Hartford, Spencer .. Transf. to V. R. C. April 21, '65.
 Myers, Daniel H. .. Mustered out June 21, '65.
 Rollins, Charles Nov. 10, ..
 Rollins, George F.

OFFICERS.

Edward Anderson, Feb. 2, '64; Col.; mustered out with Regiment.
 Willys G. Peck, Dec. 1, '63; Capt., pro. Maj.; must. out with Reg.
 Wm. H. Calkins, March 26, '64; Major:
 Seth Loomis, Dec. 1, '63; 1st Lt., pro. Capt., and mus. out with Reg.
 Davis E. Williams, Aug. 1, '64; 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lt., and must.
 out with Regiment.
 Theophilus A. Fravel, Dec. 1, '63; 2d Lieut.; resigned July 19, '64
 George W. Blackman ———; 2d Lieut.; must. out with Regt.

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REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Frazier, Dwight Dec. 15, '63; Sergt. Major; prom. 1st Lieutenant.

Morey, Ira S. Dec. 15, '63: Com. Sergt.; discharged.
 Mead, Frank D. " Hospital Steward, " June 2, '65.
 Collins, James H. " Prin. Music'n: mus. out April 10, '66

COMPANY "A."

Sager, Jacob Dec. 15, '63; Discharged Jan. 22, '65.

COMPANY "C."

Outhwaite, M. C. Dec. 15, '63: 1st Sergeant, pro. 2d Lieutenant.
 Richards, B. F. " Sergeant: must. out June 16, '65.
 Monroe, S. " " " " "
 Phillips, Perry " " " " "
 Church, Charles D. " " promoted 2d Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Freeman, Milo " Discharged, wounds, May 8, '65.
 McClellan, George W. " Must'd out Apr. 10, '66, as Sergeant.
 Tompkins, Geo. Jan. 12, '64: Mortally wounded Aug. 16, '64.
 Record, George W. " Discharged April 11, '65.
 McClurg, Lewis Dec. 15, '63: Discharged June 12, '65.
 Wood, Carson " Deserted Nov. 12, '64.
 Foster, Marcus Jan. 12, '64: Died Aug. 15, '64, at La Porte.
 Collins, Jas. H. Dec. 15, '64: Musi.; mus. o. Apr. 10, '66, Prin. Mus.
 Bennett, Seth S. " Mustered out May 26, '65.

PRIVATEES.

Burns, Andrew S. " Must'd out Apr. 10, '66, as Corporal.
 Brown, Charles " Transferred to V. R. C.
 Burt, Abraham " Mortally wounded May 28, '64.
 Benhart, Fred " Mustered out June 8, '65.
 Bishop, John W. Jan. 12, '64: " " Apr. 10, '66.
 Baldwin, James Dec. 15, '63; Deserted Feb. 21, '64.
 Barcum Henry Jan. 12, '64; Mustered out April 10, "
 Carlin, Lorenzo D. Dec. 15, '63: " " Sep. 2, '65.
 Chamberlain, Joseph " " " April 10, "
 Carpenter, Sam'l E. " Transf. to V. R. C. April 1, '65.
 Crane, James " Died, July 25, '64.
 Crouch, John " Mustered out April 10, '66.
 Carroll, Eli P. " " " "
 Cissne, Robert " " " "

Cassady, George F.	Jan. 12, '64;	Must. out April 10, '66, as Corp'l.
Cunningham, Charles	.. ..	June 8, '65.
Deforest, William	Dec. 15, '63;	Deserted Dec. 27, '63.
Fraser, Dwight	..	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Farley, Abraham	..	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Gardner, James	..	Died Feb. 1, '65.
Gardner, Absalom	..	Mustered out June 5, '65.
Griswald, James	Jan. 12, '64;	
Hager, John	Dec. 15, '63;	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Haus, John	Jan. 12, '64;	Died July 4, '64.
Hyde, James W.	..	Trs. to V. R. C.; ms. o. June 5, '65.
Hager, David	..	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Johns, William S.	Dec. 15, '63;	Mustered out with Regiment.
Jones, Edward	..	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Kinney, Albert	.. ..	.. ..
Lampson, Wilson	.. ..	.. .. Corp'l.
Lampson, James	.. ..	.. Sept. 20, '65.
Lawrence, George	.. ..	.. April 10, '66.
Lloyd, Horatio	Jan. 12, '64;	.. .. July 2, '65.
Mandeville, John	Dec. 15, '63.	
Moon, John	..	Mustered out June 16, '65.
Morey, Ira S.	..	Dis. as Commissary Sergeant.
McNett, Lyman	..	Died May 10, '65.
Meade, Frank D.	..	Dis. June 2, '65, as Hospital Steward.
Nichols, John	Jan. 12, '64;	Must. out April 10, '66, as Sergeant.
Oates, David	..	Died, Washington, D. C. June 22, '65.
Proud, Anthony	..	Died of wounds, Dec. 1, '64.
Plants, Jacob	..	Must. out April 10, '66, as Sergeant.
Parkinson, Wm. H.	Dec. 15, '63	.. ..
Potter, James H.	..	
Parker, Lewis	..	Appointed Sergeant, Oct. 31, '64.
Paddock, Solomon	..	Mustered out Jan. 5, '66.
Robinson, Enoch	..	Discharged March 2, '65.
Robinson, John	..	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Regan, Patrick	..	Deserted Nov. 9, '64.
Rodgers, James H.	..	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Reprogle, George	.. ..	.. ..
Redding, Joseph	..	Trans. to V. R. C. April 1, '65.
Record, Jasper	Jan. 12, '64;	Deserted July 30, '64.
Snyder, Delos	Dec. 15, '63;	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Smith, Anderson	.. ..	.. ..
Sprague, Seymour B.	..	Des'td 12th Ill. Cav.; ret. to comm'd.

Seymour, Mortimer Dec. 15, '63 Dest. 73d Regim't ret. to command.
 Sweet, James R. .. Must. out April 10, '66.
 Smith, Orrin Jan. 12, '64; as Sergeant.
 Soper, David
 Sutor, Henry
 Shaw, Albert .. Died April 12, '64.
 Slater, John H. .. Mustered out Oct. 20, '65.
 Slater, Delos Dec. 15, '63; April 10, '66.
 Thomas, Emanuel
 Vader, Jacob Jan. 12, '64; Died April 2, '64.
 Valkenburg, William June 12, '64.
 Wilson, Isaac July 4, ..
 Whitney, David .. Must. out April 10, '66, as Corporal.
 Weed, Lewis L.
 Waters, William
 Waters, Samuel M. Dec. 18, '65.
 Zigler, William April 10, '66.

RECRUITS AND TRANSFERS.

Allen, George W. Aug. 30, '62; Discharged Nov. 10, '62.
 Burns, Theodore Dec. 15, '63; Mustered out April 10, '66.
 Bright, George A. Jan. 11, '64;
 Church, Charles D. ————— Discharged for promotion.
 Dodge, Tapley S. Nov. 13, '64; Discharged Nov. 13, '65.
 Garris, John Jan. 8, '63; Mustered out April 10, '66.
 Gail, Virgil Dec. 17,
 Gadbury, William June 5,
 Hack, Thomas Jan. 7, '64;
 Harper, James L.
 Harvey, Milton Nov. 23, '63;
 Heistand, Isaac Oct. 26, '62; Discharged Oct. 21, '65.
 Hill, Henry Jan. 15, '63; .. July 20, ..
 Inglesoll, Joseph Oct. 21, '62; Mustered out April 10, '66.
 Inglesoll, Richard Dec. 30, '63;
 Johnson, William Oct. 21,
 Kelly, Migny Oct. 22, '62;
 Kinman, Thomas Nov. 11, '63;
 Kohnsey, John Oct. 21, '62;
 King, William May 11, .. Discharged March 12, ..
 Kelly, Joseph W. Jan. 25, '63; .. Oct. 9, '65.
 Luff, Samuel Jan. 9, '63; Mustered out April 10, ..
 Montgomery, Wm. Nov. 25, '62; Discharged Nov. 29, '65.

McCall, Wm. B. Jan. 11, '64; Mustered out April 10, '66.
 McBride, Geo. W. Nov. 5,
 Nail, William Sept. 4, '63;
 Nicely, Wm. R.
 Petty, Madison C. Jan. 11, '64;
 Richie, William Dec. 28, '63;
 Sanders, Thomas Jan. 4, '64;

COMPANY "E."

Thomas, John M. Jan. 12, '64; Serg't; mustered out June 5, '65.
 Asher, Noah Cor'l; must. out Apr. 10, '66, Serg.
 Himlire, Addis
 Lewis, Joseph S.

COMPANY "H."

Sanders, Philip March 18, '64; Trans. to V. R. C. Jan 15, '65.
 Sullivan, John .. 7, .. Mustered out April 10, '66.

COMPANY "I."

Unruh, William B. March 7, '64; 1st Sergt; discharged Oct. 2, '65,
 Commis'ed 2d Lieut.
 Fraser, Joshua G. .. 18, .. Serg't; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
 Mecum, Samuel .. 7, must. out June 3, '65.
 Weed, Everett D. .. 7, .. Corporal; disc'd May 24, ..
 Hyde, Hiram .. 7, Apr. 10, '66, Srg

PRIVATEES.

Anderson, Wm. T. March 7, '64; Mustered out April 10, '66.
 Armstrong, Samuel H. .. Died March 21, '64.
 Bachtel, David .. Died, Chattanooga, Sept. 16, '64.
 Campbell, William .. Mustered out May 19, '65.
 Davis, James G. March 18, '64; Discharged Oct. 20, '65.
 Fisher, Frederick .. Mustered out April 10, '66.
 Gallert, Chas. March 7,
 Gardner, James
 Gillam, George .. Died, Knoxville, T., Sept. 11, '64.
 Halladay, Charles W. .. 7,
 Helms, David Deserted May 30, '64.
 Ivey, Richard J. Must. out April 10, '66, as Corp.
 McLane, George R. Died, Morgantown, N.C. Feb. 17, '66
 Mead, Mendon .. 18, .. Mustered out April 10, '66, Cop'l.

Nichols, Henry	March 7, '64;	Deserted June 16, '64.
Pottenger, James M.	18	Must. out April 10, '66, Corporal.
Reed, Charles	..	.. .. ..
Record, Decatur	..	.. .. ..
Rulo, John B.	..	Discharged June 3, '65.
Seymour, Grant	..	Must. out April 10, '66, as Corp'l.
Ship, William	..	Died, Louisville, Ky. May 14, '64.
Shall, Frederick	..	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Sigler, Jacob	7	.. .. ..
Walsh, Benjamin	..	Discharged Aug. 30, '64.
Wilson, Robert	..	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Wojahn, Charles	..	.. .. ..

OFFICERS.

Jasper Packard, March 17, '64; Lieut. Col. promot'd Col.; brevetted Brig. General; mustered out with Regiment.

Levi Ely, Dec. 15, '63; Captain; discharged Aug. 26, '64.

Wm. VanWert, .. 1st Lieut., prom. Capt., res. Sept. 27, '65.

Dwight Fraser, Nov. 13, '64; 1st Lieut., pro. Capt.; Brevetted Maj.

Wm. C. Weir, Dec. 15, '63; Lieut.; mus. out with Regiment.

Milton C. Outhwaite, Oct. 21, '65; 2d Lieutenant,

Charles D. Church, March 18, '64; prom. 1st Lieut.; mustered out with Regiment.

Wm. B. Unruh, ———; 2d Lieutenant.

Joshua G. Fraser, Oct. 27, '65; 2d Lieut.; mustered out with Regt.

N. S. Paul, Nov. 18, '64; 1st Lieut. and Adj.; must. out with Reg.

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COMPANY "B."

Young, John M. March 6, '64; Mustered out Aug. 29, '65.

COMPANY "I."

Wilson, John March 7, '64; Deserted March 28, '65.

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COMPANY "B."

Arnold, Garrett May 27, '64; Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.

Austin, Colden

Beal, Edward May 27, '64: Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.				
Barnes, Philander	..	..	..	..
Bridges, Dexter A.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Burden, Leonard	..	..	..	..
Burk, Charles E.	..	..	..	..
Baine, Stephen	..	..	..	..
Caldwallader, A. A.	..	..	..	as Serg't.
Case, Decatur M.	..	..	..	..
Chase, Henry A.	..	..	..	..
Comant, Henry C.	..	..	..	..
Croll, Theodore	..	..	..	..
Cutler, Austin	..	..	..	..
Dakin, Philip R.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Decker, John	..	..	..	..
Donnell, James	..	..	..	..
Dunn, Albert	..	..	..	..
Eliel, Henry	..	..	..	..
Eliel, Louis	..	..	..	..
Ervin, Charles L.	..	..	..	..
Fry, Daniel	..	..	..	..
Gaylord, Henry	..	..	..	Musician.
Gray, Ensley L.	..	..	..	..
Hagenbuck, William	..	..	..	..
Harvey, Henry	..	..	..	..
Haines, Jacob R.	..	..	..	..
Hebard, William	..	..	..	Musician.
Heller, James E.	..	..	..	..
Hews, Charles	..	..	..	..
Hucket, William	..	..	..	..
Huntsman Horace	..	..	..	..
Hupp, Frank A.	..	..	..	..
Keen, John	..	..	..	..
Leland, Ira S.	..	..	..	..
Leonard, Charles H.	..	..	..	Hosp. Ste.
Lewis, Charles P.	..	..	..	..
Lonn, Niles T.	..	..	..	..
Ludlow, Stephen W.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Mackey, James	..	..	..	..
Mann, Geo. C.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Meade, Carl B.	..	..	..	..
Milliken, Jared L.	..	..	..	..
Millis, William J.	..	..	..	..

Munday, H. M.	May 27, '64;	Mustered out	Sept. 30, '64.	
Nelson, Emil R.	..	..	..	..
Niles, Wm. B.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Nourse, Henry P.	..	..	..	..
Oakes, Reginald	..	..	..	..
Osborn, Clark	..	..	..	..
Parkell, James E.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Porter, Henry W.	..	..	..	..
Pottenger, Sam'l K.	..	..	..	..
Regan, Francis	..	Never mustered.		
Register, Robert	..	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.		
Reynolds, Elisha B.	..	..	..	..
Reighard, Alonzo	..	..	..	..
Rude, Stephen B.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Rudd, William	..	..	..	as Serg't.
Sanford, Roswell A.	..	..	..	as Serg't.
Scully, Simon	..	..	..	..
Shaw, William H.	..	..	..	as 1st Srg.
Sheldon, Arthur H.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Shultz, Frank A.	..	..	..	..
Snyder, George	..	..	..	..
Stephens, Thomas	..	..	..	..
Taylor, Henry H.	..	..	..	..
Thomas, Joseph A.	..	..	..	as Corp'l.
Thomas, Henry B.	..	..	..	..
Thomason, Andrew	..	..	..	..
Vail, Isaac N.	..	..	..	..
Vail, Walter S.	..	..	..	..
Wells, Daniel M.	..	..	..	..
Westervelt, James D.	..	..	..	..
Whitehead, Sumner A.	..	..	..	..
Winchell, Herman	..	..	..	..
Zenor, Edward	..	..	..	..
Zimmerman, Joseph	..	..	..	..

COMPANY "C."

Freeman, Rufus L. May 27, '64; Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.

COMPANY "D."

Andrews, James May 27, '64; Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.

Andrews, Frederick

Ames, William F.

Akins, Samuel May 27, '64; Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.			
Burnham, Joseph W.	..	..	..
Boothroyd, Joseph	..	..	..
Bemmis, Charles E.	..	..	..
Burbank, Jerome	..	..	.. Com. Sergt.
Baily, George H.	..	..	..
Bronson, Warren J.	..	..	..
Best, Martin	..	..	.. as Corporal.
Brewer, Enoch S.	..	..	.. "
Cowden, William M.	..	..	.. as Sergeant.
Cobb, John B.	..	..	..
Crandall, Clark C.	..	..	..
Cohen, Samuel	..	..	..
Conner, Francis	..	..	..
Collen, Thomas	..	..	..
Doran, Edward F.	..	..	.. as Corporal.
Dunn, Francis H.	..	..	..
Didate, Emil G.	..	..	..
Deming, Samuel	..	..	.. as Sergeant.
Earl, Alfred	..	..	..
Faulkner, William C.	..	..	..
Glazier, Charles H.	..	..	..
Hitchcock, George H.	..	..	..
Hamilton, Robert	..	..	..
Hoffman, Fred	..	..	..
Hulse, Warren	..	..	.. as Wagoner.
Herrold, William	..	..	..
Holladay, Frank	..	..	..
Herpolsheimer, W. G.	..	..	.. as Sergeant.
Higgins, Wm. G.	..	..	..
Horner, Cornelius M.	..	..	..
Hickman, Joseph S.	..	..	.. as Musician.
Johnson, Samuel C.		Never mustered.	
Jacobs, Francis C.	..	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.	
Jernegan, Edward	..	..	..
King, Otis	..	..	..
Klist, Charles	..	..	..
Leeds, Walter O.	..	..	..
Morley, John B.	..	..	.. as Corporal.
McHenry, James	..	..	..
Maynard, Henry	..	..	..
Meachem, David	..	..	..

Miller, Joseph	May 27, '64;	Mustered out	Sept. 30, '64.
Miller, Charles E.	.. .. .	.. .. .	as Corporal.
McLain, Andrew W.	.. .. .	.. .. .	as Sergeant.
Meech, Oliver S.	.. .. .	.. .. .
McColley, Thomas H.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Owens, James Y.	.. .. .	.. .. .
O'Neal, Frank	.. .. .	.. .. .	as Musician.
Orr, John	.. .. .	.. .. .
Poisel, Francis M.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pugh, Zephaniah	.. .. .	.. .. .
Richards, John F.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Reeve, William W.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Roberts, Henry	.. .. .	.. .. .	as Corporal.
Stevens, James T.	.. .. .	.. .. .	..
Selleck, William H.	.. .. .	.. .. .	..
Smith, Adolph	.. .. .	.. .. .
Snyder, Jules	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tebottle, Fred	.. .. .	.. .. .
Thompson, George B.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tansch, Joseph	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vanderwalker, Emmet	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vanlin, Nelson	.. .. .	.. .. .
Whitner, David C.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Woods, Henry H.	.. .. .	.. .. .	as 1st Sergt.
Worthley, Albert H.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Willey, Riley C. J.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Willard, George G.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Walker, George	.. .. .	.. .. .
Williams, David L.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Washburn, David E.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Watson, David	.. .. .	Never mustered.	
Zimmerman, William	.. .. .	Mustered out	Sept. 30, '64.

OFFICERS.

Jas. H. Shannon,	May 27, '64;	Colonel;	mustered out with Regi't.
Wm. H. Patton.	.. .. .	1st Lt., pro. Cap.;	mus. out with Reg.
Wm. W. Whitehead,	.. .. .	2d	1st Lt.
Robert M. Carr,	.. .. .	2d .. .. .	.. .. .
John D. McKahin	.. .. .	Captain	.. .. .
Philip L. Green,	.. .. .	1st Lieutenant	.. .. .

143d REGIMENT INFANTRY—ONE YEAR SERVICE.

Fargher, John H. Feb. 17, '65: Must'd out Oct. 17, '65, as Serg't.

151st REGIMENT INFANTRY—ONE YEAR SERVICE.

COMPANY "A."

SERGEANTS.

La Dour, Louis Feb. 7, '65: Must. out Sept. 19, '65, as 1st Serg't.
 Sturges, Alonzo
 Vesper, John Feb. 10,
 Armstrong, Jno. H. Feb. 28, '65

CORPORALS.

Hull, Adam Feb. 7, '65: Mustered out Sept. 19, '65, Sergeant.
 Travis, Emulus .. 10,
 Mandeville, J. W. .. 10,
 Mackie, Philander .. 28,
 Anderson, Joseph .. 23, .. Died at Louisville, Ky., May 26, '65.
 Williams, George .. 10, .. Deserted July 10, '65.
 Johnson, Laf. L. .. 10, .. Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
 Gaylord, Henry .. 7, .. Musician; mustered out Sept. 19, '65.

PRIVATEES.

Allen, Sam'l Feb. 7, '65: Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
 Bemis, Chas. E. 13
 Bunnel, Carey J. 10 May 18, '65.
 Burnham, Jo. U.
 Closser, Sylvanus M. .. Pro. 2d Lieut.
 Cram, Horace .. Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
 Couchman, D. S.
 Cox, Joseph H.
 Cox, Richard P. Oct. 6, ..
 Copeland, Garland Sept. 19, '65.
 Croel, Theodore Jan. 23, '65;
 Cherry, George July 28, ..
 Demming, Charles 10, Aug. 28, ..
 Dawson, Geo. A. 23, Oct. 3, ..
 Dawson, John Sept. 12, ..
 Darling, Silas R. 25, Sept. 19, ..
 Eddy, Joseph Feb. 10,
 Emigh, Frederick

Flack, John	Feb. 10, '65;	Mustered out	Sept. 19, '65.
Hagerman, Geo. V.	7,	.. ..	.. ..
Hall, Simon	..	.. ..	.. ..
Hiscon, Alvin	..	.. ..	.. ..
Harris, Calvin W.	..	.. ..	.. ..
Hicks, Alvah J.	..	Discharged	July 24, '65.
Hopkins, Joel	..	Died at Nashville, Tenn.,	March 30, '65.
Hartford, T. E.	Jan. 28, '65;	Mustered out	Sept. 19, '65.
Hannon, Matthew	.. 24 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hamilton, Robert	Feb. 10 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Jackson, Theodore	..	.. ..	.. ..
Jones, Wm. B.	..	Deserted	March 8, '65.
Lucas, Charles	7	Mustered out	Sept. 19, '65.
McLean, Robert	..	.. ..	.. ..
McNeal, Amos	10,	Died at Nashville,	April 1, '65.
Ocker, Henry	..	Musted. out	Sept. 19, '65, as Corporal.
Ocker, Wm. H.	Jan. 25.	Died at Louisville, Ky.,	March 10, '65.
Parker, N. O.	Feb. 10,	Died at Nashville, Tenn.,	June 30, '65.
Pierce, Daniel	..	Mustered out	May 17, '65.
Pepple, George W.	..	..	June 22, ..
Reed, William H.	..	.. ..	Sept. 6, ..
Reynolds, Steph. G.	13	.. ..	Sept. 19, ..
Stewart, John D.	5	Discharged	May 29. ..
Salisbury, John	10	Mustered out	Sept. 19, ..
Sheldon, Joseph	Jan. 30,	.. ..	.. ..
Shunk, F. R.	Feb 10	.. ..	.. ..
Sparrow, F. H.	..	.. ..	May 17, ..
Stephens, Francis	..	.. ..	Sept. 19, ..
Thurber, Alonzo B.	..	.. ..	.. ..
Travis, Brook	..	Discharged	June 20, ..
Talton, George	..	Deserted	May 23, ..
Wilson, William	9	Mustered out	Sept. 19. ..
Wheeler, John	Jan. 26,	.. ..	June 19, ..
Weston, Francis	Feb. 10,	.. ..	Sept. 19, ..
Webb, David M.	..	.. ..	.. ..
Wolfe, Christ	.. 9,	.. ..	.. ..
Zoss, Joan	10	.. ..	.. ..

COMPANY "E."

CORPORALS.

Eggleston, Daniel	Feb. 17, '65;	Must. out	Sept. 19, '65, as Serg't.
Robinson, John T.	18,	Died at Tullahoma,	May 15, '65.
Osborn, Edward C.	17,	Mustered out	Oct. 18, '65.

PRIVATES.

Bowman, Henry	Feb. 17, '65;	Mustered out	July 22, '65.
Brewer, Timothy H.	"	Deserted	Aug. 11, '65.
Colby, Ira	18,	Died.	Louisville, Ky., April 14, '65.
Hill, Leonard	17,	Mustered out	Oct. 4, '65.
McClure, Joseph	10,	"	" Sept. 19, "
Petro, George	14,	"	" " " "
Smith, Henry	10,	"	" " " "
Williams, Milliken C.	14,	"	" Oct. 6. "
Wolird, John H.	21,	"	" Sept. 19, "
Wilkinson, Christopher	"	"	" Aug. 25, "

COMPANY "H."

Hart, Franklin A.	Feb. 28, '65;	Mustered out	Sept. 19, '65.
Plumley, Amariah,	"	"	" " " "

COMPANY "I."

Harbor, Oliver H.	Feb. 14, '65;	Mustered out	Sept. 19, '65.
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COMPANY "K."

Chase, Reuben	Feb. 10, '65;	1st Serg., pro.	2d Lieutenant.
Spaulding, John	21,	Sergeant;	Must. out Sept. 19, '65.
Reynolds, David B.	19,	Corporal;	deserted Aug. 18, "

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Henry C.	Feb. 19, '65;	Mustered out	Sept. 19, "
Barker, William	20,	"	" " " "
Brooks, Boon	17,	Deserted	July 11, "
Brown, David J.	17,	Mustered out	Sept. 19, "
Buck, William	19,	"	" " " "
Burger, Michael	17,	"	" " " "
Conant, Henry	17,	"	" " " "
Campbell, James	10,	Died at	Louisville, March 10, "
Crowl, John F.	17,	Discharged	March 24, "
George, James	19,	Mustered out	Sept. 19, "
Jepson, Christopher	17,	"	" " " "
Johnson, John	17,	"	" " " "
Lambert, Asa J.	23,	"	" " " "
Nichols, Christopher	17,	"	" " " "
Ott, Joseph	17,	"	" " " "
Reynolds, James I.	19,	"	" " " as Corp'l.
Runion, Charles	"	"	Oct. 5, "

Roberts, Hugh	Feb. 3, '65:	Must. out	Sept. 19, '65.
Simpson, Enos P.	17,	" "	" "
Smith, Harrison	19.	" "	6, "
Vesper, John	10.	Transferred to Company "A."	
Whitnor, David C.	21,	Must. out	Sept. 19, '65.
Wynn, Jesse	26,	" "	" "

OFFICERS.

John E. Sweet, March 4, '65:	Lieut. Col., must. out with Reg't.
Michael Eagan, Feb 20, ..	Cap. pro. Maj.
Sylvanus M. Closser, 24, ..	2d Lt. pro. 1st Lt.
Louis La Dour,	2d Lieutenant
John B. Carr,	1st Lieut. rejected by Med. Examin'r.
John Scully, March 6, ..	2d Lt. pro. 1st Lt., died July 23, '65.
Reuben H. Chase, June 1, ..	2d Lt. pro. 1st Lt., mus. out with Reg.
John Spaulding, Feb. 21, ..	Sergeant; musted. out Sept. 19, '65.

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COMPANY "B."

PRIVATEES.

Ash, William M. Feb. 11, '65:	Mustered out	Sept. 4, '65. as Serg't.
Alexander, John	14, ..	" " Aug. 4, ..
Allen, Nathan	13, ..	" " " " ..
Betke, August	9, ..	" " " " ..
Burk, David A.	9, ..	Deserted Feb. 26. ..
Behuke, August	9, ..	Mustered out Aug. 4, ..
Brooks, Solomon	13, ..	" " " " ..
Brandt, William	13, ..	" " June 24, ..
Bradley, Philander J.	14, ..	" " Sept. 4 ..
Brown, William	14, ..	" " " " ..
Brown, Andrew P.	14, ..	" " Aug. 4, ..
Bander, George W.	11, ..	" " " " ..
Burge, Orrin P.	11, ..	" " " " ..
Carr, George W.	14, ..	" " " " ..
Cramer, Levi	14, ..	" " " " ..
Coppock, Oliver D.	13, ..	" " May 11, ..
Comstock, James A.	11, ..	" " Aug. 4, ..
Chandler, John E.	11, ..	" " " " .. as Corporal.
Dougherty, John A.	14, ..	" " " " ..
Dillman, Lemuel G.	13, ..	" " " " ..

Dennler, John	Feb. 13, '65;	Mustered out	Aug. 4, '65.	
Dille, John	19, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ely, Henry C.	9, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fink, Peter C.	9, ..	Deserted	July 16,	.. ..
Finch, John S.	14, ..			
Forrester, William	13, ..	Mustered out	Aug. 4,	.. ..
Forrester, James	13, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fulmer, Marion	13, ..	.. ..	June 13,	.. ..
Gommons, Edwin	13, ..	.. ..	Aug. 4,	.. ..
Green, John H.	14, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Griggs, Benoni G.	14, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gaa, Coon	9, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gaa, John	9, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hersberger, Moses	14, ..	.. ..	June 20,	.. ..
Huffman, Frederick	11, ..	.. ..	Aug. 4,	.. ..
Hoover, Henry	13, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hunt, Andrew B.	13, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hollenbeck, Horace	15, ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Harding, Joseph W.	13, ..	Promoted	2d Lieutenant.	
Hays, Ezra	3	Mustered out	June 5, '65.	
Horstock, John	21	.. ..	Aug. 4,	.. ..
Jacoby, Gideon	14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kronkright, Horace	19	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Leroy, John S.	14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Lambert, Isaiah G.	13	.. ..	May 11,	.. ..
Leroy, Moses	..	.. ..	Aug. 4,	.. ..
Leroy, Augustus H.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. as Sergeant.
Libey, John J.	..	.. ..	June 21,	.. ..
McGoggy, Isaac B.	..	.. ..	Aug. 4,	.. as 1st Serg.
McGoggy, Daniel H.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. as Sergeant.
Miller, Philip	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Miller, George W.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. as Corporal.
Miller, John A.	23	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Marsh Horace	13	.. ..	July 26,	.. ..
McGregor, William	11	.. ..	Aug. 4,	.. ..
Melcher, Joseph	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Mackey, James H.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nevins, George O.	13	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nash, James H.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nichols, Thomas J.	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Parker, William H.	13	.. ..	.. ..	.. as Sergeant.
Parker, John	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Pierce, Watson	Feb. 9, '65;	Mustered out	Aug. 4, '65.	
Pelton, Andrew J.	"	"	"	"
Paul, Lewis	13	"	"	"
Pierce, Francis M.	14	"	"	"
Rush, George L.	"	"	"	"
Ramsby, Allen	"	"	"	"
Reilly, William	"	"	"	"
Reeves, Charles H.	"	"	"	"
Reekel, James F.	"			
Reamer, John W.	13	"	"	"
Reeve, William W.	"	"	"	" as Corporal.
Rush, Jacob S.	"	"	"	"
Reprogle, William A.	"	"	"	"
Richards, William E.	"	"	"	"
Steele, John W.	14	"	"	"
Smith, William P.	"	"	"	"
Stanley, John	"			
Sager, Martin	11	"	"	"
Shaw, Lemiah	"	"	"	"
Stevens, Solomon	"	"	"	"
Strawhacker, Samuel	9	"	"	"
Smith, James K.	13	"	"	"
Snell, Jefferson B.	"	"	"	"
Thompson, Rice C.	9			
Thompson, Charles H.	"			
Teeple, Thomas H. B.	13	"	"	"
Teeple, Wm. H.	"	"	"	"
Thorp, Amos	"	"	"	"
Timm, Michael	21	"	"	"
Underwood, Daniel	19	"	"	"
Vandusen, William	13	Mustered out	May 17, "	
Wilson, Channing	"	Promoted	2d Lieutenant.	
Wilson, James	1	Mustered out	Aug 4, '65.	
Wilson, James H.	21	"	"	"
Woodward, Horace	13	"	May 11, "	
Watson, Cyrus C.	14	"	Aug. 4, "	
Wilson, Orrison	"	Promoted	2d Lieutenant.	
Wolfenbarger, Philip	"	Mustered out	Aug. 4, '65.	
Zimmerman, Joseph	13	"	"	"

COMPANY "C."

Cornwell, Jesse L. March 30, '65; Promoted Captain.

Fanny. Frederick	March 14, '65;	Mustered out	Aug. 4, '65.
Jennings, Curtis	" 30, "	" "	" "
Roseberry, Wm. H.	" 11,	" "	" "
Skinner, James	" 11, "	" "	" "
West, Dion B.	" 30, "	Deserted	April 2, "

COMPANY "G."

PRIVATEES.

Battye, Uriah H.	March 30, '65;	Must. out	Aug. 4, '65,	Musician.
Didat, Nicholas	" 25, "	" "	" "	" "
Durand, Edgar H.	" 21, "	" "	" "	" "
Haws, George	" 18, "	" "	" "	" "
Livings, John	April 5,	" "	" "	" "
Porter, John	March 18,	"	Discharged	May 18, "
Werner, Ernst	March 23,	"	Deserted	April 12, "

COMPANY "H."

Compton, George	March 2, '65;	Must. out	Aug. 4, '65.
Kiseminski, Casimir	" 21, "	" "	" "
Lee, Frank	" 14, "	" "	" " as Sergeant.
Onger, August	Feb. 10,	" "	" "
Schaw, Leonard	Jan. 26,	" "	" "
Timm, John A.	March 16,	" "	" "
Tebottle, Fred	Jan 26,	" "	" "
Westfall, Frederick H.	" 14	" "	" "

COMPANY "I."

Chalfant, Evan A. April 11, '65; Mustered out June 5, '65.

OFFICERS.

John D. McRahin,	April 18, '65;	Cap. pro. Lt. Col.;	mus. o. with	Rg.
Elias M. Lowe,	" 34, "	2d Lt. pro. Q. M.;	" "	" "
Orrison Wilson,	March 23, "	Captain;	" "	" "
Joseph W. Harding,	April 3, "	1st Lieutenant;	" "	" "
Canning Wilson,	March 23, "	2d	" "	" "

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Anderson, Ross	Sept. 26, '64.
Banks, George	Oct. 15, "
Burden, Thompson	Sept. "

Bennett, John Sept. 13, '65;
 Caesar, Julius " 26, "
 Caldwell, Tillman " 13, "
 Evans, John Sept. 3, '64; Mustered out May 29, '65.
 George, Wm. Oct. 4, " " " "
 Johnson, William " 28, "
 Kemp, Henry " 13, "
 Roberts, William " 22, "

THIRD BATTERY.

RECRUITS ASSIGNED BUT NOT BORNE ON THE MUSTER OUT ROLL.

James, John Aug. 24, '61; Died of wounds Oct. 7, '62.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Asahel, K. Bush, Sept. 30, '61; Capt.: discharged to enter Invalid
 Corps. Sept. 29, '63.
 Henry J. Willits. May 23, '62; 2d Lieut.: pro. 1st Lieut. and mus.
 out Oct. 6, '64.
 Geo. M. Lamb, Jan. 9, '65; 1st Lieut.; mustered out with Battery.
 J. W. McCleary, Sept. 30, '61; 1st Serg't, promoted 2d Lieutenant.
 Henry H. Woods, " Serg.; discharged July 10, '65.
 Thomas G. Ormrod, " " Discharged May 20, '63.
 Harvey Turner " " Discharged June 10, '62.

CORPORALS.

Haddock, Joseph C. "
 Lockwood, James "
 Ward, William P. "
 Macadoo, John "
 Richards, Robert "
 Clark, Samuel J. "
 Bouchard, John B. " Artificer; discharged Dec. 14, '62.
 Pecore, Joseph " " " Nov. 16, '61.
 Potter, Benjamin C. " " " July 2, '62.
 Holland, Ernest " "
 Dunn, John W. " Bugler; pro. 2d Lieut. 40th Reg't.
 Barber, Silas " Wag'r; died, Stevenson, Nov. 2, '63.

PRIVATES.

Albert, Peter " Trs. to V. R. C., Aug. —, '63.
 Alexander, John " Discharged Sept. 2, "
 Arnold, Edwin V. "

Ashton, Simon R.	Sept. 30, '61; Discharged March 21, '63.
Blair, Gorham B.	"
Brown, Oscar D.	"
Brockway, Asahel	" Dec. 14, '62, as Corporal.
Copp, Eliphalet	"
Cook, Charles	"
Corey, Edmund O.	" Died, Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 8, '62.
Cross, Norman B.	" Discharged Feb. 17, '62.
Dewolfe, Joseph E.	"
Doing, Hiram	"
Disard, John	" Discharged April 4, '64.
Fasold, Harmon	"
Forbes, George	"
Forbes, Wallace W.	" Discharged Jan. 27, '63.
Francis, Willis T.	"
Gillespie, Micajah D.	"
Glime, Nelson	" Discharged July 2, '62.
Goodhue, George W.	" Mustered out Jan. 14, '65.
Hainer, Robert H.	" Discharged March 28, '63.
Hainer, Daniel W.	" Vet.; mus. out Aug. 1, '65, 1st Sergt.
Harrold, James	" Discharged April 11, '63.
Hill, Edmund C.	"
Hill, James	" Killed, at Stone River, Dec. 30, '62.
Horn, Albert	"
Huff, Mathias	"
Jacobs, Edwin S.	"
Johnston, George W.	"
Jones, John	" Discharged April 22, '63.
Jones, Edward	"
Kasbaum, Charles	" Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Lawrence, George	"
Long, Gideon P.	" Discharged Dec. 8, '63.
Low, Charles O.	" Discharged Aug. 26, '63.
Logan, Edmond J.	"
Madaline, Ames	"
Maze, Alexander	" Discharged March 4, '64.
Miller, Henry	"
McLain, Andrew W.	" Discharged April 4, '62.
McLellan, Belding R.	" Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Nugent, Edmond T.	" Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Nugent, Thomas	" Killed at Perryville, Ky. Oct. 8, '62.
Olvaney, John	"

Peabody, Samuel	Sept. 30, '61.	
Perdoil, William	"	
Reynolds, Oscar	"	Discharged Dec. 13, '62.
Reynolds, Isaac	"	
Richie, Dyer	"	
Riley, Edward	"	Discharged Feb. 17, '62.
Roberts, Henry R.	"	Discharged; date unknown.
Selzer, Mathias	"	
Shreve, Thomas	"	
Sisson, John B.	"	" " "
Smith, Edmond	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 9, '63.
Small, James F.	"	
Sperry, David V.	"	
Sonenberg, Augustus	"	
Tremain, Russell	"	Discharged Feb. 1, '63.
Vanauken, John	"	Veteran.
Wells, Orrin W.	"	
Youngs, Henry A.	"	Transferred to V. R. C.

RECRUITS.

Barringer, John R.	May 20, '63;	Mustered out July 20, '65.
Blessing, Michael	Oct. 19, '64;	" " Aug. 1, "
Chipman, Frederick A.	Nov. 14, '64;	" " Nov. 14, '65.

FIFTH BATTERY.

Ellison, Jacob F.	Nov. 22, '61;	1st Serg., pro. 2d Lieut. and 1s Lt. mus. out term exp.
Allen Munday,	Nov. 22, '61;	2d Lieut.; res. April 20, '63.
Allen, Joseph M.	"	Serg.; discharged Nov. 10, '64.
Donley, David R. P.	"	" accid't killed, Huntsville, Ala. June 25, '62.
Miles, Richard P.	"	Corp.; discharged Jan. 19, '63.
Kendall, Henry M.	"	" " " 5, "
McCollum, Benjamin F.	"	" must. out. Nov. 26, '64.
Miller, Claud C.	"	Bugler; discharged.

PRIVATEES.

Akely, L. W.	Nov. 22, '61;	Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
Baumgartner, Albert	"	" " "
Beckner, Joel	"	" " "
Blenk, Joseph	"	" " "
Beckler, Henry	"	Discharged Nov. 12, '62.

Backhaus, Cas. Nov. 22, '61; Died at Murfreesboro, Tn. July 12, '63.
 Crance, McAdoo " Vet.; trans. to 7th Battery.
 Crance, Michael " Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
 Donly, Joseph H. " " " " as Sergeant.
 Darlington, Wils. M. " Discharged: date unknown.
 Everhart, John " Died at LaPorte, Ind., June 1, '62.
 Evans, Thomas " Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
 Ehrich, Frederick " Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
 Egner, John " Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
 Forry, Abraham " Disch'd Jan. 29, '63, wounded, lost arm.
 Hupp, Ormond " Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
 Hornebeck, Peter L. " " " "
 Henry, William " Transf. to V. R. C. March 15, '64.
 Johnson, Benj. F. " Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
 Kelley, Stephen " Veteran; transf. to 7th Battery.
 Klockslem, Charles " Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
 Miller, Charles W. " Must. out Nov. 26, '64, as Corporal.
 Petit, Andrew " " " "
 Weckerlin, Henry J. " Vet.; transferred to 7th Battery.
 Donly, Wm. H. Jan. 11, '62; Recruit; trans. to 7th Battery.
 Hughey, Joseph Nov. 23, '61 " Mus. out Nov. 26, '64, as Q. M. Serg.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

Culp, Lewis F. April 1, '62; Veteran; mustered out July 10, '65.
 Sherman, Aaron " 14, '64; Recruit " " "
 Slain, Jacob A. " " " " " "
 Selkirk, John Sept. 1, '64; 2d Lieut.; promo. 1st Lieut.; mustered
 out with Battery.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

Cox, Samuel T. Feb. 11, '64; Mustered out Sept. 1, '65.
 Lozer, Albert " 19, " " " " "

TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY.

Fravel, Theophilus A. Sept. 9, '62; 1st Serg.; disch. March 22, '63.
 Ridgeway, Orville M. " Sergt.; must. out June 26, '65.
 Gordon, Charles M. " Artificer; disch. March 10, '64.

PRIVATES.

Aldrich, Isaac M.	Sep. 9, '62;	Discharged Feb. 10, '64.
Chapman, Henry C.	" "	March 3, '63.
Chapman, Francis M.	" "	Jan. 1, "
Cunningham, Thos. W.	"	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Davis, Reuben	"	Discharged March 23, '63.
Elias, Charles F.	"	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Fredzon, Charles	"	" " " "
Franece, Christian	"	" " " "
Franece, George B.	"	Discharged Oct. 27, '63.
Hohner, Jacob	"	Died, Chicamauga. Sep. 20, '63, wods.
Hulburt, John W.	"	Must. out June 26, '65, as Corporal.
Klinefeldt, Carl	"	" " " "
Williams, Benj. F.	"	" " " "
Williams, George W.	"	" " " "
Wescott, Charles L.	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Aug. 5, '63.

RECRUITS.

Gates, Columbus	Nov. 23, '64;	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Reed, Peter R.	March 4, "	" May 11, "
Rodefer, Chas. E.	Nov. 23, "	" June 26, "

OFFICERS.

Wm. W. Andrew,	Sept. 9, '62;	Capt.; dis. Sept. 16, '64, disability.
Abram P. Andrew,	"	2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut. and Captain; mustered out with Battery.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY.

McComber. Thomas Nov. 8, '62; Deserted Jan. 12, '63.

ADDITIONAL NAMES

OMITTED FROM FOREGOING LISTS, OR UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Capt. Wm. H. Merritt,	9th Reg.;	mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
Charles W. White,	" "	" " " "
Lemuel Cox,	15th Regiment.	
J. R. Williams,	"	
Edward S. Abbey,	20th Reg.;	died in Libbey Prison, July 20, '62.
Charles Aldrich,	"	disch. Dec. 18, '62, wounds.
Henry M. Goodsell,	"	" Nov. 23, '61 " "
David Hackett,	"	

Henry Holmouth, 20th Reg.: die'd May 2, '63, disability.
 Alonzo H. Lamb, " died July 21, '63, wounds.
 Laurin S. Boyce, 29th Reg.: mus. out July 18, '65, as Hosp Stew'd.
 Wm. Dunham, " " " Dec. 20, '65.
 Wm. Z. Masten, 155 Reg.: mustered out May 22, '65.
 James Six, " " " " "
 Homer O. Blackman, 1st U. S. Vet. Vol. Engineers, Artificer.
 Simon Ames, " " " " mus. o. Sep. 26, '65
 Wm. Mackey, " " " " Artificer.
 Isaas N. Nelson, " " " " "

The foregoing pages exhibit more forcibly than any words of the writer, the vast service which La Porte county rendered in the war for the maintenance of the Union. Rightfully can the boast be made that few counties in the State manifested a greater devotion to the country. These long lists of names will stand in all coming time, speaking witnesses for the loyalty which dominated the hearts of the people. To complete the noble record, there is here given a brief outline of the service of each regiment that contained any very large number of the men of this county.

The Ninth regiment was organized and mustered for the three months service, at Indianapolis, on the 25th of April, 1861. Foremost of all, it left Indianapolis for Western Virginia, on the 29th day of May, and bore a part in all the first campaign in that region, participating in the engagements at Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford. It returned home in the latter part of July, was re-organized at La Porte, and was mustered in for the three years service on the 5th day of September. Sent again to Western Virginia, it took part in the battles of Green Brier, and Allegheny. In July 1862, it was transferred to Buell's army in Tennessee, was assigned to Nelson's division, and arrived on the battle-field of Shiloh, in time to participate in the second day's combat. Here Adjutant Patton was killed. The Ninth was active in all the work which followed in Tennessee and Kentucky, in the long marches after Bragg, in the engagements at Perryville, Danville and Wild Cat mountain, in the three days' battle of Stone river, in the bloody two days at Chicamauga, where Lieut. Nickston was killed, and the battles that freed Chattanooga from the grasp of Bragg's army, on the 24th and 25th of November, 1863. On the 12th of December

1863, it re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and the men received a short veteran furlough. When this was over the regiment returned to Tennessee, and was ready to enter on the campaign against Atlanta in the Spring and Summer of 1864. It bore its full share of the work in all that hundred days of fighting, fought again and again at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and assisted in the pursuit of Hood's shattered army, following to Huntsville, Alabama. Here it remained from the 6th day of January to the 13th of March, 1865, when it marched into East Tennessee and back to Nashville. It was soon afterwards moved to the vicinity of New Orleans, La., and thence to Texas, where it remained until Sept. 1865, when it was mustered out of service, and the men returned to their homes in Indiana.

The Fifteenth regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for three years at LaFayette, on the 14th day of June, 1861, and its first campaign was in West Virginia, taking part in the operations at Rich Mountain, the repulse of Lee and the battle of Green Brier. On the 19th of November it was sent to Louisville, joined Buell's army, and marched for Shiloh with that command, arriving during the progress of the battle, in which it engaged and rendered excellent service. It participated in the advance on Corinth, was engaged in the pursuit of Bragg towards Cumberland Gap, was at the battle of Perryville and in many skirmishes and engagements. In November, 1862, it was joined to the reorganized Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans. It participated in the great battle of Stone river in which it lost heavily. Here, Capt. Joel W. Foster was killed. It was at Tullahoma, in the advance to Chattanooga, being in Wagner's division which was the first to enter the city after its evacuation by the rebel army. Here it remained on post duty, until the latter part of November, 1863, when it bore a noble part in the fight at Mission Ridge, losing 202 out of 334 men engaged. It then marched to East Tennessee to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. It remained in this vicinity until February, 1864, when it went to Chattanooga, and did garrison duty until the 16th of June, when it left for Indianapolis to be mustered out of the service, its term of three years

having expired. A portion of the regiment having re-enlisted as veterans, these were transferred to the Seventeenth regiment.

The Twentieth regiment was organized at La Fayette in July, 1861, and was mustered in for three years, at Indianapolis, on the 22nd of that month. On the 2nd day of August it started for the field, and its first duty was in Maryland, guarding the Northern Central railroad. In September, it was sent to Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina. Ordered to Hatteras Bank, forty miles from the fortifications, it was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy; and being destitute of artillery, it was forced to fall back to the fortifications. On the 9th of November, it went to Fortress Monroe, where it remained until March, 1862, when it was sent to Newport News, where it participated, from the shore, in the engagement between the rebel iron-clad, Merrimac, and the United States ships, Cumberland and Congress. On the 10th of May it moved to Norfolk, assisted in its capture, and then joined the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula. In all the battles on the Peninsula, this regiment bore a gallant part, and its losses were heavy. Lieut. John W. Andrew of La Porte, was one of those who fell. It was engaged also in the second battle of Bull Run, where its Colonel was killed, and in the battle of Chantilly. The losses in the division to which it belonged had been so heavy, especially in officers that it did not participate in the Maryland campaign which followed. But it was engaged at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the second day at Gettysburg, where it lost another Colonel, and many other officers and men. In all the pursuit of Lee it bore a prominent part, taking part in several sharp engagements, and was afterwards sent to New York to assist in the suppression of the threatened riots in that city; but it was back again with the Army of the Potomac in time to participate in the engagements at Locust Grove and Mine river in November, 1863. On the 1st of January, 1864, at Culpepper, Virginia, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. In all the arduous service, and tremendous battles of the Army of the Potomac, after Grant became Commander-in-Chief, the Twentieth participated, from the time of the crossing of the Rapidan to the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee, its last engagement being at Clover Hill, on the 9th of April, 1865.

Then it marched to Washington, was moved thence to Louisville, and was mustered out on the 12th day of July, 1865.

The Twenty-ninth regiment was organized at La Porte, and mustered for the three years service on the 27th day of August, 1861. It moved for the field, and joined Gen. Rousseau at Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th of October. It participated in the movement on Bowling Green and Nashville, and moved from the latter place to the Tennessee river, and was hotly engaged in the battle of Shiloh, being under fire more than five hours. In this battle it suffered severely. In the movement against Corinth, it sustained an active part, and upon the evacuation of that place by the rebels, it moved with Buell's army, into Kentucky, participated in the long pursuit of Bragg, returning to Nashville in December, 1862. Marching out with Rosecrans' army toward Murfreesboro, it was engaged in the long three days battle of Stone river, losing heavily in officers and men. Among the slain on the first day, Dec. 31st, 1862, was Capt. Frank Stebbins, of La Porte. It was engaged in the campaign which followed against Chattanooga, participating in the skirmishes at Lavergne, Triune and Liberty Gap. It was engaged both days in the great battle of Chickamauga, sustaining heavy losses. It was then stationed for a time at Bridgeport, Alabama, where on the 1st day of January, 1864, it re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and was sent home on veteran furlough. Returning to the field, it was stationed for a time at Chattanooga, and in December, 1864, went to Decatur, Alabama, where on the 27th, it had a brisk skirmish with the enemy. Returning to Chattanooga, it remained there until May, 1865, when it moved to Dalton, Georgia, thence to Marietta, in October, and was soon after mustered out of service.

The Thirty-fifth regiment was organized at Indianapolis and mustered on the 11th of December, 1861. On the 13th it left for Kentucky, going to Bardstown where it remained six weeks in a camp of instruction, and then moved with Buell's army to Bowling Green and Nashville. From Nashville the regiment moved to McMinnville, and thence in September, 1862, with Buell's army to Louisville, and afterwards in pursuit of Bragg, participating in the skirmishes of the march, and the battle of Perryville. On the 9th

of December, 1862, it had a severe skirmish with the enemy at Dobbin's Ford, near Lavergne, while on a foraging expedition. It was in the battle of Stone river in each of the three days, sustaining a loss of one-third of its number. It participated in the march upon Chattanooga, and fought again at Chicamauga, sustaining heavy losses. On the 16th of December, 1863, it re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and received the usual furlough. It returned to Tennessee in February, 1864, and took part in all the operations of the historical Atlanta campaign, exhibiting on several occasions determined bravery and gallantry. It returned from Georgia into Tennessee to participate in the operations against Hood, fought at Franklin and Nashville, and followed in the pursuit of Hood as far as Duck river, when it was assigned to the charge of the pontoon train. It was now for a time at Huntsville, then at Knoxville, and returned to Nashville in the Spring of 1865. In June it was transferred with the 4th corps, to Texas, and in September was mustered out of service and returned home.

The Forty-eighth regiment was organized at Goshen. It left for Paducah, Kentucky, in February, 1862, and remained there until May, when it moved up the Tennessee, and joining the left wing of the army under Pope, engaged in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of that strong-hold it followed in pursuit of the retreating rebel army as far as Boonville, Miss. On the 19th of September, after various marches and counter marches during the summer, it participated in the battle of Iuka, where it lost one-fourth of the number engaged, its Colonel, Norman Eddy, being among the number of the severely wounded. It fought again at Corinth on the 3d and 4th of October, and then took part in the pursuit of Price. It afterwards moved with Grant's army of West Tennessee, along the Mississippi Central R. R. as far as Oxford, and then marched to Memphis. Remaining here about two months, it was moved down the Mississippi, and took part in the operations which were designed to reach the rear of Vicksburg, engaging in the long, circuitous, and toilsome movement through the Moon lake passes, the Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers, to Fort Pemberton on the Yazoo. Returning thence it passed with the main army below Vicksburg, crossed the river, and participated in all the

movements for the reduction of that place, fighting at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, on the 13th, 14th, and 16th of May. It took part in the assault on the rebel works at Vicksburg on the 22d of May, and was engaged in the trenches during the long siege of that place, which ended in its surrender on the 4th day of July, 1863. The regiment was afterwards moved up the river to Memphis, and then marched across the country to Chattanooga, reaching there in time to participate in the battle of Mission Ridge. It assisted in the pursuit of Bragg's army; and in January, 1864, it re-enlisted, and returned home on veteran furlough, upon the expiration of which it returned to the field, and was at Huntsville, Alabama, until June, when it was moved to Cartersville, Georgia, and kept on duty there for the protection of Sherman's railroad communications during the campaign against Atlanta. Upon the beginning of Hood's invasion of Tennessee, it moved with Sherman's grand army through Georgia to Savannah. It went thence to Beaufort, S. C., and then engaged in the campaign through the Carolinas to Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnson's army, it moved to Petersburg, Virginia, and thence to Washington, where after the grand review, it was transferred to Louisville, and mustered out of service on the 15th of July, 1865.

The Seventy-third regiment was organized at South Bend, and mustered into service on the 16th day of August, 1862, with Gilbert Hathaway, of La Porte, as Colonel. It was immediately ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, from whence it marched to Louisville, was united to Buell's army, and engaged in the pursuit of Bragg, was at the fight at Chaplin Hills, and on the 7th of November, surprised and drove the enemy out of Gallatin, Tenn. It then moved to Nashville, where it joined Rosecrans' army, and bore a distinguished part in the battle of Stone river, where it lost one-third of its number, and immediately after the battle was complimented by Gen. Rosecrans in person. On the 10th of April, 1863, it was assigned to Col. Streight's "Independent Provisional Brigade." It moved down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee to Eastport, Miss. Here it was mounted by impressments from the country, and moved to Tuscumbia, Alabama, and left that place on the 28th of April on its hazardous expedition. The brigade was

only 1,500 strong, and on the 30th of April, it was attacked at Day's Gap, by 4,000 rebel cavalry under Forest and Roddy, who, by a spirited charge, were driven from the field, losing their artillery. The rebels again attacked at Crooked Creek, on the same day, and were again repulsed. The provisional brigade was again attacked at Blount's Farm, Alabama, on the 2d of May, and here Col. Hathaway was killed while at the head of his men, cheering them on. Surrounded by superior forces, and nearly out of ammunition, Col. Streight was compelled to surrender. The men were soon forwarded north and exchanged, but the officers were kept in close confinement by the rebels nearly two years. For several months the men were in camp, and were then sent to Tennessee, where on the 28th of March, 1864, Major, afterwards Col. Wade, being released from rebel prison, assumed command of the regiment. During the Summer it was engaged in guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and picketing the Tennessee river, rendering extremely important service. It defended Prospect, Tenn., during Wheeler's raid, and in the latter part of September was ordered to Decatur, Alabama, and from there to Athens. This place Col. Wade was ordered to hold, and at once he put it in a condition for defense. The rebels attacked on the 1st of October, 4,000 strong, while the garrison numbered 500. A demand for surrender was refused, and the next day the rebels retired. The regiment was then sent to Decatur, to assist in the defense of that place. It bore an honorable part in the repulse of Hood. In January, 1865, it was moved to Huntsville, Ala., and placed on duty along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy. It remained on this duty until the Summer of 1865, when on the 1st day of July, at Nashville, it was mustered out of service.

The Eighty-seventh regiment was organized at South Bend on the 28th of August, 1862. It was mustered in at Indianapolis, and on the same day proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and immediately entered on the campaign with Buell's army, against Bragg, engaging in the battle of Perryville. After the close of this campaign, it was engaged in various marches and skirmishes, and on the 23d of June, 1863, moved with the army of the Cumberland

and engaged in the Summer campaign against Tullahoma, which place it assisted in capturing, and then moved to Winchester, Tenn., and soon after, over the mountains to Battle Creek on the Tennessee river. It participated in the Fall campaign against Chattanooga, and bore an honorable and conspicuous part in the bloody battle of Chicamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, where among its numerous losses, Lieut. Abram C. Andrew, of La Porte, was killed. Col. Newell Gleason was now in command of the regiment, Col. Shryock, its first Colonel, having resigned on the 28th of the preceding March. On the 25th of November it was in the front line of the brigade in the storming of Mission Ridge, and afterwards engaged in the pursuit of the enemy to Ringold, Ga. It was engaged in the expedition against Dalton in February, 1864, and in the laborious campaign against Atlanta, it bore its full share of arduous duty, of march, skirmish and battle. It assisted in the pursuit of Hood after the fall of Atlanta, as far northward as Gaylesville, Alabama. It then returned to Atlanta, and marched with Sherman to the sea, and back through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. C. Thence it went to Raleigh, remained there until after the surrender of Johnson's army, when it marched to Richmond, Virginia, and thence to Washington, participated in the general review, and was mustered out of service on the 10th day of June, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment (Twelfth Cavalry,) was organized at Kendallville, on the 1st of March, 1864, with Rev. Edward Anderson as Colonel. Early in May, the regiment proceeded to Indianapolis, and thence to Louisville and Nashville. It remained at the latter place three weeks, when it was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., and was assigned to guard railroad defenses, and watch the country between the river and the railroad, which was infested by guerillas and bush whackers. In pursuance of this duty, the regiment became engaged in many skirmishes, losing considerable in killed and wounded. On the 15th of September, 1864, it was ordered to Tullahoma, to garrison that post. Here it was constantly employed in watching the rebel General Forest, who was threatening Tullahoma with a large force, and with his forces it had several sharp skirmishes. Three companies, "C," "D," and "H," were at Huntsville, and assisted in the defense of that place

against an attack of a portion of Forest's command on the 1st of October. It had other engagements with Forest's command at Murfreesboro and elsewhere, and proceeding to Nashville late in the Fall, it went into winter quarters. On Feby. 11, 1865, it embarked on board transport steamers, and went to Vicksburg, Miss., thence to New Orleans, arriving on the 12th of March, 1865. It next was sent to Mobile bay and participated in the operations against the defenses of Mobile. After the fall of Mobile, the regiment participated in an extensive cavalry raid into Georgia, thence across Alabama, and to Columbus, Miss., where it arrived on the 20th day of May, 1865. From this place a portion of the regiment was sent to Grenada, Miss., and a part to Austin, on the Mississippi river, while the remaining companies remained at Columbus. All were engaged chiefly in protecting government cotton and other property until they were ordered to Vicksburg, where the regiment was mustered out on the 10th day of November, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment was mustered into service on the 18th day of March, 1864, at Michigan City. On the 23d it left Michigan City by rail, and proceeded to Nashville, where it was assigned to Gen. Hovey's division, and at once started on the march to Charleston, East Tennessee, where it joined the 23d corps under command of Gen. Schofield, and on the 4th of May it left Charleston to enter on the one hundred days campaign against Atlanta. It participated in the movements about Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, and Rocky Face, and having moved with Sherman's army through Snake Creek Gap, it shared in the battle of Resaca; and in all the subsequent campaign, in marching, flanking and fighting, it bore a distinguished part. On the 6th day of June, 1865, the Colonel, Richard P. De Hart, was wounded, and the command devolved on the Lieutenant Colonel during all the subsequent service of the regiment. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment went to Decatur, Georgia, and on the 4th of October, it moved with its corps in pursuit of Hood, who was reported marching northward. Then Sherman's whole army moved after him, past Alatoona, Resaca, Rome, and as far as Gaylesville, Alabama. From this place the regiment marched with its corps to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville, whence it was pushed out hurriedly

toward Hood's new front, as far as Pulaski, Tenn. So soon as it was ascertained that Hood was crossing the Tennessee river, a new position was taken at Columbia. Three days heavy skirmishing ensued, when the army under Schofield fell back to Franklin, where the regiment was engaged so hotly as to leave thirty-seven rebels dead in its front, though its own losses were few in number. On the 15th and 16th of December, it participated in the battle of Nashville, and assisted in the pursuit of Hood, driving his shattered and demoralized army beyond the Tennessee river. It moved next to Clifton on the river, where it embarked on steamers, and moved to Cincinnati, and thence by rail to Washington, and soon after to Alexandria, from whence on the 20th of February it embarked on an ocean steamer, and landed at Morehead City, North Carolina, moving thence by rail to Newbern. It then moved up the railroad towards Raleigh, was engaged in the battle of Wise's Forks below Kinston, on the 10th of March, where it lost heavily, and afterwards marched to Goldsboro. It was then sent to LeNoir Institute, where it remained until the 9th of April, when it moved to Raleigh, with the entire army, Sherman having come from the sea. It was on duty in the city of Raleigh when the news came of the assassination, and it was only by extra vigilance that the city was saved from destruction. It was sent from Raleigh after the surrender of Johnston's army, to Charlotte, and two months afterwards to Salisbury; where it remained in charge of the forty-three counties of Western North Carolina, until the 10th day of April, 1866, when it proceeded to Indianapolis, and was mustered out on the 18th of that month, being the last in service, of the Indiana troops.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first regiment was organized at Indianapolis, March 3, 1865, for one year's service, and did post and garrison duty at Tullahoma and Nashville, Tenn., until the 19th of September, when it was mustered out of service.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment was organized at Indianapolis, April 18, 1865, and moved thence to Washington, and Alexandria, and was soon afterwards assigned to garrison and post duty, in Maryland and Delaware, remaining in service until August 4th, 1865, when it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The Fourth battery of light artillery, was mustered into service at

Indianapolis on the 30th day of September, 1861. It bore an eminent part in the campaigns of Buell against Bragg, Rosencrans', including the bloody battles of Stone river and Chicamauga, and Grant's in the relief of Chattanooga, always rendering most efficient and valuable service. It was reorganized on the 14th day of October, 1864, and participated in the fight with Hood at Nashville. On the 1st day of August, 1865, it was mustered out of service at Indianapolis.

The Fifth battery of light artillery was mustered in November 22, 1861. It went to the front without delay, and in the month of March, 1862, it assisted in the capture of Huntsville, Ala. It bore an active and gallant part, in all the campaigns and operations of the armies of Buell, Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman, in the years 1862, '63, and '64, in Tennessee and Georgia, participated in all the important battles, and innumerable smaller engagements and skirmishes. At Pine mountain Capt. Simonson was killed, and here a gun from this artillery killed the rebel General Bishop Polk. It was mustered out on the 26th of November, '64, at Indianapolis.

The Twenty-first battery was mustered in on the 9th of September, 1862, and immediately left for Covington, Ky. It engaged in a varied round of duty, in marches and skirmishes, in Kentucky and Tennessee. It was engaged at Hoover's Gap, Chicamauga and Mission Ridge in 1863. It was also in the fight at Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. On the 17th of September, 1864, Capt. Wm. W. Andrew was discharged by reason of disability, caused by wounds, and Abram P. Andrew became Captain. On the 21st day of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Indianapolis.

CHAPTER XXI.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The history of the churches of LaPorte county, must for a portion of our people, if not all of them, possess a deep interest. The author has therefore been at great pains to make this record as complete as possible. In the search for facts on this subject, he was fortunate enough to enlist the interest of Rev. G. M. Boyd, Presiding Elder of the La Porte district, who kindly furnished him the following paper, which gives a very full history of the Methodist Episcopal church in this county.

We write partly from personal observation, having been on the ground as early as the fall of 1836, but mainly from official documents, such as the minutes of the annual conferences, and the journals of the quarterly conferences. In some cases we have not been able to get access to such quarterly conference minutes, as was necessary to a full knowledge of the facts we desired to bring out in our historical sketch.

In speaking of the year, the reader will bear in mind that we refer to the conference year, which in our conference has always commenced in the Fall when the annual session was held.

Another fact to be mentioned here, is, that for the first few years, the county was ecclesiastically connected with territory in other counties, the circuits being large. This will account for the frequent mention of other places not in the county.

In the Fall of 1832 the first session of the Indiana conference was held, and the State was divided into five Presiding Elder's districts, the most northern of which was called Missionary District.

To this, Rev. James Armstrong was appointed as Presiding Elder, or as he is called that year in the minutes, Superintendent. It is due to the memory of that eminent minister to say that his district was a laborious one, extending from near Lafayette on the Wabash to Kalamazoo in the State of Michigan; and from the Ohio

line on the east to Illinois on the west. This same Fall La Porte Mission was organized, and he received also the appointment of missionary thereto. By his arrangement as Presiding Elder, Boyd Phelps, who was stationed at Fort Wayne, and R. S. Robinson and G. M. Bostwick of St. Joseph Mission, supplied also La Porte Mission, as Mr. Armstrong's extensive work gave him but little time to attend to the duties of the missionary. The number of members returned at the close of the year for the mission was one hundred and forty. Mr. Armstrong found when he came to the work, that a small class had been formed at a Mr. Aehart's near where Westville now stands, by Jeremiah Sherwood, a local preacher who had preceded him in the county. This was the first class of Methodists formed in the county, if not the first Protestant organization of any kind. In the Fall of that year, Mr. Armstrong formed a class at Door Village, or on a log in the grove where the village now stands. This place like the land of *Moriah*, became consecrated ground. Here, during the next Summer, the infant church built a small chapel in which they worshiped for several years. It was erected on the site where the present church stands, and was the first house of worship, built north of the Wabash River. Of the men who united with that class, but few are alive. Lewis Keith and Thomas W. Sale still like veterans, linger among us. In 1833 the district was called North Western District, and Mr. Armstrong was Presiding Elder, and the mission was included in the South Bend circuit; Boyd Phelps being sent as the preacher, with Thos. P. McCool as his assistant. This year several new societies or classes were organized in the county, La Porte I think was one, and another at Silas Hale's on Stilwell Prairie, and another at the house of Thomas Robinson in the south-west part of the county. The circuit was large, extending from South Bend to Michigan City, and from Niles, Michigan, to the west end of Door Prairie. The numbers returned at the conference were five hundred and eleven, but how many were in the county, we cannot say. At the close of this year, Rev. James Armstrong was called from labor to reward. He died in great peace at his home near Door Village, lamented by all who knew him, and his remains repose in the cemetery at that

place. Perhaps no man has ever died in the county whose loss was so universally felt.

In the Fall of 1834, the district was called La Porte District.— R. Hargrave, Presiding Elder, and S. R. Ball and T. P. McCool, preachers. In 1835, the work was called La Porte Circuit, and R. C. Meek was sent as preacher, with Elijah Barns as a supply. This year a camp-meeting for the second time was held near Springville. It was an interesting meeting. In 1836, G. M. Boyd was appointed to the circuit with Stephen R. Jones as an assistant. This year I formed the class in the Galena woods at the house of Whitman Goit. Our preaching places were La Porte, Door Village, Robinson's, Warnock's, H. Clyburn's, near where Westville now stands; Van-Meter's, on the road from La Porte to Michigan City; Michigan City, Springville, Goit's, Wright's, near Rolling Prairie Station; Griffin's School House, Silas Hale's, Kingsbury, Admiral Burch's, and five other places outside of the county.

This year a Sabbath School was organized in La Porte, in which A. and J. B. Fravel took a deep interest. The latter gentleman in the absence of a barber, cut the hair of the gentlemen, charging them a dime each, and appropriated the funds to purchase a library for the use of the school.

The reader will pardon a little episode here. This year Daniel Webster, the eminent statesman, was making a tour through the West. It was on the fourth of July when he visited La Porte, and the little school was out in patriotic procession. Mr. Webster was standing in his carriage addressing the citizens, when the procession filed around the corner of the public square. His eye caught the scene, and turning to the crowd he exclaimed, "*There, fellow citizens, is the hope of our country.*" The lips that uttered these words are sealed in death, but the truth of the utterance is manifest to all who observe the moral influence of the Sunday School on society.

This year our friends erected a small neat brick church on the corner lot now occupied in connection with the residence of Dr. Teegarden. Here they worshiped for several years. In 1837, Boyd Phelps and H. Van Order, were sent as circuit preachers. In 1838, Aaron Wood was appointed Presiding Elder, and R. Hargrave and J. B. Jenkins, preachers. This year Union Chapel, in

the Robinson neighborhood was erected, and the Robinson and Warnock classes united there. This house was a prominent point for Methodists for several years until Westville and New Durham became central points, and by removal, death, and other reasons this place ceased to be a place of worship. The first Methodist Church at Michigan City was erected, I think, this year. In 1839 the district was called South Bend District,—A. Wood, Presiding Elder, and Rev. Zachariah Games and G. W. Baker were appointed to the circuit. In 1840 the preachers were Z. Games and W. F. Wheeler. This year the circuit was confined to the limits of the county. In 1841 Wade Posey and G. W. Ames, brother of Bishop Ames, were the preachers. This year a small chapel was built in Goit's neighborhood, and was called in honor of the senior preacher, Posey Chapel. This was, in a few years, superceded by a better house, called by the same name. It still is a preaching place with a small society of good men and women. It stands upon an elevation commanding an extensive view of the country, and surrounded by the graves of some of the best and purest citizens, who have departed this life.

In the Fall of 1842, W. H. Goode was appointed Presiding Elder, and A. Wood and L. W. Munson, were the preachers. Mr. Goode went one round on his district and was transferred by the Bishop to Arkansas, to take charge of missionary work, and A. Wood was re-placed on the district, and W. Griffith was employed in charge of the circuit.

In the Fall of 1843, C. M. Holliday was appointed Presiding Elder, and W. L. Huffman the preacher. At this conference, Union circuit was formed, including the west end or half of the county, and O. V. Lemon and B. Winans were the preachers. Mr. Huffman was left in charge of the rest of the territory in the county except Mount Pleasant and Posey Chapels. I am not able to give the time when Mount Pleasant Chapel was built, neither that of Lamb's Chapel.

As the church increased, the interest in the Sunday School cause increased. The returns show an aggregate of three hundred and five scholars in the county. From the Fall of 1843 to 1856, all the preaching places in the county east of La Porte, except Byron and

McCasky's, were included in Terre Coupee and other circuits, and served by the preachers appointed thereto.

In 1844, J. B. DeMott was appointed to La Porte circuit, J. W. Parrett to Michigan City, and S. Lamb to Union. This year the erection of Dormain church was commenced, but finished subsequently.

In 1845, G. W. Bowers was sent to La Porte, Jacob Cazad to Michigan City, and J. W. Parrett to Union.

In 1846, J. Daniel was appointed Presiding Elder, T. H. Senix to La Porte, J. J. Cooper to Union, with Michigan City attached thereto.

In 1847 La Porte was made a station, with H. C. Benson, pastor. Union circuit included Michigan City; and F. Taylor and J. G. D. Pettijohn were sent as preachers; and New Durham meeting house erected.

In 1848 Mr. Benson was returned to La Porte. This was the first instance of a preacher returning the second year consecutively to any charge in the county—such was the practical workings of the itineracy. F. Taylor was also returned to Union circuit, with E. J. Kirk as junior preacher.

In 1849 the appointments for the county were, LaPorte, W. Graham; Union, Thos. C. Hackney, R. S. Latta. This year the present church edifice was built at Door Village.

In 1850 J. L. Smith was appointed Presiding Elder, and W. Graham to La Porte station. This year the church now occupied in the city was erected, partly by the efforts of Pastor and Presiding Elder as ministers, but mainly by the contributions of the people, for the people had a mind to work.

Union circuit was served this year by D. E. Strite and E. Horner; Kingsbury mission by L. Moore; Michigan City by———.

In 1851, J. Daniel was Pastor at La Porte; Union and Kingsbury, J. G. Osborn. He remained but two quarters and resigned his place, and T. P. Mathews was appointed preacher. Mr. Osborn was a physician by profession, but turned his attention to the law, and died some two years since, an honored member of the bar at Plymouth.

In 1852, J. R. Tansey was stationed in La Porte, but being transferred at the end of the first quarter to California, J. S. Don-

also was appointed in his place. W. P. Watkins was preacher on Kingsbury circuit. This year the church on the Plymouth road, known as Salem chapel, was built. For the next three years this work was filled by Presiding Elders and preachers from Rochester and South Bend districts. In 1853 S. Taylor was sent to La Porte. In the close of this year the North-West Indiana Conference, held its session in the city, Bishop Simpson presiding. This was a memorable time for our people and our friends, as they mingled with the ministers from the different parts of the conference, and enjoyed the religious services of the occasion, especially the sermons of Bishop Simpson, and Dr. Peck, now one of our Bishops. It was the second time the conference held its session in this city: Bishop Morris having held one in 1846.

In 1853, Union circuit was served by J. L. Donalson and Aaron Gurney; 1854, W. Hamilton and R. Bury; 1855, H. B. Ball and A. Fellows; 1856, F. Taylor, H. O. Huffman.

In the remainder of this paper we will notice the different charges in the county under their respective heads.

In 1854, W. Graham was appointed Presiding Elder, and G. W. Crawford stationed preacher in La Porte. Mr. Crawford was a young man of promise, but fell a victim to consumption in early life.

In 1855, S. T. Cooper was appointed preacher, and served the church two years. Under his labors a good revival of religion occurred, and many were added to the church, and a new parsonage was built. He was succeeded in the pastorate in 1857, by J. M. Stallard: 1858, B. Winans was sent as Presiding Elder, and P. Wiley, now professor in Asbury University, as preacher.

In 1859, A. A. Gee was stationed in the city; 1860, David Holmes, D. D.; 1861, Nelson Green; 1862, C. Skinner. The church and parsonage having by mismanagement become deeply involved in debt, Mr. Skinner had a hard, but to a good extent, a successful year. The church paid off several hundred dollars of their indebtedness.

In 1863, S. T. Cooper, Presiding Elder; G. M. Boyd, Pastor. For three years we labored together with pleasure and profit. They were years of toil and anxiety, but of success. Over a hundred

souls were converted and added to the church, and the balance of the debt on the church and parsonage, which was several hundred dollars, was paid off: and the audience room was thoroughly and beautifully refitted, and the annual conference held a pleasant session therein, Bishop Ames presiding.

In 1866, J. Thrush came as pastor, but stayed only one year. He served the church in South Bend one and a half years, and then removed to Pennsylvania and died. He was a fine preacher.

In 1867 J. Johnson was Presiding Elder, and remained on the district four years, during which time, L. C. Buckles served as pastor two years: T. S. Webb one, and L. Nebeker, one.

In 1871, L. Nebeker was Presiding Elder, and remained two years: the first of which J. Johnson was pastor. 1872, W. M. Darwood was appointed pastor. 1873, G. M. Boyd, Presiding Elder—same pastor. In 1874, same Presiding Elder and pastor. Mr. Darwood's three years were characterized with some good revivals and additions, and with fine and tasteful church and parsonage improvements. In 1875, the present pastor, J. H. Cissel, was appointed, with the same Presiding Elder.

ROLLING PRAIRIE CIRCUIT.

This circuit lay in the north and east parts of the county, and when organized in 1856, embraced Posey Chapel, Mount Pleasant, near where Rolling Prairie Station now is; Lamb's chapel, Summit school house, Salem, Bald Hill, Byron, and some other points. It was at the time included in South Bend district, with T. S. Webb, Presiding Elder, and W. Reeder and L. Moore, preachers. In 1857, same Presiding Elder, W. Reeder and C. L. Smith, preachers. In 1858, T. S. Webb, Presiding Elder, T. C. Hackney and I. W. Joyce, preachers. At the fourth quarterly conference for this year, measures were taken to divide the circuit, which resulted in the formation of La Porte circuit, of which we will speak hereafter.

In 1859 the circuit was called Portland, and D. F. Barnes was appointed preacher. He served two years. Mr. Barnes is now a leading minister in Michigan conference. In 1861 H. C. Fraley was sent as preacher. In 1862, J. Leach, who remained two years.

In 1864 the circuit was again called Rolling Prairie, and J. E. New-

house was appointed pastor. He remained two years, during which time the church at Rolling Prairie was built. About or before this time, the neat little chapel was built at Maple Grove, by the efforts of W. Thomas and others. It is one of the most beautiful churches in the country. In 1867, J. H. Claypool was sent as pastor. In 1868, C. B. Mock. He filled the circuit two years, and was succeeded in 1870 by J. L. Boyd. In 1871, E. W. Lawhon was the pastor, and was succeeded the next two years by B. H. Bradbury. In 1874, F. Cox became pastor, and was followed in 1875 by the present pastor, G. R. Streeter.

LA PORTE CIRCUIT THE SECOND.

This circuit embraces Salem, Bald Hill, Summit and Coolspring churches; the latter however belongs to our Congregational brethren though occupied by us as a place of worship.

This circuit was organized in the Fall of 1859, John Leach as pastor. A good revival of religion attended the labors of Mr. Leach, and the society was so strengthened at Bald Hill, that they erected the chapel at that point. It is one of our best country churches, though the membership has been very much reduced by deaths and removals. Mr. Leach was succeeded in 1860, by B. H. Bradbury, who remained two years. He was succeeded in 1862-3 by N. Green; 1864, J. H. Holloway; 1865, E. Holdstock; 1866-7 and 8, by M. Stolz. During his pastorate which was very successful, the church at Summit was built. It is a neat little brick house tastefully finished. In 1869, '70 and '71, J. H. Cissel was pastor. He was followed in 1872-3 by T. C. Hackney; 1874-5, A. B. Bruner, the present pastor.

DOOR VILLAGE CIRCUIT.

In the absence of official documents, we will assume that Union circuit was divided in 1856, and the east end was called Dormain circuit: W. Graham, presiding elder: J. W. Green, preacher. It contained Stilwell, Roselle, Marshall Grove, Dormain, and South America classes. I cannot inform the reader where the latter class was located, but I presume it was on the north end of this continent, and somewhere in La Porte county. In 1857, this territory was called Door Village circuit, and W. S. Harker was sent as the preacher, who was returned the next year with B. Winans, presi-

ding elder. In 1859, the circuit was placed in Plymouth district, J. Johnson, presiding elder; F. Cox, preacher. In 1860, same preachers. In 1861, B. Winans was again presiding elder; J. C. Mahin, preacher. In 1862, same presiding elder; B. H. Bradbury, preacher. In 1863, S. T. Cooper, presiding elder; B. H. Bradbury, preacher. Mr. Cooper remained on the district four years. In 1864, S. J. Kahler, preacher. In 1865, W. Hamilton, preacher. In 1866, J. Johnson, presiding elder; J. H. Cissel, pastor. In 1867, D. A. Grimes was appointed to the circuit. In 1868, Thos. E. Webb. In 1869-70, T. C. Hackney was pastor. In 1871-2, L. Nebeker, presiding elder; R. H. Sanders, preacher, who remained on the circuit three years. In 1873, G. M. Boyd, presiding elder. In 1874, same presiding elder and preacher. In 1875, same elder, with F. Mikels, pastor. During the administration of Rev. T. C. Hackney the church was refitted and beautified in a very tasteful manner. During the second year of R. H. Sanders' term of service, the church at New Durham was also very nicely improved and refitted.

MICHIGAN CITY.

From the commencement of this city, the Methodist Episcopal church held service there. In the sale of lots, Major I. C. Elston, of Crawfordsville, the proprietor, reserved and donated two lots for the use of the church.

In, or about the year 1838, the friends under the lead of Mr. Porterfield Harrison and others, erected a small frame church on the site donated. This served the society for several years, but the encroachment of the sand which threatened to bury the house, rendered it an unpropitious place for a church, and the members aided by their friends, purchased the lot and built the present house of worship, and secured a parsonage also. I am not sure as to the year this was done, but I believe Rev. W. Copp, or Capt. Copp, "the fighting parson," as he was called during the rebellion, was the preacher at the time.

For the want of necessary means of information, I cannot trace the appointments at Michigan City from the time it was last disconnected from the circuit; but in 1853, as per conference minutes, B. Winans was pastor. In 1854-5, J. G. Osborn; 1856, N.

L. Brakeman; 1857, J. W. Green; 1858, H. Smith; 1859-60, W. Copp; 1861-2, L. C. Buckles; 1863, A. C. Cunningham; 1864-5, J. L. Boyd; 1866-7, A. Wood; 1868-9-'70, Thos. Meredith; 1871-2, N. L. Brakeman; 1873, R. D. Utter; 1874-5, J. H. Claypool.

UNION MILLS CIRCUIT.

This circuit as such was formed in 1873, and G. R. Streeter was sent as preacher. It embraced the vicinity of Union Mills, Hanna Station and Clinton chapel; but at the end of the year Union Mills was re-connected with Door Village circuit and Clinton chapel, to Westville. In 1875, the brethren having erected a very neat little church at Union Mills, a new circuit was formed and the present pastor, J. B. Smith, was sent. The year opened very pleasantly by the dedication of the Church, by Rev. J. H. Hall of Battle Ground. This circuit now embraces Union Mills, Hanna Station, Morgan Station and Wanatah.

WESTVILLE CIRCUIT.

In 1843, the first house of worship was built in this place by our people. It was served for several years by the preachers from Union circuit, but in 1857 it was organized as a circuit—F. Taylor, pastor. 1858, J. Johnson; 1859-60, Thos. Bartlett. This last year Clinton chapel was built. 1861, S. T. Cooper; 1862, J. E. Newhouse; 1863-4-5, M. L. Green; 1866-7, C. B. Mock; 1868, it was made a station, and J. H. Claypool served as pastor for three successive years. 1871, R. H. Sanders; 1872-3, J. Johnson; 1874-5, W. P. McKinsey.

In 1860, by the munificent will of Mr. West, some five thousand dollars were bequeathed to the church in Westville for the erection of a new church, and by the subscription of the friends in addition to this, the present comfortable church was erected, and a good congregation and sabbath school meet there every Sunday.

From the commencement of the operation of the church in the county, the question of Sunday schools and Sunday school interests have been prominent in her operations. It has been the advice in our discipline, and to a great extent our practice, wherever we could collect ten children together in a neighborhood there to organize them into a school. In many places we have not been able to

do this, but have acted in conjunction with other churches, and members of no church.

There are now in the county fifteen Methodist schools, with two hundred and fourteen officers and teachers, and one thousand four hundred and eighty-two scholars. The expenses for these schools for '74, was \$497.74.

We have 1,018 members in the county: thirteen churches with probable value, \$56,700: six parsonages, valued at \$9,750.

The local preachers in the county are, Levi Moore, J. G. McCasky, James Waxham and A. Cowgill.

In connection with the Methodist church in La Porte county, there should be mentioned also, the German Methodist Episcopal church at La Porte, whose commodious church edifice stands on the corner of Clay and Harrison streets. The church is a plain and neat frame structure. Over the entrance door are the words in German, "The Lord is in his holy Temple." The congregation is German, and the services are conducted in that language. Ever since the organization they have received the faithful ministrations of devoted pastors, changing frequently in accordance with the Methodist practice. Rev. Wm. Keller is now the pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church in La Porte county was organized in the year 1834, and was the fruit of the labors of Rev. Phineas Colver, of Washington county, New York. It was located on Stillwell prairie. Elder Colver had come to this county to visit relatives in the year 1833, and while here commenced preaching in the neighborhood, and gathered together a considerable congregation. He left the same year, intending to return, but died before he reached his eastern home. This was known at the time and for a few years afterwards as the La Porte Baptist church, and is so called in the minutes of the Northern Indiana Baptist Association. After the organization of the church at the village of La Porte, the former became known as Kingsbury Baptist church; Rev. T. Spaulding was the first pastor. The church at La Porte was the fourth in the order of organization, being preceded by the church at Kingsbury, one at Rolling Prairie, organized in 1836; and one at Michigan City organized in 1837, the last of which soon ceased to exist.

It seems that the early church records of the La Porte organization were destroyed and there is consequently some uncertainty attending the date of its organization, but it occurred probably in 1838. At any rate it was prior to the meeting of the Association in 1839. The organization took place in the brick church edifice, then owned by the Methodists, which was situated on the lot now occupied by the residence of Dr. Teegarden. The arrival of Elder Benjamin Sawin in La Porte in 1838, is an event worthy of note in the history of this church. Soon after the arrival of himself and family, he opened his house for prayer meetings. It was the sickly year, and very many were inclined to seek the consolations of the Christian faith. "Good Father Sawin," as he was afterwards for many years affectionately called began to preach in La Porte and the surrounding country; and just previous to the organization of the church at La Porte, he was called to preside over the mother church at Kingsbury. The new organization was composed largely of those who were dismissed from the Kingsbury society for the purpose; and for a time it had no regular pastor. Rev. Mr. Bowles of Connecticut, preached for a time, but did not become the pastor in consequence of his wife's desire to return to the East. Preaching was, however, secured with considerable regularity, though not always by preachers of the Baptist denomination. Among others who preached occasionally for this new society was the Reverend, or better known now, as Judge, Wm. Andrew.

The Northern Indiana Association met at Rolling Prairie in June, 1839, and Elder Sawin was chosen moderator. When the invitation was given for the reception of churches, several were presented, among them being that at La Porte. The delegates were I. H. Evans, G. Sawin, O. Mix, Samuel Gregory, and Elnathan Gregory. The membership of the church was thirty. At the close of this associational meeting, two of the preachers in attendance, Rev. Chas. Harding, formerly of Goshen, and Rev. Mr. Ford, of Middlebury began preaching in La Porte and the country around. Their meetings were largely attended, and resulted in a general spiritual revival. In a supplemental note to the minutes of the association for the year are the following words: "A glorious revival has commenced at La Porte, since the sitting of the Association,

which is spreading into all the country around. Over a hundred have been hopefully converted to God. The revival has extended eastward to Rolling Prairie." The reports at the next meeting of the association showed the most favorable results from these meetings. The membership of Rolling Prairie church was increased from twenty-one to fifty-five; Kingsbury from forty to seventy; La Porte from thirty to ninety-one, and a new church just organized at Door Village was reported, with a membership of one hundred and ten. In the same year Elder Chas. Harding was selected as the pastor of the LaPorte church, the first who occupied that position. For the purpose of laboring as home missionary, he resigned in the second year of his pastorate. He died in 1843 and the association placed on record the following resolution: "That we have heard with deep regret of the death of our much-esteemed brother, Elder Chas. Harding, once a missionary of this association. The cause of truth has in him lost an earnest advocate, and the church a faithful minister."

Rev. Silas Tucker became the next pastor of this church in 1840, and entered upon his duties in the month of December. He had sisters living in the county, and while visiting them, had preached here with so much acceptance that it resulted in his settlement as the second stated minister of the church. Soon after his arrival, a small building which stood on the north-west corner of Jackson and North Main streets, belonging to the Disciple society, was purchased by the Baptists, enlarged to double its former size, and was used for many years as the house of worship of the Baptist denomination. The ministry of Elder Tucker extended over a period of about four and a half years, during which time over one hundred were received into the church by immersion, and the whole number of members was increased to one hundred and ninety-five. The resignation of Elder Tucker being attributed to the action of some of the members, considerable dissatisfaction was produced, and thirty-two asked for letters of dismissal in consequence.

For a time, the church was destitute of a pastor: but the one man to whom this society never looked in vain, Father Sawin, preached two Sabbaths in each month. Elder Tucker became pastor of the church at Racine, Wisconsin, and at his request, Rev.

E. W. Hamlin, of Chicago, visited La Porte, and was soon afterwards, in 1846, settled as pastor of the church. He continued his labors here through the year 1847, and then resigned, as is said for the same reasons which induced the resignation of Elder Tucker. Good Father Sawin again supplied the pulpit temporarily.

In the year 1849, Rev. Morgan Edwards, who was known as "the sailor preacher," united by letter with this church. The church was not at this time prosperous. By exclusions and dismissions, the number of the membership had been reduced from two hundred and seven to one hundred and twenty-four. Elder Edwards became pastor in June, and his labors as such ceased in Oct. of the same year. His religious labors, however, continued in different parts of the country, in Ohio, Michigan, &c., his home and family remaining in LaPorte. Not being engaged the entire year in holding "protracted meetings," he was desirous of becoming pastor during the months in which he was not so engaged. Rev. R. H. Cook had been called as pastor, had accepted, and begun his work, which was contrary to the private wishes of Elder Edwards, and he brought to bear such influences that Elder Cook was induced to resign the pastorate, and did so July 12th, 1851. It would seem that in the matter of his course in the church here, he was blameless. He died very suddenly in the Spring of 1874. From the time of Elder Cook's resignation until February, 1852, the church was temporarily supplied by different preachers, chiefly by Father Sawin, Elder Alexander Hastings, and Elder John Benny. At this time Elder Morgan Edwards was again called to the pastorate. His ministry was very irregular; and on the eighth day of May, 1862, the church book contains the following entry:

"Resolved that we invite Elder Chandler to visit us with a view of becoming pastor after the labors of Elder Edwards shall cease."

Mr. Chandler's connection with this church proved to be an event of much prominence; and from a statement written by Rev. John Benny, we take the following: "The rail road was finished from the East only to La Porte at that time, and passengers halted for the night on their way east, while those journeying west stopped at Michigan City, being conveyed there from La Porte; and by the return of the same carriages, the eastward bound passengers were

brought here, so as to prosecute their further journey by rail. Our hotel accommodations were at times unequal to the demands made upon them. Mr. Chandler arrived from the west at this time, and not liking the crowded condition of the La Porte House, inquired for accommodations at a private house for the night, and was directed to Mr. Griffin Treadway's who had kept the largest hotel in the place on the corner where the Merrill House now stands. Mr. Chandler dressed with white cravat, and had the appearance of an eastern clergyman. He was welcomed by Mr. Treadway, and asked if he were not a preacher, and further if he belonged to the Baptists. The answer was in the affirmative. Mr. Treadway then asked if he could stay and preach a few weeks for the church, while Elder Edwards went off to hold some meetings. Mr. Chandler replied that he could do so, if agreeable to Bro. Edwards and the church. And thus, without knowing anything of the man, of his ministerial standing or previous history, he took the place of the pastor, which he occupied for three weeks. This was in the early Fall of 1851. Bro. Treadway, himself a Kentuckian, took much interest in the man whom he called "the Yankee preacher," going to the stores, and inviting people to hear the 'smart Yankee.' The result was that the little meeting house was well filled during the three weeks in which Mr. C. filled the pulpit."

There was a strong disposition manifested to call Mr. Chandler to the pastorate, but there was one member who opposed it on the ground that the doctrinal views of the new preacher were not those of the Baptist denomination. He was overruled, and Rev. S. C. Chandler became the pastor in 1852. He began his regular preaching in November, and displayed a great deal of ability; but it became generally evident that his views of Christian doctrine did not accord with the orthodox faith as held by the Baptist denomination. He pushed his own views by degrees, which appeared to be those of the Adventists. He held to the belief in the sleep of all the dead until the resurrection, including the whole man whose spirit is incapable of existence apart from the body. He denied the existence of a personal Holy Spirit, and of a personal Satan, and there were other points of his doctrines that to the orthodox were extremely heterodox. As was to be expected, his course

aroused strong opposition to his being allowed to preach any longer as the pastor of the Baptist church, and on the 12th day of Feby., 1853. it was resolved that he should not occupy the Baptist pulpit, after the following day, for which his appointments had been published. But his views were assented to by several members of the church, and they rented for him a hall in Allen's block, where he continued preaching for a time, when on the last Sabbath in the year 1853, he announced in the hall in the morning that he would preach in the church that afternoon. A boy was let in through a window; he unbolted the doors; the bell was rung, and Mr. Chandler preached, advocating the doctrines which he and his followers had espoused. The next regular church meeting was held January 7, 1854. The venerable Elder Alexander Hastings was invited to occupy the chair, and by resolution unanimously adopted, six of the most prominent of those who had embraced Chandler's views, were excluded from the fellowship of the church. Among those thus excluded was Elder Leland, who had been pastor of the Baptist church at Door Village.

In May, 1854, Rev. Gibbon Williams visited the church at La-Porte, and accepted a call tendered him to become pastor. He was a man of large experience, had been many years pastor of churches in the States of Maine and New York, but had lately been in the book trade at Indianapolis. He established a book store here, ostensibly for his son, but it took so much of his own time and attention, that inasmuch as the church needed a pastor as well as a preacher, he retired at the expiration of six months. The association met in 1855 at Valparaiso, and this church was reported without a pastor and that the total membership had declined to fifty-five. It was supplied for a few weeks by Elders Snyder and Hastings. In the Fall a member of the church, W. D. Wright, who had joined by letter from New York, was invited to occupy the pulpit, although not ordained as a preacher. A council was called for his ordination, which was effected, and soon afterwards he received and accepted a call from the church at Rolling Prairie. During this year thirty-four were added to the church, and the prospects of future prosperity and usefulness became brighter.

On the 12th of April, 1857, Rev. J. L. McCloud commenced a successful pastorate; and the following year the report made to the association showed that fifty-four had been added to the membership. At this time the late venerable Oliver Wescott was the clerk of the church. During 1858, the church was occupied in building the edifice in which they now worship, and which was dedicated in the Fall of that year, Elder McCloud preaching the dedication discourse. He resigned the charge of the church in October, 1860, after three years and a half of devoted and able service.

In the year 1859, on the 6th day of April, good Father Sawin, who had been so intimately identified with the interests of the La-Porte church in all its history, was called from his labor on earth to his rest in Heaven. Between him and his fellow-laborer, Rev. Father Hastings, there had been an agreement that the latest survivor of the two should preach the funeral discourse of the one who was first to go. Accordingly, his aged brother preached the sermon at his funeral from the words selected by the departed; "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." Elder Hastings lived after this something more than three years, when he too passed away.

Early in 1861, Rev. Henry Smith, who had been pastor of the Baptist church at Valparaiso, and then at Greensburg, took charge of this church as its pastor, and the next report to the association showed a still further increase of membership, which then numbered one hundred and seventy-seven. Elder Smith resigned in August, 1863, having been invited by Col. I. C. B. Suman to become Chaplain of the Ninth regiment of Indiana Volunteers, which position he accepted, and departed at once for his new field of labor.

The last pastor of the church, and the present one, is Rev. J. P. Ash. He entered upon his work here in the month of April, 1864, having now nearly completed twelve years in his pastorate. His has been a ministry of eminent success and usefulness. Elder Ash is a man of great industry, laboring untiringly in the Master's cause. Besides preaching in his own church, morning and evening on Sunday, and superintending his Sabbath school, which is always in a flourishing condition, he preaches every Sabbath to the church at Door Village.

Concerning the Baptist church at Kingsbury, whose organization has been noticed, it may be added that after the death in 1837 of Elder T. Spaulding, who was its first pastor, Elder Benj. Sawin became pastor, dividing his labors between this and some other churches. Among the ministers who have at different times preached to this church have been Elders Barns, Whitehead, Maxwell and Mills. In 1837, it had a membership of seventy. Of this number some were dismissed to aid in the formation of the La Porte and Door Village churches; some withdrew under the Second Advent influence, and at the last report the membership mustered but twenty-eight. In 1874 Rev. R. P. Stephenson was pastor who has been succeeded by Rev. I. W. Read.

The Rolling Prairie Baptist church was organized in 1836. Elder Alexander Hastings was the first pastor, and labored for the church at different times during many years. Their first report to the association showed a membership of twenty-three. In 1862 they had one hundred and eighty-nine, which number is now somewhat diminished. Some of the ministers who have preached to this church have been Elders Sawin, Edwards, Whitehead, P. H. Evans, and a son of the first pastor, Rev. W. S. Hastings, who is now preaching there.

The church at Door Village united with the association in 1840, reporting a membership of 110, the number being now much less than that. Among others who have preached here, are Elders Sawin, Hastings, Maxwell, Brayton, Post, Fletcher and Ash.

The Baptist church at Westville was gathered and organized chiefly by the exertions of Elder J. M. Whitehead, who afterwards was appointed Chaplain of the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and resigned the pastorate. Since that time the church has not been prosperous. In 1857, the number of the membership was sixty-one, which was rapidly increased, reaching one hundred and sixty-six in 1861, yet although a good house of worship was erected, the membership in 1874 numbered but nine. Since then Rev. J. C. Read has preached there, regular services are held, the number of the members has increased, and the prospect is more encouraging than it has been for several years past.

The African Baptist church of La Porte joined the association in

1871. They have a membership of about twenty, and own and occupy, holding regular Sabbath services, a neat frame chapel, situated in the west end of the city. The pastor is Rev. Henry Gregory.

The Baptist denomination has had several other preaching places in the county, in some of which there have been temporary church organizations, but without houses of worship. The work of the denomination is now confined to the six places named.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Presbyterian history in La Porte county dates back to the year 1831. In the late autumn of that year, Mr. Myron Ives removed hither from Paris, Ill., and settled upon Rolling Prairie in a log cabin, just east of the Little Kankakee, about one mile and a half west of the present railroad station of Rolling Prairie. He was the first Presbyterian in the county. In the May following, Mrs. Rebecca Ives, mother of Myron Ives, and his sister Mrs. Sarah Aldrich, came with their families and settled in the same neighborhood. About this time Alexander Blackburn, from the Carlisle church settled on a farm a little west of Rolling Prairie station. In the autumn of this year, Mr. Ives and Mr. Blackburn, went to Niles, Mich., each with a load of wheat. In the night, while waiting for the grinding of their grain, under the shadow of the forest, these two christian men held the first prayer meeting in the interest of the Presbyterian church in La Porte county. Soon after this, they instituted a Sabbath prayer meeting, which met alternately at the cabin of each. There was yet no stated preaching, but in November, 1832, Rev. James Crawford who was at that time pastor of a church in Crawfordsville, and gave half his time to missionary work, visited the county. He heard of the prayer meeting, sought it out, and was made welcome by the little company. In the cabin of Alexander Blackburn, Mr. Crawford preached the first sermon that was ever delivered by a Presbyterian minister in this county. In the following week, on the 28th day of November, 1832, a meeting was held in Mr. Blackburn's house to take steps for the organization of a Presbyterian church; and seven persons, Charles Mowlan, Myron Ives, Sarah Ives, Rebecca Ives, Sarah Aldrich, Alexander Blackburn and James S. Hening, associated themselves

together as the Presbyterian Church of La Porte. On the 13th day of July, 1833, the Church met in the house of Wm. P. Ross in La-Porte, at which time Mr. Ross and his wife Elizabeth, David and Mary Dinwiddie, and James, Elizabeth, Catharine and Isabella Blair, were received into the organization, raising the membership to fifteen. Of this number there remain at this time, connected with the church, Mr. Ives and Mrs. Dinwiddie Wilson, the latter of whom has been a member continuously from that day to this.

On the 20th of the same month, July, 1833, a meeting was held at the Kankakee school house for the purpose of choosing elders, and further organizing the church. James Blair, Myron Ives, and David Dinwiddie were chosen to the office. Alexander Blackburn was appointed clerk of the session, and continued to fill that office many years. The next day, Sunday, July 21st, the first Communion service was observed, and the ordinance of baptism was administered by Rev. James Crawford, Sarah Ives being the first infant baptized in the church. The name of the Presbyterian Church of La Porte was adopted as the title of the new organization, and it was received into the Crawfordsville Presbytery. The first delegate appointed to attend the Presbytery and the Synod of Indiana was Wm. P. Ross, who was instructed "to invite some minister to visit us, with a view of preaching to this congregation." This secured the services of Rev. John Morrill, who on the first of January, 1834, began a year's labor as the first regular supply of the church. He was paid three hundred dollars for his year's labors. The first recorded death occurred this year. It was that of Mrs. Sophia Fletcher. In 1835, the church numbered a membership of fifty-six, and on the 10th of May, in that year, it was visited by Rev. Wm. K. Talbot, who remained about six months. On the 20th of March, 1836, Alexander Blackburn was ordained an elder, and in May of that year, Rev. A. Carnahan visited the church by appointment of Presbytery, and held a five days service. His labors were so acceptable that a call was extended to him to become pastor, but which he declined.

Up to this period, the church had no house of worship, which had subjected them to much inconvenience; but on the 26th day of May, 1836, "a vote was taken to build a meeting house, and

Messrs. Niles, Howell, Skinner, Strong and Blackburn, were appointed a committee to collect funds, choose a situation and manage the whole affair." This led to the building on the corner of Prairie and Monroe streets, now occupied by the Christian church; but it was not until late in 1837 that any progress was made towards the building. On the 27th of May, 1837, Rev. Wm. K. Marshall received a call to become pastor of the church, which he accepted and was duly installed. He pushed the building project. A meeting was held at the Court house, and after discussion of the size and kind of building to be erected, a method of raising the funds proposed by E. Morrison was adopted. This was, to create a joint stock company, the subscribers to receive the amount of their stock in pews. The estimated cost of the building was \$6,000. A committee was appointed, consisting of E. Morrison, Amzi Clark, A. Blackburn and one or two others, to secure subscriptions to the stock, and S. Van Pelt was made the first Treasurer. These were the days of "Wild Cat" money, and it was found very difficult to collect the subscriptions. Before the building was enclosed Morrison, Clark and Howell had been obliged to make large advances from their private funds. This was in the Fall of 1840, and in 1841 the church was sold to satisfy a builder's lien. It was purchased by Amzi Clark, who held it in his own name, until it was finished. It was dedicated in 1842 or '43, and was deeded to A. Blackburn for the Old School Presbyterian church, with a condition in the deed, that if ever sold, the New School Presbyterians might purchase it in preference to all other parties. There was a debt of \$2,000 on the building, and this became so burdensome, that in the Spring of 1846, the trustees decided to sell the property. The Methodists made a proposition for purchase, but the terms of the deed stood in the way; and a New School church having been organized in 1844, by great efforts this organization raised the required sum and secured the church edifice, retaining it until 1868, when it was sold to the Reformed Lutherans in anticipation of the building of the present commodious edifice on Michigan avenue.

The Methodists had been occupying a small brick building on the corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets, now no longer standing; and having about the time of the sale of the Presbyterian edifice to

the New School church, or a little later erected their present church building, they sold their former structure to the Old School or First Presbyterian church. It was occupied by that church for a period of about ten years. In 1862, they erected the building on the corner of Indiana avenue and Harrison street. It was partially burned in May, 1869, but was immediately repaired and reopened for worship on the last Sabbath of the following August, and continued to be the place of worship of the first church until the reunion of the First and Second churches, Oct. 31, 1871.

The pastorate of Rev. Wm. K. Marshall over the Old School or First church, began about the first of June, 1837, and continued until the first Sabbath in October, 1844, which was the longest pastorate ever enjoyed by the First church. It was attended by a good measure of success. During the time, the membership of the church increased from ninety-six to one hundred and fifty. The first Deacons of this church were ordained September 12th, 1840. They were Andrew Nickell, Jacob Drum and Elijah Mount. After the cessation of the pastorate of Mr. Marshall, Rev. James Greer, became the stated supply of the congregation, continuing in that relation nearly two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Steele. In October, 1849, the latter received a call to become pastor; but it was not accepted until the following April. He was installed on the 22d of September of the same year. In October, 1851, Mr. Steele asked a dissolution of the pastoral relation, in order that he might remove to Rolling Prairie, to organize a church there. On the second Sabbath of the same month, Rev. F. P. Cummins, at the request of the church, began to preach for them. His services proved so acceptable that he soon received a call to become pastor, and was installed on the 14th day of June, 1858, when it was dissolved at Mr. Cummins' request.

In the latter part of the year 1858, Rev. J. W. Hanna became acting pastor of the church and continued in this relation until the autumn of 1860. Late in the same year, Rev. R. S. Goodman began preaching for this church, and continued his labors about five years, during which time the new church was built. Mr. Goodman's labors closed in October, 1865, and in October, 1866, the pastorate of Rev. L. C. Spofford began. He was installed on the

24th of that month. He died on the 12th of April, 1869, deeply lamented by his people, and by the entire community. About a month later, the church building was burned, yet notwithstanding these sad events, on the first Sabbath in September following, the rebuilt church was dedicated, and Rev. L. M. Stevens began a pastorate which proved to be the last for that church as a separate organization. He was installed on the 22d day of November, and continued with the church until the union of the two churches was effected on the 31st day of October, 1871.

It is now necessary to return to the year 1844, to review the history of the Second or New School church. This church was organized on the 3d day of November in that year, in a school house belonging to Rev. F. P. Cummins. Thirty members came into the new organization, twenty-six of whom were from the First church. Rev. S. N. Steele organized the church, and acted as stated supply for one year. The organization of the church was completed by the election and ordination as elders of James M. Clark and Ellsworth B. Strong. Eleven months after the organization the membership mustered fifty-one.

In the Spring of 1846, Rev. John W. Cunningham began a long and useful course of labor with the church. On the 30th day of May, 1848, the Presbytery of St. Joseph received Mr. Cunningham from the union Presbytery of Tennessee, and also placed the Second church of La Porte upon its roll. The next day, the new pastor was installed. In the first year thereafter, eighty-eight were added to the church, sixty-four of whom were received on profession of faith. The two years following also showed large additions, and in the last year of Mr. Cunningham's pastorate thirty-nine were added to the church on profession of faith. His pastoral relation was dissolved in June, 1858, his labors having extended over a period of more than twelve years.

In January, 1859, Rev. George C. Noyes was invited to the vacant field, and his labors began on the 13th of the following March. He was installed May 15, 1860. In April of the next year, the church reported a membership of 236. In 1866 an addition of fifty was made on profession of faith, and the membership of the Second church was then at the highest point it ever attained.

It was near the close of Mr. Noyes' pastorate that the old church building was sold, and the initial steps taken for the erection of the new one. The pastorate of Mr. Noyes was a long and successful one, continuing until the 2d of November, 1868, when it was dissolved at the pastor's request, and on the 15th of the same month, his labors closed.

On the 9th of May, 1869, the congregation extended a call to Rev. Wm. C. Scofield, which was accepted; but he was never installed. On the 9th of June, 1871, Mr. Scofield signified to the session his determination to retire from his labors at an early day, alleging the ill health of his wife as the cause, and he preached his last sermon on the Sabbath following the dedication of the new church edifice, July 23rd, 1871. Rev. John F. Kendall preached to the congregation on the following Sabbath, and on the 21st of August, a call was extended to him to become pastor of the church. After a brief delay this call was accepted, and his labors with the church began on the second Sabbath in October. Negotiations were in progress at the time for the union of the two churches, which were happily terminated on the 31st day of October by the consummation of the union under the name of "The Presbyterian church of La Porte." This vacated the former call to Dr. Kendall, and on the 12th of November, a meeting of the congregation was held, and he was unanimously invited to become pastor of the united church. The call was immediately accepted, and the installation took place June 4th, 1872. At that time the sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., of New York, brother of the pastor, charge to the pastor by Rev. R. Beer, of Valparaiso, and charge to the people by Rev. J. Q. Hall, of Michigan City. A new Board of Elders were elected for the united church, on the 23d day of November, 1871. The four following were the first chosen, and they were requested to perform such duties only as might consist with their advanced age, Anson Gregg, A. P. Andrew, Sr., Amzi Clark, and Myron Ives. Five others were then elected for the active duties of the eldership, consisting of Wm. H. Boyd, Samuel Harvey, Julius Barnes, L. N. Frary, and E. D. Barrows. Only a few days afterwards Amzi Clark was called to his rest and reward. Father Andrew followed

in a few months, and Anson Gregg shortly thereafter. They were all sincerely mourned by the church which held so large a place in their sympathies, their love and their prayers.

The pastorate of Rev. John F. Kendall, D. D., still continues, and the relations between pastor and people are of the most cordial, harmonious, and affectionate character. The union of the two churches has been most happy. The elegant church building is paid for, there is a large and flourishing Sabbath school, and nothing seems to stand in the way of a higher degree of usefulness than at any former period. The eldership has remained unchanged since the death of the three venerable fathers named.

An incident worthy of note in this record of the Presbyterian church of La Porte will conclude the story of its history. In the year 1873, on June 22d, a special effort was made to bring together at the communion service of the church all the oldest members. When the appointed hour came those upwards of seventy years of age were requested to occupy the front seats. Thirteen responded to the request, and two others would have done so, but were detained at home by ill health. Five of this number, Mrs. King, Mrs. Lemon, Mrs. Forsman, Mrs. Forrester, and Mr. Harmon, were over eighty years of age, and one of them, Mrs. King, the venerable mother of Polaski King, over ninety. The scene, especially for this new, western country, was a rare and impressive one.

Bethel Presbyterian church of Union Mills is the second in age in the county. It was organized June 22, 1850, by Rev. F. P. Cummins, in the school house about two miles east of Union Mills. Mr. Cummins preached there until 1856. The original members numbered ten, of whom Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McPherson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bird McLane yet remain. It may here be stated that a New School Presbyterian church had been organized near Union Mills in 1845, but at the time when the present church was organized, it had ceased to exist. At the first meeting John Billington and John Moon, Jr., were elected elders, but Mr. Moon declined to serve. In 1854, David Finley was elected to the office. In 1857, Mr. Billington died, Mr. Finley removed to Illinois, and Wm. Way was chosen and ordained to the office. He discharged its duties alone until 1870, when the session was enlarged by the election of Job H. Northam, Seth Loomis and Amos Brown.

The church edifice was erected at Union Mills in 1851, Rev. F. P. Cummins himself hauling from Michigan City much of the lumber used in its construction.

Early in 1856 Rev. John Fisher became the minister of the congregation. He was succeeded the next year by Rev. J. M. McRae, who supplied also at the same time, the church at Rolling Prairie. Upon the cessation of Mr. McRae's labors, the pulpit was vacant several years, when in July, '61, Rev. R. C. McKinney began to supply the church. He was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. C. E. Evans, and he in 1867 by Rev. F. M. Elliott. He was installed in May, 1868, being the first regular pastor of the church. His labors closed in 1871; and in the summer of 1872, Rev. S. E. Smith began to supply the vacant pulpit, and still remains there, although not an installed pastor. Considerable additions were made to this church in 1869 and 1870. Again in March, 1876, there was a decided awakening, when Mr. Smith was assisted in his labors by Rev. Dr. Kendall of La Porte. The church has been useful and influential, and its prospects for future usefulness are very encouraging.

The Rolling Prairie church stands next in order of time. The first organization of a Presbyterian church in La Porte county took place, as has been stated, at the house of Alexander Blackburn, half a mile west of Rolling Prairie, but this organization became the First Presbyterian church of La Porte, and must not be confounded with that now existing at Rolling Prairie, which was organized in February, 1852, Rev. John Steele who had left the La Porte church for the purpose, heading the enterprise. Twenty-eight members were enrolled, many of them going from the church at La Porte. Alexander Blackburn and B. F. Piper, who had been elders in the La Porte church, and John S. Hawkins were appointed elders, and James Catterlin and Wm. Wetherhold deacons. Mr. Steele remained with the church a little over three years. During this time sixteen of the original members had withdrawn, because of removals, among them Blackburn, and one of the other elders. James Catterlin was ordained elder, June 24, 1855, and still occupies the office. At the close of Mr. Steele's ministration the membership had increased to fifty, though it had lost some of the best and most zealous among them. June 27, 1856, Dr. T. D. Brown and Cor-

nelius Hermans were ordained elders; and following Mr. Steele, Rev. F. P. Cummins preached to the congregation a year or more, when Rev. J. M. McRae commenced in April, 1857, a period of labor with this church, extending over nearly two years. His labors were successful, a revival was enjoyed and twenty-nine were added to the church. During parts of the years 1860-1. Rev. F. P. Cummins again acted as supply for the church, and was afterwards succeeded in this duty by pastors at La Porte. Rev. R. S. Goodman, and Rev. L. C. Spofford. Rev. Walter Forsythe, of South Bend, and Rev. J. Lowry. In the year 1869-70, Rev. J. H. Nevius, of South Bend, supplied the church regularly, and with much acceptance and usefulness. During the past year Rev. Henry Johnson a theological student of the seminary at Chicago, has preached once in four weeks.

The church edifice was erected in 1857, and the membership now numbers about forty.

The next Presbyterian church organized in the county was that at Wanatah. In 1870, Rev. F. M. Elliott, of Union Mills, found a few Presbyterians at Wanatah and formed them into a church. He preached to them while he remained at Union Mills, and has been followed in his labors there by Rev. S. E. Smith. Mr. Frank McCurdy and Mr. Orville Adams are the elders. They have no church edifice, and the number of the membership is less than twenty.

The youngest Presbyterian church in the county is that at Michigan City. Many years ago, the Congregational church at Michigan City was Presbyterian about one year, and there has always been in the church an element which preferred the Presbyterian polity and system of church government, and in the early part of 1871, a portion of the members took steps for the formation of a Presbyterian church. A meeting was held in March for general consultation, the result of which was that twenty-nine persons, at a subsequent meeting, held March 27th, asked for letters of dismission. These adjourned to the house of C. H. Hall, and there resolved to organize a Presbyterian church in Michigan City. On the Sunday following, April 2d, services were held for the first time. Rev. C. VanSantvoord of Chicago, preached. On the fol-

lowing Sabbath, Rev. J. Q. Hall, of Minnesota, preached to the new organization, and was called to the pastorate on the 13th. Authority having been obtained from the Presbytery of Logansport, the church was duly organized on the 9th day of May, with a membership of thirty-nine; and J. S. Ford, John Orr, J. A. Thornton, and Henry W. Johnson were elected elders. John Orr died on the 16th day of May 1873, and B. F. Sammons was elected to the vacant eldership. Thus this church began its existence. There were great zeal and earnestness among the members, a revival came in the winter following the organization, and the number of the membership was increased to seventy-seven. There was an early determination to erect a house of worship, steps were taken to this end in the summer of 1872, and on December 19th, the present church edifice was dedicated, a sermon being preached on the occasion by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago. A large and flourishing Sabbath school is connected with this church. Mr. Hall accepted the call which he had received, and was regularly installed pastor on the 5th day of June, 1872. His pastorate still continues, and has been attended with a high degree of success and usefulness.

LUTHERAN.

The Evangelical Lutheran church at La Porte, was established in the year 1857. Several families of this faith were living in La-Porte, and they invited Rev. H. Wunder, of Chicago, to preach for them. This he did for a time, when they effected a church organization, and called as their first pastor, Rev. T. Tram. He was a laborious and useful minister, and under his charge, the congregation grew and flourished. They had no house of worship, and for some months, their services were held in a school house. They then built a small frame church on C. street. But the congregation still grew, larger accommodations were necessary, and in 1863, they built the brick edifice which they now own and occupy, a handsome and substantial building. It is neatly finished, and supplied with all conveniences to make it attractive and comfortable. Rev. G. Kuechle was pastor for several years, after 1863. The present pastor is I. T. Neithemmer. There are one hundred and ninety families represented in the congregation. The society sup-

ports its own schools, which number nearly three hundred pupils. This church is known as St. John's Evangelical Lutheran.

There has been for many years a Lutheran church organization at Michigan City, having a good house of worship, and a large congregation. Owing to some disagreement between the pastor and a portion of the church, which occurred in 1875, a division was recently effected, and a part of the membership retired. These will, without delay, proceed to the erection of a new house of worship.

There are many Lutherans also in other parts of the county. Attached to the La Porte charge, a number reside in the vicinity of Kingsbury, and have preaching three miles south of that village as often as once a month. At Westville there are also quite a number. They are without a house of worship, and are attached to the Lutheran charge at Valparaiso. In addition to these there is a church edifice not far from Wanatah, which is occupied by a branch of the Lutheran church. The membership of the churches in this county is attached to the Synod of Missouri.

The St. Paul's Evangelical Reformed Lutherans also have a church organization in La Porte, and a church edifice on Main street, which was formerly occupied by the Disciple or Christian congregation. Rev. Jacob Linder is the pastor.

The membership of the foregoing are all composed of persons of German nationality, and there is, in addition to them, in La Porte, a Lutheran church organization composed of persons of Swedish nationality. They own a church edifice on D street in Andrew's addition, where regular services are held every Sabbath, by Rev. G. Lundahl, the pastor.

CATHOLIC.

There are two Catholic church organizations and buildings in the city of La Porte, St. Joseph's Catholic church, (German,) and St. Peter's, (Irish). The latter is the older organization, its existence being almost coeval with that of the city. Rev. Father Kilroy, who was a man of great force of character, and influence with his people, was many years the officiating priest. Rev. Father T. O. Sullivan now ministers to this congregation, which is one of the largest in the city. Their house of worship is a neat frame struct-

ure which has been much enlarged since its foundation. It is situated on Monroe street, and a school house is attached to the church.

St. Joseph's church was organized into a Catholic congregation in 1858 by Rev. M. Scherer. The fine, substantial brick edifice which they occupy was built in 1859-60, and a school house was added soon afterwards. In 1865, Father Scherer went to another field of labor, and was succeeded as priest by Rev. S. Bartoz, of Polish descent. His health failing, he resigned in 1870, when Rev. John Oechtering, the present pastor, succeeded. Connected with this church are one hundred and twenty-five German and several Polish families. The church building is one of the best in the city. It is crowned with a steeple one hundred and thirty-five feet high, with two chime bells, weighing each one thousand pounds. The Sabbath school is a flourishing one, and numbers about two hundred children.

At Michigan City there is a large Catholic church and congregation, which was organized many years ago. Their house of worship is one of the best in the city, and the congregation probably the largest.

At Otis, also, there is a Catholic church, with a small but neat church building. Most of the members are Polanders.

DISCIPLE OR CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Of this denomination there are five congregations in La Porte county. The church at La Porte was established in 1837 by means of the efforts of Judge Wm. Andrew and Dr. Jacob P. Andrew. Their labors were earnest, unremitting and successful. The elders who have ministered to the church as pastors since that time have been John Thompson, Wm. Lane, M. N. Lord, Dr. C. G. Bartholomew, Ira J. Chase, James Hadsell, A. M. Collins, and Oscar F. Lane. The last named recently resigned the pastoral charge, and at this writing, (March, 1876,) the congregation is without a pastor. For many years this society occupied the building on Main street, which is now occupied by the Reformed Evangelical Lutherans. The Lutherans having, in 1867, purchased the Second Presbyterian church building, they soon after exchanged with the Christian society, the latter desiring a larger edifice; and since that time the congregation of the Christian church has occupied the commodious

house of worship on the corner of Prairie and Monroe streets. The congregation numbers about one hundred and fifty, and the deacons and deaconesses at present are T. J. Foster, A. P. Ireland, J. L. Boyd, Mrs. W. H. Calkins, Mrs. Angeline C. Wagner, and Mrs. T. J. Foster. S. K. Pottenger and Isaac N. Whitehead are the elders.

The society next in order of organization after that at La Porte, is the one at Westville, which was established in 1848 by John Martindale. The congregation numbers about one hundred. Among the elders whose labors they have enjoyed are Dr. C. G. Bartholomew, and Elder Edmundson.

About the year 1850, a society of this church was established in Galena township. It was reorganized in 1872 by Elder Joseph Wickard. It has had the benefit of the labors besides others, of elders John Martindale, David Miller, Wm. Roe, Wm. C. Cummins, and Caleb B. Davis, who is the present pastor. The congregation numbers fifty.

In 1854, a church society of this denomination was established at Rolling Prairie by John Martindale, which has been one of the most flourishing in the county. In 1874, it numbered one hundred and sixty. Since its organization, it has received the pastoral labors of Elders Komer, Sargent, Sharpless, Clendennin, Wm. Roe, Jesse Roe, and Joseph Wickard. Among the prominent members of this church are Isaac N. Whitehead, Miner Nesbitt, and Absalom Bowell.

Besides those already mentioned, there is a small congregation of Christians at Wanatah, which has generally received the ministrations of the pastors of the church at Westville. The aggregate membership of the Christians in the county is probably not far from five hundred.

ZION'S CHURCH.

The congregation of this church is composed of our Jewish citizens, the services being the Hebrew ritual, and their rule of faith the Scriptures of the Old Testament. They occupy a very neat synagogue or church on the corner of Indiana ave. and First street, where services are held Friday evenings and Saturday mornings.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Some of the pioneers of La Porte county were members of this denomination, among whom are the well-known families of the Stantons and Vails, who settled here as early as 1833. Some of them came from Ohio, and others from New Jersey, some also from Wayne county, Ind., and the State of North Carolina. They soon established a meeting in the "Quaker neighborhood," north of the city of La Porte. Here for many years their services were held, ceasing about 1860, owing to the deaths that had occurred, and the removal of others. Not long afterwards, about 1869, a neat brick church was erected in La Porte by the Friends. In this year, Jacob H. Vining came to La Porte from the State, of Maine, when the scattered families of Friends, some of whom belonged to the Orthodox branch of the society, and others to the "Hicksite" branch, joined together and established a meeting at La Porte in the new church. Jacob H. Vining became the preacher, and services have been held regularly ever since. This is known as an Orthodox meeting, though in fact, it is about equally divided between the two branches of Friends.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

This is called "The New Church," or the Society of "The New Jerusalem." It was organized in La Porte on the 14th day of June, 1859. Nine years before, the doctrines inculcated by Emanuel Swedenborg had been introduced to La Porte, chiefly through the instrumentality of Judge Chamberlain of Goshen. He had made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. James Andrew, Mrs. Andrew and her sister who was visiting her at the time, being believers in this faith. Mr. Chamberlain determined to secure some one to give lectures on this belief, and not long after this decision, in the year 1850, coming from Goshen, he brought with him Rev. Henry Weller. He was a man of far more than ordinary ability, and his lectures produced a profound and lasting impression. He continued preaching here, though not with regularity and when the society was organized, Mr. Weller was chosen pastor. He preached regularly to the society after this, except during the time when he was Chaplain of the 87th Indiana Volunteers, up to the date of his departure to the world of spirits, which occurred on the 9th day of

June, 1868. His death was greatly mourned by his congregation, who had for him a sincere and heartfelt esteem and affection. Rev. Woodbury M. Fernald was pastor from June 1, 1869 to May 1, 1870, when his labors ceased, and in 1874, he too passed away from earth. On the 1st day of October, 1871, Rev. Cyrus Scammon was appointed pastor, a position which he still holds. The society occupies a plain but very neat temple, situated in the central part of the city. It has a membership of perhaps fifty; and its Sabbath school shows a still larger number. The following are stated as essential doctrines of the New Church: The Divinity of the Lord; the Holiness of the Word, and the Life of Charity.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

There are two Episcopal churches in La Porte county, one at La Porte and one at Michigan City, the latter being one of the oldest church organizations in the county. They are known respectively as St. Paul's church, of La Porte, and Trinity church of Michigan City. St. Paul's was organized on the 25th day of July, 1839. At the meeting for the organization, Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rector of Trinity church at Michigan City, presided, and Franklin Thwing acted as Secretary. The officers elected were, for Wardens, John Hobson and Franklin Thwing; for Vestrymen, James Whittem, J. R. Traver, Samuel Stewart, Thos. H. Phillips, Hiram Wheeler, T. B. Bell, Jacob Early and H. T. Holbrook. For some months after the organization, the Rector of Trinity church at Michigan City preached for the new church each alternate Sabbath. Early in 1840, Rev. Solon W. Manney was settled as Rector, and his successors have been as follows: Rev. H. W. Roberts, 1851; Rev. F. R. Half, 1852; Rev. W. E. Franklin, 1854; Rev. A. Gregory, 1856; Rev. A. E. Bishop, 1862; Rev. J. H. Lee, 1864; Rev. F. M. Gregg, 1866; Rev. G. J. Magill, 1870; Rev. Chas. T. Coer, 1875. After a few months of very acceptable labor, Mr. Coer resigned; and the church is now, early in 1876, destitute of a Rector. A sorrowful event in the history of this church, was the death of Rev. W. E. Franklin, who in life was beloved, and in death was lamented by his parishioners. For several years, this church had no house of worship; but in 1845, the present edifice on the corner of Michigan avenue and Harrison

street, was erected. It has since been enlarged and much improved. The communicants number about one hundred and fifty; and the value of the church property is estimated at \$10,500.

Trinity church at Michigan City was established in 1836, and its first Rector was Rev. D. V. M. Johnson. Some of those who have succeeded him are, Rev. G. B. Engle, now of Indianapolis; Rev. Henry Safford, now of Cold Water, Mich.; Rev. C. A. Bruce, Helena. Ark.; Rev. Wm. H. Stoy, Logan, Utah; Rev. E. P. Wright, Sussex, Wis.; Rev. R. L. Ganter, Akron, Ohio; Rev. T. L. Bellam, Golden, Col.; Rev. J. F. Winkley, Westfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Reeves, now of Mich.; Rev. R. Brass, Pontiac, Mich. Rev. S. S. French, is the present rector. The number of communicants is about sixty. The church property consists of a quarter block at the corner of Franklin and Sixth streets, upon which stands the church edifice. The corner stone of the present building was laid in 1858. It is a neat, wooden structure, on a brick and stone foundation, Its style is "Rustic Gothic." The rectory stands on the same lot. The total value of the property is about \$15,000.

The Wardens are at the present time, U. C. Follet, and W. R. Godfrey; and the Vestrymen are Charles Tryon, L. B. Ashton, Elijah Behan, A. E. Martin, John Dixey, W. R. Bowes, and Walter Vail.

UNITARIAN.

On the 22nd day of June, 1875, Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, upon invitation of some of the citizens, and with a view to the formation of a church of that denomination, preached in La-Porte, and steps were at once taken for a proper organization, which has been successfully accomplished. Rev. Enoch Powell was installed pastor on the 7th day of March, 1876, and the following Board of Trustees have been elected: Dr. George M. Dakin, President; Charles G. Powell, Secretary; Mrs. N. S. Darling, Treasurer; and L. Crane, Dr. T. Higday, Mrs. Kate Owen and Mrs. Sarah Fox. Regular services are now held at the Court House, and a flourishing Sabbath school has been organized. The following is the Bond of Union, which forms the basis of the church organization.

“We, whose names are hereto subscribed, associate ourselves together as a Christian church, for the purpose of moral and spiritual improvement, and of promoting truth and righteousness in the world, through the study, practice and diffusion of pure religion, as taught and lived by Jesus of Nazareth,—“Love to God and Love to Man.”

Recognizing the right of private judgment, and the sacredness of individual conviction, we require no assent to any other doctrinal statement as a basis of Christian fellowship, but we welcome all who desire to co-operate with us in advancing the Kingdom of God.”

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—MICHIGAN CITY.

In the year 1835, Rev. John Morrill, of Massachusetts, who had been a short time at La Porte, came to Michigan City; and through his efforts a Congregational church was organized. Among others who were present at the organization, there were Rev. John Morrill and his wife, Mrs. Benjamin James, Jacob and Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Susan Sprague, Robert Stewart, and Joel Ferris. After the departure of Mr. Morrill, Reverends South, Chase and Townsend, preached for the infant society. The records of the church are very imperfect, but it seems that in February, 1840, a majority of the members preferred a Presbyterian form of government. A change was accordingly made from Congregational to Presbyterian, and the denomination was attached to the Logansport Presbytery. But the Congregational sentiment was still strong, and in October, 1841, the former action was reversed. On the 23rd of September, at their own request, the Presbyterian church of Michigan City was dropped from the rolls of the presbytery. On the 5th of October, a meeting was held at which Willys Peck was called to the chair and S. H. Turner appointed Secretary; and a resolution was adopted changing the form of government to the Congregational, and re-adopting the name by which the organization was first known, that of “First Congregational Church of Michigan City.” It is probable that Rev. James Towner was at this time the pastor, but ceased to be, either at the change of name or shortly after; and Rev. Elnathan Davis supplied the pulpit. Mr. Towner died on the 2d day of March, 1844, at Michigan City.

In 1842, Rev. John M. Williams preached to the congregation

as "stated supply," and continued his labors with them until sometime in the year 1844. A call was then extended to Rev. Erastus Colton, of Peoria, Ill., which he accepted, and was installed November 20th. At this time Willys Peck, John Bond and Joshua R. Shedd, were deacons.

During the pastorate of Mr. Colton, in September, 1847, an incident occurred which is worthy of mention, as illustrating the cautious watchfulness of the church in the matter of domestic morals. A widow lady, Tabitha Stone was a member of the church, and in course of time married a Mr. Swenck. From some cause the marriage was not a happy one. She procured a divorce, and not long afterwards was married to a Mr. Hughes. A charge was promptly brought against her in the church, that she had violated Christian duty. It was brought in due form before the proper authority, and a hearing was had, when it was decided that "though she (Mrs. Hughes,) pleads civil custom and the practice of church members in self-justification, and asserts her ignorance of the binding force of the divorce law given by our Savior in the Gospel as recorded by Matthew, and deems her act right, after reflection and prayer, yet in the opinion of this church, she erred in not delaying her acts of divorce and remarriage until she could inquire and come to a correct judgement. Her fault, however, not bearing evidence of wilfulness, but, it would seem, being a sin of ignorance, she is hereby admonished to sin no more, in a like act." It is plain that the church did not wish the uxorious sister to fall into a habit of divorce and remarriage, or that the example she had given, should be followed by others.

It will be seen that the Congregational church is one of the oldest in the county, and it is the only one of that denomination. It has enjoyed a fair degree of successful work, and has been presided over by some able pastors. Among others whose ministrations it has shared in later years, are Rev. Edward Anderson, who became Colonel of the Twelfth cavalry in 1864; Rev. Mr. Taylor, and the present pastor Rev. Mr. Kent.

Some other church organizations have existed in the county; but, destitute of church edifices, their church services have not been regular, and some of them at least have now no existence. Among

these was a Wesleyan Methodist society, which maintained regular services for a time, and also the United Presbyterian organization, which, under the pastoral charge of an excellent man, Rev. Mr. Clark, enjoyed a period of prosperity. The organization has long ceased to have regular services.

CHAPTER XXVI.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

The progress of thought as directed toward discovery and invention has had its full share of development in La Porte county. Some of its most important achievements will be noted in this chapter.

In 1848, Jacob J. Mann, who was carrying on a country wagon and blacksmith shop and his son, Henry F. Mann, who had learned the wagon maker's trade with his father,—invented a harvesting machine which cut the grain with a scolloped edge sickle, and by a double series of toothed bands; one series running on a level with the cutting apparatus and the other series running up an inclined plane, carried the cut grain up the inclined plane and deposited it into a rotating receptacle where the sheaf was collected, and thrown upon the ground in suitable condition for binding. Machines were made in 1848, and an application made for a patent which was issued to Jacob J. Mann and Henry F. Mann, June 19, 1849. In 1849, ten of the machines were made and put into operation in the harvest of that year, but on account of some defects it was found necessary to make further improvements in order to make a practically successful harvester. This occupied the minds of the inventors until 1853, when they made another machine embracing such improvements by filing a caveat in 1853, followed by an application for a patent in 1855, and the issue of the second patent to J. J. & H. F. Mann, June 3, 1856. The improved machine was exhibited at the Indiana State Fair held at La Fayette in 1853, and was looked upon with so much favor by the farmers and examining committee that it was awarded the first premium in competition with the popular machines of that day.

As is usually the case with inventors of valuable improvements there were many difficulties encountered by the Manns, inventors and patentees, but notwithstanding, they succeeded in building a considerable number of their machines for each harvest, and also in having some built by other parties, John D. Stewart, of La Porte, having built some, so that there have been made and used in the harvest field from 1,500 to 2,000 of the "J. J. Mann & Sons" reapers. This machine was put in competition with others at Fairs on many a hotly contested field trial, and almost universally came off with the highest honors. In many instances farmers have cut from sixteen to twenty acres of wheat in a day with one of them.

Jacob J. Mann died in the early part of 1868 at Westville, Ind. H. F. Mann now resides in Pittsburgh, Pa., and as he has not abandoned his idea of improving agricultural machinery, is now engaged in developing a combined two wheeled mower and harvester, upon which the binders ride and bind.

In 1861, H. F. Mann, then living in La Porte, Ind., invented and obtained a patent for improvement in breech loading cannon. He then proceeded to Washington to secure the adoption of his invention by the government, and in 1862, presented to the consideration of the government officers a 3 in. cast steel breech loading rifled field piece, which was tested under the direction of the late Admiral Dahlgren to the extent of five hundred rounds, upon the result of which he obtained an order for an eight inch rifle gun which was completed at Trenton, N. J., in September, 1863, and was fired ten proof rounds in October of that year. It was then removed to Washington and thence to Fortress Monroe, when it was fired twenty rounds in 1864, and in 1867 was again successfully tested under the direction of the late Gen. Rodman, chief ordnance constructor of the government. In the early part of 1874 at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Mann, the gun was removed from Fortress Monroe to the West Point foundry where it was bored up to eight and four-tenths inches and rifled, after which it was taken to the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. Y. Harbor, where it has been tested under direction of a board of Ordnance officers with very satisfactory results, using twenty-five to thirty-five pounds of pow-

der and one hundred and seventy pound conical projectiles. The results obtained at this last firing compare very favorably with results obtained in this country and in Europe with government guns of the best standards. Mr. Mann is confident, and he has reason to be, that this gun will yet stand in the front rank in the armament of the fortifications of this country.

Brooks' Turbine water wheel was invented in 1854. Improvements were from time to time made in it by E. B. Brooks and his brothers, and in 1871, M. A. Brooks took out a patent for an improved water wheel. The first one was made in La Porte by Brooks and Husselman. These wheels are now manufactured at the machine works of J. N. Brooks, and they have been very extensively used in the West.

In the year 1859, George W. Miles, of Michigan City, invented a Felloe Bending machine, which is now in use in the La Porte wheel factory, has been improved by that company, and proves to be a machine of great utility. The Wheel Company are also using a machine which is very ingeniously arranged for the shaving of spokes. It is the invention of W. W. Smith, of La Porte, and was produced by him in the year 1872.

In the line of discoveries rather than inventions, there is to be noted especially the discovery of a remedy for what is called the opium habit, or the practice of eating opium, a habit which entails untold suffering on its victims. Until the year 1868, there seemed to be absolutely no remedy for this dreadful disease, if disease it may be called, and when the habit was once fixed, there was no relief but in the grave, which in most cases was soon reached. In the year 1868, a mechanic in La Porte, working at his trade, which was that of a brick-layer, discovered a remedy by which those who had fallen victims to this fearful habit might be able to save themselves from a fate more terrible than that of the bound Prometheus.

It had been frequently declared that the disease of opium eating was incurable. High medical authority had said so. Dr. Oppenheim pronounced it "a fatal fascination never to be broken by any wily stratagem or open force whatsoever". Dr. Pidduck had said that the opium eater "can no more break away from the habit than the paralytic imbecile can throw off his lethargy," Dr. Elliotson

“could not find the first instance of voluntary renunciation,” and Dr. Palmer, of Ontario, had never even heard “of the first instance of permanent reformation after the habit had been confirmed.” There seemed absolutely nothing to open the labyrinth of woes in which these poor victims wandered, not one ray of hope to cheer the desponding sufferer.

But the time had come when this, like all other evils to which human flesh is heir, was to yield to a remedial agent of nature; and it fell upon Dr. Samuel B. Collins to pioneer the way to freedom and happiness for this wretched portion of humanity. Another hidden secret of nature was given up, this time to a humble mechanic; and his voice was like a star in Egyptian darkness to those who had so long waited without hope.

Dr. Collins has been practicing medicine since about 1860, and when he first made known his great remedy, it was received as most important discoveries have ever been, with incredulity and even ridicule. But there was a man in La Porte, in whom all had confidence, one of the first settlers of the place, a large property holder, and an eminently respectable and upright citizen. For years he had been afflicted with the opium habit, and was rapidly going down to the grave. He tried the Collins discovery, and was cured; and when he declared on oath that he took the remedy between the 18th day of July, and 13th day of December, 1868, when he found himself absolutely and totally cured, there was no room to doubt the efficacy of the discovery. Prejudice, ridicule and incredulity all gave way before it, and the fortunes of Dr. Collins were made. Since then his course has been one of continued triumph. The fame of his remedy has gone all abroad, and is known at this time almost throughout the civilized world. As at the beginning, so still it continues to perform its work. From every quarter testimonials have come as to its efficacy, until a book larger than this volume might be filled with them. Almost from the home of Dr. Collins comes this:

UNION MILLS, IND., September 30th, 1872.

DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Ind.,

Dear Sir:—After taking a nostrum prepared by a * * *
* * for the opium habit, and being made very sick there-

by at each dose, I concluded to try your remedy, having learned that you are the sole discoverer of a painless and permanent cure for the dreadful habit of opium eating.

I am rejoiced that I did so, for after taking your remedy for about twelve months, I found myself, as I truly believe, entirely cured, and I am now comfortable without any medicine whatever.

Like nearly all opium eaters, I first believed your remedy resembled the * * * a sort of humbug,—but to my surprise and great joy I found it to be a perfect cure for the accursed habit.

If any person desires to know more of this wonderful remedy by corresponding with me on the subject of my cure, I will cheerfully answer every question, and give all information in my power concerning the action of the remedy in my own case.

I have lived in La Porte county for thirty-nine years, and had used morphine for about eight, at the time I commenced taking your remedy, consuming one bottle of it in from eight to nine days; but since taking the first dose of your medicine I have had no desire for any preparation of Opium whatever, and I now pronounce myself entirely cured. I am confident that if any opium eater will write to Dr. Collins, giving him the exact amount of the drug used for a certain length of time, whether morphine, gum opium or laudanum, and will follow the directions given upon the label of the bottles, he, like myself, will be delivered from the opium hell that no man can describe.

I have a near neighbor who, after taking a few bottles of your remedy was entirely freed from his terrible bondage, but like many others who have been cured by you, will not allow his name to be made public.

Thanking you for the many favors you have conferred upon me and the great good you have done, and wishing you and your invaluable remedy unbounded success, I remain very respectfully.

JOHN McLAIN.

Amount of Opium used per month, 1920 grains: cured since July, 1872.

A few other brief testimonials are selected and presented here:
April 23, 1874.

When I first went to you for consultation and conference with reference to my case, and after a full statement of facts, you did not promise to cure me under twelve months, and with *that* information I went under your treatment, and I gave you an *exact* and *truthful* statement of my case; and commenced to take your medicine as directed. The result was, you completed a *permanent* cure

in a little over eight months time. Almost *five* months have now passed since I left off taking your medicine, and I *am* a well, happy and prosperous man once again. Joy and gladness have come once more to our family circle, and driven forever away that sadness and grief and deep sorrow that had settled there because of my illness and bondage to that great task and slave-master, *morphine*. For eight long, weary, sorrowing years, it led me day by day for all that time, to satisfy the demands of *habit* entailed upon me by the doctors who attended me during my long illness in the summer and fall of 1864.

Since the first Tuesday in October last, I have been in court every day here, and there, with but one or two exceptions, and I have had full strength of mind and body to enable me to conduct the matters and business there demanded of me. But for your aid, your skill, and your medicine, I *never* could have done such work. I tell you doctor, I am well again, I *am* what I have written you *I am*. You have done for me *all* and more than I have ever written you. That awfully heavy weight or load of profound grief and apprehensive sorrow that had for so long a time settled upon the hearts of dearly loved ones in my own loved home, because *they* saw through morphine the surely and swiftly coming of the sleep of death during the long night of the grave, has been completely removed, and now with light hearts and joyous, happy spirits, they move on and on through the hours of this life, *never* forgetting my great emancipation from the long and terrible bondage of that cruel but seductive poison—*morphine*.

MARCUS P. NORTON.

P. S.—When your treatment commenced, I weighed 184 pounds, now I weigh 220 pounds, in all 36 pounds of square and healthy gain.

M. P. N.

Amount of opium used per month, 1200 grains; cured since January, 1874.

NAPOLEON, OHIO, December 10, 1874.

DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—It is now more than a year since I ceased to use either your antidote or opium in any form. My general health is greatly improved and improving.

At a former time you published a statement of my case under the title of "Water Cure versus Home." I was certain then that your antidote would accomplish all that you promised. I have only now to say that this has been done in my case; also that it will do this

in every case when it is taken according to directions. Sympathy and duty require me to make, and authorize you to use this statement.

Yours Truly,

WM. SHEFFIELD, Banker.

Amount of opium used per month, 7200 grains; has been cured since November, 1873.

FRANKLIN, GA., January 24, 1875.

DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that you have cured me of eating opium. I had been eating it about three years. I used your Antidote about three months. I have used neither the Antidote nor any morphine in about three months, and now have no desire for either.

Very Respectfully,

MOLLIE E. DUKE.

P. S.—You can use the above in any way you please.

Amount of opium used per month, 1200 grains; cured since October, 1874.

Hundreds of such testimonials could be presented, but these must suffice. They abundantly show that Dr. Collins' discovery for the cure of the opium habit is no quack nostrum, but a veritable remedial agent, which does the work it professes to do, and which has already brought sweet relief to many a one who had fallen into the lowest depths of horrid despair.

The pecuniary returns of Dr. Collins have been commensurate with the importance of his discovery, and he spends his means freely among the people where he toiled as a laborer. He erected a few years ago, an elegant marble front building in La Porte, the third story of which he generously donated for five years to the Library association. He has advertised freely, and has met and still continues to receive his just reward.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PROFESSIONS AND BUSINESS.

In the preceding chapters, the beginning, growth and development of La Porte county have been stated. This chapter will present a general view of the business of the county, as it now exists. The number of those engaged in the various trades and professions in the villages throughout the county, has already been shown in connection with the history of the townships in which they are severally located. It has been found impracticable to obtain even an approximate estimate of the amount of the business transacted throughout the county, and it is impossible to do much more than state the number of business houses of the various branches of trade, and of those who are engaged in professional employments.

The agricultural products of the county may be stated in round numbers at about the following: The number of acres of land in cultivation is 87,000; head of cattle, 19,000; horses, 8,000; mules, 500; sheep, 10,500; hogs, 18,000; bushels of wheat raised, 485,000; bushels of corn, 920,000; bushels of rye, 3,000; bushels of oats, 185,000; tons of hay cured, 5,000; bushels of barley raised, 27,000; bushels of potatoes, 64,000. These amounts must be taken as an average for several years past, excluding the year 1875, as to wheat; for in that year there was perhaps less than one-third of a fair crop, the severity of the preceding winter having utterly destroyed many thousands of acres.

THE BUSINESS OF LA PORTE.

In the city of La Porte, there are three firms dealing in agricultural implements, two of whom sell most kinds of farm machinery, and do a large business in this line. The other firm manufactures and sells separators which are extensively used, and continue to have a large sale. Besides these several other parties manufacture various articles of farm machinery, such as gang plows, cultivators, rollers, &c.

La Porte contains two book and stationery stores, and books are kept also in connection with two of the drug stores. Of the latter there are five.

FRED'K WEST keeps the drug store in the Alexander block on Indiana avenue, also a large assortment of books, stationery and many fancy articles, besides wall paper and curtains. Mr. West came to La Porte county in 1851, and engaged in teaching in Gale-na and Hudson townships. In 1852 he came to La Porte and entered the store of P. King, then on Main street. In 1853 he conducted Mr. King's branch store at Kingsbury, and remained with him until 1857, when he became one of the partners in the firm of L. C. Rose & Co., druggists, whose store was on the corner now occupied by Vail's jewelry store, where he continued until the destruction of the building by fire in the year 1870. Mr. West is now the oldest druggist in the county. (See advertisement.)

JOHN H. BUGGIE & COMPANY, established the business of druggists in December, 1875, and have met with very encouraging success. Their place of business is on West Main street in Allen's block, the interior of which has been fitted up and furnished so as to present a very neat and tasteful appearance. Mr. Buggie came to La Porte in 1873, but did not go at once into a business of his own. His experience in his business dates back ten years, covering nearly the whole of his active life; and his experience has been a thorough and valuable one. It is his earnest desire to build up an honorable reputation, and already his personal attention, which is unremitting, and his fair dealing, have borne fruit in a trade that has gone quite beyond his expectations, giving evidence that these characteristics will receive their due reward. (See advt.)

In the line of dry goods there are no less than eight large and successful establishments, some of which have been in existence many years.

JULIUS BARNES, "BEE HIVE." This well known house was established in 1855, by James Lewis, who was succeeded in 1857 by James Lewis & Company, and by the present proprietor in 1865, He has kept the "Bee Hive" ever since, always having a large stock of dry goods and fancy goods at the lowest prices.

DEWITT C. DECKER. The firm of J. F. Decker & Son com-

menced business in La Porte in the Fall of 1861. The Senior partner was connected with the firm nearly ten years, when he withdrew, leaving the business wholly in the hands of his son. From the beginning the business has been attended with marked prosperity. Mr. Decker has fully earned the reputation which he enjoys of being one of La Porte's most reliable and successful business men. This reputation has been earned by personal industry, and by honest and straight-forward dealing. His stock of dry goods is large, and in addition to this he keeps an extensive stock of crockery and glassware, which is fully up to the times in all its requirements, from that which is cheap to that which is most elegant in style and foremost in quality. In each department of his extensive business he is always able to accommodate every class of his customers, whatever their tastes or the quality of the goods they wish to purchase. (See advertisement.)

THE PIONEER STORE OF P. KING. This is one of the oldest business houses in La Porte, having had its origin in 1845, through a branch at La Porte, of the Michigan City firm of Holbrook and King. The La Porte branch was under the supervision of Mr. A. D. Porter. The firm dealt in dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, millinery, &c., and they had a branch also at New Buffalo. In the Spring of 1849 this was sold, and Mr. King came to La Porte and took charge of the store here, while Mr. Holbrook retained the one at Michigan City. A year later, Holbrook sold to King, and retired from the mercantile business. Thus Mr. King's career as a merchant in La Porte county dates from 1845, making him the oldest merchant now in the county. He came to Michigan City in the year 1835, when but twelve years of age, with J. S. Castle, and worked in the office of the Michigan City *Gazette*, the first paper published in La Porte county. From 1836 to 1838 he attended school and clerked in the store of Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Field, where he received a thorough mercantile education, fitting him for his life work. He was employed in the house of C. B. & L. Blair during parts of the years 1838-39, and from 1841 to 1845, when he formed the partnership with H. P. Holbrook.

Mr. King built the store room now occupied by D. C. Decker, and occupied it twelve years, when having built the large double

store on the post office corner, he moved his place of business to that locality, where he still remains, and is one of the most prosperous and successful merchants in the State, a prosperity which has been attained by steady industry, honest dealing, and wise management. He has now associated with him in the business, his two efficient clerks, S. N. Haines and C. W. Kaber. (See advt.)

Four stores keep crockery and glass-ware.

WM. CRAWFORD, whose store is on Main street in Allen's block, commenced business in April, 1858, in a small building near the CHRONICLE office. He keeps a large stock of every variety of crockery and glassware, and lamps and lamp fixtures.

DEWITT C. DECKER. This gentleman is the successor of J. F. Decker and Son, he having been the junior partner of that firm. He deals in crockery and glassware, and dry goods, doing a large business in each. His business is noticed elsewhere at greater length and more in detail. (See advt.)

Grocery stores abound in La Porte, there being altogether twenty-five, many of them having a large trade.

WM. H. SEWARD, who was engaged in this trade many years, in Allen's block, on Main street, closed out his stock and retired from the business in April, 1876.

I. M. MILLER occupies the corner store room in Allen's block, where he commenced the grocery business in February, 1870, having purchased in connection with Willard P. Allen the stock of Henry & Orr, who preceded him. He afterwards bought out Allen and is now sole proprietor. He receives a large share of custom.

In the boot and shoe trade there are seven firms, each doing quite an extensive business.

CLOSSER & NELSON. The firm of Heston & Closser commenced business at the present locality of Closser & Nelson, the 28th day of October, 1868. Heston went out in August, 1872, and Wm. C. Nelson became a partner with Mr. Closser, the latter having exclusive control of the business. He has had a large share of success in the trade, and the establishment has become well known, for reliable, fair and honorable dealing. (See advt.)

There are four clothing merchants, several merchant tailors, and six who deal largely in gents' furnishing goods. These three branches of trade are combined in the large store of J. HAMBURGER & Co., a firm which was established in April, 1875. The senior member of the firm began business in La Porte twenty-two years ago. He continued about thirteen years, and was then out of business until his formation of a partnership with Mr. Henoeh, and the opening of their present store. It has been their intention from the beginning to be able to supply this city and county with every article needed for gentlemen's wear, either ready-made, or made to order. The merchant tailoring department is in charge of a cutter who has no superior in his line. The firm have been eminently successful in their first year of business, and the prospect for a greater amount of business in the future is very encouraging. (See advt.)

There are ten stores dealing in millinery and fancy goods. One of the most successful is that of H. W. JOSEPH & Co., who commenced business in January, 1874, and directly afterwards moved into their present store on Main street, opposite the court house. The principal branch of their business is that of millinery. Even during the hard times of the last year, their sales have been large. They have lately added to their business the sale of the Victor sewing machine, and have already had a good run of trade. Doing a strictly cash business and thus being enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices, they are fast receiving from the public the favor which they merit. (See advt.)

There are six flour and feed stores, though most of these are connected with groceries, only one being devoted exclusively to this trade; two or three coal dealers; six furniture dealers, some of whom manufacture largely for this and other markets; four bakeries; ten butcher shops and meat markets; four hardware merchants and dealers in stoves; three ice dealers; five dealers in clocks, watches and jewelry; twenty-six dealers in tobacco and cigars, either alone or in connection with some other trade, two of whom are extensive manufacturers of cigars; four dealers in pictures and picture frames, two large dealers in leather and findings; two dealers in lime; four sewing machine dealers; nine milliners

and dress makers; seven restaurants; one eating house at the depot; nine boarding houses; twenty-four saloons; three undertakers; one firm of whisky rectifiers; one brewery; six billiard rooms; six barbers; two telegraph offices; two ladies' hairdressers; seven livery and feed stables; one express office; one gas and steam fitter; four harness makers; two coopers; two tanneries; four planing mills; one marble cutter and dealer in tomb stones; one portrait painter; two photographic establishments; three sign painters; three manufacturers of a cure for the opium habit. There are four dealers in lumber. The oldest establishment is that of WILSON & FRASER. The business was commenced by W. Wilson & L. Eliel in the year 1859. This partnership continued until the Fall of '71, when Mr. Eliel withdrew having some time previously gone into business in Chicago. Upon the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Wilson continued the business alone, until February, 1873, when having become associated with the La Porte chair company, he was elected its president; and this position requiring a considerable portion of his time, Mr. S. P. Fraser became associated with him in the lumber business, and is now its manager. The trade of the old firm was always successful, and under the present arrangement it has assumed still larger proportions. It is a fair example of what industry and wise business methods, such as constant vigilance and attention and fair dealing, will accomplish. In the Spring of 1874, Mr. Wilson formed a copartnership with R. S. Morrison in the coal trade, thus assuming additional responsibilities, all of which are fully met and mastered. Every different enterprise in which he has engaged has become prosperous, the three different interests in which he now has a share all being in a flourishing condition; and each of them is worthy of high commendation for the efficiency, industry and integrity of all who are connected with them. (See advt.)

There are four hotels, the oldest and best known of which is THE TEEGARDEN HOUSE, kept by V. W. Axtell. This house was built by Dr. A. Teegarden. It was completed, and opened in the year 1852 by Capt. Levi Ely, who remained in the house two years. He was followed by James Lougee, and he in turn by Lawson & Phelps. They were in it a short time, when they were succeeded,

in 1856 by the present proprietor, who, with an exception of a single year, has kept it ever since. Under his administration the Teegaren has reached and maintained a fine reputation as a first-class hotel, not second to any in the country in cities the size of LaPorte. (See advertisement.)

Three newspapers are published in La Porte, a further account of which is given in another place. Of these THE CHRONICLE is the latest established, but has already secured a large circulation.

There are three book and job printing establishments. Of these the latest established and that which does the largest business is the house of

S. E. TAYLOR & Co., which was established in February, 1874. This firm does a large amount of book printing in addition to the usual job printing. They keep constantly on hand a full line of card board, ruled letter and bill head papers, and colored jobbing papers. This house is one of the most complete in the State, and their facilities for doing all sorts of work in their line are unsurpassed. The work done by them is always first-class in every respect. (See advt.)

La Porte contains two establishments which deal in musical instruments, pianos, organs, &c.

ROBERT SCOTT has been engaged in this business since the year 1872, and has succeeded, by his energy and activity in building up a large trade. He is able to furnish pianos and organs of all styles and prices, and of any manufacture, to order. His facilities for purchasing are such that he is able to sell on the most reasonable terms. Persons accustomed to the catalogue prices of the various houses throughout the country that manufacture musical instruments, will, if they consult Mr. Scott, be surprised at the figures he will show them, and the exceedingly liberal terms on which he deals. They will learn that these instruments can be purchased right here at home at a discount from catalogue prices that is simply astonishing. (See advt.)

The manufactures of La Porte are considerable, though there is room for more. There are several cabinet makers; eight or ten wagon and carriage makers, some of whom turn out a great deal of work; an establishment for the manufacture of sash, doors and

blinds; one pump manufacturer; two makers of farm rollers; one saw mill; three flouring mills; one broom factory; the La Porte wheel company, for the manufacture of agricultural implement wheels, and other work; an extensive bedstead factory; the La Porte chair company, for the manufacture of cane seat chairs; one car manufacturing company; an extensive manufactory of separators, steam engines and other machinery; an establishment for the manufacture of castings and all sorts of mill machinery; two large woolen factories; a fanning mill factory; a maker of wire fences; gas company and works, and the Holly water works. All the different mechanical employments are well represented.

By the census of 1870, La Porte county employed in her manufactures 883 hands; the capital invested was \$653,340; wages paid \$260,655; the value of materials used \$699,841, and the value of productions \$1,234,366. These have considerably increased since that time, but to what extent it has been impracticable to ascertain.

E. MICHAEL & Co., manufacture the MICHAEL FANNING MILL. Mr. Michael commenced the manufacture of these mills in March, 1859, and in 1869 Mr. G. P. Winn became associated with him under the firm name of E. Michael & Co.

In the year 1874, they made eight hundred of their mills, in 1875, one thousand, and will probably make eleven hundred during the year 1876. Their sales for the year 1875 amounted to \$33,000, and the present year will no doubt exceed that figure.

The enterprise of Mr. Michael and his partner is a most commendable one, and has deservedly been very successful. A large part of their sales are made out side of La Porte county, hence it is one of those means so much needed for bringing money from abroad into this county. Every work of this kind adds largely and constantly to the material wealth of the county. It is only the simple truth to say that this fanning mill has no superior, and wherever known it finds ready sale. The firm have not tried to extend their sales much outside of the State, but they could easily do so, for the merits of the mill are such that a vastly increased number might be placed on the market. It will be a source of gratification to all who know them, if their increase of products in the future shall exceed that of the past.

J. L. BOYD commenced the business of making light wagons, carriages and buggies in 1864. and has continued the work ever since. Always turning out work of the best quality, his orders have been equal to his ability to fill them. No one is ever disappointed in his work, as he uses none but the best material, and gives every piece his own constant care. It is much to say, that a man's customers are always honestly served, but it is perfectly true of Mr. Boyd. (See advt.)

THE LA PORTE WHEEL COMPANY. This company was organized in 1870, by Gregory, Turnbull & Griffin, and occupied the building where it is now located, the same which was built for a paper mill nine years ago. In 1872, Mr. Wm. Niles, having taken a large interest in the company, was elected president, and has given the enterprise a degree of prosperity that is very satisfactory. The products of the factory are about \$75,000 annually, and they consist of agricultural and buggy wheels, wagon and buggy spokes, woods for agricultural implements; hammer, sledge. ax and plow handles; neck-yokes; single and double trees; Grape Vine and Turkey Wing cradles; "Clipper" combined corn plow, walking corn plow, cultivator and double shovel plow; files, and machine and blacksmith work, &c. The factory employs about seventy-five hands. (See advt.)

In the immediate vicinity of La Porte there are several nurserymen, market gardeners and florists, whose industry has met with a fair reward.

R. B. ALLEN, whose gardens and green-houses are handsomely located on the bank of Pine lake, commenced the business of gardening ten years ago; and four years ago, he established the green houses. With every year of his labors, he has added to his grounds and methods of cultivation, until now, he has in great abundance all kinds of small fruits, many apples and pears, a large and prolific vineyard, and every kind of early and late vegetables in their season. His green houses are crowded with plants and flowers, in almost endless variety, and he is able at the proper seasons to supply almost any product that anyone is likely to desire, in the line of vegetables, fruits or flowers, whether bedding plants, or cut flowers, in bouquets, wreaths, crosses or any sort of floral design. (See adv.)

There are five banks in La Porte, each one of which is a sound institution.

THE LA PORTE SAVINGS BANK. This institution was organized in the month of August, 1871, under and by State authority. It is regularly inspected by the auditor of State as required by law; and all investments are made strictly according to the law of the State for the regulation of Savings banks. Every depositor becomes a stock holder to the extent of his deposit; and all net earnings are divided among the depositors. In framing the law on the subject, every precaution seems to have been taken by the Legislature, to render the Savings bank as near perfection in security for the deposit of money as [it is possible for any institution to be made. The names of the officers and trustees of this bank are a guarantee that the provisions of the law will be strictly observed. These consist of the following well-known citizens: Trustees, John Sutherland, Dr. T. Higday, Benajah Stanton, T. W. Butterworth, F. Baumgartner, Samuel Downing, and Shepherd Crumpacker. Officers—President, John Sutherland; Vice Presidents, Dr. T. Higday and Benajah Stanton; Cashier, J. H. Vining. It is not easy to compute the benefits to individuals and the community of a well-conducted Savings bank; affording as it does a convenient depository for money; and a method for safely and profitably investing it, and yet retaining it in a taxable and available condition. It is not flattery, but the simple truth to say that this bank under its wise management, has fulfilled all the conditions for the convenient and safe investment of surplus income. (See advt.)

The banking house of A. P. ANDREW, JR. & SON was organized in the month of December, 1869, and in November, 1875, the banking office was established in its present location on Main street, opposite the court house. A. P. Andrew, Jr., or Capt. Andrew, as he is generally known, is one of the first settlers of La Porte, being one of the original proprietors of the site of the city. He was editor of the La Porte County *Whig* in 1839 and '40, and was afterwards engaged in the banking business at Michigan City. He has always been successful in business, his ventures being marked by wisdom and prudence. Capt. Andrew, the younger, is the manager of the banking business, and he seems to have inherited the

prudent carefulness of his father. Together, they have made the bank an eminently safe and sound financial institution. They transact all parts of a general banking business, and have the confidence of all who do business with and through them. (See advt.)

The professions are ably represented in La Porte, in theology, law and medicine. The number of those in the clerical profession and the success of their labors will be learned from the chapter on the history of the churches of the county. Those engaged in the practice of the law number not less than twenty. Four of these, Andrew L. Osborn, John B. Niles, James Bradley and Mulford K. Farrand were among the earliest, as well as the ablest practitioners at the bar of La Porte.

WM. E. HIGGINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. was admitted to the bar at La Porte, May 5, 1860. He practices in all the courts of the State, and gives prompt and special attention to collections and probate business, also deals in real estate.

SAMUEL E. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. He was admitted to the bar in La Porte, March 14, 1843. He transacts business in all the State courts, gives prompt attention to collections in this and adjoining counties and States, and settles estates and guardianships.

DAN. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Was admitted to the bar of La Porte in 1874. He was sheriff of La Porte county from 1870 to 1874, having been twice elected to that office. He makes the collection of doubtful claims a specialty. Money to loan and all business of the profession attended to with promptness.

A. T. BLISS, ATT'Y AT LAW. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, and has made a fine reputation for industry and the honest care which he bestows on all business and cases entrusted to him. He now has a fine practice, which he has secured by his own personal merits, and steady devotion to his profession. Since his admission to the bar he has been steadily engaged in his profession, except during several years of the war, when he was in the service of his country, where he held the rank of Captain. (See advt.)

IRVIN VAN WIE, ATT'Y AT LAW. He was admitted to the bar of La Porte in April, 1872, and is rapidly building up a fine practice. He is earnestly devoted to his profession, which he pursues with an assiduity that is sure to win success. All persons who

entrust business to him will have it attended to with industry and faithfulness, and with careful attention to the interests of the client. For a lawyer who has so lately begun the practice, and where there is so much competition, Mr. Van Wie has had far more than ordinary success. (See advt.)

MORTIMER NYE, ATT'Y AT LAW. Mr. Nye was raised in LaPorte county, of which he is a native. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1862, and has acquitted himself in such a manner as to build up a good practice. He was elected Mayor of the city on the Democratic ticket in 1873, and again in 1875, holding that office at the present time. Besides his law practice, he is engaged in the real estate trade and deals extensively in lands, having always on his books a large amount of city and country real estate for sale. Those who become his clients in the law, or have land transactions with him will be certain to secure an honest and faithful attention to their business. (See advt.)

There has recently been established here a **BOOK BINDERY** by Mr. Chas. Bard, a needed enterprise, and one that is worthy of encouragement and liberal patronage. Mr. Bard has done the work of binding this history, and will no doubt give full satisfaction to those who give him work of this kind to do. He is an industrious young man and hopes to build up here an institution that shall be permanent. This will be a benefit and convenience to the city, and it would be well for those who have binding to do, to consult their best interests and have it done at home rather than to send it away. (See advt.)

There are ten or twelve insurance agents in LaPorte, representing more than forty fire and life insurance companies, and half a dozen or more who furnish abstracts of title to real estate. Some of these agencies are held by attorneys at law, others follow exclusively the business of insurance.

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company is located at LaPorte, it was organized in October 1875, and its charter bears date, January 26, 1876. It is a LaPorte enterprise, and its officers hope to build up here a company that shall take rank with the foremost of the great insurance organizations of the country. Their success thus far has been all that could reasonably be expect-

ed. The business has been increasing rapidly, the most rigid economy prevails in the management, and the prospect for future vigorous growth is clear and encouraging.

GEORGE C. DORLAND, real estate and insurance agent, and conveyancer. Mr. Dorland commenced his present business in the the Spring of 1874. His previous training had been such as to qualify him for it, in more than an ordinary degree, he having been deputy recorder from 1866, until near the time when he went into business for himself. Thus he has been educated by years of training to the work in which he is now engaged, which includes the making of deeds and mortgages, and furnishing abstracts of titles. He will soon have completed a set of abstract books for all the lands in La Porte county. He was appointed a notary public, February 23, 1874. Those who entrust business to him will find it in safe hands.

The medical profession is represented in La Porte by some accomplished practitioners. One who was eminent especially as a surgeon, and who had been longer in La Porte than any other, Dr. Daniel Meeker, has recently died. There are now here about twenty physicians, five of whom are Homoeopathic, one Eclectic, and the others Regular. There is also one lady physician. Three dentists should be added to the number.

GEORGE M. DAKIN, M. D. Dr. Dakin received his medical education at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, completing the prescribed course of study in the year 1852. For several years he practiced medicine at Princeton, Ill., and in 1862 came to La-Porte, where he has been since that time, enjoying a large, laborious and successful practice. (See advt.)

MRS. M. A. STEVENS, M. D. Mrs. Stevens, so well known to the people of La Porte, and indeed Northern Indiana, is an Eclectic physician of excellent standing and large and increasing practice. She commenced the practice of medicine twenty years ago, in Elgin, Illinois, from which place she went to Chicago, and in April, 1865, came to La Porte. She remained here a comparatively brief period, when she went to Goshen, but in 1868 returned to La Porte and has practiced her profession here ever since. In her treatment she makes use of Electro-thermal, Turkish, Vapor and Sulphur baths, and has been remarkably successful in the treatment of persons

suffering from acute, chronic or nervous diseases. She is a graduate of the celebrated Dr. Trall's Hygeio-therapeutic college, New York City. (See advt.)

S. C. WHITING, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Dr. Whiting located in La Porte, April 22, 1876, coming from Vincennes, Indiana, where he had for many years enjoyed an extensive practice. He came at the solicitation of Dr. S. A. Robinson, who proposing to make a journey to Europe, chose Dr. Whiting to take charge of his extensive practice, with a view also to a future partnership. The following note from Dr. Robinson will more fully explain the arrangement, and the merits of Dr. Whiting.

I take pleasure in introducing Dr. Whiting to my patrons, as the man I have chosen from among a large number of applicants as best fitted for the place, and the one I would prefer to have treat my friends and family during my absence. In the prime of life, a man of great energy and vigor, thoroughly qualified in, and wholly devoted to, his profession, he comes intending to make La Porte his permanent home, and willing to work for you as I have done, day and night. He graduated at the Western Homeopathic College, Cleveland, O., in 1855, after which he entered the University of New York and took a thorough Allopathic and Hospital course. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Indiana State Homeopathic Society. For the last sixteen years he has been in very successful and active practice at Vincennes, Ind., where his reputation is excellent, both as a physician and citizen. Dr. Whiting will have entire charge of the business from this time until my return from Europe, when our contract provides for an equal partnership.

S. A. ROBINSON.

La Porte, April, 1876.

The firm of DAVIDSON BROTHERS was organized in January, 1867, and occupy the large marble front double store on Main street. The members of the firm, Ralph and August Davidson, have been in business in La Porte nearly, or quite twenty years, and are well and favorably known to the people of the county. Ralph Davidson was a member many years ago of the old firm of Hamburger & Davidson, which will be remembered as a heavy clothing establishment. The present firm has, from its organization, done a heavy business in its various lines of trade, and the brothers have shown themselves remarkably successful business men, placing

them among the foremost of Northern Indiana, in enterprise and in prudent and honorable dealing. For further information see advt.

C. G. DOWLING has been in La Porte thirteen years. In September, 1863, he was engaged as cutter in the "Bee Hive," where he continued six years and a half, when he formed a partnership in the merchant tailoring business with Joseph Hagenbuck, under the firm name of Dowling and Hagenbuck. The partnership continued about three years when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and the business passed into the hands of Mr. Dowling who has continued it ever since, with success. He is well known as a superior cutter; and his work is so satisfactory that he has constantly grown in popular favor. He is courteous to customers, honorable in his dealings, and is consequently prosperous in business. (See advt.)

The photographic artists of La Porte, turn out as good work as can be obtained anywhere.

WM. M. SCOTT, is the La Porte pioneer in this business. His gallery was established in 1853, at the precise location opposite the court house, where it is now, commencing with the old style daguerreotype. Mr. Scott has kept pace with all improvements in the art of taking sun pictures; and his enterprise has brought him corresponding success.

J. W. BRYANT opened in the business of taking ferrotypes in LaPorte, Sept. 16, 1868, in rooms in the balcony block, buying out the establishment of Charles B. Teèple. About two years and a half thereafter, he moved to his present location, on the south side of E. Main street, and has pursued successfully the business of a photographic artist in its various branches, keeping fully abreast with every improvement made in the art.

The business of Michigan City has increased remarkably during the last five years, owing in large part to the impetus given to trade by the harbor improvements. Within that time a very extensive lumber trade has been built up, and at the present time there are not more than two or three larger entrepots for lumber on the lakes than Michigan City. Six or eight heavy firms are engaged in this trade. Among them

GEORGE MARSH is a heavy dealer, and has been in the trade three or four years, and his business has been on the increase from the

beginning. He deals in pine lumber, and ships southward on both lines of railroad.

W. G. PECK is also one of the heaviest dealers in lumber at Michigan City.

The business and commercial houses of Michigan City number more than fifty, and they are generally prosperous. A number of large manufacturing establishments give employment to numerous workmen. All the different mechanical, commercial and manufacturing employments are successfully pursued by enterprising business men.

SCHOENEMANN & ASHTON. This is one of the leading grocery houses of Northern Indiana. They commenced business in 1867, and now occupy two large store rooms on Franklin street, one at the corner of Second street, the other at the corner of Sixth.

The professions are well represented in Michigan City. The churches are supplied with able pastors, there are six attorneys at law, and nine physicians. There is also a sound banking house, three newspapers, the *Enterprise*, *News*, and *Prison Reformer*, and hotels sufficient to supply the wants of the travelling public.

THE JEWELL HOUSE now kept by a very popular landlord, Harvey R. Harris, was erected in 1853, by the elder Mr. Leeds, now deceased. It was opened by Mr. Pike, of Niles, Mich. At different times since it has had for landlords, Patterson, Childs, Layton, Crary, Murtagh and Harris, the latter of whom took it when his term of office closed as auditor of the county. He is an excellent hotel keeper, and has added largely to the popularity of the house.

The following notice closes the business review.

REN BRAND of Kingsbury, opened his store in that village, Jan. 1, 1871, and his business house may be said to be the lineal successor of several other stores that from time to time existed in Kingsbury. He is well known throughout the county, and his business is probably greater than that of any other merchant outside of LaPorte and Michigan City. The coming of the railroad to Kingsbury, has given new impetus to the village, and the business of Mr. Brand has increased accordingly. (See Advt.)

It should have been stated in the chapter on inventions and discoveries, that Mr. Henry Mills, of Noble township, in the year 1857, invented the binding car attachment to the Mann reaper, for riding and binding, a contrivance which is now in almost universal use on reaping machines.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper issued in La Porte county was the *Michigan City Gazette*, James S. Castle, editor and proprietor. The first number was issued in June, 1835. At a little later period James M. Stuart become connected with this paper, and for a time Samuel Miller owned it. Polaski King of La Porte, was the youngest boy in the office and was consequently the first printer's "Devil" in the county. The *Gazette*, after a somewhat checkered career, ceased to exist, probably in 1841.

Following the newspapers at Michigan City, the *Herald* comes next into view. It was established by Richard Burley, during the existence of the *Gazette*, but its life was brief. It lived but little more than a year. In politics it was Democratic, while the *Gazette* was Whig, and as at that time the city was strongly of the latter faith in politics, the *Gazette* had the fairest opportunity for existence.

For a time Michigan City was without a newspaper, when in April, 1846, Thomas Jernegan established the *Michigan City News*, and continued its publication until the office was burned in September, 1853. Mr. Jernegan was post-master at the time, and did not resume the publication. In politics the *News* was Democratic.

Following the *News*, came the *Transcript*, a Whig newspaper which was established in the Summer of 1854 by Richard W. Colfax. He disposed of his interest in the Spring of 1855 to Hickcock and O'Brien, and died in the Spring of 1856. The new proprietors changed the name of the paper to the *Enterprise* but did not continue its proprietors longer than the close of that year. They were succeeded by L. B. Wright, who published it until April, 1859, when he sold to Thomas Jernegan, the present editor and proprietor. He has published it continuously since that time, except during a part of the war of the rebellion, when it was suspended from May, 1863, to November, 1865. the editor having been appointed to the position of assistant paymaster in the navy. The *Enterprise* has for many years been Republican in politics.

In 1863, during the suspension of the *Enterprise*, M. & J. Culleton established the *Michigan City Review*, which they published one year.

The *Michigan City News* was established in March, 1875 by J. F. Rowins. Soon afterwards, Mr. N. Conover became a partner, and then buying out Rowins, became the sole proprietor. In politics the *News* is Democratic.

The latest venture at Michigan City is the *Prison Reformer*, the first number of which was issued in March, 1876. It is edited and published by Rev. M. S. Ragsdale, moral instructor in the prison, and is devoted to prison reform and the reformation of prisoners.

The first paper ever published in La Porte was "*The La Porte County Whig, and Porter, Lake and Marshall Counties Advertiser.*" It was established near the beginning of June, 1838, by J. M. Stuart and S. C. Clisbe, the first named being the conductor of the new journal. It was of the size of six columns to the page, which seems to have been the usual size of western papers at that day. Stuart continued the publication of the paper about a year, when it passed into the hands of Capt. A. P. Andrew, Jr., who became proprietor and editor, continuing as such until his removal to Michigan City.

July 29th, 1840 the *Whig* published the following notice:

"PRESS FOR SALE.—The *La Porte County Whig Press*, with all the furniture and fixtures, is for sale. Time will be given, by being well secured. A great *bargain* will be given. It is the best furnished press in Northern Indiana, and cost \$1500 in New York, about three years ago.

A. P. ANDREW, JR.

N. B.—It would be an object for a practical printer to continue it at this place. The subscription list is about five hundred—and might be easily increased to double that number. The only cause of the present proprietor wishing to sell is his having removed to Michigan City. Letters addressed to James Whittem, Esq., La-Porte, or the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

Not long afterwards, the paper passed into the hands of T. A. Stewart, who conducted it several years, part of the time editing it himself, and at other times employing assistance to do this work. Among others, there appears as editor in 1842, the name of M. H. Orton. Stewart still controlled the paper in the latter part of

1843. Johnson and Stewart appear as proprietors in 1844. The next change worthy of note occurred in 1845, when John Millikan became the proprietor. From that time on he controlled the paper until his sale to M. & J. Cullaton in 1865 having associated with him a part of the time, his brother Wm. Millikan, who now publishes the Washington (Ohio) *Herald*, and Richard Holmes, who is at present publishing the Cass County (Mich.) *Republican*. Mr. John Millikan himself is now the business manager and local editor of the Marshall County *Republican*. In the year 1855 Mr. Millikan changed the name of his paper, the Whig party having ceased to exist as a political organization, and it was henceforth the LaPorte *Union*, until purchased from the Cullatons by Chas. G. Powell, when it was merged in the *Herald*, then published by him in LaPorte, and ceased to exist. This paper during its long and checkered career, participated earnestly in all the Whig, and subsequently Republican contests of the times through which it passed. It fought gallantly in behalf of Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln in two campaigns, and Grant. The first exciting campaign in which it engaged was that of 1840, when it was conducted by Capt. Andrew, who showed persistent pluck, spirit and ability. It had then for its newspaper and political antagonists in LaPorte, the LaPorte *Herald*, a paper which was established about the same time with the *Whig*. It was published by Joseph Lomax, and edited by him and W. F. Storey, now of the Chicago *Times*, who was then engaged in the drug business in LaPorte, and was the heaviest advertiser among the business men of the place. The *Herald* continued to exist, but by a rather uncertain tenure at times, until———. In its conduct it frequently showed croppings out of the characteristics which now distinguish the Chicago *Times*, but its proprietor evidently found it difficult to make his enterprise a paying one. In 1840 the *Herald* contained a "Loafer's Department," of which the following is a mild specimen.

"On the 8th of September the post master at Greensboro informed us that ABNER DICKERING refused to take the *Herald* from that office. He owes us \$4.18. We have not heard from the *dishonest* rascal since." For weeks each issue contained two or three similar notices. The two LaPorte papers, the *Whig* and the *Herald*, in 1840 and previously, engaged in a great deal of personal controver-

sy. They seem to have been accustomed to fire at each other constantly, and the small shot flew thick and fast. In a single issue of the *Whig*, that of June 17th, 1840, there appear the following hits: "The editor of the *Herald* says 'he is not afraid of us.' *Guess* he has not seen us for two or three weeks." Capt. Andrew had just then recovered from a three weeks prostration with bilious fever, during which time John H. Bradley conducted the paper.

"Do the patrons of the *Herald* approve the *high-minded, honorable* course pursued by its editor towards political opponents?—or would they prefer he should descend to *low, scurrilous abuse* as some do?"

"Our neighbor of the *Herald* is informed that we cannot consent to *sink* the gentleman—*any* illustrious examples or precedents to the contrary notwithstanding."

And the following from a correspondent who signs himself "*Quiz*."

"The editor of the *Herald* thinks he could not gain anything by fighting with a skunk! query, would he lose anything?"

"The readers of the *Herald* lose nothing by the half-sheet operation—they have the *essence*, and therefore less will do for a dose! Would not a quarter sheet *ignite*?"

"The editor of the *Herald* complains that out of 720 subscribers only 56 have paid up. Does the editor not know that under a statute of our State, debtors can avail themselves of the defense of *want of consideration*."

The next issue of the *Herald* contained the following: "Our neighbor of the *Whig* is informed that we are somewhat puzzled to conceive of the possibility of his *sinking* the gentleman any *lower* than he has already done."

To which on the 24th of June the *Whig* responded: "Well, a very natural conclusion for Mr. *Low-max* to come to, none having *sounded* bottom in those *low* latitudes more frequently than he has done, and not being able to drag us down with him, his conclusions are very rational that it *cannot* be done. It is believed that but for his *crew*, he would have foundered and *gone down* long ago, and even the crew are *dissatisfied*, and threaten *mutiny*. We are told that one of the most prominent of his *mates* at the city said on seeing the first half-sheet *Herald*, 'he, (the editor,) ought to be run through a *smut* mill.'"

The replies of the *Herald* were often more emphatic than polite and in many cases were such that they could not be quoted here with propriety. Such a course made a political campaign spirited and exciting, and was perhaps a necessity of the times. It may be

doubted whether there has since been much improvement, if we take into consideration the treatment too generally accorded to candidates for office.

At the beginning of the year 1852, E. A. Graves established the *La Porte Commercial Times*, afterwards called the *Republican Times* and then the *Times*, simply. This paper passed through many changes of management, and was owned probably longer by John C. Walker than by any other owner of the establishment. Before the year 1852 closed, John C. Walker and John W. Holcombe were announced as the editors, and a year later, the paper was published by Walker, Holcombe & Everts. Dr. Orpheus Everts continued as principal editor during several years, and in 1857, George H. Sweet was associated with him. After the congressional campaign of 1858, in which Col. Walker was a candidate for congress against Schuyler Colfax, he took personal control of his paper for a time. A little later it was edited by Flavius J. Clark, then by a young man named Palmer, and afterwards by Henry Higgins, who was its last editor. John S. Weller also was at two different times connected with it, once in 1852 or 53 as publisher, and for a time in 1860, as local editor. In the issue for November 10, 1860, John C. Walker offered the paper and office for sale, and announced that with that number the paper would be "temporarily suspended." The editor printed the following as his "valedictory."

"By notice above it will be seen that the publication of the *Times* will be suspended until the proprietor, Col. Walker, can dispose of the office. This, of course, does away with the services of its editor. For one year and a half we have held converse with the readers of this paper—and it is with some regrets that we leave them now. We have endeavored to do something for the cause of Democracy. What little we have done has been done with earnestness, and with a strict adherence to principle. Short Good Bye's are the best, so we will shake hands and retire, assuring our friends that we will always be found on the side with the Democracy, battling for Democratic principles. To our brethren of the Press we say "farewell." We part in peace and friendship.

HENRY HIGGINS."

The *Times* was a straight Democratic paper during all its existence, and in the campaign of 1860 supported Stephen A. Douglas for President against John C. Breckenridge, the southern Democratic candidate.

Not long after the suspension of the *Times* Platt McDonald, now of the Plymouth *Democrat* established the La Porte *Democrat*, which was published during the war, and down to about 1867, when it ceased to exist.

In the year 1856 C. G. and Alfred Townsend established the Westville *Herald*, a Republican paper, publishing it until August, when they sold to a company, who afterwards sold out to Chas. G. Powell. He removed the paper to La Porte. Afterwards, in 1867, he purchased the La Porte *Union* of M. & J. Cullaton, and consolidated the two papers under the name of the former. It is now owned by Charles G. Powell and Sims Major, and published under the name of the Herald Company.

The La Porte *Argus* was established April 15, 1869, by John B. Stoll and Henry E. Wadsworth. It is Democratic in politics, and is now owned by Wadsworth and Kessler.

The CHRONICLE, owned and edited by Jasper Packard issued its first number on the 18th day of July, 1874. It was issued twice a week until November 8th, 1875, when owing to the pecuniary stringency of the times, it became a weekly paper. It is earnestly Republican in its political views, and unalterably at enmity with the common custom of defaming and slandering men who have been unfortunate enough to be entrusted with official position by their fellow-citizens or the government.

There have been several attempts to establish daily papers in La Porte. On January 3rd, 1859, B. B. Root and Jasper Packard issued the first number of the *Daily Union*. Three months afterwards, Mr. Packard retired from it. By hard work, Mr. Root kept it alive perhaps two months longer, when it ceased to exist. The Cullatons made a similar attempt in 1866, but it lasted only a week. On the eighth day of October, 1875, the present proprietor of the *Chronicle* determined to make another experiment of the same kind, and accordingly issued the *Daily Evening Chronicle*. At the end of two weeks, it became evident that the receipts could not be made to equal the expenditures, and the new venture expired with the twelfth number.

Besides those named, there was at one time a German paper published in La Porte: and John S. Weller published the *Crisis*, a Swedenborgian paper, which was a long time ably edited by Rev. Henry Weller.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO AND NOW.

When first the foot of man pressed the soil of La Porte county, we know not, but it was more than one hundred years ago that the "pale face" first stood on these prairies and gazed on the beautiful groves, and lakes sparkling in the sunshine. It lacks but three years of two full centuries, since the first white man touched the limits of La Porte county. It is possible, even probable that it was still earlier than that when such an event occurred. In the year 1671, the Governor of New France officially sent Nicholas Parrot to explore the lakes. He came up Lake Michigan along the eastern shore, establishing posts, and took possession of the North-west, in the name of the "Grand Monarque," the King of the French. It is not improbable that he came to the very apex of the lake, which would bring him to where Michigan City now stands, and entering the mouth of Trail creek, landed, and rested on the sands at the foot of Hoosier Slide, perhaps ascended to its summit, and planted there the standard of the cross, by which he took possession of the whole North-west for France. But there is no evidence to support the claim, and therefore the writer does not make it. It is certain, however that this territory, included now within the limits of La-Porte county, became then a part of the kingdom of France. It is appropriate that the name of our county should be French, since to that nation it first belonged, after the red man, whose title was older than that of any European nation. But if the supposition in regard to Parrot is not correct, it is certain that La Salle touched La Porte county in 1679. Coming from Niagara around the lakes in canoes, La Salle and his companions passed up the St. Joseph river, to the portage near where now stands the city of South Bend, and taking up their canoes on their shoulders, they marched two miles to the head of the Kankakee river. Committing their canoes to the waters of that stream, they rowed down it as far as Chambers' landing, where they tied up and encamped for the night. No

doubt this was the first time a white man had ever slept on our soil. La Salle's explorations extended far to the southward, and on his return, he reached the lake somewhere between Trail creek and Chicago river. The supplies which he had expected did not meet him, and it was necessary to go after them. He chose the lake shore for a part of his journey, but diverged from it, and passed across the county, following the old Indian trail through the centre of the locality of the present city of La Porte. To make sure of all this great western country for his august master, La Salle also, as Parrot had done, took formal possession of it in the name of the King of the French, "from the mouth of the great river St. Louis, on the eastern side, otherwise called the Ohio, * * as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein, from its source. * * ." Thus La-Porte county belonged to France until, by the treaty of 1763 the territory of which it was a part was ceded to Great Britain; and thus it occurred that one hundred years ago La Porte county was a part of the possessions of the English nation, and the French military posts in the Northwestern territory, were occupied by British soldiers. But soon afterwards, General George Rogers Clarke, under authority of the State of Virginia, captured their posts, and this whole North-western territory was transferred to the proprietorship of Virginia until by the ordinance of 1787, it became a part of the possessions of the United States. But in these changes of ownership, from Indian to French, from French to British, from British to Virginian, and from Virginian to Yankee, there was no change here. The summer's heat and winter's cold followed each other in unvarying succession, and there was nothing to break the solemn stillness of nature, save the growl of the wild beast, the fierce shout of the savage, or the rush and roar of winds and storms as they passed over the prairie and woodland. Two hundred years ago, one hundred, even fifty years ago, the soil was unwearyed by the plow, and the woodman's axe had never been heard. To have arisen over the county, would have been to look down on no settler's cabin or faintest trace of civilization; but instead, boundless emerald seas, and luxuriant groves.

“ These the gardens of the desert—these
 The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
 And fresh as the young earth ere man had sinned.
 Lo! they stretch
 In airy, undulations far away,
 As if the ocean in the gentlest swell,
 Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
 And motionless forever.”

Thus it all appeared to those who made here the first homes that were founded in these green gardens. Thus it appeared to James Andrew when he traversed the pathway from South Bend to La-Porte. Thus it looked to Wm. H. Winchell, when guided by a point in the distance, he drove his oxen from La Porte to the vicinity of Kingsbury. Thus Thompson Francis saw it, when he came to La Porte, found it a town of two or three houses, assisted in building some more, then went to Michigan City to see only water and sand, went on to Michigan, and returned to Michigan City in the spring of the next year, 1834. So appeared this blooming country to all the pioneers, while yet they were so scattered as to make only here and there a rift in the loveliness of nature around them.

But now! Here is an industrious population numbering many thousands. The wild grass and flowers that painted the prairies in richest hues have given place to fields of golden grain. The log cabins have been exchanged for stately mansions. The sickle and scythe and cradle and single shovel plow have been laid aside, and the reaper and mower and cultivator now reign in our fields. All the evidences of an enlightened civilization are everywhere visible. The school house stands in every neighborhood, and churches abound in every town and village. Two cities and eleven villages, and innumerable farm houses give evidence of the growth of population. Eight railroads, numerous vessels laden with iron and lumber entering our lake harbor, large commercial houses, great manufacturing establishments, many thousands of acres of improved farms, all bear witness that there has been vigorous growth in the past, and indicate yet greater rewards in the future for the various industries of the county. The early settlers who yet remain must look back upon the work which they begun so well with feelings of pride; and the men of to-day can look forward with confident hope of yet greater results, in material growth and in intellectual and moral development.

THE END.

JAN 20 1939

